

ALINARI'S photographs of the most famous works in the Dresden Gallery, to be had in all Art shops.

engaged in discussing the subject of requisitions and military and other services that would or would not involve the obligation of compensation; and further, the subject of contributions. Two systems were adduced: first the French system, which was supported by England and which excludes the granting of any special permission; secondly the German system, which was mainly supported by Switzerland and which gives neutrals a claim to special treatment. General v. Gündell said that the object of the German proposal was to prevent any foreigner residing in a country from being subjected to war service. The reporters of the examining committee will be: the representatives of France for the question of the opening of hostilities, and the representatives of Brazil and of Switzerland for the question of neutrality.

At Friday afternoon's sitting of the Fourth Committee the blockade question was under discussion. A number of proposals were referred to the examining committee, embracing the following points: (1) the abolition of the right to make prisoners of the crews of neutral merchant vessels (proposed by Great Britain), or of those merchant vessels that are in possession of a hostile nation (a Belgian addition); (2) the inviolability of postal correspondence (a German proposal); the freedom of fishing vessels from molestation (a Belgian proposal). With regard to the last point an exchange of views took place, the representative of Italy pointing out the danger that fishing vessels might be to belligerents if they secretly carried torpedoes. The debate on the destruction of neutral prizes was deferred to the next sitting.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The *Daily Telegraph* published a report from Tangier dated Friday, that the town Sifron, six hour's journey from Pez, had been plundered by the Berber tribe. Kaid Maclean was in a very critical, almost hopeless, position. The other tribes were in Raisuli's favour because the Sultan's forces were not strong enough to attack them. It was expected that the movement of those forces for ensuring the release of Kaid Maclean would prove fateful.

The correspondent of *Reuter's Bureau* in Tangier received a letter from Raisuli, intimating that he wished to negotiate with the British embassy through the correspondent's mediation. Raisuli repeatedly mentions that he took Kaid Maclean prisoner because he did not believe him to be sincere.

The *Agence Havas* in Paris circulated under all reserve a report from Algiers that a rumour from Oran was current that the State-bank at Tangier had been robbed, and that a British Consul had been captured between Tangier and Kiksar and carried off prisoner.

A later report on Friday said that there appeared to be no confirmation of the rumour that the Bank had been robbed and a British Consul taken prisoner. All was quiet in Tangier.

The situation in the Moroccan harbours other than Casablanca seems to be in no way threatening. There are no signs that order will be disturbed. It is confirmed that the French colonists in Casablanca found refuge on board a British freight steamer, with the exception of a few who remained at the French Consulate.

The Italian Embassy in Tangier has received a private letter from Casablanca denying that an Italian had been killed.

The Minister of Marine in Rome has, at the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni, given orders that the cruiser "Etna", now on the way to Tangier with the newly appointed Envoy to Morocco, Signor Nerazzini, on board, should remain at Tangier at his disposal.

A MINE DISASTER.

A telegram from Homburg in der Pfalz reported that an explosion of firedamp occurred yesterday in the König mine at Mittel-Bexbach. Eighteen miners were killed, 11 were brought to the surface deafened and slightly injured.

The International Pharmacy Reichs-Apotheke

Rismarck Platz 10, next the Main Railway Station. Phone 151.
Physician's Prescriptions accurately dispensed by qualified chemists only.
All foreign and native Patent-Medicines, Mineral- and aerated waters.
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LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

London, August 1.

For some months past we Londoners have been puzzled, frequently a little amused, too, by bold advertisements in all the leading newspapers entirely devoted to the manufacture and the sale in England of a famous liqueur, that delicious chartreuse which we like to sip after our coffee, not always with our eyes open, although aware, perhaps, that it is a "godly poison" to us!

One day we were assured by the advertisers that the only genuine chartreuse is still being manufactured at the Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble, the antique and renowned home of the Carthusian monks, which, high up among the mountains, was the most beautiful retreat left to them, after the suppression of their still more magnificent Certosa, between Milano and Pavia in North Italy.

The day after, we had other announcements put before us, in which it was asserted, with equal confidence, that the only genuine chartreuse was no longer being manufactured near Grenoble, but solely by the Carthusian monks at Tarragona, in Spain, where they had established a new distillery, after their expulsion from France following upon the passing of the new French Law against the Religious Orders, and the sequestration of their monastery. The last-named advertisements were accompanied, usually, by the following "Warning! The French Government, having expelled the Monks and confiscated their property, appointed a liquidator, who for a time made and sold spurious "Chartreuse" under the old label. The liquidator has now transferred to a French Company such rights as he had. So-called "Chartreuse" may be hereafter sold, but the French Courts have decided (Decree 18th May, 1905), that the Monks retain the secret of manufacture, and their's is the only genuine liqueur."



J. A. Henckels
Zwillingwerk Solingen.



Trade Mark

By appointment to
H. M. the German
Emperor.

founded 15th June 1731.

Best steel maker to
H. M. the
Austrian Emperor.

Finest knives and steel wares.

1 Wilsdruffer Str. **Dresden-A.** Wilsdruffer Str. 7
Leading and only firm with own works in Solingen.

It was very obvious that these rival chartreuse advertisements in the English newspapers emanated from competing groups of persons, interested in the sales of the precious liqueur in this country, where they have been and are probably larger than in any other European State.

But who was in the right? Who was selling the genuine, who the "spurious" chartreuse? There was a curious and most interesting lawsuit in the Chancery Division of the High Courts of Justice, which ended yesterday, and which seems to answer those questions, unless there be an appeal—a very likely contingency, I should think.

The action was brought by a Company called la Union Agricola de Spain, in whom the Carthusians of Tarragona have vested all their sale right anent chartreuse, for twelve years, against the representatives in England of the French Compagnie Fermière de la Grande Chartreuse, the latter formed by M. Henri Lecouturier, the official liquidator of the Carthusian business at Grenoble, appointed by the French Government, after the sequestration of the Grande Chartreuse.

It will be remembered that the "goings on" of the said Lecouturier, in connexion with this affair, caused grave scandal, both in Lyon and in Paris, at the time. It was thought that echoes of these scandals might reverberate through our Law Courts, during the course of the proceedings. People were disappointed in this, but the expectation of "revelations" undoubtedly added to the interest with which the case was followed for many days. It was very interesting in itself, however, without any additional zest of scandalous revelations.

The Löwen-Apotheke founded 1560

On the Altmarkt corner Wilsdrufferstraße. Prescriptions made up by qualified Englishman. English and American specialties on stock

The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy

The action was in the main to restrain Lecouturier and his Company from selling chartreuse in this country in the original bottles and with the original labels, the contention of the plaintiffs being that the defendants had no right to do that, the French Law against the Religious Orders only

having effect within the boundaries of the French Republic, and not outside of them. The most interesting witness for the plaintiffs was M. Louis J. D. Baume, head of the House of the Carthusians at Tarragona, who appeared in his monkish garb and said he was technical director of the manufacture of the liqueurs there. He had been a monk of the Order for thirty-four years. There were four separate parts of the manufacture. As technical director he had knowledge of all four, and the Father-General was the only other person in complete possession of the secret. Of the others engaged in the manufacture, only one person had knowledge of each part, and he was strictly prohibited from communicating it to any other person. There was no complete written direction or recipe of the manufacture. The product now produced was manufactured with exactly the same process as at La Grande Chartreuse, their old monastery at Grenoble.

In cross-examination, witness said he occupied himself with the selection of certain plants. They found the same plants in their new home at Tarragona.

Sir Robert Finlay, K. C.: Without revealing any secret, can you tell me in what regions of the world these plants grow?

I have not travelled all over the world, but they grow in France, Spain, and Italy; some also come from distant countries. Witness added that only dried plants were used, but they used a fresh fruit called organetta. The alcohol used was Spanish.

Evidence of English shippers was given to the effect that there were three sorts of liqueurs now on the market described as Chartreuse, and the impression conveyed to the public was that the liqueurs now shipped from France were identical with the liqueurs of the monks which had acquired such an old reputation.

Hotel de France
Wilsdruffer Strasse 15.
Splendid Restaurant. Excellent cooking.

Helles Culmbacher.
The best beer in Dresden.

The Carthusians have, however, in the end, lost their case. The judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce, who is indisposed, was read by Mr. Justice Parker, who stated that Mr. Justice Joyce would explain his reasons for arriving at his decision more fully after the long vacation.

When the monks first commenced the manufacture of their famous liqueurs, in the middle of the eighteenth century, they only drank them themselves, and gave them to visitors and to the sick and poor. But in consequence of the reputation these liqueurs had gained, in 1850 the monks began to manufacture them on a commercial basis. It was stated when the case was commenced some weeks ago that the seven stars on the bottles represent the seven stars which St. Bruno, the founder of the order in the eleventh century, saw when he reached Grenoble. St. Bruno thought the stars were a sign from heaven that he should make that the place of his retreat. The monks were expelled from France in 1903, and M. Lecouturier was appointed sequestrator of their monastery, distillery, and other assets at La Grande Chartreuse. The monks established themselves at Tarragona, where they continued the manufacture of the liqueurs, following the ancient and secret recipes which had been handed down to them by their predecessors.

Mr. Justice Joyce had decided that M. Lecouturier, on his appointment as judicial administrator, became entitled to the business at La Grande Chartreuse, and particularly to the distillery, and the assets and goodwill thereof. The business established by the monks at Tarragona was not in any legal sense either the old business or a continuation of it. The signification of the word "Chartreuse" was entirely local, and the monks were not entitled to use it outside France. He was unable to see that M. Lecouturier had done anything which he was not entitled to do, and there was no representation by him that the liqueurs which he manufactured at La Grande Chartreuse were made in any particular mode of which the monks contained the secret, or that they were made from any particular ingredients. The plaintiffs' action must be dismissed with costs, they having failed to prove any misrepresentation.

Very few journals comment upon this decision, the effect of which will be that chartreuse will become "dirt cheap", unless the plaintiffs succeed when they appeal against it. I agree, however, entirely with the remarks, made in today's *Daily*

News, at the Court. "The cont who ha been ex sell Cha nobody, there w not for are tho Carthus that the Justice fied any liqueurs the Mon M. Lecou represer thians other b be boug years of to their value, a more re the Brit

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