

GENEVA - CAPITAL OF THE WORLD



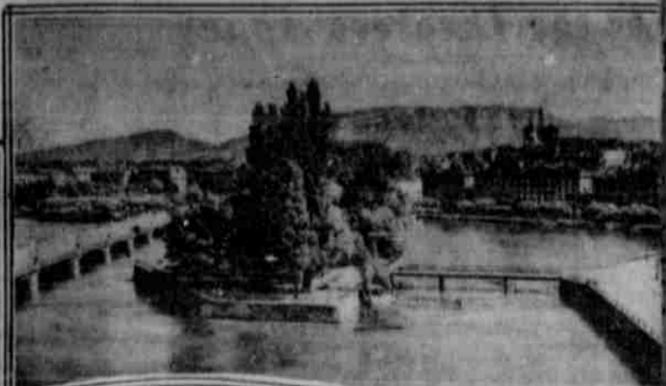
The Cathedral of St. Pierre



The Castle of Chillon, made famous by Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon"



The National Monument of Geneva



Geneva from the Lake showing hotels and the Lake of Geneva



The Rue du Mont Blanc

A Short Sketch of the Picturesque City Selected to Be the Meeting Place of the League of Nations.

Very right, 1914. The International Syndicate.

THE League of Nations is assured and whatever difference of opinion there might be as to its terms and conditions, there was none as to the need for such a combination of Nations. When the establishment of the League was determined upon some contest arose as to the place where the tribunals erected thereby should sit and decide the momentous questions coming within its jurisdiction. Although Brussels made a vigorous fight for the honor, Geneva was finally selected. This was an excellent as well as most fitting choice. The beautiful city of the still more beautiful and picturesque Switzerland has been the scene of many arbitrations dealing with serious and delicate problems resulting from warfare.

Scene of Many Settlements

It was there that the Alabama claims were settled, status of the United States against England for permitting the Alabama and other armed vessels to be built in English territory, to be used by the Confederate States against a friendly power.

Geneva was the seat of two conventions establishing the rights and privileges of soldiers wounded in war and of those whose sacred duty it is to care for the dead and wounded. The first convention held in 1864 consisted of ten articles in reference to the neutrality of hospitals and ambulances. The second one held in 1864 was on

the same subject and consisted partly of interpretations of the former convention and partly of an application of its principles as to maritime warfare. It was at this time that it was decided that the person wearing the red cross flag as an arm badge and the red cross flag flying over a building was to be respected by all nations. It was here too that it was decided that all hospital ships must be marked with a green stripe.

Geneva is delightfully situated at the south end of a Lake by the same name. Including suburbs, which are almost as interesting as the city itself, it contains about 175,000 inhabitants. The River Rhone divides the city in two parts, one known as the old town on the left bank where the government offices and business houses are located. On the right bank are the Quarter St. Germain and the beautiful suburb of Les Pâquis, which has grown with extraordinary rapidity since the removal of the old fortifications in 1858.

Early History

The city is the capital of a small but populous canton of the same name and has an interesting history. It is mentioned as long ago as the First century, B. C. and was a Roman province. As far back as 422 it was the capital of Burgundian kingdom. In 524 it came into the possession of the Franks. Later in 1033 it became part of the German Empire and in 1248 the Emperor Conrad II caused himself to be crowned there as King of Burgundy. There were many conflicts between the Bishops of Geneva and the Imperial Counts of Geneva. In 1519 the city formed an alliance

with Fribourg and eight years later with Bern.

Then came the Reformation which Geneva zealously embraced and in 1535 John Calvin, a refugee from France, found asylum at Geneva. In 1538 he was banished, but on his return three years later, his eloquence charmed the people, but his way was tyrannical and intolerant and Michiel Servetus, a Spanish physician, who had written against the doctrine of the Trinity while a visitor to Geneva, was arrested and executed at the stake through the influence of Calvin. In 1559 Calvin founded a school of Protestant theology and while he died in 1564 the college became famous and his doctrine has been firmly rooted in that city ever since.

In the eighteenth century there were dissensions and even bloodshed between the old families on account of certain monopolies and trade in which the poorer classes failed to share. Had they occurred in the present day they would have been called strikes. Religious troubles arose in 1712 and a large number of Rousseau's writings were burned at the instigation of Voltaire, who seems to have obtained favor with the powers at that period. After many political and religious troubles Geneva in 1814 joined the Swiss Confederation and in 1848 overthrew the conservative government, and in 1847 adopted a democratic constitution which now exists.

Tourist Paradise

The city has always been a favorite tourist resort especially to those who prefer the French language for there one hears very little of the German which is used almost exclusively in

Zurich and Bern. The Rue Mt. Blanc is the business part of the city and leads to the Pont du Mont Blanc, which is separated from the Pont des Bergues by Rousseau's Island united to the latter by a bridge. The Quai du Mont Blanc is the main entrance by water to the city and nearby are quays where tempting shops, including those in which are to be found the famous watches and ivory jewelry, for which Geneva is so noted.

The best hotels are on the lake front and the view of the famous Mt. Blanc from their windows is beautiful even more so than at Chamonix which lies directly at its foot. At sunset the view from the Lake at Geneva is unequalled in the world for Mt. Blanc over 15,000 feet and always snow covered stands out in all its beauty, with the Aiguille du Midi nearly 12,000 feet at the left. The Dent du Giant and the Grandes Jorasses lie directly in front while many of the lower mountains slope to the lake and form a panorama of wonderful scenery. At sunset, if the day happens to be clear (which unfortunately is rare for Geneva is famous for its rains), these mountains are mirrored in the clear water of the lake and the scene is one of indescribable grandeur.

Interesting Scenes

The Cathedral of St. Pierre, a Romanesque building of the 16th century and consecrated by Conrad II is one of the sights of the town. It stands on a hill and seems to predominate the skyline of the city. The interior is gothic and many people famous in

Swiss history are buried in vaults in parts of the church. The Cathedral was renovated and old parts restored in 1895, and at present organ recitals are given there three times a week during the summer months. There is no lack of amusement for there are a number of theatres and a Kruaal in which there are vaudeville shows every night in the summer season. This is on the Quai du Mont Blanc. A small admission is charged but this does not make it pay, so every visitor has what is known as a Kur tax attached to his hotel bill, a small sum of five or ten a day extra for amusement. In this way whether one visits the Kruaal and pays the admission or not he aids in keeping up the amusement. For those more seriously inclined there is a museum where some excellent paintings are on exhibition and a department where many things belonging to Swiss history are exhibited and so perfectly are these arranged that the history of Geneva may be traced from the early ages.

The library was founded about the middle of the 14th century and many rare books are on exhibition. There is some valuable manuscript written on papyrus of the sixth century. The city also maintains a fine botanical garden showing a specimen of every plant growing in the Alps and added

to this is a gallery of portraits of the famous botanists of Switzerland. The city has many statues, the most important being known as the national monument which shows two huge figures of bronze representing Helvetia and Geneva. They are such heroic figures that a distant view is better than a close one. Many of the old houses such as the one inhabited by John Calvin, have been torn down and tablets erected to their memory placed on the new dwellings which, of course, are far less interesting than the sight of the real houses.

Products

The city abounds in most attractive shops and very few visitors fail to purchase a Geneva watch, a piece of ivory carving or some lace. One of the Swiss cantons is particularly famous for its lace making and much of it is for sale in Geneva. The ivory carvings are generally brooches, hatpins, ear-rings, etc., carved into the shape of flowers and then painted.

It is Lake Geneva, however, that makes this city the tourist's paradise and even during the war people of many lands were to be found in Geneva resting far from the scene of

blood and carnage. The sail boats known as barges of Lake Geneva are picturesque although the Lake is very cold and these boats for fishing purpose and on pretty days the boom of a clear sheet of water is dotted with them from end to end.

Castle Of Chillon

A steamboat makes trips twice a day, stopping at many towns and interesting places along the lake. The Castle of Chillon made famous by Lord Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon" is one of these. The Castle is a ruin yet many find the dungeon of Geneva and several other rooms. It stands a point projecting into the Lake with a double background, the steep wooded slope tumbling down from the lake is Havesve and beyond the head of the lake, the saw like top of the so-called Dent du Midi. The central tower of the Castle is red topped and stands out with a startling contrast against a background of scenic grandeur. Taken all in all the Castle of Chillon is one of the most poetic and thrilling scenes in the world with a combination of picturesque beauty and historical association.

THE SUMMER SESSION

OF

The New Mexico State Normal School

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO

JUNE 4th to JULY 29th

Offers Exceptional Opportunities to

- TEACHERS WHO DESIRE PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES.
- TEACHERS WHO DESIRE ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATES.
- TEACHERS WHO WISH TO REVIEW THE COMMON BRANCHES.
- TEACHERS OF COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.
- TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS.
- COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO WISH TO CONTINUE THEIR WORK IN AN UNEXCELLED SUMMER CLIMATE.
- HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO WISH TO MAKE UP DEFICIENCIES AND SHORTEN THEIR COURSES.
- HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO DESIRE CREDIT FOR A CERTIFICATE.
- COMMERCIAL STUDENTS WHO WISH TO ENTER THE BUSINESS WORLD.

A full training school for observation of the latest methods.

BOARD AND ROOM \$21.00 PER MONTH

For further information and reservation of rooms, address

W. O. HALL, President

A State Teachers College With a Reputation