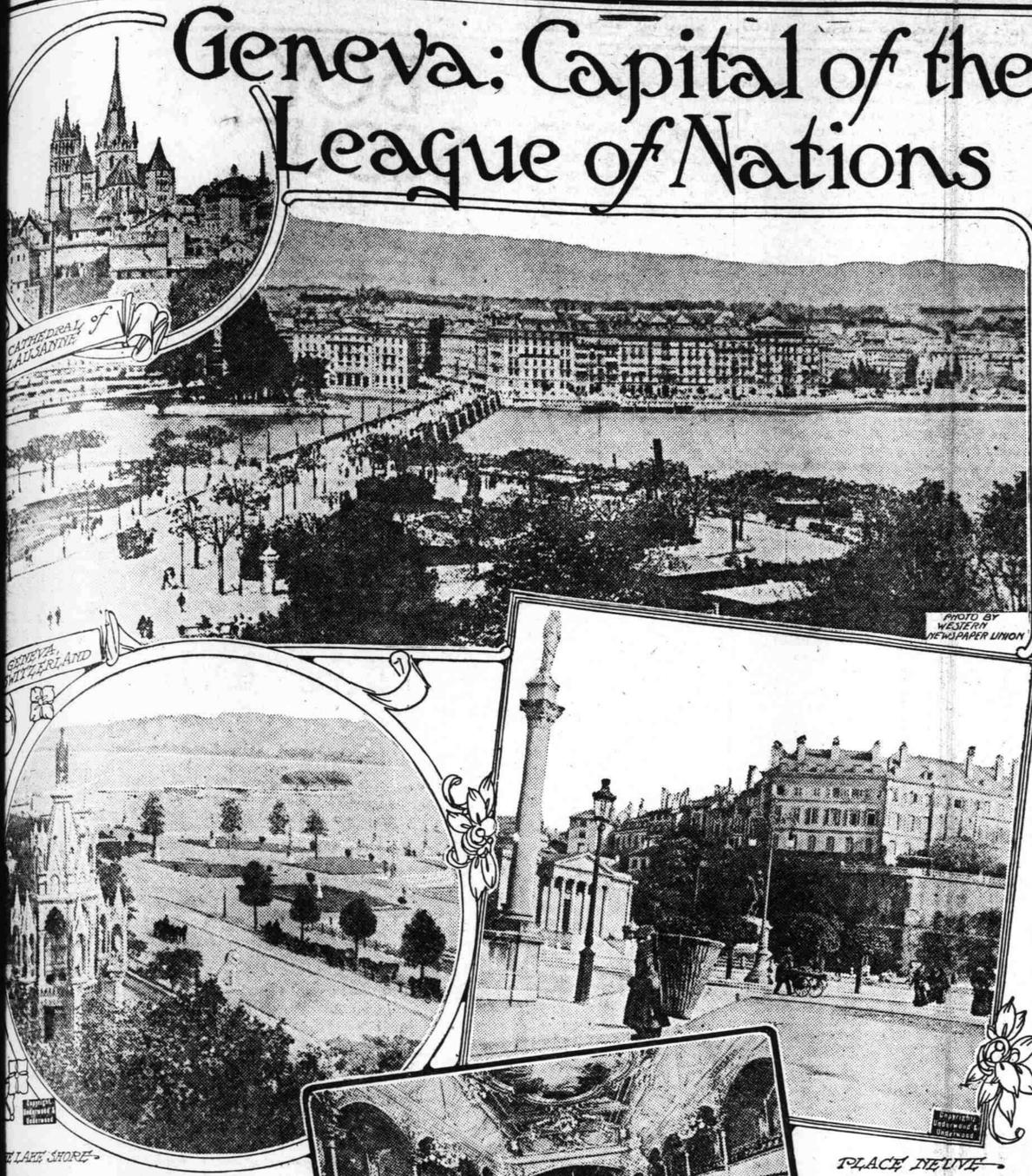


# Geneva: Capital of the League of Nations



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PIERRE  
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND  
LAKE SHORE



VICTORIA HALL, WHERE LEAGUE WILL MEET

GENEVA, Switzerland, is to be capital of the League of Nations. It seems rather an appropriate selection. The city is cosmopolitan and has historical, literary and philosophical traditions in keeping with the purpose of the league. Switzerland has preserved its neutrality in a way to be above suspicion. And the Swiss Confederation is in itself a sort of League of Nations. From the practical view the city of Geneva is attractive, not too large, centrally located for many of the members of the league.

In fact, the enthusiasts say that considering Geneva's past, its long history full of struggles suffering through which it won its freedom, it does appear that from all time this city has been destined to become the capital of the intangible union of all free peoples, united to defend, not their rights and liberty, but also the rights and liberty of others.

The requirements for a location stipulated fifteen miles inland along the edge of the lake, embracing large properties; a port for hydroplanes, and the Alps and having access by land and water. Within the walls of the small territorial city of Geneva, amid the country adorned with parks and decked with gardens, several estates are available to the representatives of the different nations.

The parish of Genthod, about four miles out from the town, perhaps the more readily fulfills the conditions. Genthod, one of the oldest villages, was a part of the bishop of Geneva's property. In 1555 it became the property of the Bernese and is included in the land that the Bernese duke of Savoy. An unusually beautiful spot, looking down upon the lake from time immemorial, it has been a chosen place for the residence of the nobles.

In the fourteenth century the noblemen replaced the stone house of their forefathers by beautiful mansions. Gardens were laid out and planted. Two estates with the houses intact, rendered more beautiful by the passing of time, with their lawns and venerable woods, were first chosen. The house of Genthod belongs to the family de Pourtales. The de Pourtales estate. The Bernese estate adjoining was added; it is occupied by a large modern house called the Chateau de Pourtales. On the other side is the property of Elie de Niville, the Egyptologist, temporary president of the International Red Cross.

The grounds that belonged to the estate of the naturalist and philosopher Charles Bonnet, also secured. Incidentally, one of the fourteenth century houses on the Bonnet property has been reconstructed. Crowning this long hillside are the gentle slopes of a plateau inclined toward the Jura mountains, the crest line which fills the horizon.

This presents a magnificent panorama for a distance of over a mile along the lake shore, and a half mile inland, half of the township of Genthod, bounded on the north by the Versoix and on the south by a road and crossed by the Geneva-Berne railroad and the route to Annemasse.

The most ancient of these estates, and the most beautiful, is the Creux de Genthod. It was purchased by Ami Lullin, theologian, professor, and collector of rare manuscripts. Blondel, the great French architect, drew the plans. In 1723 he purchased the gardens and park. This house became the property of the naturalist, Horce Benedict de Saussure, who married the granddaughter of Ami Lullin. De Saussure's house adjoined that of his

uncle, Charles Bonnet. De Saussure, filled with a passionate love for the high Alps, the outline of which he gazed at every day, went exploring, climbing Mont Blanc, writing his "Voyages dans les Alpes" (1779-1786). His daughter, who became Madame Necker de Saussure, grew up in this delightful atmosphere. Charles Bonnet continued to carry out his study of nature, and when he lost his sight gave up his time to philosophical problems, strengthening his scholars' belief in an after life. Haller used to come from Berne to work with him. Learned men and scholars came from all parts of Europe to visit him.

In this way the small circle of Genthod, passionately interested in scientific culture and Christian philosophy, became a European center in direct opposition to the one at Ferney, where Voltaire derided the austere Geneva and tried his best to destroy it.

After the death of Charles Bonnet his property returned to the de Rive family, which was connected with Madame de Staël (1776-1817). Her house is near Genthod, and Corinne came often on fine summer days to sit on the terrace of the philosopher and writer.

The de Pourtales house was built about 1750 by Jean Louis Saladin, a diplomat of Geneva attached to the court of Louis XV, who as a mark of appreciation gave him his full-length portrait in oils. The de Saladin house is on a height and commands a wide view of the lake. It is to be seen in the center of two broad avenues with its simple gray front, its semicircular outbuildings, all magnificently located. Beyond the fields that gently slope are the trees of the Creux de Genthod, the rare species that Ami Lullin had collected at a great cost, chestnuts that were brought from Lyons in carts, immense vistas of foliage, wonderful tree architecture unfolding the old French garden.

Along the walks where the two scholars meditated, around that house of pure lines, the meeting place of so many distinguished men, a breath of European thought seems to float in this Geneva atmosphere, say the enthusiasts. An intimate communion seems to unite all these grand and simple homes to the grand old trees, the gentle distant slopes behind which appear the Alps, the long, clear stretch of lake. To all this vista, at the same time so big and so complete that it would seem impossible to destroy this incomparable harmony—certainly these homes and historical grounds will remain as they are and the new buildings will be erected inland on the plateau.

Geneva is an old, old city. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it was of sufficient importance to be mentioned in his "Commentaries." It was early the seat of a bishopric, mentares." It was one of the capitals of the Burgundians. In the sixth century it passed to the Franks. In the eleventh century it became incorporated with the German empire. About that time the temporal power was added to the spiritual power of the bishops. The dukes of Savoy began to encroach on the temporal power and at the same time the burghers took a hand in affairs. The struggles between the dukes of Savoy and the citizens ended in favor of

the latter in the early days of the sixteenth century.

Geneva is the capital of the canton of Geneva. It contains possibly 60,000 people—a little over 100,000 with its suburbs—and the canton has a population of about 135,000. There are 22 cantons, with a total population of about 3,350,000. The Romans made themselves masters of the country in the first century, B. C. Their dominion lasted about four centuries. A succession of masters followed. When it became a part of the German (Holy Roman) empire in the eleventh century it was a hodge-podge of petty states ruled by dukes, counts, bishops and abbots, together with little city-states. The beginning of the confederation of cantons was in the thirteenth century.

In 1276 Rudolph of Hapsburg, Holy Roman emperor, secured control of the duchy of Austria and threatened the liberties of the Swiss. To resist its aggressions the three forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden in 1291 entered into a league. In the fourteenth century five other cantons joined. The house of Hapsburg found the mountaineers invincible. At the close of the middle ages the connection of Switzerland with the German empire came virtually to an end. The confederation was enlarged by fresh accessions. In the sixteenth century, as stated, Geneva shook off the authority of the dukes of Savoy and of the bishops. After the reformation in the peace of Westphalia (1648) Switzerland was formally declared independent of the German empire. In 1798 the French occupied the country and established the Helvetic republic. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal confederation and new cantons were added. The congress of Vienna in 1815 decreed the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland.

Geneva, of course, at once suggests noted men and famous events—John Calvin, Rousseau and others; the Geneva convention, the Alabama claims, etc.

Modern Geneva is an exceedingly attractive city. It is beautifully situated at the southwest end of Lake Geneva, which here narrows and pours out into the Rhone, which is shortly joined by the Arve. The Rhone is crossed by nine fine bridges which join the old town on the left bank, with the principal residence quarter of the foreign colony on the right bank. There are many fine structures of interest. The College de St. Antoine, founded by Calvin, has nearly 2,000 students, over half of whom are foreigners. Geneva is noted as an educational center. The Cathedral of St. Peter is Byzantine in character and is said to have been built in 1124. The botanical gardens are interesting. There are several museums, including the Musee Ratin; the Fol museum, with collections of Greek, Roman and Etruscan antiquities; the Atheneum, devoted to the fine arts, and the Museum of Natural History, containing de Saussure's geological collection. The Ile Jean Jaques Rousseau attracts many visitors. Tourists are shown the house of Calvin, on whom the possibly chief historical fame of the city rests.

Lake Geneva is one of the beauty spots of the world. It is about 45 miles long and is eight miles wide at its place of greatest width. Its northern and western shores afford striking views of Mount Blanc and its chain. The lake is very deep and a beautiful dark blue.

New boulevards encircle Geneva; they are laid out along the lines of the old fortifications which were demolished in 1851. Handsome villas crown the surrounding heights. Altogether the tourist seldom visits a more attractive city and one more interesting historically.

## GRASSHOPPER IS MOST INJURIOUS

Sometimes Appears in Sufficient Numbers to Consume Every Green Thing in Sight.

### DRY WEATHER FAVORS YOUNG

Hoppers Are Active and Able to Jump Almost Immediately Upon Emergence From Eggs—Three Methods of Control.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

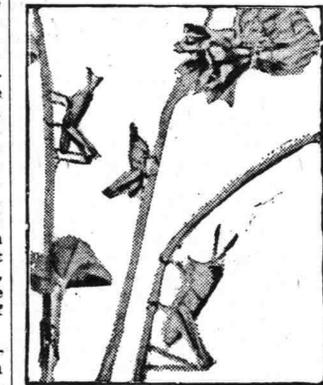
The periodical cicada, an insect almost universally miscalled the 17-year locust, has a bad reputation, but the destruction it causes is negligible compared to that wrought by grasshoppers—which, by the way, are true members of the locust family. The cicadas have been blamed for much of the work of the grasshoppers.

Both the young and old hoppers gnaw and devour the grain crops wholesale, and work in large swarms which sometimes attain sufficient numbers to consume almost every green thing in sight.

Dry weather ordinarily favors the successful hatching of the eggs and the subsequent development of the hoppers, while cool, wet weather, as a rule, is unfavorable, and grasshoppers often die in great numbers from disease when weather conditions of this character prevail. The grasshoppers lay their eggs in the soil, the banks of irrigation canals being favored for this activity, and the young grasshoppers appear the following spring. In some of the Southern and Southwestern states the hoppers emerge as early as February, while in the northern territory the eggs are not hatched before the middle of May or the first part of June. The young grasshoppers are active and able to hop almost immediately upon emergence from the eggs. In 70 to 90 days they attain maturity and develop wings. Hence the time for the farmer to attack the pest is during its young stages.

#### Three Methods of Control.

There are three methods of controlling grasshoppers, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture—destruction of the eggs, catching the insects in the fields by traps, and use of poisoned baits. Wherever possible, the ground containing the grasshopper eggs should be



Young Grasshoppers Feeding on Clover.

thoroughly plowed or disked and harrowed in the fall, as these operations prevent the eggs from hatching the following spring.

The hopperdozer is a mechanical control implement and consists of a galvanized sheet-iron pan or trough having a back rising at right angles to the pan. It is about 16 feet in length and mounted on runners made of wood or old wagon tires. Hopperdozers often are made of a pan of galvanized sheet iron, but the back and side wings are usually built with a wooden frame covered with stout muslin or light cotton duck, thus securing lightness and elasticity of structure. The insects hop into this trap, which is drawn across the field by horses. As many as 300 bushels of grasshoppers have been collected by the use of hopperdozers on 100 acres of alfalfa.

#### How to Make Poisoned Bait.

As ordinarily prepared, the bran bait is composed as follows: Wheat bran, 25 pounds; paris green, 1 pound, or white arsenic, 1 pound; 6 fruits of finely chopped lemons or oranges; 2 quarts of low-grade molasses; 2 to 4 gallons of water, according to climatic conditions. The bran and paris green or other arsenical are thoroughly mixed while dry. The fruits are then finely chopped and added, and last the diluted molasses is poured over the bait and the whole thoroughly kneaded. This amount of poisoned bait is sufficient to treat about three acres when the grasshoppers first hatch. Later, when they are nearly full grown, this amount will suffice for about five acres if sown broadcast in strips one yard apart.

Blow flies, robber flies and digger wasps all prey upon grasshoppers, while wild birds, from the minute humming birds to the mammoth hawks, also assert a marked control.

Complete information relative to grasshopper control is presented in Farmers' Bulletin 747, which has just been reissued by the United States department of agriculture, a copy of which will be mailed free on request.

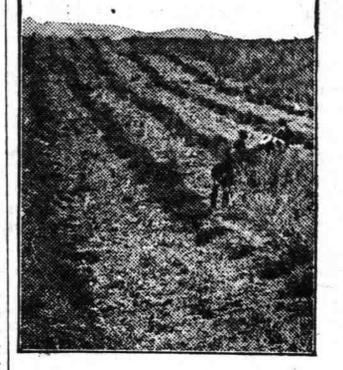
## SUGAR-BEET THRIPS HARMFUL TO PLANTS

Spraying Is Most Effective Means of Controlling Pest.

Besides Doing Much Damage in Greenhouse Insect Also Injures Outdoor Plants—Apply Spray on Dull or Cloudy Day.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The sugar-beet thrips is an important insect recognized as a greenhouse pest and also injuring outdoor plants, principally sugar beets and sugar cane. The insect is dark brown or black in color, and about 1.3 millimeters in length. The injury caused is similar to that of other species, such as the onion thrips and bean thrips. The plant is attacked by the adults and by the nymphs, or young, in the same manner. The leaf cells are pierced



Harvesting Sugar-Beet Seed.

and the plant juices withdrawn, causing the cells to shrivel and turn white. When a number of these cells are destroyed they appear as irregular white or light-brown spots. If the attack is severe, the whole leaf surface becomes invested by these spots and finally shrivels and dies.

Spraying has been found to be the most effective means of controlling this insect, both in the greenhouse and out of doors. The following solution used in one experiment killed all adult insects and about 95 per cent of the nymphs.

Nicotine sulphate (ounces) ..... 6  
Fish-oil soap (pounds) ..... 4  
Water (gallons) ..... 50

The spray should be applied to both sides of the leaves; if possible, on a dull or cloudy day. The adults are not so active at this time and are, therefore, less likely to move out of reach of the spray.

In the greenhouse the sugar-beet thrips may be held in check by the application of a strong spray of water to the foliage. This washes the younger stages from the leaf; and as these are unable to reach the food plant again, they soon die.

## VETCH CROP IN HOME GARDEN

Spaded or Hoed Under It Will Assist in Keeping Soil Supplied With Needed Humus.

A few cents' worth of vetch seed planted in the garden each year and spaded or hoed under as a green manure crop will keep the soil supplied with humus and, to a large extent, with nitrogen. The vetch should be kept growing at all times in all available spaces.

For example, if early corn or cabbage are not removed in time to allow for a follow-up crop, vetch can be planted between the rows at the time of the last cultivation. It will then be large enough to spade under in the fall or spring. Another good way to use vetch is to sow it in the fall or spring when the garden is being spaded in preparation for tomatoes.

By the time the tomato plants are ready to eat, the vetch will be well under way. If the vetch is not more than three or four inches high, places can be cleared at proper distances for planting the tomatoes by turning under a spade or two of soil. Then when the vetch left between the tomatoes is six or eight inches high, it can be hoed in. Since it is green and tender, this is no great task and the vetch will soon rot. If vetch is used in this way, the soil should be inoculated with the necessary bacteria. Instructions for doing this simple work can be had upon application to the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

## PUTTING EAR CORN IN SILO

Best to Add Some Stalks Because They Furnish Much Sugar Essential to Fermentation.

It has been found practical to ensile soft corn ears without any stalks, but it is better to add some stalks because they furnish much sugar which is essential to proper fermentation. Tests made at Ames on the Iowa station show that an immense amount of corn can be stowed away in a silo this way, that it will not spoil, and that it makes an exceedingly rich feed. It should be fed as a concentrate and not as a roughage. The ears should be cut fine and thoroughly tramped in the silo when filling. Do not let any spoiled ears get in, or too big a proportion of mature corn, as this does not pack and ensile so well.