

## PAUL OF WATER STARTS RACE RIOT

A Negro Woman Turns it on a  
Group of Italian Boys on  
"San Juan Hill."

### HOODLUMS IN THEIR GLORY.

Two Police Reserves of Four New  
York Precincts Two Hours to Beat  
Rioters Into Submission.

New York, July 7.—A pall of water  
thrown from an upper window and  
upon the heads of a group of Italian  
boys, who had disturbed the Sunday  
quiet of a colored woman, incited a riot  
on "San Juan Hill" tonight that lan-  
gued five men, one dying. In the hospital,  
made several men prisoners and terri-  
fied the peaceably inclined among the  
15,000 persons of the Italians who  
crowd in West Sixty-first street and  
West Sixty-seventh street, between  
West End and Amsterdam avenues.

A good share of the Italians of the  
section on one side and of their colored  
neighbors on the other were promptly  
involved, while the hoodlums of all  
races seized the opportunity to attack  
each other.

While the battle raged in the street,  
less adventurous rioters lined the  
tenement roofs and showered bricks,  
chunks of coping and flower pots upon  
the heads of those below.

It took the police reserves of four  
precincts two hours to beat the com-  
bats into submission.

William B. Fleming, a fireman on the  
New York Central railroad, was hit in  
the breast by a stray bullet as his train  
passed the scene of the riot. He was  
critically injured.

Copa Disway, an Italian, received a  
bullet in the thigh. Another bullet hit  
Frank Antonello, 12 years old, in the  
nose. James Somerset, colored, got a  
brick in the mouth, while another brick  
probably fatally fractured the skull of  
Frank Warren, a white laborer.

The police are searching tonight for  
the body of a man reported to have  
been shot to death. According to police  
informants, a negro dressed in the  
uniform of the United States navy, was  
seen to fire 12 shots from a pair of  
heavy revolvers into the body of a  
white man.

### ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO SEARCH FOR SOUTH POLE.

London, July 7.—To continue the ex-  
ploratory work of the expedition to the  
Antarctic a party has been organized  
by Lieut. Shackleton, who was a member of Capt. Scott's crew,  
and will shortly start for the far  
south. Lieut. Shackleton has secured  
an ideal vessel for his purpose. She is  
the Endurance, and as the Nimrod,  
sent many seasons in the north Atlantic  
in search of seals. Her hull is of  
English oak and she is now being refit-  
ted for the two years that are to be  
spent in Antarctic waters.

The expedition leaves in July and will  
make its headquarters on King Ed-  
ward VII land, a virgin field for explor-  
ation. Capt. Scott and his men have  
obtained but a glimpse of it.

The party of 12 men will be divided  
into groups of three each, one being  
composed of the strongest physically  
who will attempt to reach the south  
pole, while the other sections will ex-  
plore King Edward VII land. A high  
power automobile is being taken to  
haul the sleds and sledges, and the  
over the ice. Manchurian ponies also  
form part of the equipment to be used  
when motorizing becomes impracticable.  
The expedition will occupy two years,  
the endurance returning to New Zealand  
after the first winter for supplies.

### SIX LIVES LOST.

By Wrecking of Hudson Bay Steamer  
Mount Royal.

Seattle, July 7.—Six lives were lost  
Saturday afternoon when the Hudson  
Bay steamer Mount Royal was wrecked  
on the rocks in Kistakea canyon, on  
Skeena river, sinking in less than five  
minutes afterwards. Many of the 55 ex-  
cessive passengers jumped into the rag-  
ing canyon waters, but few were  
drowned, most of the people saving  
themselves by clambering on the rocks  
of Kistakea Island.

The steamer was below Hazelton  
when the accident happened, passing  
through a narrow canyon which can be  
run only at certain stages of water,  
where the strong current carries river  
boats three-quarters of a mile in a  
minute and a half. The port quarter  
crashed against rocky wall and the  
sterling swung round and was battered  
against the opposite wall, for the boat  
was longer than the canyon was wide.  
The big vessel heeled over with the  
weight of water and sank rapidly.

Some of the passengers jumped from  
the boat to the island. Others took to  
the water and some of them floated  
through the canyon on the debris and  
were picked up by Indians in canoes.

The Mount Royal was built at Victoria,  
B. C., in 1902. She was 130 feet  
long, 25 feet wide, drew 15 inches  
of water. She was commanded by  
Capt. Stewart B. Johnson.

### STEAMERS FROM NOME.

Victoria, B. C., July 7.—Three steam-  
ers arrived from Cape Nome today,  
the Indiana, Dunsmuir and Tullis. All three  
took coal north from Vancouver Island.  
They report the steamer Ohio ready to  
leave for the south. Arrangements hav-  
ing been made for her departure fol-  
lowing the arrival of the Vic, since re-  
ported as arrived July 2, with pumps.

Steamer Princess Royal, the new C. P.  
R. steamer, is due by the Columbia  
Marine railway at Esquimaut at a cost of \$270,000, was turned  
over to the C. P. R. today and will sail  
July 13 for Skagway, to alternate in a  
weekly service with the steamer Prince-  
cess. The steamer is 933 tons gross,  
351 tons net and has accommodations  
for 150 first-class passengers. She  
will be equipped with wireless tel-  
egraph apparatus. Capt. W. C. Hughes  
has been given command.

### NO SUCH THING AS AN AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT.

Washington, July 7.—"There is no  
such thing as an American Dread-  
nought, nor is any projected," said a  
distinguished naval officer today. He  
was referring to the two great 30,000-  
ton battleships, contracts for which  
have just been provisionally awarded,  
and which were mentioned in the con-  
gressional debates and newspapers as  
of the "Dreadnought" class.

"The new ships should be called the  
"Delaware" class," for without know-  
ing what the second ship is to be called,  
the first vessel of the kind usually fol-  
lows the name of the class, and Secy.  
Metcalf has christened No. 28 "Dele-  
ware," said this officer. The officer  
then pointed out the difference between  
the English Dreadnought and the Amer-  
ican Delaware class, going into some  
details as to the plans for the latter,  
which it is not deemed politic by the  
navy department to make public even  
at this late date.

Generally stated, the salient points  
of difference were to be found in the  
arrangement of the armament. The 12-  
inch guns of the British vessels are  
carried on the center line in central  
towers from bow to stern, and in two  
"waist" or side turrets in line with the  
keel. The advantage of the latter ar-  
rangement is the ability to bring every

## SUNBURN AND FRECKLES

Can be prevented and the skin  
kept beautiful and soft by using

### CREAM LOTION OR WITCH HAZEL CREAM

Keeps the lips and face soft and  
smooth, cures tan or sunburn,  
freckles or roughness. Gents will  
find it particularly soothing after  
shaving.

Only 25c a Bottle.



**DRUG STORE**  
The Home of Pure Drugs.  
112-114 South Main St.

Bay steamer Mount Royal was wrecked  
on the rocks in Kistakea canyon, on  
Skeena river, sinking in less than five  
minutes afterwards. Many of the 55 ex-  
cessive passengers jumped into the rag-  
ing canyon waters, but few were  
drowned, most of the people saving  
themselves by clambering on the rocks  
of Kistakea Island.

The steamer was below Hazelton  
when the accident happened, passing  
through a narrow canyon which can be  
run only at certain stages of water,  
where the strong current carries river  
boats three-quarters of a mile in a  
minute and a half. The port quarter  
crashed against rocky wall and the  
sterling swung round and was battered  
against the opposite wall, for the boat  
was longer than the canyon was wide.  
The big vessel heeled over with the  
weight of water and sank rapidly.

Some of the passengers jumped from  
the boat to the island. Others took to  
the water and some of them floated  
through the canyon on the debris and  
were picked up by Indians in canoes.

The Mount Royal was built at Victoria,  
B. C., in 1902. She was 130 feet  
long, 25 feet wide, drew 15 inches  
of water. She was commanded by  
Capt. Stewart B. Johnson.

### STEAMERS FROM NOME.

Victoria, B. C., July 7.—Three steam-  
ers arrived from Cape Nome today,  
the Indiana, Dunsmuir and Tullis. All three  
took coal north from Vancouver Island.  
They report the steamer Ohio ready to  
leave for the south. Arrangements hav-  
ing been made for her departure fol-  
lowing the arrival of the Vic, since re-  
ported as arrived July 2, with pumps.

Steamer Princess Royal, the new C. P.  
R. steamer, is due by the Columbia  
Marine railway at Esquimaut at a cost of \$270,000, was turned  
over to the C. P. R. today and will sail  
July 13 for Skagway, to alternate in a  
weekly service with the steamer Prince-  
cess. The steamer is 933 tons gross,  
351 tons net and has accommodations  
for 150 first-class passengers. She  
will be equipped with wireless tel-  
egraph apparatus. Capt. W. C. Hughes  
has been given command.

### NO SUCH THING AS AN AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT.

Washington, July 7.—"There is no  
such thing as an American Dread-  
nought, nor is any projected," said a  
distinguished naval officer today. He  
was referring to the two great 30,000-  
ton battleships, contracts for which  
have just been provisionally awarded,  
and which were mentioned in the con-  
gressional debates and newspapers as  
of the "Dreadnought" class.

"The new ships should be called the  
"Delaware" class," for without know-  
ing what the second ship is to be called,  
the first vessel of the kind usually fol-  
lows the name of the class, and Secy.  
Metcalf has christened No. 28 "Dele-  
ware," said this officer. The officer  
then pointed out the difference between  
the English Dreadnought and the Amer-  
ican Delaware class, going into some  
details as to the plans for the latter,  
which it is not deemed politic by the  
navy department to make public even  
at this late date.

Generally stated, the salient points  
of difference were to be found in the  
arrangement of the armament. The 12-  
inch guns of the British vessels are  
carried on the center line in central  
towers from bow to stern, and in two  
"waist" or side turrets in line with the  
keel. The advantage of the latter ar-  
rangement is the ability to bring every

## one of the guns of the primary bat- teries of the ship to bear upon an op- ponent on either side, while 25 per- cent of the British force would be mask- ed under like circumstances.

There also are numerous changes in  
the interior arrangements, and on the  
whole, according to this naval officer,  
save from the fact that the tonnage of  
the two classes is alike and turbine  
machines is to be used for the prop-  
elling power, the American Delaware  
does not resemble the British Dread-  
nought.

### TWO BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

Indianapolis, July 7.—Two brick  
buildings, three stories high, located  
near the northwestern corner of Meri-  
dian and Maryland streets, in the center  
of the wholesale district, collapsed from  
some unknown cause early this morn-  
ing, causing a loss of \$20,000. Had  
the collapse occurred during the busi-  
ness hours a large loss of life would  
certainly have occurred. The principal  
losers are Daniel Stewart Drug &  
Glass Company, \$100,000; Martha  
Stewart, on building, \$30,000; the  
Bunswick-Blake Collender Billard  
company, \$50,000 and Henry C. Bal-  
estate, building, \$20,000.

### CHICAGO TELEGRAPHERS.

They Will Not Go on Strike for a  
Week at Least.

Chicago, July 7.—The telegraph opera-  
tors employed by both commercial tele-  
graph companies will not go on strike  
for a week or more. At the meeting to-  
day for the purpose of voting on the  
strike proposition it was decided to  
postpone action for one week. Four  
members of the executive committee of  
the union were present and addressed  
the meeting and all of them argued  
against the men precipitating a walk-  
out while the negotiations were being  
carried on by Labor Commissioner Neill  
and the meeting was adjourned. There  
were many radicals in the meet-  
ing who clamored for an immediate  
strike, but the conservative element  
was in the majority and it was the final  
decision that Mr. Neill should be given  
another week in which to carry on his  
peace negotiations.

### FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT.

St. Paul, Minn., July 7.—Dr. J. H.  
Nichols and C. P. Williams, both of Min-  
neapolis, were probably fatally injured in  
an automobile accident in this city this  
afternoon. Nichols and J. H. Smith  
and wife, while driving along the  
Summit avenue, the chauffeur lost con-  
trol of the car in the rain, and the ma-  
chine and its occupants went over the  
edge of a bluff, rolling over and over  
nearly 20 feet to the edge of the Mis-  
sissippi river. All the occupants of the  
car were seriously hurt that they were  
taken to a hospital, where it is said  
Nichols and Williams will probably die.

### TO ATTRACT NOTICE.

Discharged Louvre Employee Ruins  
Poussin's Masterpiece.

Paris, July 7.—A dismissed employe  
today slashed with a knife Poussin's  
masterpiece, "Winter, or the Deluge,"  
in the Louvre. When arrested, the  
man said that his object was to  
attract attention to his grievance. The  
painting, which is valued at several  
hundred thousand francs, is feared,  
cannot be repaired.

### LOCOMOTIVE STRIKES AUTO.

Wealthy Silk Manufacturer Killed,  
Members of Family Injured.

Keyport, N. J., July 7.—Christopher Ho-  
randt, a wealthy silk manufacturer of  
Paterson, was killed and other members  
of his family injured when a locomotive  
struck and demolished an automobile in  
which the party was returning home from  
Asbury park late today. The accident  
happened at the Stone Road crossing on  
the Atlantic Highlands division of the  
New Jersey Central road.

With Mr. Horandt were his wife, his  
daughter Ruth and his nephew, Rein-  
hardt Blinder. All but Mrs. Horandt were  
thrown from the machine. Blinder's skull  
was fractured and his condition is serious.  
Ruth Horandt escaped with a sprained  
wrist and bruises, while her mother suf-  
fered from shock.

### NO SITE WANTED.

Navy Department Does Not Desire  
One on Magdalena Bay.

Washington, July 7.—Acting Secy.  
of State Adey denied that the United  
States government has made any over-  
tures, or contemplates any negotiations  
for the purchase from the republic of  
Mexico of a naval site on Magdalena bay,  
in Lower California. The government has  
no idea of making any such proposition  
to Mexico, he said.

"The only foundation for the report,"  
Mr. Adey added, "is the fact that the re-

## You can make Good Bread with some Flour, but better Bread with

## HUSLER'S FLOUR!

public of Mexico has recently consented  
that the United States government may  
permanently station a coaling station in Ma-  
dalena bay to provide coal for the Ameri-  
can naval vessels during the annual target  
practice. For several years past the  
courtesy of the Mexican government, our  
war vessels have assembled in Magda-  
lena bay for target practice, and there-  
fore have been absolutely no change in this  
arrangement further than the fact that in  
the future this government will keep a  
coaling station in the bay.

### VANADIUM STEEL

Said to be Toughest of All, and Navy  
Is Experimenting With It.

Washington, July 7.—"Vanadium steel"  
is the latest naval experiment, and at  
various navy yards and gun shops ex-  
periments are being made which are watch-  
ed with keen interest from Washington,  
to ascertain the peculiar qualities of the new  
metal. All sorts of claims are made for  
this metal. It is said to be the toughest  
of steels as well as the hardest; it can  
be wrought under the hammer and it  
rolls and presses like the softest of Swed-  
ish iron, and the reduction to a minimum  
of the number of "annealings" required  
by large pieces in fabrication is an im-  
portant element of economy. These are the  
principal claims which the navy depart-  
ment is trying to sift out. So far it has  
succeeded rather unexpectedly in produc-  
ing an alloy so hard that an ordinary  
tool will touch it, which should make it  
especially valuable for the teeth of cut-  
ters and machine tools generally. There  
is also a suggestion that such hard metal  
might make a good face for armor plate.  
But it is suspected of brittleness in this  
condition, fatal defect—and an effort  
is to be made to unit it with a soft and  
tough steel backing, making the strong  
correspond with the present face hard-  
ened armor.

Vanadium is very expensive, but the  
navy department is promised an abun-  
dant supply at low figures in the future.

### CONGO HORRORS DENOUNCED.

London, July 7.—R. J. Campbell, the  
well known congressionalist minister, de-  
nounced the alleged Congo horrors and  
King Leopold's "accursed methods" at  
the City Temple yesterday. He declared  
that Great Britain could not and the terms  
conditions in a fortnight, and that she  
ought to do it. He said that the greater  
part of the ill-gotten wealth of the Congo  
was brought to Europe in British ships  
and they, and all others sailing between  
the Congo river and Antwerp must con-  
sider the Congo horrors. If Great Britain  
refused to help, King Leopold would be  
helpless. Campbell declared that he would  
continue, had signified that he would  
support Great Britain in any concerted  
effort to end the horrors, and if Europe  
and America acted together no power  
could gainstay them.

The Rev. Campbell's declarations were  
frequently interrupted by cheers.

### BARCELONA ANARCHISTS.

Twenty-three of an Important Group  
Placed Under Arrest.

Barcelona, July 8.—Twenty-three  
anarchists, forming an important  
group concerned in many attempts on  
the lives of different persons, have  
been placed under arrest here. An  
informant seeking revenge was respon-  
sible for the arrests. There have been  
many explosions due to anarchists in  
Barcelona recently, so that the arrest  
of the terrorists is considered an im-  
portant one.

### CHAUTAQUA CONTESTANTS.

Music used in grand contest, Wan-  
amero, July 26-27, on sale, Clayton  
Music company.

### STATE CONSTITUTION.

Constitution of the State of Utah,  
with all the amendments. A limited  
edition just issued, 25c per copy; post  
paid to any address.

### DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE,

6 Main Street.

### EXPERT KODAK FINISHING.

Harry Shipley, Commercial Photo-  
grapher, 151 Main St.

## NO RENEWAL OF TREATY WITH JAPAN

If United States Insists on Inser-  
tion of Clause Excluding Jap-  
anese Coolie Labor.

### MINISTER HAYASHI'S VIEWS.

Representatives to be Sent to This  
Country to See if the Japanese  
Are Discriminated Against.

Washington, June 7.—That the Jap-  
anese government will not consent to  
the renewal of the present treaty with  
the United States if this government  
reserves the right to insert a clause in  
the compact excluding Japanese coolie  
labor from continental United States, is  
indicated by semi-official advices pur-  
porting to give the views of Foreign  
Minister Hayashi which were received  
here today from Otakata Yamakaka,  
the personal representative of Count Okuma,  
leader of the Progressive party.

Mr. Yamakaka, who visited the United  
States in April and perfected an alli-  
ance with the Japanese of the Pacific  
coast for the purpose of bringing about  
the overthrow of the Salome ministry  
and the annulment of the exclusion  
clause in the immigration bill, is au-  
thority for the statement that Foreign  
Minister Hayashi has received from  
Secy. of State Root a preliminary  
"note" regarding the new treaty which  
the two governments propose to sub-  
stitute for the convention, which ex-  
pires July 11, 1911. The draft of the  
new treaty submitted by Secy. Root,  
according to the communication, called  
for the renewal of article 2, clause 4,  
of the present treaty, which gives to each  
nation the right to regulate immigra-  
tion.

With reference to the "note" sub-  
mitted by Secy. Root, Mr. Yamakaka  
says that Foreign Minister Hayashi has  
issued an official confidential memo-  
randum outlining the Japanese govern-  
ment's attitude on the question of the  
limitation of immigration, which in  
substance is as follows:

First.—That the government of the  
United States has submitted a proposal  
for the enactment of a treaty, which  
provides for the limitation of immigra-  
tion. The government of Japan has re-  
jected the proposal and will not enter  
into the future entertain any such proposition.

Second.—That in the new treaty,  
which is to be operated from the forty-  
fourth year of Meiji (1911), the govern-  
ment of Japan will insist on striking  
out the article 2, clause 4 (defining the  
power reserved by the contracting par-  
ties to enact laws with regard to police  
and immigration regulations). For that  
purpose the government of Japan shall  
take a most vigorous attitude.

Third.—That the negotiations for the end  
are not yet developed, we firmly believe  
that the government of the United  
States will fight with determination to  
preserve the clause.

Third.—That the government of Japan  
contemplates sending representatives to  
the United States to investigate condi-  
tions on the Pacific coast and determine  
if the Japanese residents are discrimi-  
nated against.

Mr. Yamakaka, it is said, has sent cop-  
ies of Foreign Minister Hayashi's con-  
fidential memorandum to the Japanese  
societies of San Francisco and Seattle  
and to correspondents of Japanese  
newspapers in this country. Dr. Mas-  
aji Miyakawa, the Japanese lawyer, ad-  
mitted that he had seen a copy of the  
communication, which is being distrib-  
uted by Yamakaka and characterized  
the attitude of Foreign Minister Hay-  
ashi as a concession to the Progress-  
ives, who have strongly opposed the  
clause in the immigration bill excluding  
coolie labor from this country.

### KOREAN DELEGATION SEEKING RECOGNITION.

The Hague, July 7.—The Korean de-  
legation which is seeking recognition  
in the peace conference, again called  
on Joseph H. Choate and Gen. Horace  
Porter today, but they were not re-  
ceived, the representatives of the United  
States being engaged in work on an  
arbitration proposition. Representa-  
tive Robert Bartholdt of Missouri,  
president of the American group of the  
interparliamentary union, has arrived

## and is arranging for presentation to President. Not until resolutions adopted at the interparliamentary conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-  
ing the law of nations; the consti-  
tution of one or more friendly powers,  
in cases of differences between coun-  
tries; the limitation of armaments and  
the inviolability of private property at  
sea.

Representative Bartholdt is also en-  
trusted with the task of presenting to  
President. Not until resolutions  
adopted at the interparliamentary  
conference in London in July, 1906.

The Hague conference, the creation  
of a permanent consultative council,  
entrusted with codifying and develop-