

Among the members of Parliament who have signed this land-purchase Manifesto are Sir W. P. Byles, Baron DeForest, John Hodge, Murray Macdonald, L. G. C. Money, Sir Henry Norman and Philip Snowden. The Secretary is Joseph Hyder, 96 Victoria Street, S. W.



Peace Probable Between Italy and Turkey.

The commission of Turkish and Italian delegates which has been in session at Lausanne, Switzerland, since early in August, has settled upon the principal terms upon which peace can be established. These terms include, according to the dispatches, the tacit acceptance by the Porte of Italian occupation of Tripoli as an accomplished fact, Turkey being permitted to retain a Mediterranean port at one of the extremities of Libya with a strip of territory allowing communication with the Arabs in the interior. Provision also is made for the recognition of the spiritual suzerainty of the Sultan in Tripolitania; for the payment of monetary grants to the Arab chiefs by Italy, which also will pay to Turkey annually a certain amount of the national debt, the payment being guaranteed by revenues derived from Libya; and for the cession to Turkey of some portion of Italian territory in the Red sea as compensation for the loss of Tripoli. A loan to Turkey is one of the subjects of negotiation. [See current volume, pages 757, 780.]



The Passing of an Emperor.

The funeral ceremonies of Mutsuhito, late Emperor of Japan, who died on July 30, began at Tokio on the 13th, with ancient solemn rites and with modern military display. Official representatives had come from every great nation to take part in the ceremonials. Mr. Knox, American Secretary of State, represented the United States. After certain services at the palace, the funeral car of the old rulers of Japan was drawn, as by ancient custom, slowly and majestically by great black and white oxen, from the palace to the great Aoyama drill ground, where were held further services, according to the Shinto ritual, before 40,000 invited guests. At midnight the oxen-drawn car carried its burden to a railroad, whence it was transported by train to the ancient capital of Kyoto. On the evening of the 14th the body of Mutsuhito was carried on the shoulders of local farmers, by old privilege, to the Imperial mausoleum at Monoyama, about five miles from Kyoto. [See current volume, pages 733, 780, 860.]



New Japan and old Japan met as they can never meet again, at the passing of this Emperor in whose reign occurred the greatest transformation of a civilization which history has ever recorded.

In no respect was this more remarkably manifested than in the wholly unexpected suicide of the great modern general of the Russo-Japanese war, General Count Marasuke Nogi, and his wife, both of the old Samurai, or noble, fighting class. This double suicide, by self-inflicted stab wounds, took place at the home of General Nogi, at the moment when the gun sounded to indicate that the Emperor's body was just leaving the palace. Letters left by General Nogi showed the acts to have been premeditated. The Japanese Ambassador at Washington has explained that in the days of feudal Japan when the lord of the manor died it was by no means an uncommon practice for his close dependents and friends to commit suicide, in order that the spirit of the deceased should not make the last journey alone. In recent years, and in the new Japan, this custom has been generally abandoned, so that it is of rare occurrence. General Nogi was a national hero in Japan. Twice he captured Port Arthur, once from the Russians in 1904 and once from the Chinese about ten years previously. It was he who assured the success of his country in the battle of Mukden.



China.

The private loan to China of \$50,000,000 by the Lloyd's union of London banks, signed for in London by the Chinese minister, as reported last week, has fallen through, in face of the known disapproval of the great Powers, which insist on foreign supervision of Chinese expenditures under loan. Negotiations for a larger loan from the "six Powers" are now once more under way, with consideration of, supervision. [See current volume, page 876.]



The Peking Educational Conference concluded its labors on August 13. Among the measures agreed to by the Conference was the establishment in the next three years of further universities in Canton, Wuchang, and Nanking, in addition to the one existing in Peking. [See current volume, page 876.]



The Republic, according to the London and China Telegraph, is to adopt a gold standard as her currency. For every dollar the gold coin shall contain seventy-five one-hundredths of a gram pure gold. (This is equivalent to the Japanese yen = \$0.498 United States currency.) The silver dollar weighs 26 grams. Subsidiary coins are of seven denominations, namely, 1 cash, 5 cash (apparently, 1/2 cent), 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents, 50 cents.



The Peking government, according to Associated Press dispatches of the 11th, has authorized Dr. Sun Yat Sen to establish a corporation to

carry out a system of national railways, covering territory 70,000 miles in extent. Mixed Chinese and foreign companies will be granted concessions throughout China proper, for periods of about forty years, after which time the lines are to revert to China. Dr. Sun Yat Sen's proposals, which, however, are thus far without government sanction, include the opening of the whole of China proper to foreign residence enterprise, foreigners to be amenable to Chinese laws, through special courts.

NEWS NOTES

—The revolution in Nicaragua is on the wane. [See current volume, page 849.]

—Three persons were killed and 50 injured by a tornado in New York State near Syracuse on the 15th. [See current volume, page 852.]

—The Eucharistic Congress has just held its sessions at Vienna, closing on the 15th. The Congress will hold its next meeting at Malta on April 24, 1913. [See vol. xiii, p. 880.]

—The 73d birthday of Henry George was celebrated at a banquet in Omaha on the 2d, at which Wm. F. Baxter presided as toastmaster and L. J. Quinby and C. J. Cunningham were the speakers.

—The 73d birthday of Henry George was commemorated on the 29th at Adelaide, Australia, at a social meeting over which W. H. Stafford presided and at which Edward McHugh made the commemoration address.

—The Forty-fourth convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is officially called to meet at Philadelphia from the 21st to the 26th of November, both dates included. [See vol. xiv, p. 1099.]

—Presidential elections in Cuba come off the second week in November. Alfredo Zayas is the Liberal candidate and General Mario Menocal the Conservative. Feeling between the parties is very intense. [See current volume, pages 640, 659.]

—The Panama Canal is to be opened to traffic in the fall of 1913, according to official announcement from the navy department on the 14th. The original date set for the opening was January 1, 1915. [See vol. xiii, p. 1115; current volume, pages 827, 841.]

—Keir Hardie, M. P., one of the Socialist leaders of Great Britain, spoke at the City Club, Chicago, on the 17th, explaining the present political situation in Great Britain. He described Lloyd George as being now alone in the British cabinet in advocacy of social reforms, and predicted a probable break in the Liberal Party at an early day.

—Wm. D. Haywood, principal organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, having been indicted by the Essex County (Mass.) grand jury for "conspiracy to intimidate" in connection with the Lawrence strike of last winter, was arrested on Boston Common on the 15th. He had just finished a speech to 15,000 persons on the Common, in which he urged a "general strike" as a protest against the prosecu-

tion of Ettor and Giovannitti. [See current volume, page 877.]

—At the meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Detroit on the 16th, a committee was elected on motion of Andrew J. Frame to revise the constitution of the Association, Mr. Frame charging that 10 men have held 150 prominent offices in the Association during the past ten years.

—The 73d birthday of Henry George was celebrated on the 7th by the Manhattan Singletax Club of New York with a dinner at Coney Island, at which Mrs. John S. Crosby presided as toastmaster and Francis Neilson, M. P. of London, was the guest of honor. James F. Morton, Jr., was the other speaker.

—Henry George's 73d birthday was celebrated at Los Angeles on the 2d at a banquet at which the speakers were Edmund Norton, George Ringo, Wm. H. Knight, Frank Peltret, Dr. J. E. Pottinger, R. W. Ready, Sam Wall, Richmond Plant, Bernard Hartley, Dr. Petter, George Slocumb and Dr. Adah Patterson.

—In a political speech at Dundee, Scotland, on the 12th, Winston Churchill advocated a British federation like the United States; but not stopping with local parliaments for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, he advocated one for Yorkshire, one for Lancashire, one for London, etc. His argument for the Irish home rule measure included an assurance of the purpose of the Liberals to establish a genuine system of self government in all the four countries of the United Kingdom.

—The famous mosque of Santa Sophia at Constantinople was considerably damaged by the recent earthquakes, it is feared. Two years ago it was discovered that the line of the dome was changing and that the supporting columns were being forced outward. Lately indications of further movement have been noted. This metropolitan church of the Greeks was built by Justinian in the sixth century. Since 1453 it has been used as a mosque by the Mohammedans. [Current volume, pages 779, 804.]

—Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards are the last of the Allen clan of the Virginia mountaineers who shot the judge at the trial of one of them a year ago, to be arrested. They were traced to Des Moines last week and arrested there. Two have been sentenced to the electric chair—Floyd Allen and his son Claude. Two have been sentenced to long prison terms—Friel Allen (another son) and Sidna Edwards. One was acquitted on the 13th—Victor Allen. [See current volume, pp. 491, 730, 804.]

PRESS OPINIONS

Rooseveltian Ratiocination.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind.), Sept. 12.—Here is a Roosevelt syllogism delivered at the Minneapolis State fair in St. Paul: "In most cases the Democratic primaries were carried by Mr. Clark; in no case in the primary vote was a Democratic boss beaten in his own State; therefore, Woodrow Wilson is the candidate of the bosses." In his political career Mr. Roosevelt has "got away with" many preposterous declarations—that is, he has