

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, 1½ 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