

vent a like occurrence in the future, and this ample apology and assurance have been frankly accepted by the Japanese.

The wish to exclude Hindoos from Vancouver is quite as strong as the desire for the exclusion of the Japanese. A number of Hindoo immigrants who recently landed there were very plainly shown that they were unwelcome visitors, and still more unwelcome as permanent residents; yet Kipling, who was passing through Canada and happened to be there at the time, has well explained the situation by saying that our fellow-subjects from India were needed for unskilled labor which white men could not be found to do, and most of them found employment in a few hours after their landing; and that there was evidence of the existence of an organization or organizations with a desire to exclude, or regulate to the point of exclusion, all labor except what labor was lucky enough to be on the spot at the time.

The apple crop of the Annapolis Valley this year is estimated to be over half a million bushels.

The great British turbine steamers "Lusitania" and "Mauretania," the largest and swiftest mail steamers afloat, which can make the trip from Queenstown to New York in less than five days, are to be outdone, in size, at least, by a new German steamer of greater tonnage, the "Europa."

Japan has again the largest war vessel in the world, the latest addition to her navy exceeding in size the British vessels of the "Dreadnought" class.

Among new inventions in marine motive power are a turbine engine that can be easily reversed, a plan of using turbines to generate electricity, and applying the electricity thus produced to drive the propellers, and a plan of propulsion by a series of plates under the bottom of the ship. The first is to overcome one of the chief objections to the turbines at present in use—that they move only in one direction; the other two are said to give far greater speed than at present attainable.

At least one-third of all the ships in active service in the British navy are now equipped for using liquid fuel, either as the only fuel or as supplementary to coal. The admiralty is erecting near Plymouth great reservoirs capable of storing four million gallons of petroleum.

The Hague Conference has ended its labors. If its immediate outcome is less than was expected, it is not without important results. It has established the inviolability of neutral territory, and the right of asylum in that territory for prisoners of war; it has forbidden belligerents to establish wireless telegraph stations in neutral territory, and forbidden to belligerent ships the use of neutral ports except for certain definite purposes; it has provided that there must be a declaration of war before hostilities begin, and that neutral powers must be notified of a state of war without delay; it has regulated the use of floating mines, forbidden the bombardment of defenceless places, and provided that fishing vessels and vessels carrying mails shall not be molested;

and it has established an international prize court, and provided for the re-assembling of the Conference within eight years—all of these subject to the ratification of the powers represented at the Conference.

It is now possible to travel by rail from Cape Town to a point in Rhodesia some distance north of Victoria Falls, a journey of two thousand miles. From Cairo southward, by rail and boat, the traveller can journey to Lake Albert Nyanza, a distance of over two thousand five hundred miles. Between this point and the point where the railway from Cape Town ends lies Lake Tanganyika, which is navigable for four hundred miles, and at either end of it a distance of less than five hundred miles is yet to be spanned before the unbroken journey from Cape to Cairo by rail and steamboat can be made.

Morocco is still disturbed by the attempt of the Moorish pretender to drive his brother from the throne; and the French forces, in their efforts to preserve order, have again had serious fighting.

In Southern Brazil, where German colonists were the most numerous of foreigners a few years ago, they are now greatly outnumbered by Italians.

Events move rapidly in China, as far as imperial proclamations are concerned. China is declared to be a constitutional monarchy, a national parliament is to be assembled, and local authorities are instructed to see that the people are taught the principles of constitutional government, so that they can elect representatives. All these and other recent reforms are attributed to the Empress Dowager; though both she and the Emperor are said to be in failing health, and the question of appointing an heir to the throne has become a matter of public concern.

The Philippine Assembly began its first session at Manila on the 16th of October, the United States Secretary of War being present and expressing confidence in the Filipinos in the matter of local self-government.

The manufacture of cotton is increasing in Russia. Much of the raw material now comes from America and Egypt, but the mills will soon be supplied with cotton grown in Turkestan.

The German government finds it necessary to enlarge the Kiel canal, so that it may give passage to the latest German battleships. The plans of the Panama canal, also, will probably be changed to accommodate larger ships. The "Lusitania" and "Mauretania," and the proposed new German liner "Europa," could not pass through the locks as at present planned.

A railway motor weed burner in use on the Union Pacific, with three men to manage it, does the work of three hundred men.

Excavators in Colorado and Utah have made some remarkable discoveries during the current year. North of Santa Fe was found a building originally four stories high, and said to have contained about one thousand two hundred rooms; and many ancient ruins of great interest were found in other places.

Dr. Cooke, a Brooklyn explorer who quietly set out for a hunting trip in Greenland as his ostensible