

cognition of the "Gentleman's Agreement" with Japan on the immigration question. This action is preliminary to adoption by the Senate by an overwhelming majority of the House Japanese exclusion provision. Whatever the result would have been without the incident of the Ambassador's letter, that communication served to change the votes of several administration leaders, including Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senators generally threw off the usual restraints in dealing with international questions. They were blunt and outspoken in their declarations, that, in view of the "grave consequences" warning in the Ambassador's letter there was nothing for them to do but to make it clear once and for all the immigration is a domestic question, in the handling of which no independent power could interfere.

Berlin, April 14th.—Coal miners from the Ruhr today carried the body of Hugo Stinnes, late German industrial leader, from his private Villa in Grunewald to the crematory, to the accompaniment of melodies played by their own band, while a miners chorus alternately chanted dirges and sang Westphalian Folk Songs. Two of the numbers played were the Wedding March from Lohengrin and the Rhineland song, both of which were favourites with Herr Stinnes. Simplicity marked the funeral services for the magnate. There were no floral tributes visible and the official flag of the Stinnes's Merchant Marine Fleet was the only insignia on the plain oaken casket. Addresses by old friends and business associates and an eulogy of Stinnes as a father and a man by the Reverend Dr. Conrad, who delivered the funeral sermon for the late German Empress constituted the oral part of the services. Among the speakers was Rudolf Hold, veteran mine foreman from Mulheim one of Stinnes' oldest and most trusted employees and the man of whom the magnate was wont to say "I'll place my life in Hold's hands any day."

Washington, April 14th.—Decision was reached by the Senate Committee investigating the Department of Justice at an executive session today to cite Mr. Daugherty, President of the Midland National Bank of Washington Courthouse, Ohio, and brother of the ex-Attorney General, before the Bar of the Senate on a charge of contempt.

New York, April 14th.—More than 2,400 members of the Canadian Bar Association have requested steamship reservations, association officials announced for a gathering of Canadian and United States lawyers in London on July 20th as guests of the British Bar. In addition to the Berengaria, which sails July 12th, the Aquitania and Latonia have been chartered. The association plans to present the English hosts with a memorial to Blackstone. A special committee is to decide the nature of the memorial.

Berlin, April 15th.—The Cabinet today decided to accept the Experts' Report as a basis for negotiations and to inform the Reparations Commission to this effect. This is in line with the attitude taken by the conferees in yesterday's meeting between the Central Government and the Premiers of Federated States.

London, April 15th.—The first official expression of opinion of the Reparation Experts report from Prime Minister MacDonald came in the House of Commons today, when he announced that the Government had learned with the greatest satisfaction of the unanimous signing of the experts Findings. The Experts report constitute in our opinion, said the Premier, an unbiased and carefully thought out endeavour to aid the Governments concerned in their task of reaching a settlement of this vital and long standing problem. His Majesty's Government, added the Premier, "attach so much importance to the agreed recommendations which can be brought into immediate operation that they are prepared, for their part, to support the scheme in its entirety, provided all the other parties are willing to take the same course, and on April 10th communicated that view to the Governments concerned, including the United States". After the Prime Minister had made his announcement on the Experts' Report, Mr. Stanley Baldwin declared the Premier would have the united support of the British people in his attitude. This declaration was received with cheers.

Tokio, April 15th.—Foreign Minister Mabui in a statement today to newspaper correspondents, protested against exclusion of Japanese from the United States declaring "we have cause for grave anxiety and we appeal against any action which can only wound us to some extent and bring little satisfaction to you."

Rome, April 15th.—The observatory at Faenza registered a violent earthquake, beginning at 6.30 o'clock last evening. The seismographic instruments vibrated nearly for hours.

Dublin, April 15th.—The seismograph instrument at Rathfarnham Castle was agitated for one and a half hours, beginning at 5.41 o'clock yesterday afternoon. London reported last night that the West Bromwich Observatory at 5.38 p. m. yesterday recorded an earthquake shock more severe than that in Japan last year. The disturbance was estimated to have been about 7,000 miles distant, supposedly in the Pacific Ocean bed.

Victoria, April 15th.—Meteorologists are mystified by the severe earthquake registered in Victoria and elsewhere on Monday morning. The series of shocks which lasted for a period of hours, were so intense that tremendous changes in the earth's crust have taken place at the

centre of the disturbance, according to Mr. Denison, Superintendent of the Gonzales Height Station. The unusual formation of the waves, as registered at the Gonzales Heights and other observatories, made it difficult to determine the position of the quake. Mr. Denison however estimated the center of the disturbance to be about 1,500 miles from Victoria, probably somewhere in the vicinity of the North Alaskan Islands, or Alaska Peninsula. The first shock occurred at 8.30 a. m. The maximum swing was three inches on the seismographic chart, placing it on a par with some of the most severe earthquakes of the recent past.

Calgary, Alta., April 15th.—Fear of swollen and flooded rivers throughout Alberta was felt here last night, following a heavy snow, sleet and rain storm which swept over the greater part of the province yesterday. Last year rivers which flooded caused considerable damage in Calgary and Southern Alberta.

ROW OVER TUT'S TOMB STARTED BACK IN 1789.

Chicago Professor Traces Dispute Back
to Finding of Rosetta Stone.

Chicago, April 3rd.—More than a century ago a French officer with Napoleon's forces stumbled over a stone covered with strange inscriptions in the sands of Egypt, and as a result the secret of the true significance of the tomb of King Tutankhamen may be lost to the world forever.

This is the belief of Professor D. D. Luckenbill of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago. He claims the recent squabble between Howard Carter, British scientist, and the Egyptian government, over the rights of exploring the tomb of the Pharaoh dates back to the incident, in 1799 and is a climax of years of smoldering nationalistic hatred.

This century of jealousy between French and British scientists had its inception in French pique over the possession by the British of the famous Rosetta stone, originally discovered by a Frenchman with Napoleon forces, Professor Luckenbill claims.

The stone, which provides a key to the translation of the Egyptian language, was found in 1779. It was kept in Alexandria. When that city was ceded to the British in 1804 they acquired the stone, and it since has rested in a British museum.

The French, Professor Luckenbill asserts, have seized upon the Carter expedition as a means of avenging the old wrong and are stirring up the present Egyptian government against Carter and his force of archaeologists.—*Boston American, April 3rd.*