

TIBETAN RULER IS DRIVEN OUT

Sacred City of Lhasa Occupied by 25,000 Chinese Troops.

Grand Lama, With Retinue, Flees to India—Trouble Long Expected—Chinese Government Determined to Dispel Buddhist Monks Who Have Ruled Tibet for Centuries.

Calcutta, British India, Feb. 24.—Chinese troops today entered Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, and the residence of the Dalai Lama, the supreme head of the Lamaist hierarchy, who, upon the approach of the soldiers, fled with several of his ministers into India.

Serious trouble has been expected, owing to the action of the small Chinese army, which, marching from Sze-Chuen, China, subdued Eastern Tibet, levying contributions on the Lama's home and showing no respect for the monasteries.

The Tibetans, resenting the desecration of their holy places, petitioned the Chinese foreign board, praying that the emperor of China interfere in the interest of the Buddhists. The petition was disregarded, the Chinese propose to make the administration of the country purely Chinese.

The Dalai Lama appealed to Lord Minto, the viceroy of India, but he refused to interfere.

London, Feb. 24.—The flight from Lhasa of the Dalai Lama will cause no surprise to close observers of the Chinese attitude toward the Tibetan people when he was in Peking.

It became evident then that the Chinese government had no intention of permitting him to resume his way at Lhasa, so far as civil power was concerned, and attempts were even made to bar his passage on his return home.

Following its policy of "China for the Chinese," the government determined to make more effective its control over the land of the Lamas. A campaign to this end has been pushed in the border provinces for the last two years, and now China has sent an army of 25,000 anti-Buddhist troops into the capital of Tibet.

This army, which was dispatched from Sze-Chuen, has been drilled by Japanese officers and is completely equipped with mountain and machine guns of German and Japanese patterns and with wireless apparatus.

STRIKE RIOTS CONTINUE.

Local Police Admit Defeat—State Police Called Out.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—Police officials of the city today virtually acknowledged their inability to cope with the strike situation when a request was made of John C. Groome, superintendent of the state police, that the 200 members of his command be brought to this city for police duty.

This request was made, notwithstanding that serious rioting was less frequent today than on any other day since the strike of the streetcar men began last Saturday. The state police are expected to reach here tomorrow morning, and will doubtless be sent into the Kensington district, where the State Fencibles had such an unpleasant experience.

For the first time the Rapid Transit company succeeded in running its cars until 6 o'clock on the Frankford line, which penetrates this unruly territory. At that hour all cars were returned to the barns.

Four policemen guarded each car, and detectives patrolled the route all day in automobiles. Whenever a group of men formed themselves into a mob and followed the ringleaders into houses until they had captured them. In spite of the vigilance of the police, many car windows were broken, and the company was finally obliged to use sheet iron windows in place of glass panes.

Rush Line is Dispersed.

Los Angeles, Feb. 24.—Senator Frank P. Flint today sent a telegram to the weary ones who are still maintaining the line in this city, hoping to be the first to file on the Yuma lands, informing them that the order of Secretary Ballinger will stand. The secretary's order disrupted the line and ordered all homeseekers to take their chances in a "grand rush" on the morning of March 1. Those in line maintain they will "hang on" until the last. From 210 the line has dwindled to 156.

Meteor Hits Mountains

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 24.—From Warner's Hot Springs, about 70 miles northeast of this city comes the report that a meteor of extraordinary size and brilliancy was seen there this afternoon. It was traveling from West to East. Passing the Springs, its course led into the mountains, where it exploded with a deafening report and sent up a great cloud of dust. The phenomena was witnessed by several guests at the hotel.

Girl Parades Long as Boy.

Moorhead, Ky., Feb. 24.—Miss Goldie Cantrill, 17 years old, today was sent home by the school trustees after they learned that she had been attending school as Sam Murray, dressed in boys' clothing. She stood second in her class. Several months ago she earned her living for several weeks as a "newsboy" on trains.

MOB DEFIES BAYONETS.

Disarms "Tin Soldiers"—General Strike May Be Called.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—According to a statement issued today by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, the amount of damage done today and the number of assaults committed by mobs were greater than on any previous day of the strike.

Two hundred and ninety-five cars were wrecked, making 750 cars put out of service since the strike began. Six hundred and sixty-three cars were run up to nightfall, when all cars were returned to the barns.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—Three boys were shot and probably fatally injured and several received less severe wounds today in riots that followed the attempted resumption of service by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company.

The shooting occurred in attacks on cars in the Northeastern section. Market street, the principal business thoroughfare, was the scene of the disturbances all day. Cars were stoned and two policemen were roughly handled by a mob of several thousand persons. A dozen arrests were made and the prisoners were placed in a trolley car. This was stormed by the mob and two prisoners escaped.

Preparations were made by authorities to call upon the entire force of the state militia if the police tomorrow were unable to cope with the situation. President Murphy, of the Central Labor union, still regards a general strike of all unions in the city as inevitable, although Organizer Pratt is said to oppose this move.

Members of the State Fencibles, an independent military organization, 200 strong, were placed on duty today, armed with loaded rifles. They were detailed in the Kensington mill district Northeast, a hotbed of sympathizers.

Fifteen policemen quartered in the barn of the company at Ridge avenue and York street narrowly escaped death tonight when the entire northeast corner of the building was blown away with dynamite. The explosion occurred just as C. O. Pratt was about to address a meeting of carmen at Ridge avenue and Dauphin street.

CENSUS OF OCCUPATIONS.

Questions Will Apply to Everybody in the United States.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The "occupation" question in the United States census population schedule to be carried by the enumerators during the Thirteenth Decennial census, beginning April 15 next, applies to everybody living in the United States on the date mentioned, which is the "Census Day," and all the population schedule questions relate to it only.

In its printed instructions to enumerators the census bureau holds that the occupation followed by a child or a woman is just as important, for census purposes, as the occupation of a man. Therefore the enumerators are told never to take it for granted without inquiry that a woman or child old enough to work has no gainful occupation.

It is pointed out, however, that only gainful occupation are to be reported. By this is meant any employment, work, profession or vocation by which the person working regularly earns money or its equivalent. The fact that a person has no gainful occupation is to be noted on the schedule. If a person is only temporarily unemployed on account of lack of work or sickness, or other temporary reason, the occupation which that person usually follows is to be reported.

If a person has two occupations, the enumerator must return only the more important one—that is, the one from which the person gets the more money. If that cannot be learned, then he is to return the one at which the person spends the more time. As an illustration, the enumerators are told to return a man as a "farmer" if he gets most of his income from farming, although he may follow the occupation of a clergyman or preacher; but they must return him as a "clergyman" if he gets more of his income from that occupation.

House of Lords Lacks Support.

London, Feb. 23.—The players in the game of politics threw the cards upon the table in the house of commons today. The government is without the allies necessary to carry legislation and the prospect is that the country will be stirred up by another general election soon. Premier Asquith announced that the financial legislation would be put ahead of the proposals to curb the power of the house of lords. John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, declared flatly that the Nationalists would not support that program.

De Sagan Further Titled.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Charles William Frederick Bonon de Talleyrand-Perigord, fourth duke of Talleyrand and father of Prince de Sagan, who married the Countess de Castellane, formerly Anna Gould, died today. The duke suffered a stroke of paralysis as the result of his experience in a charity bazaar fire. With the duke's death Prince de Sagan succeeds to the titles of Duke de Talleyrand and Herzog zu Sagan, and becomes a Serene Highness.

Egypt's Premier Dies of Wound.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 23.—Boutros Pasha Chali, the Egyptian premier and minister of foreign affairs, who was shot by a student yesterday, died today. The assassin, who is in custody, is a Nationalist, and declares he sought to avenge certain acts of the government which are displeasing to the Nationalists.

A BRIEF DAILY REPORT ON THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Washington, Feb. 26.—In accordance with recommendations by the senate committee on finance, the bill providing for the issuance of \$30,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness for the benefit of the reclamation service will be amended so as to make the government directly responsible for the payment of the certificates. As the bill now stands the certificates are made payable from the reclamation fund.

The proposed amendment will authorize the secretary of the treasury to transfer from time to time from the general fund to the reclamation fund such amounts as may be necessary to complete the projects, providing the aggregate shall not exceed \$30,000,000.

He is authorized to issue certificates not to carry more than three per cent interest to reimburse the treasury for advances made. The funds thus obtained are to be used for the completion of projects already begun.

Ultimately the government is to be reimbursed from the reclamation fund at the rate of 50 per cent of the receipts of the fund.

After a conference today with Dr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York zoo, the senate committee on conservation of natural resources, of which Dixon, of Montana, is chairman, decided to represent to the department of commerce and labor the undesirability of renewing the present lease for the slaughter of seals in Alaskan waters, which expires next April.

According to Dr. Hornaday, the seal herd has been reduced from 4,000,000 to 50,000 in a comparatively brief period. He expressed the opinion that a renewal of the lease would amount to the practical extermination of the herd. He recommended a closed season for ten years.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, made a general assault on the tariff law under license of general debate on the postoffice appropriation bill in the house today.

Telling a number of stories of starving children and of working men appealing for work in the large cities, Kitchin concluded each tale with the statement:

"And all this under the Aldrich-Payne bill, which no one on the Republican side has the courage to defend."

The administration bill to create a court of commerce and amend the interstate commerce laws was ordered favorably reported today by the senate committee on interstate commerce, which will recommend its passage practically in the form recently revised by Attorney General Wickersham.

The attitude of the house committee in regard to the bill is giving the president concern and today he sent for some Republican members of the committee and urged them to do everything possible to expedite its passage, even if it should be necessary to amend it, so long as the general purposes of the act were carried out.

The senate today passed Representative Ellis' bill authorizing the Oregon Trunk line to build a bridge across the Columbia river and the Celilo canal, to connect with the North Bank road at a point opposite the mouth of the Deschutes river. This bill now lacks only the signature of the president to make it law.

The secretary of the interior has decided to report favorably upon the Bourne bill amending the enlarged homestead act so as to permit patents to issue in Oregon upon proof of production and cultivation instead of requiring residence.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Representative Hawley announced today that the hearings on the Lafean apple packing bill would begin before the house committee on agriculture on March 9, and continue long enough to enable all witnesses to be heard. He has notified horticultural societies in Oregon in order that they may send representatives to Washington to appear before the committee.

A bill was introduced today in the house by representative Hawley, of Oregon, providing for the opening and settlement of the Klamath Indian reservation of Oregon.

The bill provides for the surveying of the reservation and allotment to the Indians within a year, the government to have use of some of the land for demonstration farms.

A graphic picture of Alaska, with her millions in gold lying hidden beneath hundreds of feet of frozen earth, was drawn by Delegate James Wickersham today in a statement before the house committee on territories, in support of a bill for the revision of Alaskan mining laws.

If a resolution introduced today by Senator Heyburn is adopted, the senate will take up what is known among police officials as the "third degree." The resolution provides for appointment of a select committee of three to investigate the practice of administering "third degree" by the officers of the law for the purpose of extorting statements and confessions from those charged with crime.

Alaskan Bill Killed.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The bitter fight that has been made has resulted in killing the bill by Senator Beveridge for an appointive legislative council for Alaska. The fight was on the allegation that the bill was in the interest of the Guggenheims. It is asserted that Root's amendment to the postal savings bank bill cannot pass, opposition by Borah and others having succeeded in defeating it. The bill will pass without the Root proviso.

Mr. Heyburn asserted that such methods were more cruel than those of the Inquisition. They were not only barbarous, he said, but were in direct conflict with American court instructions under which an officer is prohibited from talking with his prisoner on the subject of the charge against him.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator Warren today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to sell surplus water of the government reclamation projects to individuals, corporations or associations operating under the Carey act and authorizing the secretary to co-operate with persons, corporations, irrigating districts or Carey act associations in the construction of contemplated reservoirs, which will impound the water in excess of the needs of public lands within the proposed irrigation project.

Senators who have been heretofore unfriendly to the bill to raise additional money to hasten completion of government irrigation projects are now suggesting that the bill be amended to authorize \$50,000,000 instead of \$30,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness. Commenting on this new situation Senator Borah said: "Of course we would like to have \$50,000,000, and if we find we can get it, we will take up this new proposal, but the thing that is disturbing friends of the measure now is whether or not this proposed raise may not have the effect of killing the bill after it gets to the house. We do not know what we will do regarding this proposition until the situation can be canvassed in the house."

The senate commerce committee has adopted amendments to the river and harbor bill as follows: Siuslaw river, \$213,000, conditioned upon co-operation by the Port of Siuslaw; Coquille river, increase from \$27,840 to \$50,000 and \$6,000 annually for maintenance; Clatskanie river, increase from \$500 to \$5,000. Survey of the Oregon slough in the Columbia opposite Vancouver, is also ordered.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Representative Hawley today introduced a bill authorizing the opening of the surplus lands in Klamath reservation after the completion of allotments to Klamath and Modoc Indians. As soon as the allotments are completed, a commission consisting of one resident of Oregon, one representative of the interior department and one member of the Klamath tribe are to be appointed at \$10 a day to classify and appraise the surplus lands, dividing them into agricultural, timber, grazing and mineral lands, the classification to be completed in eight months.

The house naval committee today voted a tentative approval of Secretary Meyer's plan of reorganization, which will give the secretary the power to put his plan into practice for one year.

Several hours again were devoted by the senate committee on interstate commerce today to listening to Attorney General Wickersham expound his views concerning amendments to the interstate commerce law.

It had been expected that he would complete his explanation of the administration railroad bill today in time to permit a report to the senate. Members of the committee were so much interested in what he had to say that they invited him to come back tomorrow. It is expected that the bill will be reported late in the week.

In the opinion of Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce commission and of his associates on that body, domestic freights are freer from unjust discrimination and more satisfactory in general than they ever were before.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Senator Aldrich said today that if permitted to do so he would undertake to run the government of the United States for \$300,000,000 a year less than it now costs.

He was not presenting a formal proposal, but was making a speech in the Senate on the question of creating a commission to reform the business methods of the government.

He said the methods were obsolete and involved the annual loss of at least \$100,000,000. At his instance the bill was so amended as to provide that the commission should be composed entirely of members of congress—five senators and five representatives.

Mr. Aldrich spoke in reply to Senator Dooliver, who opposed the bill on the ground that it would create suspicion in the minds of the public as to the methods of conducting the government's business.

Mr. Dooliver said he feared the commission would accomplish no good, but much evil. He regarded the bill as a proposal to enter upon a "blanket disengagement of the government." He declared the commission would cost not less than \$300,000, and he said he thought there were too many committees already.

The administration ship subsidy bill reached the house today through the filing of the report of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, which had favorably acted upon it.

The minority was granted ten days in which to report against the bill.

Jones Drops Whitman Fight.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The original Jones bill, proposing to transfer the Walla Walla military reservation to Whitman college has been abandoned, the military committee being unwilling to report it. In its stead, Senator Jones is now asking the committee to fix the price on lands of this reservation and authorize the sale to Whitman college, at a price which they determine to be reasonable. This proposition is up to the War department.

CHARM OF KISSING.

Hidiculous Custom Thrives Despite Warning of Scientists.

Once more the warning goes out that kissing is dangerous. This time it is voiced by Miss Ellen M. La Motte, the ranking officer in Dr. Bosley's corps of fair and accomplished nurses. The contact of lip and lip, says Miss La Motte, affords an ideal opportunity for the voyaging of pathogenic organisms. Most of these germs, when they enter the body at all, do so by way of the mouth. Of such sort are the germs of diphtheria, tuberculosis, meningitis, influenza, the simple cold and all the familiar juvenile plagues. Therefore, it is thoughtless and often cruel to kiss, and sometimes suicidal to be kissed.

Thus speaks science, and its mandate should be observed as to babies and by invalids, the Baltimore Sun says. But the great majority of folks, no doubt, will keep on kissing. We have often wondered at the enormous popularity of the exercise. Why do people kiss? The act itself is ridiculous as a spectacle and unsatisfying as an amusement. Its sole physical accompaniment is a feeling of suffocation, and on the psychic side it is frequently embarrassing, particularly in an unsuspected audience reveals itself, say, by satiric whoops and catcalls. It has none of the charm of other pleasures, such as solfeggio, eating and automobiling, for example. Kissing will neither build up the anaemic nor soothe the neurasthenic.

But still it thrives, and no Jeremiah on its perils will ever work its abolition. The man who makes a practice of kissing the fair sex is a man attracted rather than repelled by danger. He knows that every kiss he steals is full of fearful hazards. The girl herself may black his eye, stab him with a hatpin, or call for the police, and then again she may choose to regard his idle favor as an offer of marriage, and accept him before he around her neck and his eyes gazing into her forehead, may rush in and hail him as a relative, touching him for small loans, calling him by his first name and seizing offensively upon all the other familiarities which relatives-in-law affect. Finally, the mother of the girl may knit him pulse-warmers and send him amateur remedies for his rheumatism and red nose, and her little sisters may giggle every time they see him.

No; it is impossible to scare the seasoned kissing man with sinister talk of microscopic reptiles. He is used to larger game, and he loves danger. It is his pleasure to dart out into space upon a gossamer strand, blown by strong winds, and with the fathomless abyss of matrimony yawning beneath him. In such grisly perils he joys.

Fathers Will Be Fathers.

A Kansas man complains that since his daughter has taken music lessons, which he paid for, she insists upon playing only classical stuff. When he comes home tired and asks for a little tune, he gets nothing but musical gymnastics. The whole feminine part of the community, he thinks, is in a conspiracy to uplift him, and he doesn't want to be uplifted.

It is just like father to make a complaint like that. Father never did take kindly to culture. He sits disconsolate in the draughty kitchen, while daughter's Browning Circle meets in the front room. It is mother's idea entirely that he put on an uncomfortable collar in the evening and heard a missionary lecture on Borneo. Father's taste for music stops short at Swanee River, and he knows almost nothing about the minor poets and the pre-Raphaelites. His art ideas are derived from the illustrated Sunday supplement; he will not sit in a Louis XVI chair and he cares not a whit for the pottery of the ancient Chaldeans. Shirt sleeves and carpet slippers are his conception of correct evening dress for gentlemen.

There is little hope that anything permanent can ever be done for father. When the millennium comes he will still be found reading the newspapers, smoking up the window curtains, impeding progress—and paying the rent.—Success Magazine.

A Barking Dog Sometimes Bites. A Western Pennsylvania tax collector, though afflicted with stuttering, is an old gentleman of uniformly good temper, which apparently no combination of circumstance can ruffle. One morning he was asked into the "set-in-room" by the lady answering his knock, and was immediately beset by a barking dog.

"Don't mind, Tip," said the lady, "he's only fooling—he won't bite you." "He w-w-won't, w-w-won't he," said the old gentleman triumphantly, "h-h-h-e's b-b-b-biting me n-now."—Success Magazine.

Military Tactics.

So far as history gives us any information on the subject, the father of "tactics," in the military sense, was the great Theban General Epaminondas, who at the famous battle of Leuctra, B. C. 371, fought between the Thebans and Spartans, for the first time introduced the scientific mode of fighting. Prior to that time the universal rule was for the opposing armies to face each other and fight it out by sheer brute force and bulldog tenacity without any particular regard for scientific principles.—New York American.

Many a man would feel like a fish out of water if by any chance he should manage to get out of debt.

AN OBSCURE BENEFACTOR.

William Henry Dallinger Fitted to Rank With Great Scientists.

Many men receive extended obituary notice who deserve it far less than did a modest and unpretentious Methodist minister who died in England a few days ago. The name of William Henry Dallinger has not been greatly trumpeted about, but it was borne by a man who is entitled to be ranked among those scientists of the past generation who contributed materially and much toward the ascertainment of truth, and especially of that truth which is of greatest fascination and importance—the origin and nature of life, the New York Tribune says.

Dallinger became especially interested in this subject about forty years ago, when the old controversy over spontaneous generation was revived, with Bastian and Tyndall as opposing protagonists.

While he stood in the background his researches and observations were of inestimable advantage to Tyndall, and, indeed, to all scientists, both in the direct result of his laboratory work and also in the great impetus which he gave to the improvement of microscopic lenses. His painstaking investigations, which extended through many years, confirmed in the most convincing manner the conclusions of Pasteur and Tyndall that spontaneous generation was a myth and that all life must come from pre-existing life.

It was Pasteur's demonstration of that fact which inspired and enabled Lister to establish antiseptic surgery. From the reaffirmation of it by Tyndall and equally by Dallinger, has proceeded our whole system of antiseptic sanitation and therapeutics. And every triumph of mosquito netting over yellow fever and malaria, of the water boiler and filter over cholera and typhoid, and of the rat trap over bubonic plague proclaims the vast benefits to the human race which have accrued from the painstaking labors of these searchers after truth.

NOT TO BE MENDED.

Charles Dickens once wrote to a friend, "I have distinguished myself in two respects lately. I took a young lady, unknown, down to dinner, and talked to her about the Bishop of Durham's nepotism in the matter of Mr. Cheese. I found she was Mrs. Cheese. And expatiated to the member for Marylebone, thinking him to be an Irish member, on the contemptible character of the Marylebone constitution, and the Marylebone representative."

Two such mishaps in one evening were enough to reduce the most brilliant talker to the condition of the three inside passengers of a London-bound coach, who beguiled the tedium of the journey from Southampton by discussing the demerits of William Cobbett, until one of the party went so far as to assert that the object of their denunciation was a domestic tyrant, given to beating his wife.

Much to his dismay, the solitary woman passenger, who had hitherto sat a silent listener, remarked: "Pardon me, sir, a kinder husband and father never breathed; and I ought to know, for I am William Jobbett's wife."

Mr. Giles of Virginia and Judge Duval of Maryland, members of Congress during Washington's administration, boarded at the house of a Mrs. Gibbon, whose daughters were well on in years, and remarkable for talkativeness.

When Jefferson became President, Duval was Comptroller of the Treasury, and Giles a Senator. Meeting one day in Washington, they fell to chatting over old times, and the Senator asked the Comptroller if he knew what had become of "that cackling old maid, Jenny Gibbon."

"She is Mrs. Duval, sir," was the unexpected reply. Giles did not attempt to mend matters, as a certain Mr. Tuberville unwisely did. Happening to observe to a fellow guest that the lady who had sat at his right hand at dinner was the ugliest woman he had ever beheld, the person addressed expressed his regret that he should think his wife so ill-looking.

"I have made a mistake," said the horrified Tuberville. "I meant the lady who sat on my left."

"Well, sir, she is my sister." This brought the frank avowal: "It can't be helped, sir; for if what you say be true, I confess I never saw such an ugly family in the course of my life."

The Habit of Socialism.

"An arctic explorer must expect to be cut off from communication with the world."

"Yes. They seem to get so much in the habit of that sort of thing that they can't stop even after they return to civilization."—Washington Star.

Prayer.

If you believe in prayer, don't pray to be delivered from your enemies; pray that you may never hear what your friends say about you behind your back.—Atchison Globe.

We have noticed that when we go hunting, people around the lake say: "It's too bad you were not here yesterday; ducks were thick yesterday."

He's a poor lawyer who mistakes the will for the deed.

And when a cigar is called a "weed" the reason is obvious.