

NEW JURORS' BILL

Legislation Aimed at Reducing Responsibility of Sheriffs in Summoning Jurors—At the Capital.

House Adjourns Until Monday After Short Afternoon Session—Questions Answered.

Special to The Standard.
 Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 25.—The legislature had about session adjourned and will not sit tomorrow, having adjourned until Monday afternoon. Most of the afternoon was taken up with Premier Haggis' explanation of the new jurors act. A measure which revolutionizes the system of summoning jurors and will no doubt give general satisfaction throughout the province.

One important change is the reduction in the number of members of the grand jury from 24 to 12 and not having a grand jury summoned except when there is some criminal business to come before the court.

The bill will be taken up by the law committee on Tuesday morning when Sheriff Ritchie of St. John will be heard relative to some extension he feels would be beneficial in the qualifications of jurors.

There was only a small attendance of the members today as it was known that there would not be any business of importance taken up. Mr. Tweeddale's resolution regarding the St. John Valley Railway will not be taken up until Wednesday.

By next week it is expected that the committee will commence their work.

Questions Answered.
 Large number of answers to inquiries from the opposition were answered today and in their questions regarding highway assessments. The idea of getting the provisions of the act as their questions referred to sections of the act which are irrelevant to matters regarding which they were in lack of knowledge.

Mr. Robinson's questions regarding stampage collections which was approved by the committee on the subject was declared out of order and the opposition leader's effort to make a little small political capital out of the matter was very quickly nipped in the bud by the premier.

Most of the members have gone to their homes and will return to the city again on Monday.

At Three O'clock.
 The house met at three o'clock. Mr. Woods on behalf of the committee appointed to wait upon his honor the Lieut. Governor with the address from the house, said he had a message from his honor in reply which was read by the speaker.

Hon. Mr. Hazen, when Mr. Robinson made his enquiry regarding stampage collections, rose to a point of order and claimed that owing to the way in which it was framed the question was out of order.

The speaker said that the rules provide that in inquiries nothing of an argumentative nature or expressions of opinions were permitted. He quoted rule No. 40 and said if the gentleman asked for a ruling he would say that the question did express an opinion.

Mr. Robinson said that in view of the fact that Mr. Speaker had apparently always been in the habit of decisions that he considered fair he would not argue the matter further, because if the speaker gave it as his view that the question did express an opinion it certainly was out of order. If the government did not care to answer the enquiry he was satisfied.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that he objected very strongly to Mr. Robinson's last statement. Mr. Robinson, from the fact that he had been the speaker for a number of years, must have known that his question was contrary to the rules of parliament of this country. The government was willing to give all information to any member of the house making an enquiry, but at the same time they should remain silent with the bounds of rules governing debates.

Mr. Munro.
 Mr. Munro presented the petition of the town of Woodstock in favor of a bill to allow that town to aid J. D. Dickman & Sons, Ltd., by guaranteeing their bonds.

Mr. Upham gave notice of enquiry regarding the flooring of the Harland bridge.

Mr. Sornay gave notice of enquiry regarding allowances for highway commissioners on statute labor.

Mr. Byrne gave notice of enquiry regarding the Perry Point bridge.

Mr. Upham gave notice of enquiry regarding the Johnson bridge.

Mr. Robinson presented the petition of the city clerk of Moncton favoring a bill to authorize the city of Moncton to issue debentures and otherwise relating to that city.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced the Jurors Act which he said had been foreshadowed in the speech from the throne the purpose of which was to remove from sheriffs the right to select the jurors. At present the jurors list is made up at the first of each year. The sheriff taking the list and summoning whom he wished.

SEE RUIN IN PROPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT

Sydney Officials Claim That the Removal of Steel Bounties Will Seriously Hamper Operations of Company.

Special to The Standard.

Hullfax, N. S., Feb. 25.—If the government propose not to renew the bounty on steel goes into effect it will mean an enormous loss to the steel plant at Sydney. Dominion Steel officials questioned, today regarding Mr. Fielding's statement in the House that there is no likelihood of the bounties on steel and iron being renewed, were very reticent, and evidently do not mean to voice opinion in the matter until the government will have taken some definite step with regard to this important measure.

The total amount received by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company last year in bounties approximated \$1,000,000, this sum made up about one quarter of the pay roll of the workmen employed at the plant. This year the bounties on the different materials are cut in half which will bring the sum received in the vicinity of the half million mark.

The men at the plant here do not think that the government will take away these bounties as such action they say, might seriously hamper the future of the company. During the year 1909, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines received \$90,000 in steel and pig iron bounties.

STORAGE CARS MAKE THEIR INITIAL BOW

Thomas A. Edison's Recent Invention Is Put To Practical Use In New York—May Supplant Horse Cars.

New York, Feb. 25.—The first of a series of storage battery cars which it is planned shall ultimately supplant the old fashioned horse cars on the less travelled lines in New York was put into successful operation today as a permanent unit of the Third Avenue company. The car weighs only five tons as compared with ten tons for the modern trolley car and all the batteries are under the seats.

Throughout the province charges were heard from time to time that the electric wire, influenced by personal considerations, and that often they made their selections for the benefit of the persons coming before the court in whom they had an interest. He didn't believe there was much in these charges but nevertheless they were prevalent both regarding petty juries and grand juries. This act would remove all suspicion and it was most desirable that that should be done. The present system was antiquated. The system provided by the bill was along lines of that in Nova Scotia and some of the states of the American union. There would probably be some differences of opinion respecting certain provisions of the bill, and while it was the government matter, it was not a party matter, and it would be the duty of the House to get what was considered to be the best act.

REPEALED JURORS ACT

Explaining the provisions of the bill he said it repealed the present Jurors Act, but left the qualification of jurors unchanged. The sheriff of St. John county was of the opinion that the qualification should be extended, as there were many who did not have four hundred dollars of real or personal property or both, who would make competent jurors and who should be included. The sheriff of St. John County would be heard before the law committee relative to extending the qualifications.

The exemptions of those who were not liable to be summoned for juries was extended under the bill.

The sheriff, secretary treasurer of the county and clerk of the peace would compose the committee to prepare the jury lists which would be made up in May instead of in January as the assessment list for the year would then be ready.

Tickets would be placed in a box prepared by the clerk of the court containing the names or corresponding numbers of those eligible and it was a matter for consideration if it would not be as well to have the number of grand jurors reduced from twenty-four to twelve which was the number used in Nova Scotia.

The juries would be made up of representatives from each parish of the county, the presentation being made proportionate with the population of each parish. It was not desirable to have a list of jurors composed altogether of persons residing in the same neighborhood.

Continued On Page Two.

LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION, FLOURISHING IN SLOUGH OF MULTITUDINOUS ISSUES, SURVIVES ONLY THROUGH FEAR.

Indictment Returned Yesterday Charges With Conspiracy in Limiting Supply of Meat Several Industrially Prominent.

PROGRESS OF THE VETO MOVEMENT

London, Feb. 25.—Premier Asquith's predisposition to extreme reticence makes a judgment on the political situation a matter of great difficulty. While it is easy to see by the numerous prolonged cabinet meetings that the government is facing grave problems it is not easy to forecast the issue. Several conferences of the cabinet have already been held and another cabinet council has been summoned for tomorrow.

But for the fact that no party or group in the House of Commons wants another general election, the ministry's term of office would not be worth many weeks' purchase. The Liberal Radicals and Nationalists, in addition to the difficulty arising out of depleted party funds, fear that a general election now would bring a Unionist triumph.

On the other hand the Unionists are aware that time is on their side and that while the Liberal ministry is floundering along the Conservative organization and tariff reform propaganda may be pursued throughout the country to their ultimate advantage.

The Lords' veto.
 Premier Asquith's statement that he did not seek guarantees from the King is interpreted on all sides as a confession that the result of the elections was too inconclusive to justify his asking for such guarantees and the essence of the difficulties facing him lies in the impossibility of reconciling the divergent views of his supporters on the manner of dealing with the House of Lords. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, Chancellor Lloyd-George and Winston Spencer Churchill, Home Secretary, are said to be in favor of the abolition of the chamber on the elective principle. The Radicals, led by Sir Chas. Wentworth Dilke, oppose the reform of the House of Lords, and would abolish all power of veto by the Lords, both financial and legislative.

The Nationalists also want to abolish the Lords' power of veto, while the Laborites insist on the maintenance of the House of Lords altogether. A large portion of the moderate Liberals probably would be satisfied if the Lords were debarred from interference in the matter of finance.

Amid these conflicting views all of which are being urged upon him, with the utmost vehemence, the premier needs vigilance and resources to steer the ship of state.

CHINA EXPLAINS THE TIBETAN SITUATION

Recently Appointed Dalai Lama Attempted to Interfere With Existing Conditions and Got His Walking Ticket.

Peking, Feb. 25.—The Chinese government has issued a statement as head of the Tibetan government and in an official statement issued today explains its action on the ground that the Dalai Lama had deserted the capital during the recent revolution to organize a general revolt. The official statement follows:

"The Dalai Lama, upon his arrival at Lhasa from Peking, secretly left the object of organizing a general revolt. His aims were:

"First, that he intended to exterminate Lamas, and secondly to bring trade in effect was injuring Tibet. The Dalai Lama then took measures to depose the Lamas, and to depose the troops to go to Lhasa with the object of preserving the peace and affording protection."

"When the Dalai Lama learned of the above, the Peking government ordered the Chinese Resident to reason with the Dalai Lama, who refused to listen and on the 12th secretly left Lhasa with his followers. The Resident searched ineffectually, whereupon China deplored the Dalai Lama, ordered the Tibetans to elect his successor and issued a decree ordering the protection of Lamasism and the strict observance of the existing treaties with the foreign powers concerning Tibet, and the purpose of preserving the status quo."

Severe Arrangement.
 The edict regarding Llama Lama to the status of a common subject throughout a severe arrangement and among the terms applied to him is that of an ungrateful, irreligious, obstreperous profligate who is tyrannical and so unacceptable to the Tibetans and accordingly an unsuitable leader of the Lamas.

The edict declares that all Tibetans are Chinese subjects and they are ordered to obey the law and preserve the peace.

The Chinese authorities state first that when Chong Chao, the present resident of reform in Tibet and that it was necessary to deprive the Dalai Lama of his political influence; secondly, the Dalai Lama appealed for help to the Indian Buddhists who are responsible for the sensational reports coming from Calcutta.

Government authorities are anxious because of the deposed Dalai Lama's power to incite his co-religionists and fear foreign complication. They severely blame and hold responsible the Chinese resident at Lhasa who was probably the punished because of the Dalai Lama's escape. Official report that the Dalai Lama's bodyguard fought with the Chinese at the military post at Gyantse, Tibet.

The arrival of the Chinese column at Lhasa caused a sensation here because of the remarkable military effort though the denouncement was premature. The magnitude of the military operations of the Chinese have been greatly exaggerated. It is well known that successful military movements have been conducted in eastern Tibet since last August, but the operations were on a small scale and not connected with the Lhasa expedition which developed since October when the Dalai Lama's disloyalty assumed a definite form.

MEAT BARRONS MUST ANSWER

Justice McGee to Charge Jury This Morning, When Decision is Looked For—Yesterday's Proceedings.

HOT SHOT FOR THE MEN NAMED

New York, Feb. 25.—The so-called beef trust in the United States other than its great packing companies and twenty-two packers, several of them multi-millionaires, socially and industrially prominent, were indicted by a grand jury in Hudson Co., N. J., charged with conspiracy in limiting the supply of meat and poultry. The indictment is drawn under the laws of New Jersey, which provide upon conviction a maximum penalty of three years in the penitentiary or a \$1,000 fine or both. The offence is extraditable, which means that practically all the meat barons of this country must either successfully resist extradition or come to Jersey City for trial.

The defendants named are: The National Packing Co.; Armour & Co.; Swift & Co.; Morris & Co.; Hammond & Co.; Individual: J. Gordon Armour, Watson Armour, Louis Swift, Edward F. Swift, Chas. H. Swift, Edward Morris, Ira X. Morris, Arthur Meeker, Edward Wilson, L. A. Carlton, Thos. E. Wilson, Thos. J. Connors, F. A. Fowler, L. Heymann, James E. Behagat, C. G. J. Edwards, Fred B. Cooper, D. E. Hartwell, H. B. Darlington, A. A. Fuller, Lemuel Patterson.

The indictment which bristles in its particulars with the names of the men named also refers to "diverter" as being responsible but they are not specified.

ARGUMENTS CONCLUDE

ST. MARTINS FOR BETTER FIRE PROTECTION

Meeting Held Last Night Decides to Sound Public Opinion With a View to Establishing Department.

St. Martins, Feb. 25.—Chiefsly through the efforts of Mr. Roy Fawcett a mass meeting of the residents of St. Martins was held tonight in the temperance hall to discuss means of procuring better fire protection for the village. Mr. Frank R. Fairweather, of St. John, was present and explained the advantages of having a fire department equipped with a chemical engine.

The meeting opened at 8 o'clock with Mr. Michael Kelly in the chair. In introducing the speaker of the evening Mr. Kelly remarked that it certainly was time that more adequate protection for fire should be secured in St. Martins and that if a fire department had been in existence several years ago the serious fire which devastated a greater part of the village would have been checked in the early stages.

Mr. Fairweather.
 Mr. Fairweather in his opening remarks stated that the loss by fire in Canada during the past year was \$3 per capita which was 50 cents a head more than in United States. It was time, he said that every progressive town in the Dominion should fall in line and provide some adequate protection from such losses. In places where it was both impracticable and too expensive to inaugurate a system of mains, hydrants, hose, etc., a chemical engine was the solution of the problem.

The speaker traced the development of the chemical engine from its origin 50 years ago to the modern engine of the large cities. He enumerated the advantages the fact that there was no delay when the fire was reached, and said that this style of engine was responsible for the extinction of 80 to 90 per cent. of the fires which started in cities. When an engine was purchased in town as had already been done by seven centres in New Brunswick the organization of a village fire department was sure to follow. The greatest advantage was, of course, the reduction of rates by the insurance underwriters.

After the speaker had concluded there was a lively discussion by the audience, the speakers including Jas. Rouke, Coun. Cochran, S. B. Skillen, E. A. Titus and others. Finally on motion of Mr. Rouke, seconded by Mr. J. Black, a committee of five was appointed to interview the people and report at a later meeting. The committee is Jas. Rouke, Wm. Smith, J. Black, E. A. Barnes, E. A. Titus, secretary.

SHIP-BUILDING PLANT COMING

That Much Ottawa Learns is Certain—Its Location However is Yet to Be Fixed.

Col. McLean Compliments His Excellency the Governor General—Yesterday at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Negotiations between the Canadian Government and representatives of several British ship building firms, including Harland, Wolff, of Belfast, and Vickers Sons and Maxim, for the establishment of a Canadian shipyard and dry docks capable of constructing and repairing the largest ocean going vessels and of building the proposed new war vessels of the Canadian navy, have been underway for several months past.

It is expected that an announcement will shortly be made that arrangements had been completed for the establishment of one or other of these companies of a steel ship building plant at one of the Atlantic coast ports which will rival in capacity anything in North America.

Increasing the Subsidy.
 The Government, it is understood will shortly bring down a bill increasing the present subsidy granted for the building of dry docks. It is now 2 per cent. per annum for 20 years on a maximum expenditure of \$1,500,000. The bill would increase the subsidy to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum for 25 years on a total expenditure of probably three millions. A steel ship building plant for the Pacific coast is also contemplated by a firm of Canadian capitalists at Victoria, British Columbia.

Despite some attempts at denial it is now fully admitted that a number of members of the Liberal side of the House who are tired of the way in which the naval debate is being drawn out, are going around asking a round robin setting forth the necessity for setting forth the bill in order that if possible the House may rise at Easter. The members who are asking for a round robin are mostly westerners. They object to the length of the speeches which are being made, and say that in order to bring the debate to a close the sessions should be continued till the early morning hours. On the other hand the members who have spoken and those who desire to be heard, are annoyed at the round robin and say that it is important that everyone who desires to be heard should be given a full opportunity to speak on the naval question. There still a score of speeches to be delivered.

All things considered it is not likely that the round robin will have any effect and the session will continue to May or later.

A second round robin is being circulated by certain members asking that each member be provided with a private secretary.

An Alternative.
 The only possible way of shortening the session would be for the government to proceed with the revision of the bank act. It is pointed out that a bill could be passed giving necessary ten years extension to the bank act, and that the revision of the act could go over another year. A definite announcement as to the government intentions will be made shortly.

Application is to be made for the incorporation of the Buctouche Railway and Transportation Company, to build a railway between Buctouche and a point on Richibucto Harbor at or near Richibucto, and from a point at or near West Point, to Coleman on the main line of the Prince Edward Island Railway and to operate a ferry between Buctouche and West Point.

Indian Island, in the province of New Brunswick is established as an outpost of customs and warehousing port under the survey of the port of St. Andrews.

The annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, was held today in the commons railway committee rooms. In moving a vote of thanks tendered to Earl Grey, Lt. Col. H. H. McLean, M. P., strongly complimented His Excellency on the work he had done in Canada during his term of office. He could go back and wisely inform the people there of Canada's stand.

Earl Grey, said that in England he would be an unofficial commissioner to advance Canada's interest. He urged that Canadians be taught more devotion to the country and less of gain and pleasure. He urged that every boy be taught to shoot.

Sir Frederick Borden and Mr. R. L. Borden spoke in complimentary terms of Earl Grey's services in Canada.

To Ottawa.
 General Lake suggested that next year the best shots of the D. R. A. matches be taken for a week or two to Ottawa and their ability tested under all kinds of ground, at all kinds of targets, to ascertain how successful for active service was the practice at the bulls eye target.

The association asked that the annual government grant be increased. The officers elected were:

Hon. President—Sir Frederick Borden.
 President—Col. Sam Hughes, M. P.
 Vice Presidents—Lt. Col. W. C. Macdonald, for Ontario; Lt. Col. E. B. ...
 Continued on Page 2.

ST. MARTINS FOR BETTER FIRE PROTECTION

Meeting Held Last Night Decides to Sound Public Opinion With a View to Establishing Department.

Col. McLean Compliments His Excellency the Governor General—Yesterday at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Negotiations between the Canadian Government and representatives of several British ship building firms, including Harland, Wolff, of Belfast, and Vickers Sons and Maxim, for the establishment of a Canadian shipyard and dry docks capable of constructing and repairing the largest ocean going vessels and of building the proposed new war vessels of the Canadian navy, have been underway for several months past.

It is expected that an announcement will shortly be made that arrangements had been completed for the establishment of one or other of these companies of a steel ship building plant at one of the Atlantic coast ports which will rival in capacity anything in North America.

Increasing the Subsidy.
 The Government, it is understood will shortly bring down a bill increasing the present subsidy granted for the building of dry docks. It is now 2 per cent. per annum for 20 years on a maximum expenditure of \$1,500,000. The bill would increase the subsidy to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum for 25 years on a total expenditure of probably three millions. A steel ship building plant for the Pacific coast is also contemplated by a firm of Canadian capitalists at Victoria, British Columbia.

Despite some attempts at denial it is now fully admitted that a number of members of the Liberal side of the House who are tired of the way in which the naval debate is being drawn out, are going around asking a round robin setting forth the necessity for setting forth the bill in order that if possible the House may rise at Easter. The members who are asking for a round robin are mostly westerners. They object to the length of the speeches which are being made, and say that in order to bring the debate to a close the sessions should be continued till the early morning hours. On the other hand the members who have spoken and those who desire to be heard, are annoyed at the round robin and say that it is important that everyone who desires to be heard should be given a full opportunity to speak on the naval question. There still a score of speeches to be delivered.

All things considered it is not likely that the round robin will have any effect and the session will continue to May or later.

A second round robin is being circulated by certain members asking that each member be provided with a private secretary.

An Alternative.
 The only possible way of shortening the session would be for the government to proceed with the revision of the bank act. It is pointed out that a bill could be passed giving necessary ten years extension to the bank act, and that the revision of the act could go over another year. A definite announcement as to the government intentions will be made shortly.

Application is to be made for the incorporation of the Buctouche Railway and Transportation Company, to build a railway between Buctouche and a point on Richibucto Harbor at or near Richibucto, and from a point at or near West Point, to Coleman on the main line of the Prince Edward Island Railway and to operate a ferry between Buctouche and West Point.

Indian Island, in the province of New Brunswick is established as an outpost of customs and warehousing port under the survey of the port of St. Andrews.

The annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, was held today in the commons railway committee rooms. In moving a vote of thanks tendered to Earl Grey, Lt. Col. H. H. McLean, M. P., strongly complimented His Excellency on the work he had done in Canada during his term of office. He could go back and wisely inform the people there of Canada's stand.

Earl Grey, said that in England he would be an unofficial commissioner to advance Canada's interest. He urged that Canadians be taught more devotion to the country and less of gain and pleasure. He urged that every boy be taught to shoot.

Sir Frederick Borden and Mr. R. L. Borden spoke in complimentary terms of Earl Grey's services in Canada.

To Ottawa.
 General Lake suggested that next year the best shots of the D. R. A. matches be taken for a week or two to Ottawa and their ability tested under all kinds of ground, at all kinds of targets, to ascertain how successful for active service was the practice at the bulls eye target.

The association asked that the annual government grant be increased. The officers elected were:

Hon. President—Sir Frederick Borden.
 President—Col. Sam Hughes, M. P.
 Vice Presidents—Lt. Col. W. C. Macdonald, for Ontario; Lt. Col. E. B. ...
 Continued on Page 2.

FORMER SECRETARY OF UNITED STATES TREASURY QUALIFIES HIS STATEMENT MADE AT MORRISTOWN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—In no public address have I ever predicted war with Japan nor have I been quoted as predicting war with Japan except in head lines," said Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasurer to day when asked about his speech before the Washington Society of Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday which has been the occasion of comment in Tokyo.

DISCUSS LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN

Massachusetts Now Grappling With Measure Aimed at Betterment of Present Day Morals.

Boston, Feb. 25.—The Massachusetts House heard many and various pleas today for new legislation for the moral protection of women. The principal issue of the day on the part of the petitioners, who appeared before the committee on legal affairs of the legislature was against the Chinese restaurants, in many of which it was alleged that scandalous and disgraceful scenes were often enacted. A bill offered by Representative John L. Donovan would prohibit women under 21 years of age and women above that age, unless accompanied by a male escort, from going into or patronizing a Chinese restaurant. The bill had almost as many opponents as supporters. The argument in its favor being that much of the accusation was unjust and that the measure was unconstitutional.

WIFE OF JUSTICE MABEE PASSES AWAY

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Mabee, wife of the chairman of the Dominion Railways Commission, died this morning at her residence, 15 Scarth Road, Rosedale, after a protracted illness. She was 55 years of age.

HOSPITAL OFFICIALS IN GLOVER WILL CASE

Evidence Adduced Yesterday To Show That Influence Was Brought To Bear On Laundryman In Matter Of Will.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25.—In seeking to show that Clarence P. Glover was influenced in making his will, the lawyers for the objecting brother placed on the stand in the probate court today, Dr. N. W. Cousins at whose hospital in Waltham Glover died after receiving the two shots.

Dr. Cousins told of three telephone calls at the hospital during the evening and just before Glover died at midnight on November 20th, he admitted that the person on the other end of the line sounded like a woman but until it is shown who the woman was the court refused to admit the conversation.

Mrs. Glover, the widow, around whom the fight over the will seems to centre, was again in the courtroom but not at the trial.

CHINA EXPLAINS THE TIBETAN SITUATION

Recently Appointed Dalai Lama Attempted to Interfere With Existing Conditions and Got His Walking Ticket.

Peking, Feb. 25.—The Chinese government has issued a statement as head of the Tibetan government and in an official statement issued today explains its action on the ground that the Dalai Lama had deserted the capital during the recent revolution to organize a general revolt. The official statement follows:

"The Dalai Lama, upon his arrival at Lhasa from Peking, secretly left the object of organizing a general revolt. His aims were:

"First, that he intended to exterminate Lamas, and secondly to bring trade in effect was injuring Tibet. The Dalai Lama then took measures to depose the Lamas, and to depose the troops to go to Lhasa with the object of preserving the peace and affording protection."

"When the Dalai Lama learned of the above, the Peking government ordered the Chinese Resident to reason with the Dalai Lama, who refused to listen and on the 12th secretly left Lhasa with his followers. The Resident searched ineffectually, whereupon China deplored the Dalai Lama, ordered the Tibetans to elect his successor and issued a decree ordering the protection of Lamasism and the strict observance of the existing treaties with the foreign powers concerning Tibet, and the purpose of preserving the status quo."

Severe Arrangement.
 The edict regarding Llama Lama to the status of a common subject throughout a severe arrangement and among the terms applied to him is that of an ungrateful, irreligious, obstreperous profligate who is tyrannical and so unacceptable to the Tibetans and accordingly an unsuitable leader of the Lamas.

The edict declares that all Tibetans are Chinese subjects and they are ordered to obey the law and preserve the peace.

The Chinese authorities state first that when Chong Chao, the present resident of reform in Tibet and that it was necessary to deprive the Dalai Lama of his political influence; secondly, the Dalai Lama appealed for help to the Indian Buddhists who are responsible for the sensational reports coming from Calcutta.

Government authorities are anxious because of the deposed Dalai Lama's power to incite his co-religionists and fear foreign complication. They severely blame and hold responsible the Chinese resident at Lhasa who was probably the punished because of the Dalai Lama's escape. Official report that the Dalai Lama's bodyguard fought with the Chinese at the military post at Gyantse, Tibet.

The arrival of the Chinese column at Lhasa caused a sensation here because of the remarkable military effort though the denouncement was premature. The magnitude of the military operations of the Chinese have been greatly exaggerated. It is well known that successful military movements have been conducted in eastern Tibet since last August, but the operations were on a small scale and not connected with the Lhasa expedition which developed since October when the Dalai Lama's disloyalty assumed a definite form.

DISCUSS LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN

Massachusetts Now Grappling With Measure Aimed at Betterment of Present Day Morals.

Boston, Feb. 25.—The Massachusetts House heard many and various pleas today for new legislation for the moral protection of women. The principal issue of the day on the part of the petitioners, who appeared before the committee on legal affairs of the legislature was against the Chinese restaurants, in many of which it was alleged that scandalous and disgraceful scenes were often enacted. A bill offered by Representative John L. Donovan would prohibit women under 21 years of age and women above that age, unless accompanied by a male escort, from going into or patronizing a Chinese restaurant. The bill had almost as many opponents as supporters. The argument in its favor being that much of the accusation was unjust and that the measure was unconstitutional.

WIFE OF JUSTICE MABEE PASSES AWAY

Special to The Standard.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Mabee, wife of the chairman of the Dominion Railways Commission, died this morning at her residence, 15 Scarth Road, Rosedale, after a protracted illness. She was 55 years of age.

HOSPITAL OFFICIALS IN GLOVER WILL CASE

Evidence Adduced Yesterday To Show That Influence Was Brought To Bear On Laundryman In Matter Of Will.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25.—In seeking to show that Clarence P. Glover was influenced in making his will, the lawyers for the objecting brother placed on the stand in the probate court today, Dr. N. W. Cousins at whose hospital in Waltham Glover died after receiving the two shots.

Dr. Cousins told of three telephone calls at the hospital during the evening and just before Glover died at midnight on November 20th, he admitted that the person on the other end of the line sounded like a woman but until it is shown who the woman was the court refused to admit the conversation.

Mrs. Glover, the widow, around whom the fight over the will seems to centre, was again in the courtroom but not at the trial.