

Socialists, but on the 27th a protest mass meeting was held in Berlin which was attended by 14,000 representatives of the sciences and arts, education, commerce and trade. After the meeting a procession formed itself without prearrangement, and turned by tacit consent to the royal palace. When dispersed by the police the marchers quietly reassembled and proceeded by other routes to the palace, where the Kaiser, who is of course also the King of Prussia, was presiding at a royal family dinner in honor of the 29th anniversary of his marriage. The crowds penetrated to the vicinity of the palace and shouted for an equal popular suffrage. This is said to be the first time the present Kaiser has heard the populace clamoring under his windows. The incident has made a profound impression, as much for the character of the participants as for their quiet determination.

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China Deposits the Dalai Lama of Tibet.

A small Chinese army on the 23d entered Lhasa, the capital city of the Chinese dependency of Tibet, and deposed the Dalai Lama, the pope-ruler of Tibet, who had already started to flee toward British India. The Dalai Lama is accused by the Chinese government of having been in the effort to enlist the support of Russia and Great Britain in opposing Chinese sovereignty, while under the Convention of August 31, 1907, following that of April 24, 1906 (vol. ix, p. 467), Great Britain, and Russia as well, had agreed not to enter into negotiation with Tibet except through the Chinese government, nor to send representatives to Lhasa. The Dalai Lama had only in December reached Lhasa after his mission to and wanderings in China, which ended in his being sternly ordered by the Chinese government to return to Tibet (vol. xi, p. 782). He brought with him authority from the Chinese government, according to reports from British India, to take over the government from the provisional Governors, who were appointed following the invasion of the "forbidden city" in 1904 by Colonel Sir Francis Edward Younghusband, at the head of a British column, when Great Britain obtained from Tibet certain concessions in the matter of trade and in that of the foreign relations of the country. The Dalai Lama was re-installed at the palace and monastery of Potala amid popular demonstrations. He pardoned all the Tibetans who had given aid to Colonel Younghusband, and all went well for the first month. Then he protested to the Chinese Amban, in charge of the military affairs, because of the excesses of the Chinese troops on the Sze-Chuen frontier, where they were sacking the monasteries and killing the monks. This protest served to stir up the whole question of the status of Tibet. The Amban declared that it was a Chinese province, and that he would deal with the rebels on the frontier as it pleased him to do. Finally the Amban

ordered into Lhasa 2,500 Chinese troops, who were already encamped at the outskirts of the capital. The deposition followed.

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The Cost of Second-Class Mail Matter.

In response to the protest of magazine publishers against higher mail rates for periodicals (p. 109), Postmaster General Hitchcock made a public statement on the 27th in which he asserts that "if the rate on second class mail were made high enough to cover the entire cost of transporting and handling it, which has not been suggested, it would be possible, without creating a deficit, to reduce the postage on letters from 2 cents to 1 cent." He calculates that "the government is losing over 8 cents a pound on second class matter sent through the mails, the annual loss to the national revenues from this cause approximating \$64,000,000."

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The Ballinger Investigation.

After resumption of proceedings before the Congressional committee for investigating the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Forestry (p. 180), Gifford Pinchot outlined for the committee what he intends to prove. This was on the 26th. He preferred three specific charges against Secretary Ballinger—and incidentally against President Taft, for dismissing Glavis without a hearing (vol. xii, p. 921). They were in substance as follows:

1. That Ballinger entered his office with the clear determination to make short work of the Roosevelt policy of protecting from monopolistic control the water power sites owned by the people; that he reversed it so far as he was allowed to do so; that he restored the power sites to entry without the remotest idea of withdrawing them; and that, finally, when Pinchot charged him last autumn to the President with being an enemy of the policy of conservation, he capped the climax by giving to the President himself an explanation of his conduct that was essentially false.

2. The forest service became involved in the Cunningham coal cases and the Glavis charges, and Glavis submitted his facts to Pinchot. "I believed then, as I believe now," said Mr. Pinchot, "that he told the truth. I am convinced now, as I was when he came to me, that Glavis was a faithful public servant and that the facts which he presented prove that Mr. Ballinger has been unfaithful to his trust as a servant of the people and as the guardian of public property of enormous value. Since I learned the facts you have heard from Glavis and others, I have acted steadily in the light of them, as it was my duty, both as a public officer and as a citizen, to do. In pursuance of that duty I laid before the President, both by word of mouth and in a letter of Nov. 4, a statement of my conviction that Secretary Ballinger has been a dangerous enemy to conservation. This letter was submitted by the President to Mr. Ballinger and as part of his reply he laid before the President a statement concerning the Cunning-