

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Anglo-Japanese Treaty Explained in Parliament.

PROVIDES FOR OPENING CHINA

Not Based on Secret Information of Impending Danger, but Considered Manchuria a Part of the Empire.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the House of Commons today by Henry Norman (Liberal), in regard to the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance, said the substance of the agreement would be published to the United States and Germany before publication.

Mr. Norman said he objected to the Anglo-Japanese treaty on the ground that it was evidently an anti-Russian treaty, and that it tied Great Britain to the whole of Japan's policy in such a way that she might be forced to go to war against her own interests.

Lord Cranborne explained that the contracting parties were only bound to undertake mutual defense of their interests when the danger was due to the aggression of others, and was not called upon to help the other must judge whether the conditions of the treaty have been observed.

Continuing, Lord Cranborne said Russia had recognized Japan's special position in Korea by the agreement of 1902, and that most every power had indorsed the principle of the "open door" and the "equal opportunity" in China.

Lord Cranborne said in conclusion that he would supplement this earlier statement regarding the United States by saying: "Throughout all the dealings in China the relations between Great Britain and the United States were marked by the greatest cordiality. At almost every crisis and in the case of every emergency, the two nations have acted together."

This statement was received with cheers. The Liberal leader, Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, said that the Anglo-Japanese alliance could have been sufficiently secured by an interchange of notes instead of by an explicit undertaking of the kind.

The government leader, A. J. Balfour, said there seemed to be an impression that something hostile to peace is behind the agreement. He said that the treaty was not based on secret information of impending danger, but on the broad facts of British interests. The treaty made strongly for peace, because even the most ardent of other nations would not attack Japan with the knowledge that Great Britain would also have to be encountered.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords made a somewhat similar reply on the subject of the new dual alliance to the one made in the House of Commons by Lord Cranborne.

of the society read a paper on "Foreign and Japanese Policy," written by James W. Davidson, United States Consul at Tamaul, Formosa, Archibald Colquhoun, F. R. G. S., said he hoped the treaty would be extended so as to include the Philippines and the island of Luzon.

One of the first efforts expected in many quarters will be the issue of a Japanese loan in London.

Attitude of the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The statement of Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons yesterday, that the substance of the Anglo-Japanese agreement was communicated to the United States Government before publication has excited renewed discussions as to the attitude of the United States.

MAY REMAIN IN MANCHURIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—No immediate change in the attitude of the United States as a result of the British-Japanese treaty relative to Manchuria and Korea. In making her pledge to the United States Government, "whenever His Majesty's troops are withdrawn from Manchuria, Russia used this language: "As soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria and when the necessary measures shall have been taken to safeguard the railway, the construction of which has been guaranteed by a formal agreement with China in connection with the concession granted to the Russian Government, the Russian troops will not fall to withdraw from within the boundaries of the adjacent empire, provided, however, that the action of other powers shall not stand in the way."

The question at issue is whether this provision will be regarded by Russia as having been violated by the making of the new treaty, that justifies her remaining in Manchuria. The answer to that question is expected soon, and in shape of a response to Mr. Tower, at St. Petersburg, in connection with his protest against the Russo-China bank agreement.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, has received the following cablegram from Tokio: "The Anglo-Japanese agreement was announced on the 13th in the House of Peers by General Viscount Katsura, Minister-President, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the following explanation: "In view of the actual situation in the far East and the interests of the empire involved therein, and recognizing the desirability of establishing close and cordial relations with friendly powers, the government has decided to enter into negotiations with the British Government last year for the purpose of attaining the object of the agreement, having been happily brought into complete accord upon the subject after extended negotiations, and the imperial government, advised by His Majesty's plenipotentiary, instructed their plenipotentiary to sign with the British plenipotentiary at London on the 30th of January, last, an agreement having the above objects in view, and which, in its terms, is intended in purpose and has no other object than the proper safeguarding of the interests of the neighboring Empires of China and Korea, and maintaining the principle of territorial integrity and the open door have been voluntarily declared and approved by all of the powers concerned. It is our hope that the agreement will not be regarded in an unfavorable light by any of the powers."

CARRIES OUT HAY'S POLICY.

Ex-Ambassador-General Griggs' Views of the Alliance. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Ex-Ambassador-General John W. Griggs sees in the new alliance between Great Britain and Japan a step toward the realization in the far East of the policy which the United States has been a determined and notable exponent, according to the Herald. He said: "This treaty is apparently a carrying out of the policy enunciated by Secretary Hay in his note of July, 1900. It should meet with approval in America, as it crystallizes into actual practice those principles which have been long and justly regarded heretofore with suspicion, he frankly declared that the government is not going to be deterred by the conditions of the alliance, but that because an agreement involved departure from the policy of isolation, it is, therefore, open to adverse criticism. They see an underlying tendency of the treaty to form groups and ever-increasing burdens on the people. In these days wars break out with a suddenness which was not the case in former years, and the doctrine of isolation without reservation the doctrine that all alliances must be avoided must be endowed with extraordinary self-sufficiency. Britain's reputation in regard to isolation, but must consider whether the objects of the alliance are commendable; whether the price is too great.

If these questions are satisfactorily answered, then the alliance is a good thing. There is much greater danger in leaving international policy to a vague, hasty understanding than in embodying them explicitly in an agreement. The purpose of which can be understood. Great Britain desires to protect Japan against what she conceives to be the gravest peril of the present moment, namely a coalition of the powers against her. The agreement would compel Great Britain to come to the rescue of a friendly country, whose obligation to her, namely a coalition of the powers against her. The agreement would compel Great Britain to come to the rescue of a friendly country, whose obligation to her, namely a coalition of the powers against her.

Lord Rosebery expressed general approval of the treaty. He said that the effect of the treaty would be felt in a great part of Europe, and in the rest of the civilized world.

The London papers are full of interviews, opinions and special articles describing Japan and her military and naval strength, and speculations as to the outcome of the alliance. A day's reflection has simply served to confirm the opinion of the leader-writers, which were hurriedly expressed yesterday. Noticeable throughout the comment here is the anxiety to see the United States in line with the agreement. Every editorial points to the identity of interests, and looks for moral support from America.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY

CONFERRED BY LONDON ON JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Remount Scandal.

Dock Strike at Trieste.

Riotous Spanish Strikers.

Amending Commons' Law.

For Widening of Kiel Canal.

American Blast Furnace in Germany.

Tolstoi is Slightly Better.

CONKLIN PLAYS TWO GAMES

Wins From Threshie, but Loses to Sigourney.

President of American Baseball League Refuses to Accept Rules Adopted at Buffalo Meeting.

Unmixed Pleasure in Japan.

Germany Did Not Participate.

THE HOBO.

A Tramp Says That Railroad Contractors Are Much Worse.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)

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QUARTER-HOUSE BATTLE

FIVE MOUNTAINEERS KILLED IN THE KENTUCKY FIGHT.

Lee Turner Defies the Authorities—Funerals of the Victims—Other Crime News.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Feb. 13.—The precise number of dead, as the result of the battle at Turner's "Quarter-House" saloon yesterday at Sunset, is now believed to be five, although there are still reports that 10 men were killed. The known dead are: CHARLEY CEVIL, the Middlesboro Deputy Sheriff, who was killed at the opening of the fight. MIKE WELCH, who was Turner's lieutenant. FRANK JOHNSON, Turner's bar-keeper. PERRY WATSON. JEFF P. PRADER.

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Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a laudable secret, but a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and it is said that these tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. This claim has been proved by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (or blood heat), one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely dissolved as would be eaten in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach. At same time, the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as, for instance, the following: After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was Chronic Dyspepsia and absolutely incurable as I had suffered 25 years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy.

Wanted for a Diabolical Crime. HELENA, Mont., Feb. 13.—Governor Toole today granted a requisition for James Higgins, who is wanted by the authorities of Tipton County, Ind., for a particularly diabolical crime. He is alleged that Higgins, with two companions, planned the assault of the girl with whom Higgins was keeping company. Higgins was traced to Montana and captured near Miles City.

Rice Murder Trial. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The trial of Albert T. Patrick, accused of the murder of William Rice, the Texas millionaire, was continued today before Recorder Goff. Albert S. Osborne, a handwriting expert, of Rochester, was on the witness-stand, and illustrated on the blackboard the characteristics he found in the genuine signature of Mr. Rice and what he termed discrepancies found by an analysis of the alleged forgery.

Negro Murderer Captured. ELKO, Nev., Feb. 13.—Hubert Sauls, a negro, who murdered Henry Lawrence, also colored, at John Sparks' ranch, north of Wells, Sunday, has been brought here and lodged in jail. He was captured by the railroad operator at Tecoma yesterday. Sauls claims he acted in self-defense.

Booth-Tucker Becomes a Citizen. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, took the oath of allegiance as a citizen of the United States in this city today.

Advertisement for E. Wilson's 'Whale Halpruner's for Colds' medicine. The ad features a large illustration of a man in a suit sitting at a desk, writing. The text describes the medicine as a 'Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets' and claims it 'cures his cold instantly'. It includes a testimonial from a man who suffered from a cold and used the medicine, and another testimonial from a woman who used it for her child. The ad also mentions that the medicine is available in various sizes and prices, and is sold by druggists everywhere.