

FOR PEACE IN ORIENT

Great Britain and Japan Form a Mutual Protective Alliance.

SEEK TO PRESERVE CHINA AND KOREA

Desire Integrity and Independence of Empire to be Maintained.

PLEGGED TO NEUTRALITY IN

Compact is a Startling Surprise

PRESS GENERALLY GIVES APPROVAL

Agreement Which is to Obtain for Five Years in Outgrowth of Uninterrupted Communications of Two Years.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—An important paragraph was issued tonight giving details of a practical alliance between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of China and Korea. The information covers a dispatch sent by Lord Lansdowne to the British minister at Tokio, Sir Claude MacDonald, and comprises a signed copy of the agreement. In explanation the papers say the agreement may be regarded as an outcome of the event of the two years.

Throughout the Boxer troubles Great Britain and Japan have been in close and uninterrupted communication and acquiesced by similar views.

"We each desire," says Lord Lansdowne, "that the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire should be preserved and that there should be no disturbance of the territorial status quo, either in China or the adjoining regions."

The discovery that their far eastern policies were identical resulted in a desire that their common policy find expression in an international contract of binding validity.

Merely a Measure of Precaution. Lord Lansdowne further says that the British government was largely influenced in entering upon this important contract by the conviction that it contains no aggressive or self-seeking aims. It is considered merely as a measure of precaution and that it in no way threatens the present position of legitimate interests of other powers.

His majesty's government trusts that the agreement will be of advantage to the two countries and should be regarded as a friendly and a measure of precaution.

The following are the terms of the agreement signed in London January 30:

The governments of Great Britain and Japan, situated in the far east, desire to maintain the status quo and general policy for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

Article 1. The high contracting parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, desire to preserve the integrity and independence of those countries, and to secure equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

Article 2. The high contracting parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, desire to preserve the integrity and independence of those countries, and to secure equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

Article 3. In the event of any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other contracting party will come to the aid of the ally in the conduct of war in common and will make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article 4. The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

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MAN KILLED IN STREET FIGHT

Claimant of Lake Shore Property Shot in Battle with Contestants.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Durlin a fight with rivals this evening between the followers of rival claimants to property lying along the lake shore drive, the most aristocratic boulevard in Chicago, Frank Kirk, a watchman for one of the claimants, was shot through the head, sustaining a wound from which he was in short time.

The property in dispute consists of land lying east of the shore drive and between it and Lake Michigan. Captain George W. Streeter who has for many years been a thorn in the side of North Side property owners, because of his propensity to settle vacant ground and then claim in the name of the rights of a squatter, has erected small shanties upon this ground and claims it as his own.

Included in the government surveys of the city of Chicago are the state of Illinois any right which may belong to the state, but was public property open to settlement. He claims to be the first settler and calls the ground "the district of Lake Michigan" and denies that the officials of the city of Chicago or the state of Illinois have any right in the property.

Streeter and his men and the watchmen employed by the property owners along the lake shore drive there have been frequent fights. Tonight, William Cooper, a lawyer who has been active in his opposition to Streeter, accompanied by Police Officer Cooper and O'Malley, had left the ground a pitched battle broke out between three of Streeter's followers, William McManis, William Block and John Hoedtko, and two watchmen employed by Cooper, Frank Kirk and Samuel Portoroso. A man O'Malley went upon the ground of the Chicago Avenue police station and a wagon filled with officers under the command of Captain Revere was sent on the run toward the place. When the officers arrived Kirk's body lay in the snow outside his shanty, and the other three men were kept up a steady fire upon the three men in the other house who were returning his fire with all the speed with which they could work their rifles.

McManis, Block and Hoedtko claim that they were fired by Kirk and that he was shot when he returned their fire. This is denied by Portoroso who claims that the other side fired the opening shot. All persons living on the "district of Lake Michigan" were placed under arrest pending the death or recovery of Kirk. The high contracting parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, desire to preserve the integrity and independence of those countries, and to secure equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

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MOVE TO SUPPRESS POLYGAMY

Ministers Alliance Directs Specific Fight Against Utah Mormons.

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The opposition today was strong enough in committee of the whole to adopt two important amendments, one providing that nothing in the act should be construed to prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in any state for sale and consumption within said states, and the other to provide for branding of renovated or process butter. This amendment was especially objectionable to friends of the measure, who feared it would make it difficult to the house a separate vote was demanded on it. That vote was pending when the house adjourned.

Although the amendment commanded a majority of two in committee of the whole, when it comes to the floor it is unlikely that the action of the committee will be reversed tomorrow, when members are obliged to go on record. Several committee amendments adopted today changed the phrasing of the bill, the most important being one making the 10 per cent tax apply to oleomargarine made in imitation of butter "of any shade of yellow."

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The amendment was adopted 96 to 66. Mr. Burleson of Texas created a great deal of excitement by offering a substitute for section 3 in the language of that section, to impose a tax of 10 cents per pound on manufactured lard sold in imitation of the natural product, except when sold in blocks of one or two pounds and stamped "counterfeit lard."

Mr. Burleson said much laughter declared that his substitute demonstrated the rank absurdity and injustice of the "edible, degrading and ambitious statement from Minnesota."

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MEMBERS DESERT OLEO BILL

Representatives Change Front and the Majority in Favor is Small.

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CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE

Reports from Chamber of President's Son More Encouraging.

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GROTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—The reports from the sick room of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the eldest son of the president, tend to show an improvement and at 8 o'clock tonight his condition was substantially stated to be better than it was at the same time last night.

The crisis of the disease is still to come and is looked for within twenty-four hours. The president and his wife believe their son will meet this crisis in good shape and, passing it successfully, will recover. In fact, the slight favorable turn in the disease today has greatly relieved the strain on both of them and the day closed much more cheerfully than yesterday. Still the reports issued through Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to the president, ran between hope and fear.

Beginning with the morning when the boy after an admittedly hard night was reported as improved, although pleurisy in the right lung was mentioned, this favorable tendency was continued through the noon statement. Then at 2:40 o'clock in the afternoon it was stated that the boy's temperature had risen, that it probably would remain high and if anything increase a little toward morning. This somber tone seemed almost to neutralize the morning's encouraging notes.

Hope Increases. The next report, at 6:30 in the evening, showed that notwithstanding the high temperature the boy had more than held his own all day and that his condition was favorable. Hopefulness was increased by an additional and voluntary report on Mr. Cortelyou's part at 8 o'clock that the lad was in better condition than at the same time last night, although he said there had not been much change during the day—meaning that the favorable condition of the morning had been practically maintained.

All these reports were authoritative and, in addition, there was a practical interview with Secretary of the Navy John D. Long after a hurried visit of courtesy to his chief, in which he frankly said that the boy was better.

To confirm this came the president's sudden appearance, a little later in the afternoon, at the new sporting dome, a recreation house built by Mr. Gardner adjoining his own mansion. The president was dressed in a suit of flannels and seemed ready for some exercise on the new squash court. He did not play, however, although he remained in the sunny building nearly two hours watching a game between Mrs. James Lawrence and Rev. Sheard Billings.

King Edward Sends Message. Another interesting event of the day was the receipt of a telegram from Ambassador Pauncefote at Washington, conveying King Edward's expression of sympathy for the president and hope for the speedy recovery of his son.

The reports issued by Mr. Cortelyou during the day were of the same nature as those sent to Miss Alice Roosevelt, Washington. At the earnest request of the president the reports were not issued in bulletin form. Mr. Cortelyou absolutely refusing to give statistics of temperature, pulse and respiration. In fact no technicalities were used, and at the request quotations were also omitted. They were merely plain statements of the condition of the boy.

Each time one was given Mr. Cortelyou carried the newspaper men against his will. It looked as though the president's unfavorable opinion might have to be issued Wednesday.

Long's Cheering Words. Then came the interview with Secretary Long which contained far more encouraging words, than any from the sick room. The secretary said frankly that the boy was better, and that the president and his wife were much encouraged. He said that no decision had been made for the removal of the boy when he is well enough to leave. The secretary said President and Mrs. Roosevelt were much worn and worried, but otherwise quiet well.

For two hours today the