

GETTING NEAR THE FRONT

Correspondent Describes His Slow Approach to Scene of Hostilities.

LANDED AT CHINAMPO BY JAPANESE

Some Signs of War That May Not Be Described Noted and Some Interesting Things May Be Told.

(Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.) CHINAMPO, Corea, Sunday, April 18, 1904.—(Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.—Special to The Bee.)—This begins to look like a war really getting toward the front. I had begun to suspect that there was no such place in fact, but that it was only a myth; but this morning, when the Suminoe Maru dropped its anchor in the river here, and I saw the hills that fringe the place dotted with the camps of soldiers and the valleys between them filled with new warehouses, I began to think that there might be a front, after all, and that we were on the track of it. Then, when we got ashore and the police officer at headquarters said we were at liberty to go on as soon as our baggage gets up, it seemed quite convincing, for surely if there were no place to which to go, how could we go to it?

We had been since Wednesday, April 6, getting up from Moji. There an unexpected and pleasant surprise was given to us. All inquiries in Tokio had elicited the same reply, which was that when the men who were assigned to the first army were finally permitted to go forward they would have to find their own transportation to the place of debarkation. The government offered, indeed, to take the men themselves on a government transport, but without their interpreters and on condition that they supply their own food for the voyage. All the men immediately signified their intention of traveling by the transport, and a small ship was chartered by the canteen contractor to take the interpreters and baggage along. We were instructed to take the government ship at Moji, and there we went from Kobe in the little Nagata Maru, that does seven knots when wind, tide and everything else favor and lies up in some safe shelter when anything goes the least bit wrong.

Signs of Retreating. At Moji the transport people promptly told us that they expected to take interpreters and all on the Suminoe Maru. This decided change of attitude was the first real indication that we were getting forward and was an omen that the hostilities might be held on as long as we reached the scene of practical activities. This was a good omen, and today's experience has borne it out. To be sure, there has not been such a great lot to see today that they will let one describe. The country for the most part is a little cliff between steep hills, covered with scrub pine. It was low tide when our ship dropped anchor, and along the shore stretched broad flats of mud that ended in a stout stone sea wall. Along the wall lay dozens of sampans, nearly all new, each numbered and marked to show its capacity in men or horses. Half a dozen transports lay at anchor in the river and beyond them a small gunboat. A pier made of large flat stones laid on the mud leads down from the sea wall to the water, so that at low tide the sampans may come in and discharge their cargo.

The sea wall flanks a broad road well built up above the surrounding country. Along this road a track has been laid on which small cars may be run by hand to assist in getting stores and supplies up to the beach. Where the pier leads from the beach, so that there is only a narrow roadway, but a little further on the road opens on a broad, flat stretch and there the first of many storehouses have been erected. It has been the work of a few days to put up these storehouses, and already some of them are well filled. They are roughly constructed of thin, board sides, but roofed with corrugated iron. Along the roadway from the landing are scattered piles of different kinds of stores.

CANNOT MAKE PLEA THAT WAY

Judge Munger Decides Defendant Cannot Change Claim to One Precisely Opposite. Judge Munger handed down a decision in the case of Gross against Gross Tuesday morning, in which he sustained the contention of the plaintiff that it was not suitable for the defendants to change their plea to one diametrically opposite to the one first made, on the ground that the attorney who first brought the suit did not know the law which applied to the questions in issue. This case, which was fully exploited at the time of the hearing some days since, was a peculiar one as to the line of the defense. The plaintiff claimed a partnership in a tract of 900 acres of land in Madison county and that he was entitled to a share of the accumulated profits for a period of fifteen years, while the defendant contended that he was the sole owner of the farm. At least this was the claim of the defendants up to within a few weeks. Since that time, however, the defendant has agreed that there was an existing partnership between the two parties to the action, not only for the last fifteen years, but since 1869, and that the ground that there was not was taken through the ignorance of the attorney first employed by the defendant, who is now deceased.

DROWNS IN LITTLE PAPPLO

William Eddison is Found Dead in Stream Near Mill at Irvington. The body of William Eddison, aged 45, was found yesterday in the Little Papplo, near the mill at Irvington. An inquest was held, the coroner's jury returning a verdict that Eddison came to his death by accidental drowning. The remains have been taken in charge by Coroner Bradley, who is endeavoring to locate some of the dead man's relatives.

WOMAN'S CLUB DEFER MEETING

May 20, being Decoration day, the directors of the Omaha Woman's club has postponed its speech at that time. It is reported that, until June 6, at which time reports from the biennial will be given.

HAIR VIGOR

Ayer's Hair Vigor restored color to my gray hair and brought it from falling out. It is certainly a wonderful hair restorer.—Mrs. M. K. BEACH, Westfield, Pa. Stops falling hair. Makes hair grow. Restores color. Cures dandruff. Could you ask anything more? And it's so economical, too. A little of it goes a great ways. Ask any of your neighbors or friends about it. Sold all over the world for sixty years.

down his coin and gives the arrow a spin. If it stops over a pile of cakes he grabs them and begins his meal on the spot. If it misses, as most often happens, he can only try again or philosophically go without. Scores of curious little shops line the streets. Many of them are kept by Japanese, but a few of them are purely Korean. They all keep a strange assortment of articles for sale, principally cigarettes, of which each shop has millions. They are mostly of American manufacture, and, judging from the labels, the Tobacco Trust must have worked off all its surplus stock for the last forty years upon the unsuspecting Koreans. Cigarettes are about the only thing in the tobacco line that these shops do keep. Once in a while one comes across a little plug of smoking tobacco, but the most diligent search failed to discover a single cigar.

The only evidence of willingness to work that I saw on the part of the Koreans was given by a few men fitfully struggling with a clay bank just back of the house where we are quartered, and by the pack coolies who hang about the landing place and wander through the streets. A Korean packer is almost as good as a load carrier as a six foot Missouri mule. He rigs himself out with a sort of pack saddle, fashioned of two sticks, about three feet long. These are bound together at the top by a cross piece, lashed on with filthy cord made of twisted grass. About a foot from the bottom another cross piece is similarly bound, so that the frame looks something like a letter H that has been knoeked together at the top. At right angles to the lower cross piece two arms are lashed, standing out straight from the back of the wearer. On these the load is lashed fast by means of a line that runs from the lower cross piece up to the top one. On one of these contrivances a husky Korean will pack from eighty to a hundred pounds and tote it about comfortably all day.

On the hills to the westward of the Euporean concession the Japanese have established several camps. Two or three are of artillery, one is of transportation corps men and one is of men engaged in training animals for use in the transportation service. The fine new school house half way up the hill has been taken for a hospital, but it is not yet occupied.

It is in their horses that the Japanese are weakest. They are for the most part thin, leggy little beasts, bad tempered and ugly. A good many of these here have already developed some ailment or other. This afternoon I saw a dozen or fifteen at one time brought up to the veterinary for treatment. In camp the horses are tied to picket lines, as in our army, but they stand near enough to one another to make fighting easy, and as they are not heel roped, that is the main occupation. It is always possible to see a couple of them industriously hammering at each other with their heels. Farmers seem to be plenty and their field outfit handy to carry. A bellows is just a wooden box about the size of an oil case. A charcoal fire on the ground serves as a forge, and the tools the smith carries in his hands or pockets.

The weather is still cold, and across the river are plainly to be seen mountain peaks covered with snow. The frost is pretty well out of the ground and soon the roads, which are well high impassable until the spring thaw is over, will be dried. Then we shall see. OSCAR KING DAVIS.

WHY THE FEARLESS LEADER SOURED ON THE NEW YORK JUDGE

Interesting Interview with a Kansas City Business Man Who Produces Pointed Letters from the Nebraskan. The coming of W. J. Bryan to Omaha to cheer the boys in the trenches and lambast local reorganizers lends timely interest to the following letter from a staff correspondent at Kansas City to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a democratic newspaper: In discussing the attack of William J. Bryan upon Judge Alton B. Parker of New York at Chicago recently, J. L. Woods Merrill, a prominent Kansas City business man and one of the Nebraskan's closest advisers in the campaign of 1896 and 1898, made this statement to the Post-Dispatch today: "If quoted correctly, Mr. Bryan has undergone a change of heart, a change of mind and a change of opinion relative to Judge Parker within the very recent past. "I cannot now believe that Mr. Bryan intended his speech as even a criticism of the New York jurist. "No man has had a better friend to Mr. Bryan than have I. "No man has followed his leadership with more unvarying devotion. "No man could feel more deeply interested in his success than was I in the campaign four years ago. "And let me say in this connection that Mr. Bryan desired Judge Alton B. Parker as his running mate at that time. "Mr. Bryan and I had discussed Judge Parker frequently. When the question of a man for second place on the ticket came up Mr. Bryan at first expressed a wish to have Charles A. Towne of Minnesota. This selection was deemed inadvisable and then Judge Parker was mentioned. "I consider Judge Parker an able, conscientious and energetic statesman, broad-minded and full of progressive ideas," said Mr. Bryan.

FOUND NO OBJECTION TO PARKER

"In response to my communication Mr. Bryan wrote to me, saying that he was perfect sympathy with our cause, and his nomination would be most pleasing to me."

BRYAN'S ATTACK ON PARKER

Why the Fearless Leader Soured on the New York Judge. CLEVELAND'S ENDORSEMENT RESPONSIBLE. Interesting Interview with a Kansas City Business Man Who Produces Pointed Letters from the Nebraskan.

FOR MAY 1904



THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL Endorses Beer as Opposed to Patent Medicines. Of course, a pure, wholesome beer is meant—that is

Budweiser

Mr. Edward Bok, editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, in a page article in the May issue gives a list of 36 medicines with official analysis asserting them to contain 12 to 47 per cent. of Alcohol!

And he adds in black type: "In connection with this list, think of beer, which contains only from two to five per cent. of alcohol, while some of these 'bitters' contain ten times as much, making them stronger than whisky, far stronger than sherry or port, with claret and champagne way behind."

Mr. Bok continues: "A mother who would hold up her hands in holy horror at the thought of her child drinking a glass of beer, which contains from two to five per cent. of alcohol, gives to that child with her own hands a patent medicine that contains from seventeen to forty-four per cent. of alcohol."

Budweiser contains only 3.89 per cent. of alcohol. It is better than pure water because of the nourishing qualities of malt and the tonic properties of hops.

Budweiser is pre-eminently a family beverage; its use promotes the cause of true temperance—it guards the safety of health and home. Budweiser is

"King of Bottled Beers"

Bottled only at the home plant of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.



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newspaper representatives of the reorganizers are saying a great deal about harmony. It is indeed desirable that harmony prevail, but the party cannot secure genuine harmony at the sacrifice of its principles. Democrats who prefer to be rolled by "It is right" rather than "Will it pay?" should insist on knowing the object in "gotting" together.

I am opposed to a surrender of the democratic party to organized and predatory wealth. The Kansas City platform is a clear and concise statement of democratic principles, and failure to reaffirm it at our next national convention will be equivalent to a return to corporation rule, for those who are willing to abandon any part of the party creed in order to conciliate those who oppose the party in former campaigns will be courageous enough to stand for anything.

I believe I speak the sentiment of the rank and file of the party when I say that in addition to reaffirming the Kansas City platform, the convention should then nominate a candidate in accord with the principles therein enunciated.

While I will devote as much time as possible to a speech-making tour for the purpose of arousing the friends of good government, I am not prepared to accept a small per cent. of the people as compared with the number that could be reached through the columns of my paper.

The Commoner will make an uncompromising fight on the lines indicated above, and I trust that your interest in the cause, and your appreciation of the work the paper is trying to accomplish, will enlist your co-operation in extending its circulation.

Year will be as near cost as it can safely be figured, which is 60 cents per year in clubs of the rate of 60 cents each. The cards may be sold to your neighbors or friends at cost, or you may charge them enough above cost to pay for your trouble. You may remit for the cards when you send them back to the Commoner, or you may pay for them when you order them at \$3 for each five cards. The Commoner will be of great value in arousing the democrats in your county to the importance of commencing the fight right now to secure instructed delegates to county, state and national conventions. You can be of great service to the cause at this time by lending your influence to the work. The enclosed coupon, when properly filled in and returned to the Commoner office, will secure you as many subscription cards as you will indicate.

cards may be used either for new or renewal subscriptions. An opportunity given to your neighbors to subscribe for the Commoner at 60 cents will, I believe, be appreciated by them, will be of service to the cause and assurance to me that I will have your support in this work. Awaiting your reply, W. J. BRYAN.

In replying to this communication Mr. Merrill said, among other things: "I see you are desirous to thrust over

the straw again of 1896 and 1898 as to the platform, etc. I think there is nothing left but chaff. It was proven to my satisfaction by the vote in these two disastrous elections that the remains of the old platform should never be resurrected.

"After receiving your letter of November 6, 1899, hinting that you could not conscientiously ask the people for another consideration, as you had led them to defeat for eight years (and knowing Mr. Cleveland was out of the race), I hoped you would extend the olive branch of harmony and seek to unite the discordant elements of the party. In this I have been severely disappointed."

On April 28 Mr. Merrill received this communication from Mr. Bryan: "Mr. J. L. Woods Merrill, Kansas City, Mo.—My Dear Sir: I send you by today's mail a sample copy of the Commoner. The fact that you were an officer of the Democratic club and took an active part in the campaign of 1896 leads me to assume that you are still interested in an earnest and aggressive attack upon the republican policies of monopoly and privilege. If we are to win a real victory, a victory that will result in the protection of the people from exploitation at the hands of the organized wealth, we must thwart the effort of reorganizers to carry the party back into the Cleveland rut. The Commoner is doing and will do what it can to this end. W. J. BRYAN."

In 1890 Mr. Merrill was chairman of the finance committee of the Jackson County Democratic. When the convention hall burned down at Kansas City he started the movement for a new one, heading the subscription list with \$200. Loads of three hours he had collected \$20,000.

He organized a number of Bryan clubs throughout the country and has numerous letters from Mr. Bryan, Mr. Hearst, Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee and others complimenting him on his work.

However, Mr. Merrill insists he is not a politician. He owns a large and profitable business in Kansas City and his fortune is estimated at \$200,000. He lives in a beautiful mansion just on the outskirts of the city.

Thinking of getting an automobile? If so, The Bee next Sunday will interest you.

Marriage Licenses. Up to noon May 19 the following couple had been licensed to wed: Name and Residence. Joseph Rich, Omaha. Elizabeth Schuster, Omaha.

42-K. Wedding Rings. Whelan, Neyston.