

MAKING FOR NORTHERN COREA.

Landing of Japanese Troops at Chempulo

AROUSES ADMIRATION OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

Some Strategic Possibilities.

London, Feb. 24.—The correspondent of The Times at Weihaiwei says: On the 19th inst. the steamer Haimon, chartered for the use of correspondents of The Times, entered Chempulo anchorage, being the first private-owned vessel to arrive since the engagement on the 9th. She was ordered to leave to, and was boarded by an officer from a Japanese cruiser, but was permitted to proceed by the long and devious approach.

The port presented a busy appearance. Numerous transports were entering and departing, and the anchorage was thronged with craft of every description. Conspicuous were the tops of the submerged Russian cruiser Korietz and the transport Sungari, while the flat side of the Varig was visible at low water. Salvage operations upon these vessels have already begun.

The Japanese were landing an army corps in three divisions. The men of the twelfth division were disembarking when we arrived, and the Guards division follows immediately. The present base is Chempulo. The regiments on landing proceed to Seoul. Small detachments have already been despatched north to establish forage depots. A general advance along the Peking road to Pingyang is expected soon.

The disembarkation methods excite great admiration. British officers who are watching them say they are an improvement on anything within their experience, and believe they indicate an organization superior to that of any European power. While the original base is close, the weather perfect and the port a natural one, the difficulties of landing are considerable. The harbor is intricate, the tides strong and there are no wharves.

The action of Japan amounts to acceptance of responsibility for the safety of European residents throughout Korea, and the apprehension of local disturbances has been allayed. The Japanese follow our South African system of giving receipts for supplies purchased, but granting immediate payment if demanded. Some troops are being billeted in Seoul. The purchase of all the available ponies and supplies is resulting in a great influx of money, and, combined with the admirable behavior of the troops, is causing the disappearance of animosity on the part of the Koreans, who are not expected to interfere with the Japanese plans.

The original scheme was to land at Macampo and march north through Korea, but their naval successes enabled the Japanese to begin operations at Chempulo. In spite of the change of plans and venue on two days' notice, the movements have been conducted with perfect precision. While the Chempulo-Seoul railway is being utilized for the transport of troops, the passenger schedule has not been disarranged. A further change of base to Chinampo is highly probable.

Troops are to be advanced and established at Pingyang in sufficient strength to guard against a sudden Russian descent. It is believed that while the Russian sea power at Vladivostok is intact the Japanese will not attempt any landing on the eastern coast. The roads as far as Hangju, near Pingyang, are good, and flanked in every valley by paddy fields, at present frost-bound and covered with two inches of ice. The conditions and distance render it practically impossible for the Russians to check or interfere with an advance.

The district between the Yalu River and Pingyang, however, is of such strategic value as to necessitate strenuous efforts by both armies to occupy it. Success by the Russians in this respect

would render Chempulo untenable as a base for the Japanese, while occupation by the latter would place them in an enviable position, a few miles in advance of their base, with an open sea and a secure front. Russian scouting parties are known to be at Arju, and it is believed that two companies of Japanese are already at Pingyang. Immediate skirmishing is probable at several points.

As an evidence of the Japanese intentions, it is worthy of note that their cruisers are busy patrolling towards northwest Korea, they are not landing artillery at Chempulo, and transports carrying sampans (small boats) from Japan, all of which suggests a probable disembarkation and a movement, independent of local considerations, farther north. Moreover, while the troops now at Chempulo are seriously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000, only a part are visible.

Everything indicates that the Japanese contemplate an immediate dash for the strategic position in northern Korea, their activity implying that the Russians are also alive to the situation. It is possible that the Russians are already considerably farther south than is supposed. The present military situation entirely depends upon the issue of immediate operations in the neighborhood of the Yalu River.

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ROUGH RIDERS FOR JAPAN.

Talk of Organizing a Regiment in Texas.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 24.—A regiment of rough riders is to be organized for service with the Japanese forces against the Russians by Capt. Robert H. Bruce, who commanded troop M of Col. Roosevelt's famous regiment, and Maj. Henry B. Hersey, who was major of the rough riders.

Hersey will be colonel. The regiment will be formed from the old members of the Roosevelt regiment.

While Japan has refused to receive foreigners in the military or naval service Maj. Hersey has been advised that a regiment of cavalry will be accepted, as the cavalry branch is Japan's greatest military weakness.

Capt Bruce says Maj. Hersey has been informed that many members of the rough riders will readily respond to a call for Japanese service.

It is the intention to organize the regiment in Texas, where it will be thoroughly drilled. It will be equipped entirely with American arms and accoutrements, but the equipment and the men cannot go together. The men will have to leave as individuals and mobilize at some point in the Pacific.

THE SMALL-POX QUESTION

Any intelligent physician will admit that you don't catch small-pox because someone else has it, but because your condition favors it. Low vitality always encourages sickness, and at this season especially, everyone should take Ferrozone which destroys disease germs and makes the system so strong and healthy that sickness can't exist. Ferrozone is a vitalizing tonic that makes rich, red blood, builds up the nerves, cures nervousness and drives away tired languid feelings. To get strong and keep strong use Ferrozone; it assures health and costs but 50c. at all druggists.

TERRORIZING MANCHURIA.

Russian Bluff Exercised to Stand off Expected Rising.

Yin Kow, Feb. 24.—Viceroy Alexieff has caused a proclamation to be issued throughout Manchuria notifying the Chinese that Russia is at war with Japan

on account of Japan's treacherous attack on the Russian fleet.

This proclamation is under six headings. The first warns the inhabitants that they must prevent the encroachment of Chinese on Russian territory.

Second, Russian and Chinese interests are declared to be identical, but, as China says she wishes to maintain neutrality, all officials in Manchuria must assist the Russian army.

Third, the people shall continue their occupations and shall treat the Russian troops with confidence.

Fourth, the railroad telegraphs are left to the protection of the people who will be held responsible in case they are injured.

The fifth heading warns the people not to obey the threats of the Chunchus (bandits), who are the curse of Manchuria, but assist the troops to exterminate them; if they do not assist in this they also will be treated as robbers.

Sixth, if the people antagonize the troops or show them hatred they will be exterminated without mercy. The government is taking all steps, in any event, to protect its interests.

The proclamation makes an earnest appeal for the sympathy of the people in the present crisis when it says: "Russia must put her back to the wall."

HOW JAPAN PREPARED

For Her Present Great Struggle With Russia.

Ever since Japan's war with China, when part of the fruits of her victory was taken from her by the Powers at the instance of Russia, Japan has been preparing for war with Russia. This, says M. Yamada, head of the Japan Cotton Trading Company in No. 13, William street and one of the foremost Japanese in New York, is the reason Japan is so well equipped for war and why she was able to deliver a stunning blow to Russia even before Russia knew war was at hand. Himself an officer in the first reserve, he is well posted on the military affairs of his country.

"We have seen for ten years," he said, "that there was war ahead and Manchuria was to be the battle ground. We would have had Dalny at the end of the war with China, but Russia stepped in. If she had been alone we would have fought her then, but the other Powers were with her. Perhaps it is better that we waited. We have a better navy now and a better army. Then we were tired and somewhat crippled, but we would have fought just the same. Since then we have trained our army for just such a campaign as is ahead of it, a winter campaign. Our soldiers do not fear the cold."

Then Mr. Yamada turned to the dash of the Japanese into the harbor of Port Arthur. His small, lithe frame was alert in an instant.

"Splendid, isn't it?" he said, eagerly. "It is typical of the spirit of our people. 'It's the bravery, the dash. That's what makes an army or a navy. It's just like Wei-Hai-Wei. You remember that battle in the war with China. It was after the battle of the Yalu River. What was left of the Chinese fleet went to Wei-Hai-Wei and put torpedoes in the harbor to protect themselves. The commanders of some of our torpedo boats went to the admiral of the fleet and begged him to let them go into the harbor and blow up the Chinese fleet. They knew the chances they took, but it was for the country and the emperor. They slipped in under cover of night and blew up several of the Chinese ships, how many I have forgotten. But not all escaped as they did at Port Arthur. One boat went down with her commander on deck. 'Go on, go on; don't wait for me,' he told the other boats, and he went down, he and his men, standing at attention. That's the spirit that wins battles, the bravery, the valor. That's the spirit that made the English navy. That's the way our men did at Port Arthur. Of course they knew the risk, but what is that when the life of the country, its honor, is at stake? How will it end? There's only one way, Japan must win. Why, we never think of anything else. Will it be soon? Ah, no one knows that, but we hope so."

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Lifobony Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

RUSSIA'S CZAR.

He Exercises Absolute Autocratic Power

NOT ONLY IS HE SUPREME IN THE EXECUTIVE

But Practically Controls all Legislation.

One often hears questions asked as to how far the Tsar is master in his own house, writes a correspondent of the London Times, and many people seem to think that his autocratic power exists merely in theory, being always controlled and thwarted by the officials. Otherwise, how is it possible to explain that a sovereign who is notoriously so pacific allows his country to advance to the very brink of war? Evidently his hand is being forced in some mysterious way. Either he is systematically deceived as to what is taking place, or his orders are not carried out by his ministers and their subordinates. In accordance with this view a story was lately circulated in which His Majesty was represented as struggling not very successfully in the cause of peace, and finally exclaiming to those who resisted his will: "Am I Tsar, or am I not?" It is difficult to imagine a Russian official openly opposing the will of his August Master in such a way as to call forth a remark of the kind.

The Tsar uses autocratic power, theoretically and practically, in two ways—as a legislator and as the supreme head of the executive. No legislative measure can be initiated without his approval, and when a bill has been prepared in the departments concerned and discussed in the Council of the Empire it is submitted to him for his assent. If he gives his assent the bill becomes law, though the majority in the Council of the Empire may have voted against it, and from that moment he has to respect the law until it is annulled by legislative procedure. If the bill is not fortunate enough to obtain the Imperial assent, it goes back to the departments and the Council, to be modified in accordance with the Imperial wishes, or it is quietly put away in the archives and is no more heard of. As supreme head of the Executive His Majesty has to use his autocratic power much more frequently, because in the ordinary course of administration, whenever it is considered desirable to make an exception to the existing laws and regulations, the matter has to be submitted for supreme permission by the Minister concerned. As there is nothing which corresponds to a cabinet, the Ministers have no joint responsibility and the only centre in which the activity of all the different departments converge is the Emperor himself. He may, of course, order that a matter is to be submitted to the committee of Ministers, or he may summon a number of personages in whom he has confidence to discuss a question in his presence, but this forms no part of the ordinary method of conducting business.

Thus a Tsar who attends to his duties and has a great capacity for work can control thoroughly the great legislative and executive machine by which he governs his Empire; and, as he possesses many unofficial means of obtaining information, any Minister who should systematically attempt to deceive him would very soon be found out. With regard to foreign affairs he is sure to be exceptionally well informed, because all crowned heads consider that the relations of their country with foreign powers require their personal supervision, and to this rule the Russian autocrat forms no exception. As soon as a political incident happens in which Russia is interested, a memorandum is carefully prepared in the Foreign Department, describing what has occurred, explaining in what way Russian interests are affected, and suggesting the line of action to be adopted, and this document is submitted to the Emperor. His Majesty may discuss the question with the minister if he thinks fit, or he may read the paper alone and send it back with his remarks and

orders written on the margin. In either case the minister gets his instructions and acts accordingly. Of late an unusual departure has been made from this procedure. Finding it necessary to concentrate locally the direction of affairs in the Far East, the Emperor created a Vice Royalty with special powers, and placed under the orders of the Viceroy, not only the civil, military, and naval authorities, but also the Russian diplomatic representatives in China, Korea, and Japan. Admiral Alexieff, on whom this important post was conferred, corresponds directly with the Emperor outside of the Foreign Department, so that if the Russian Ambassador in London, Paris, or Berlin declares that he does not know what is going on in the Far East, it must not be hastily assumed that he is using merely diplomatic language.

How, then, has it come about that an autocrat, who is a sincere lover of peace, and who has the control of affairs in his own hands, has brought his country to the state of war? In the first place it must be remembered that autocrats, like ordinary statesmen in other forms of government, do not always foresee the ultimate consequences of their decisions, and often find themselves unexpectedly in a situation from which war is the only means of exit consistent with the national interests and the national honor. Even the pacific Mr. Gladstone let himself be drawn into the Egyptian campaign and afterwards drifted dangerously near to a great war with Russia. It must be remembered further, that the autocratic form of government has its drawbacks as well as its advantages in matters of foreign policy. It does not require to watch and be guided by the ever-changing currents of public opinion, and it can therefore adopt a politique de longue haleine; but it is not nearly so independent of popular sentiment as is commonly supposed, for its strength lies in its being the representative of national conceptions and national aspirations and, if it is not true to these it weakens itself. He is a very bold Tsar who would sacrifice a great national interest to love or peace or any other personal feeling. If ever a Tsar was justified in disregarding the views of the ultra-patriotic section of his subjects it was Alexander II. when he accepted the decisions of the Congress of Berlin in order to avoid a great European struggle, but there is no doubt that that wise, courageous act diminished his popularity and prestige. Whether Nicholas II. has inherited all the civic courage of his grandfather remains to be seen.

A hearty appetite does not always indicate a healthy condition. It is not the quantity of food which is eaten but the quantity which is assimilated, which determines the actual value of the food consumed. If the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition cannot convert the food into nourishment and into blood, then the food is an injury instead of a benefit. For all disorders of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition, there is a certain remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It removes clogging obstructions. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, enriches the blood and builds up the body. It is a flesh-forming, muscle making preparation, making firm flesh instead of flabby fat. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or intoxicant of any kind, and is equally free from opium, cocaine and all narcotics.

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