

# NEWSPAPER WAR CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY.

An important personage confided to me the other day that of all the difficulties the Japanese government has been compelled to contend with since the beginning of the war the most perplexing were the newspaper men and the American nurses, says William E. Curtis in a letter to the Chicago Record-Herald. They did not want either to come here. Both have been inexpressible nuisances, but they could not be abated for many reasons, chief of which was a desire to make both believe that they were cordially welcome. In dealing with the war correspondents, however, the Japanese authorities made a very serious mistake and by their lack of candor have provoked indignation and enmity when they might have had good will and friendship. However, there have been errors on both sides.

Unfortunately the newspaper men could not be disposed of so easily as

couraged or short of funds or for other reasons, have gone home, the majority of them remain and are still patiently but wrathfully awaiting a summons to leave for the front. Not only have false hopes and encouragement been held out by the Japanese officials, but they have gone so far as to warn the correspondents that they had better not leave Tokyo for fear they may miss their chance of joining the army. They have been told again and again, week after week and month after month, for six months, that the summons was likely to come any day or any hour. Hence they have kept their kits packed, ready to start at an instant's notice. Meantime the most important and responsible men among the correspondents have become convinced that they are the victims of polite deception and have not hesitated to say so openly and publicly. Men who would and should have been friends have been made enemies because of a lack of candor, for some of the Japanese officials—not those who are directly responsible, however—are beginning to intimate that it has been and still is impossible for their govern-

## GENERAL STOESSEL DIRECTING THE DEFENSE.



The Russian general is offering a brave and stubborn resistance to the attack of the Japanese. The fact that long range field glasses must be constantly used in modern warfare, gives an idea of the great distances that usually separate the armies.

ment to gratify the correspondents and explain with great detail the reasons why.

At the war office, however, the pretenses are still maintained, and whenever one of the anxious waiting correspondents makes inquiries there he is informed that the second detachment of correspondents will be sent to the front next week or certainly the week after. Whenever a correspondent asks whether it would be safe for him to go to Nikko or to Miyazaki for a few days the Japanese officials will shake their heads gravely and advise him not to do so for fear the expedition may start without him.

One prominent official told me that more than 200 newspaper men had applied for permission to go to the front, including 89 foreigners. Of the latter number 34 were Americans, 28 were English, including English papers in Hongkong, Shanghai and other Chinese cities, and the remainder were from Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Austria. In order that number he was confident that 10 per cent were impostors or irresponsible and untrustworthy adventurers, which is undoubtedly true. Every man here who is well acquainted with his profession can pick out the black sheep, who usually appear early at scenes of excitement. And undoubtedly the government has taken pains to ascertain the character and antecedents of every man who has applied to go to the front, especially those who are not personally vouched for at the legation of their government.

Eighty-nine foreign newspaper men, in addition to about 111 representatives of the Japanese press, made a formidable battalion, especially as each of the foreigners applied for permission to take an interpreter and a servant. I was told that one of the English correspondents had also a private secretary and a cook. One newspaper sent seven men, another sent four, and several have three men on the Japanese side, without counting those who are observing the war from China. One of the steamers that arrived here in February landed twenty-nine war correspondents from the United States alone. If the war department had acted favorably upon every application the commander of the Japanese troops in Manchuria would now have not less than 250 critical gentlemen of the press to take care of, and every reasonable correspondent admits promptly that such a thing would be impossible. And their impediments—their luggage and kits and typewriters—would fill a ship, to say nothing of their horses and the forage that must be carried for them.

At one time it was proposed that representatives of the several press associations only should be allowed to accompany each of the three armies and that the remainder of the correspondents should be definitely advised that their applications were irrevocably rejected. It was also proposed that the correspondents choose ten or twelve of their own number who might be divided among the several armies and permitted to telegraph to Tokyo such news as the cen-

## ON THE SAFETY OF OVER-EATING.

The Rule of Choosing the Lesser of Two Evils Applies to the Way You Eat.

I want to know how a man is to know when he has had enough?

The Hiram Fishers, I believe, had a quaint saying to the effect that you should always rise from the table feeling as if you could eat some more.

But the question is, how much more? Just when to stop?

That's the point.

The rule is wrong, because it's no rule at all.

It is inexact and unscientific.

It is, they say, ten to one to the dangerous habit of eating too little.

And eating too little—or digesting too little, which amounts to the same thing—the cause of much of the trouble of the diseases from which humanity suffers today.

That is disease?

It is simply uneven balance between waste and repair.

Some organs lack strength to carry on the special work for which it was created. Where shall it find the strength it lacks? In drugs?

Ten thousand times, NO!

Better die than become a hopeless drug fiend.

No; in food.

"But," you say, "I eat a plenty of good food every day."

True, dear friend, but you don't digest it.

And food, undigested, is mere poison.

So, to make food do you good, you must take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

The great thing about Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is, that their action does not depend upon stimulative druggery. They cannot create a habit.

They contain no ingredients to "pick-you-up," "lure up your nervous system" or furnish whip energy, by calling out your vital reserve force.

They create new strength, force and energy—out of your food.

If taken sparingly, they will do you no good at all.

So, eat to live, and live to eat, with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

The cause of our present civilization is exhaustion.

And exhaustion, whether of brain, nerves, physical strength, or vital force, is caused by starvation.

Of two evils, it is better to overeat (and prevent indigestion with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets), than to rise from the table, not having eaten enough to repair the exhaustion of your vital forces.

For exhaustion or starvation leads to the most varied forms of sickness or disease, brought on by inability of the weakened vitality to counteract the disease-poisons, and microbes.

Whereas, the well-fed and well-nourished persons, without ever feeling the worse for it, can expose himself to danger, the weak, starved, dyspeptic into a trice.

Good food, well digested, is the great secret of a healthful existence here on earth, so eat heartily every day of the best food you can get, and regulate the working of your digestive machinery with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

As a result, you will be astonished to find how much stronger and livelier you feel, how much more and better work you can do, how much more pleasure you will get out of life, and how your old enemy, that chronic trouble which has fastened upon your weak spot, wherever it is, will up and away, and ever after leave you in peace, health and comfort.

There's more truth than poetry in all this.

Try it once.

ser would permit for the common use of all the papers represented here, but a member of the ministry who is familiar with newspaper management in the United States soon convinced his colleagues that such a plan was impracticable.

This division of counsels and the inability of the ministers to agree upon a solution of the problem permitted matters to drift along until it became necessary for somebody to act, when General Baron Kodama, assistant chief of the general staff, assumed the responsibility, which other members of the government were perfectly willing he should do. He asked the correspondents to appoint a committee to represent them in their relations with the war office. In order to save time and confusion, and each side speaks with great respect of the other. Fifty-four correspondents were allowed to go to the front with the First army and have been in Manchuria all this time, which, as you must admit, were about as many as the most intelligent commanding general could take care of. Thirty-eight of these represented Japanese papers, sixteen were foreigners and six were Americans. As the government would not make the selection, and the foreign legations declined to do so, the correspondents were asked to designate those of their own number to whom permission should be granted. This was done by ballot and with commendable fairness and decorum.

The war office promised that twenty foreigners should go with the Second army, and that number of correspondents was selected in the same manner, but they have not been allowed to leave. And a third detachment has also been selected for the Third army, although their prospects of getting to the front have never been encouraging.

Several of those who went with the First army have returned and have declared that the restrictions and conditions imposed by the Japanese authorities are intolerable and that the regulations deprive them of all their usefulness to their employers. They are treated practically as prisoners of war. They are not allowed to leave the camp or to communicate with unknown persons; and whatever they write, even their private letters to their wives and families, are read by the censors before they can be sent. The combined news dispatches of the entire sixteen foreign correspondents are limited to 25 words a day, which prevents them from conveying any details of events.

In order to promote their mutual interest an agreement has been made by which the correspondents still at headquarters are divided into three detachments of five each, and each detachment has a chance at the wire on alternate days, thus giving each of its members fifty words every three days. This works much better than the original individual arrangement, but as a consequence on some of the most eventful days five of the correspondents enjoy a monopoly of the news, while the papers represented by the other ten get nothing whatever.

## ONE ON THE WAR CENSOR.

"The war correspondent's greatest difficulty," said Richard Harding Davis, "is the censorship."

He smiled. Then he resumed:

"The brilliant and unfortunate Stephen Crane was one of the reporters of the Graeco-Turkish war. In a certain skirmish the Turkish forces turned tail and fled. Crane wrote the story of this skirmish and then submitted his manuscript to the Turkish censor."

"The censor read it gravely."

"This will have to be toned down," he said. And, where Crane had written that the Turks had fled the censor made it that they had retired in good order; where Crane has said they had turned tail; he made it that they had fallen back steadily. Finally the censor came to the expression "routed," and he frowned intently, unable to think of a euphemism for "rout."

"I can't think," he said, "of a milder expression than this one here, 'The Turks were routed.' Can you help me? You are a writer."

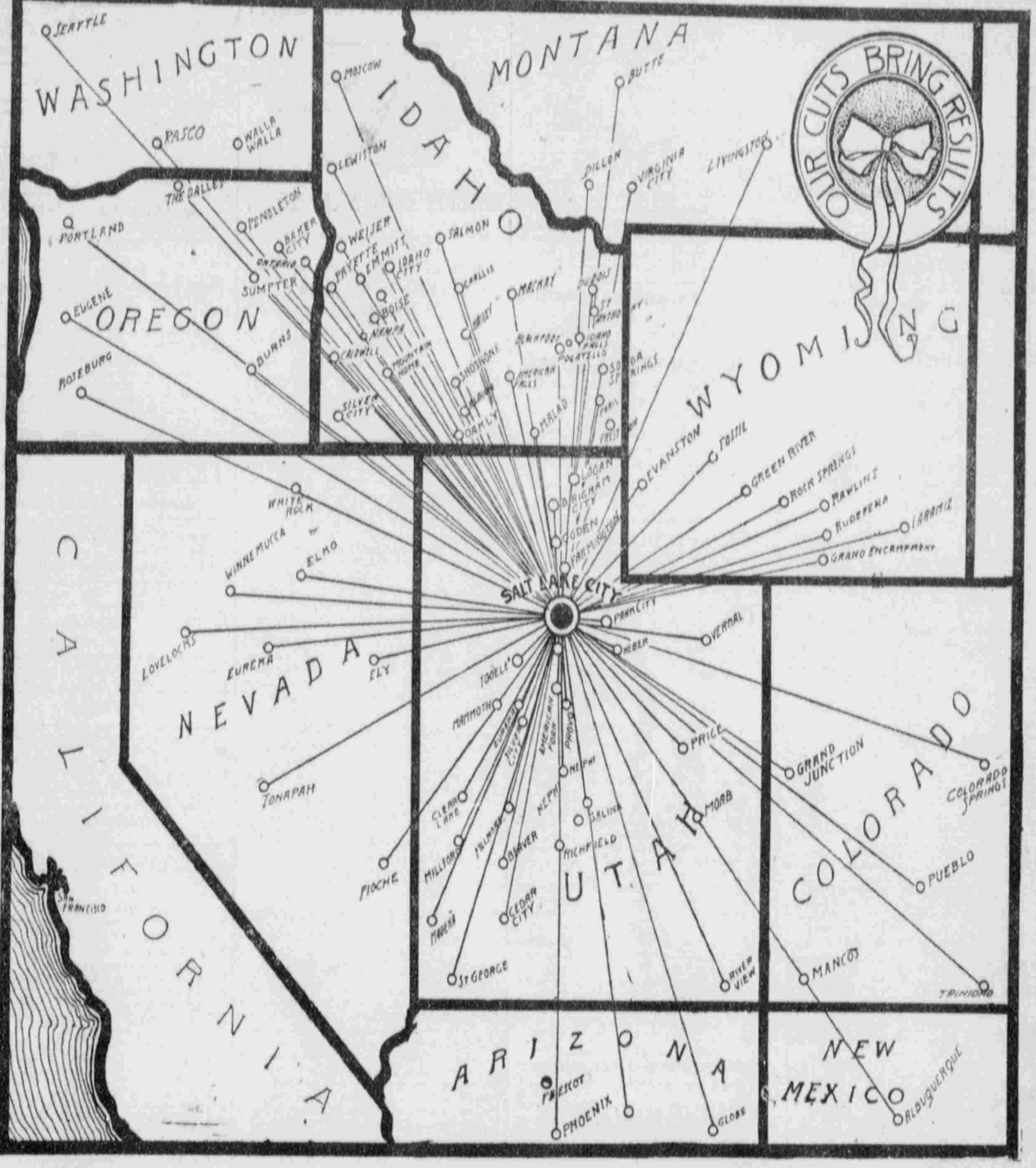
"Crane answered gravely: 'If I were you I'd simply say that the indomitable Turks changed front and advanced.'"

**Recuperative Effect.**

Considered with reference to its recuperative effect, there is not so much good in the ordinary vacation as there is in a single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The latter costs 11¢; the former, well, that depends; how much did yours cost last year?

Hood's Sarsaparilla refreshes the tired blood, sharpens the dulled appetite, restores the lost courage.

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## Where We Get Our Business From.

**DID THE DUKE KNOW?**

John D. Crimmins, a short time after his return from Europe, was talking about the sights he had seen abroad.

"One afternoon," said Mr. Crimmins, "I visited a famous English castle. Here the guide took me through this state chamber and that state chamber, and finally, the family being in London, he led me to the rooms of the owner himself."

"In the owner's dressing-room there was a shaving set of solid gold—gold shaving brush, gold cup, gold-mounted strap, and six gold-handled razors."

"As the guide and I moved here and there, a valet, attracted by the noise, came to see who we were; and, after he had satisfied himself about this matter, the valet lingered, joining in the conversation now and then."

"I fingered the gold shaving set curiously."

"And does the duke," I said, "shave with these things regularly?"

"The guide shook his head. He did not know. But the valet knew."

"No," said the valet, "he doesn't. But I do."

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