

THE

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

MARCH

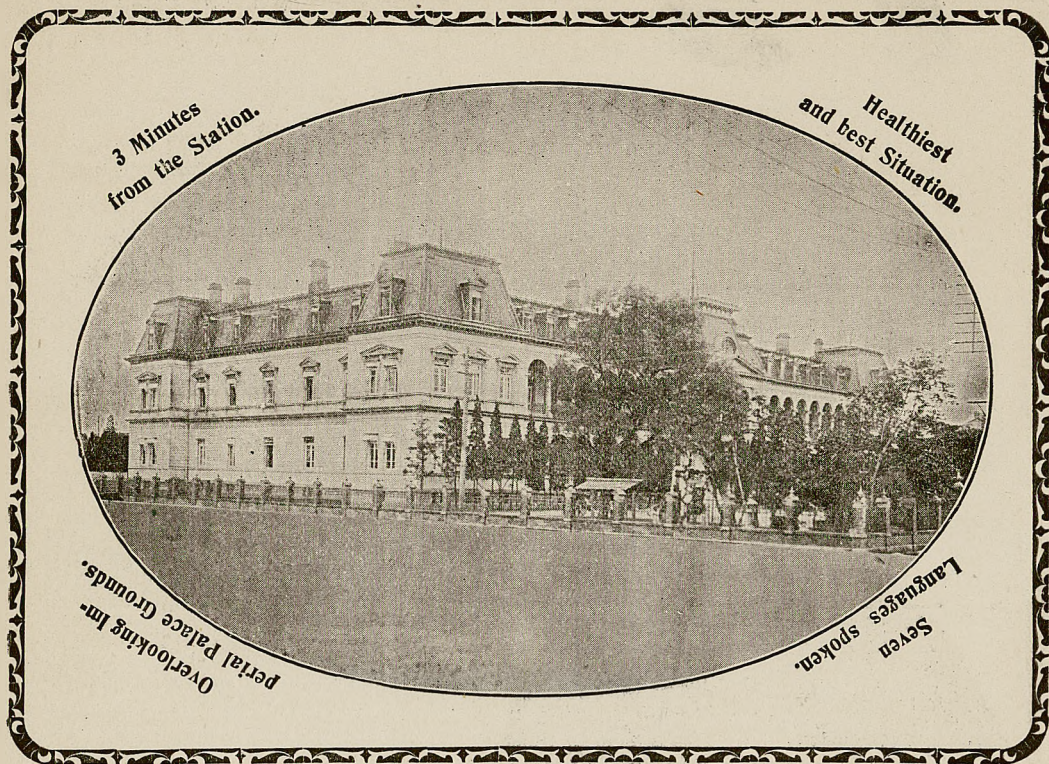
1905



No 7.

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The "Japan Mail," April 7th, 1903, says:

It is interesting to hear the eulogies now passed by tourists on the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. There is unanimous testimony that no better hotel is to be found eastward of Suez, for not only have the food and attendance, as well as the warming of the building improved immensely, but also there is a general atmosphere of competent organization, and the servants have been drilled to discharge all the minor duties of attention which make just the difference between excellence and mediocrity. These marked changes are of course attributable to the present foreign management, which seems to have effected thorough metamorphosis.



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RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

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No. 7.



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TOKYO.

KINKODO-SHOSEKI-KABUSHIKI-KAISHA.

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1905.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

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ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1 Sketch Map; The Scene of the Battle of Hei-kou-tai.
- 9 Coloured Plates; Admiral Togo planting himself a Laurel for Souvenir of the Celebration of the Fall of Port Arthur at the Hibiya Park, Tokyo; A determined Attack under Major-General Nakamura upon the Sung-shu-shan fort; General Stoessel holding a Council for proposing Surrender; Lieutenant Takagi asking his Battalion Commander for Permission to advance; The Battle of Hei-kou-tai in the Snow; A Tumult at St Petersburg; An affectionate Meeting; A Mother and her Girl arranging Presents to be sent to the Front; Murasaki-shikibu, the famous learned Woman in the Age of the Hei-an.
- 18 Full Page Photographs: H. I. H. Princess Chikako, the Consort of Prince Kuni; A Souvenir Photograph of Generals Nogi and Stoessel, and their Staff Officers; Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura welcome at the Shibashi Station; The Explosion of the Sung-shu-shan Fort; Our Troops holding Positions against the Tung-chi-kuan-shan Fort; The Bombardment of the 203-metre Hill; A captured Gun which was placed on the Top of the Tung-chi-kuan-shan Fort; Japanese Artillery bombarding the I-tzu-shan Fort; A Russian Heavy Gun placed on the Eminence of Wang-tai; The Explosion of the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan; The formal Entry of our Troops into the City of Port Arthur; The Enemy's Heavy Guns damaged on the Parapet of the Erh-lung-shan Fort; A galloping Horse-man; Japanese Soldiers firing the Enemy out of the uncovered Wagon; View of the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan during our Bombardment; Our Troops encamping in Tents at Port Arthur; The Citizens celebrating the Fall of Port Arthur in the Hibiya Park, Tokyo; Policemen in Drill.

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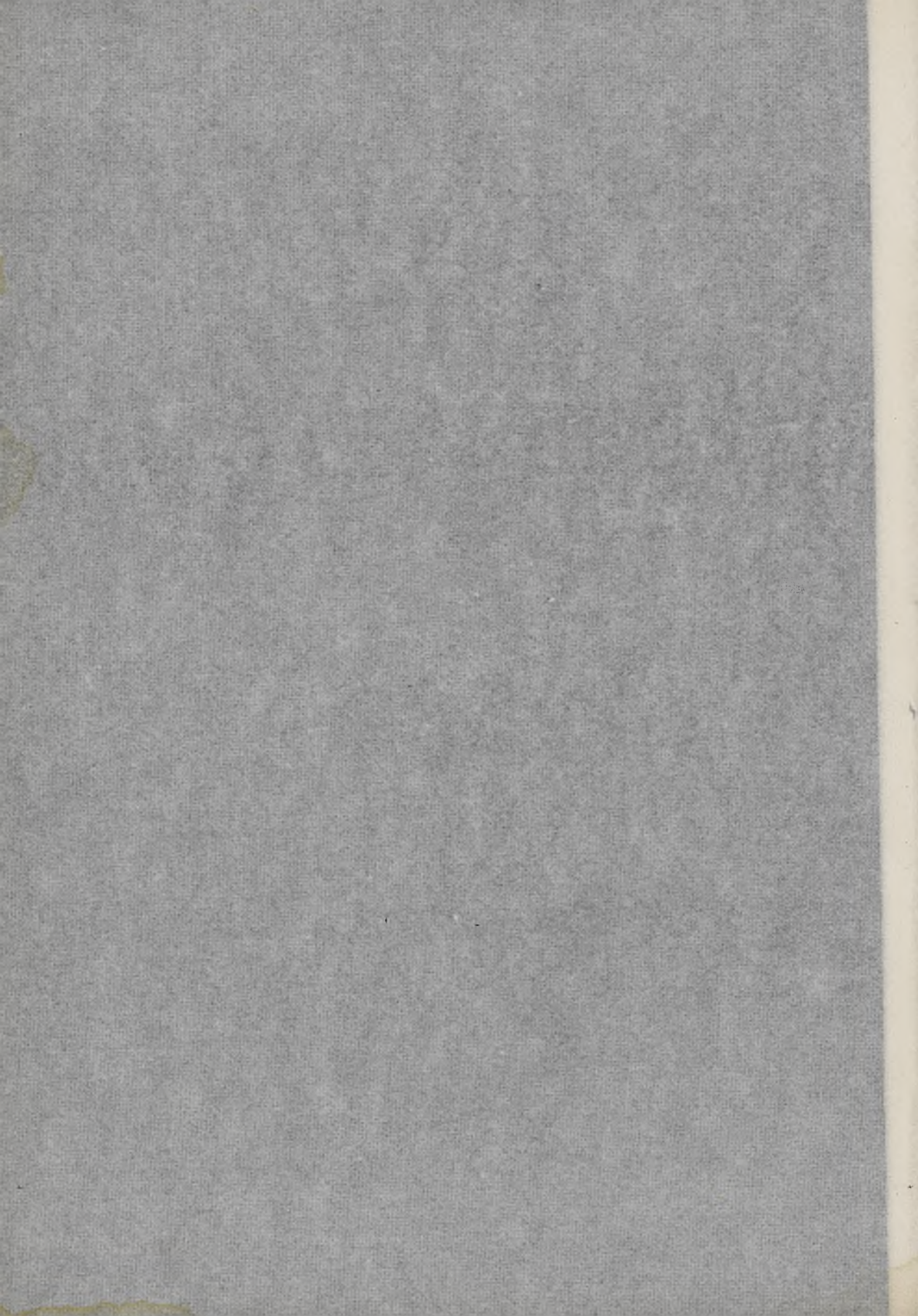


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Murasaki-shikibu, the famous learned Woman
in the Age of the Hei-an.



The Russo-Japanese War



Vol. III.

MARCH, 1905.

No. 7.

Police and Prisons in Japan.



THE mediaeval writer, Dazai Jun, in his work on the art of war has pointed out well that the successful waging of war depends on many more things than the mere technicalities of military science. A country that aspires to must have not only brave men and military greatness hardy warriors but good finances, a solid commerce, an orderly people. In a word, the art of carrying on warfare successfully depends entirely on the art of good government. The "Russo-Japanese War" has always acted on this principle. We have given our readers, in addition to the military information required by the student for the adequate understanding of the campaign, a series of articles on the education, commerce, and culture of Japan, all designed to show

that Japan is a country in which the art of good government is thoroughly well understood, and that our present successes on the battlefield have their causes deep down in the social and political life of the nation.

One of the most important factors in national life is the possession of a good police system, which controls without checking the free action of the citizens and gives to all grades of society that sense of security and freedom which comes from the possession of a good executive force throughout the nation. In Japan we possess a system of police which we venture to affirm will compare most favourable with that of any other country whatsoever, a system which controls without galling, which takes in us the paternal interest so often displayed by a Prussian gendarme, and at the

same time gives us all the liberty that the law-abiding Englishman claims as his due.

It has not always been thus. There have been times in our national history, when anarchy has got the better of misgovernment and life and property have been insecure; but such periods have been short and far between, and the Government in power has nearly always been able to protect the interests of the people.

Our police annals go back to periods of remote antiquity. In the year 810 A. D. when the country was in trouble, and the outlying

parts of the Empire felt that the hands of Government were weakened, bands of robbers and banditti began to infest the roads and mountains, and travellers and countrymen alike suffered from their depredations. It was to put down these robbers and banditti that the first *gendarmerie* was organized. It was a government department known as *Kebiishi*, with an officer at its head called *Kebiishi Betto*, and its duties were to see to

the patrolling of the country, and the breaking up of the robber bands. The *Kebiishi Betto's* was generally a distinct office, but

on several occasions the head of the great governmental department *Emonfu* or *Hyoefu* took the office upon himself, and this union of Prime Minister and Chief of the Police gave the *Kebiishi Betto* so high a place in the esteem of the people that, whether he were Prime Minister or not, he was always one of the most influential people in the land. His subordinates were posted throughout the country with authority to arrest cri-



Mr. Adachi, the Inspector-General of Police.

minals and administer justice, and one of the pictures sent to the St. Louis Exhibition by the Police Association represents the trial and punishment of criminals in a sort of public Assize, known as the *Chakuda no matsurigoto*, which was held in the open air in front of the *Kebiishicho*. The actual policing of the streets was done by men from the *Efu*, who, armed with bows and clubs, and sometimes on horseback kept the thoroughfare in

order and regulated the traffic on important occasions.

The strength of a police system must depend on the strength of the government behind it, and a weak government invariably destroys the authority of its own agents. The *Kebiishi Betto* rose with the rise and fell with the fall of the Imperial Government. In his palmy days his ordinances were respectfully received everywhere, almost as though they had been Imperial Decrees: but he lost his influence as the Imperial Court waned in power, and at last in 1180, when, at the conclusion of one period of our civil wars, the Minamoto came into power as Shoguns, the office of

All that the *Kebiishi Betto* had been the *Samurai dokoro betto* became, and more. The Kamakura Government was a strong and manly one when compared with the effeminacy of the Kyoto nobles, and the *Samurai dokoro* by its very name implied vigour and strength. The Kamakura Chief of Police was a very important personage in the councils of the Shogunate and Regency. The office continued in existence until 1481 A. D. Its power was most extensive during the period of the Hōjō Regency and Hōjō Tokiyori, who died in 1263, did very much to promote the police-system throughout the country. The *Samurai dokoro Betto* of his time seems to



Aoto Fujitsuna inquiring into a criminal Matter.

Betto was allowed to sink into insignificance and his place was taken by the *Samurai dokoro betto*, who was not an Imperial official but an official of the Shogun's court at Kamakura.

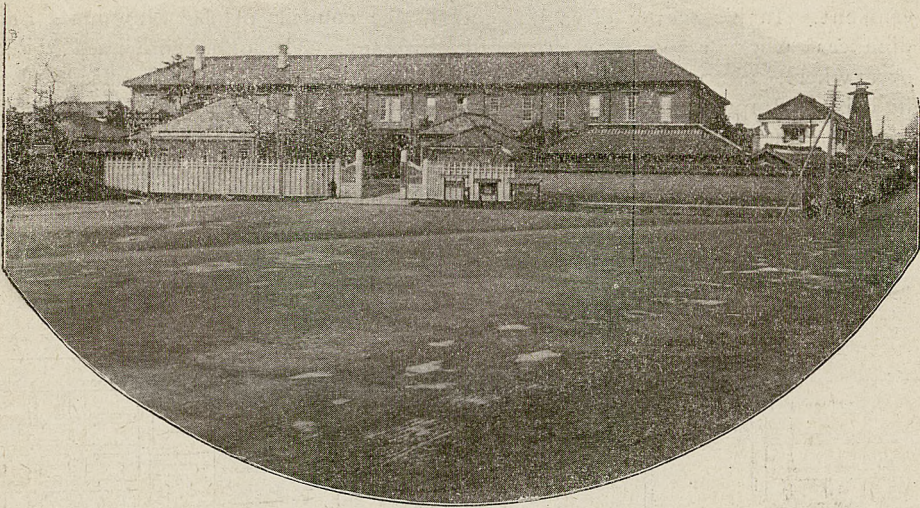
have been a man of the name of Aoto Fujitsuna.

A reform in the Police system took place soon after the accession of the Tokugawas. The century that elapsed

between the abolition of the Kamakura Chief of Police in 1481 and the accession of Iyeyasu, was a period of civil strife and misrule. Iyeyasu himself was probably too busy getting things into order to be able to settle

stories have been preserved, and who after a quarter of a century of magisterial activity, died in 1751, at the age of seventy-five.

The system followed in Kyoto was very similar to that in vogue in the



The Keishicho (the Central Police Office.)

the details of police administration: and it was not until 1635 that we got a system at all approaching a "metropolitan police." Iyemitsu the grandson of Iyeyasu, and the third of the Tokugawa Shoguns, established an office as the *Machibugyō*, whose incumbent united in his own person the functions of Police Magistrate and Chief Constable, and who supervised the city with the aid of inferior officers known as *Yoriki* and *Dōshin*. Of all the *Machibugyō*, during the long period that elapsed between the establishment of the office in 1635 and its abolition on the fall of the Tokugawas in 1867, perhaps the most striking personage is the well-known Ooka Tadasuke, the "Solomon" of Japan, of whose ingenious judgments and kindly but strict nature many

residence of the Shoguns. The chief magistrate of the Imperial city was called *Kyobugyō* instead of *Machibugyō*, a distinction which may be paralleled by the distinction between the Mayor of a Borough, and the Lord Mayor of London, and in many of the larger towns, such as Nagasaki, we read of *Machibugyō* at the head of the discipline of the town. In the different daimyates each daimyo looked after his own police regulations and government.

We have already seen in a former number of this Review that in the most ancient days of Japan there were no temples, the residence of the Sovereign serving for the double purpose of a Temple and a Palace. In the same way the administration of justice in the earliest days seems

to have frequently taken place in the private residence of the magistrate, and, as an instance, in the Kamakura period we find the residence of the Prefectural Governor serving as a court of justice. The same custom held good in the Tokugawa era, where the *Machibugyō* of the chief Magistrate served for a court of justice as well as a residence.

During the middle Ages, the watch, or policemen, were provided with guard-houses in which they kept watch by day and night, leaving them from time to time to patrol their "beats." In the Kamakura period, these houses were called *Kagariya*, from the *Kagari* or braziers which were kept burning in the night. Each *Kagariya* was also provided with a drum to be beaten for a hue and cry to catch a thief, or as a fire-signal to alarm

sent day, so that the little police-boxes which the visitor to Japan sees at street-corners in Tokyo and elsewhere are the direct lineal descendants of the police guard-houses of the Feudal Ages.

But besides these guard-houses supported at the public expense, there were private guard-houses supported by the voluntary contributions of the various landholders who subscribed together to secure better protection for their property. These were known as *Jishimban*, and though they have now ceased to exist for many years, some traces of the institution still survive in the private watchmen whose duty it is to perambulate a certain



Ooka Tadasuke examining Criminals.

the neighbourhood. After the accession of the Tokugawas, the *Kagariya*, were changed to *Tsujibansho*, (a change in name only), and the latter were again changed after the Restoration to the *Koban* of the pre-

piece of land, at stated intervals, with a wooden clapper to scare away the thieves.

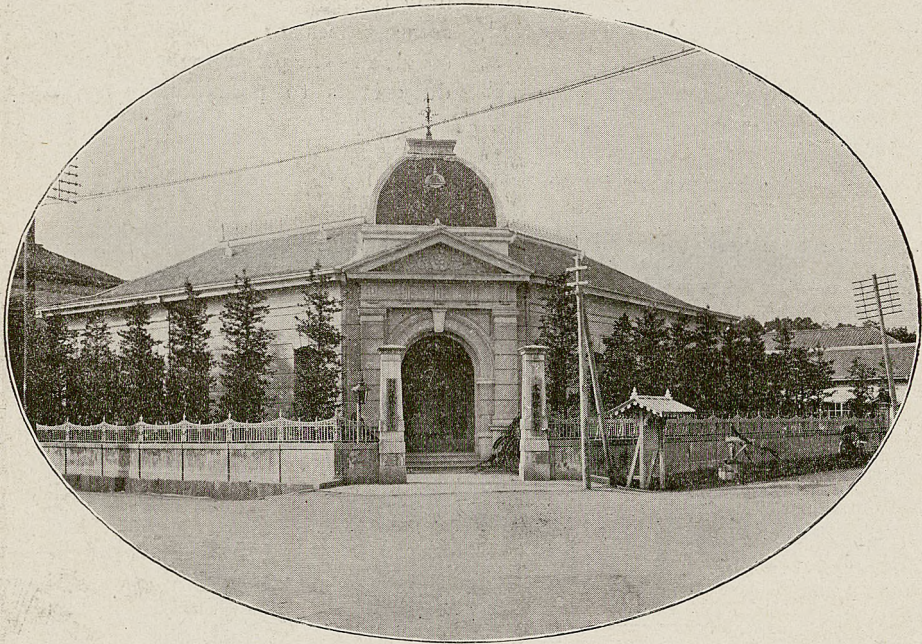
There were also police stations and guard-houses at the frontiers of the various daimiyates, at which all

travellers from one district to another had to submit to examination.

Many implements and weapons were used in the middle ages to assist the policeman in the discharge of his duty. The watchman on guard at the *mitsuke* or guard-houses, connected with the Shogun's Palace, were armed with lances, and *naginata* or spear-flails. Each guard-house or police-box was further provided with *tsukubo*, *sasumata*, or *sodegarami*, all of them

also arrested by being lassoed round the neck or legs, by being tripped up by sticks thrown between their legs, by means of *Jujitsu*, or of ladders. This latter device was only resorted to in desperate cases. The malefactor was approached on four sides by policemen with ladders, who continued making advances until the enclosed space became so small that the criminal was obliged to allow himself to be arrested.

Prisoners arrested were conveyed



The Police Station at Hongo, Tokyc.

implements for catching criminals by the neck or sleeves and so preventing their escape. The *okappiki* or attendants, were armed with long poles known as *rokushakubo* or "six-foot poles," whilst the ordinary watchmen such as the *jishimban* had iron poles which they trailed noisily on the ground to warn evildoers of their approach. The *kanabo* was an extremely serviceable weapon for dispersing a crowd. Runaway criminals were sometimes

to prison sometimes in a *Kago* or palanquin, though at other times, as now, they had to walk. Punishments were of various kinds, flogging, tattooing, the stocks, exile, confinement to one's own house, confinement in prison. The metropolitan Gaol stood, under the Tokugawa Shoguns at Temmachō in Kyobashi ward. It gave employment to 50 warders and 80 gaolers besides the Governor, and the prisoners were divided into four

classes according to their social rank. Vassals of the Shogun were confined in wards known as "*Agarizashiki*," the gentry and Buddhist priests in the "*Agariya*," ordinary people in *Tairo*, and women in *Churō*.

When the Restoration of active Imperial Power took place in A. D. 1867 it was the policy of the Government to centralize every thing as much as possible so as to secure uniformity of practice and administration throughout the Empire. But when the uniformity had been well secured it was felt that the policy of centralization might safely be relaxed, and accordingly a large measure of autonomy was bestowed on the Provinces or Prefectures. Each Prefecture has its own Chief of Prefectural Police working under the direction of the Prefectural Governor who in his turn is responsible to the Minister of State for Home Affairs. Thus, though the system is uniform throughout the country, each Prefecture has its own liberty of action. Prefectures are sometimes divided for administrative purposes into two or more sub-prefectures. In such cases the police of the Prefecture is exempt from sub-division, though sometimes a sub-prefecture will have its own branch of the Prefectural Prison.

Working under the Prefectural chiefs we get Superintendents of Police, Police Inspectors, Police Sergeants and Police Constables, with salaries ranging from 2400 yen a year for the chiefs of important prefectures, such as the Tokyo Fu, to the humble 108 yen which is the whole salary of the newly joined police constable from

whom so much is expected in the way of honesty and diligence. Mounted Police were introduced in Tokyo (only) during January of 1903. They are



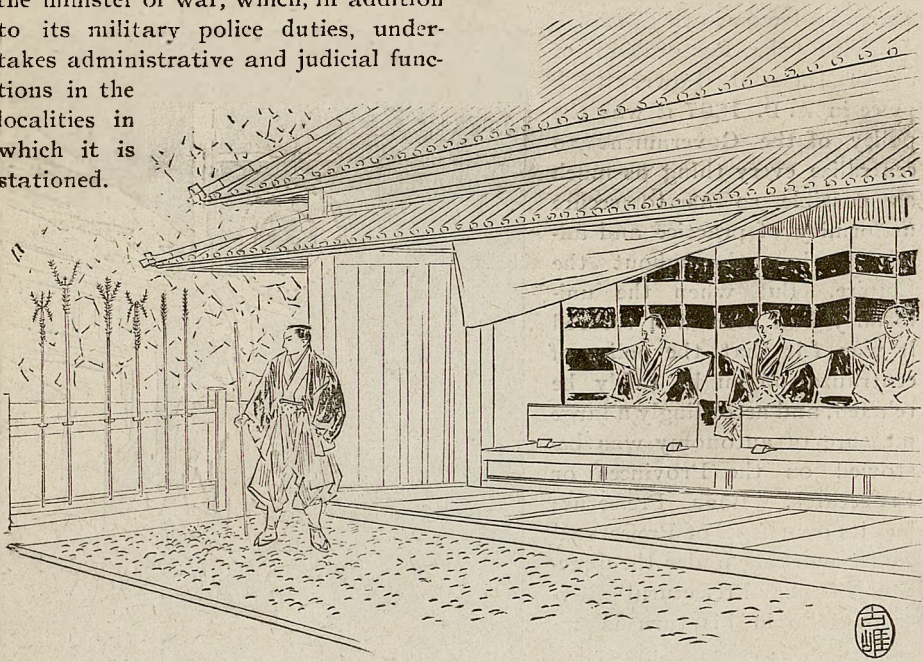
The Kagariya.

chosen from among the reservists in the Police and must be well trained in horsemanship.

There are no Mounted Police in

the provinces, but occasionally in the country we meet with gendarmes. The gendarmerie is a small force of military police, under the control of the minister of war, which, in addition to its military police duties, undertakes administrative and judicial functions in the localities in which it is stationed.

Gesellschaft fur Natur und Volker, Kunde Ostasiens, (1901) there is an excellent summary of the whole Prison



The Mitsuke (Guard House).

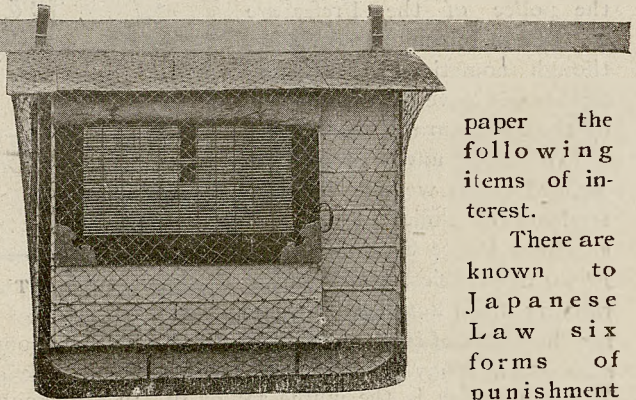
We now pass from the Japanese Police to the kindred system of the Japanese Prisons.

System by a German criminal lawyer of note who was at that time in the service of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese Prisons do not come

We take from Dr. Crusen's valuable

under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Home Affairs, but under that of the Minister of Justice, and the Criminal Code of the Empire has been mainly based on the French penal code of 1810. In the Transactions of the *Deutsche*



The Tomaru Kago for carrying Criminals.

paper the following items of interest.

There are known to Japanese Law six forms of punishment involving



The Explosion of the Sung-shu-shan Fort.

loss of liberty. 1. Simple Confinement (*Koryu*) lasting from 1 to 10 days: 2. Imprisonment (*Kinko*) from 11 days to 5 or even 7 years: 3. for political offences, imprisonment (*Kingoku*) for a period of from 6-11 years; or, 4. deportation (*ryukei*) for a period of from 12 to 15 years or even for life: (These punishments are the equivalents of the German imprisonment in a fortress.) 5. The House of Correction (*choeki*) from 6-11 years: and, 6,

1. Preliminary Prisons for persons arrested on suspicion and who have not yet been tried. Of these there are only 5, in Tokyo, Fukuoka, Aomori, Akita and Okayama.

2. Police Lock-ups (*ryuchijo*) for the temporary confinement of arrested persons. Of these there are 1408 in all.

3. Penitentiaries (*shujikan*) for adults condemned to hard labour. Of these there are six in all, viz. 3 in



A Body of Mounted Policemen.

Penitentiary (*tokei*) for periods ranging from 12 years to life.

In order to meet the strict requirements of the law there should be six grades of prisons. But as a matter of fact there are no special institutions for political offenders, no provision for prisoners sentenced to deportation, and no industrial reformatories for children. The ordinary prisons have to serve for these purposes whenever occasion arises. In practice therefore we have in Japan the following institutions.

Hokkaido, 2 on the main island, and one in Kyūshū.

4. Local or District Gaols (*chiho-kangoku*), 132, of which 83 however are only branch prisons subordinate to the rest, in which, though in different departments are confined prisoners of all classes and both sexes.

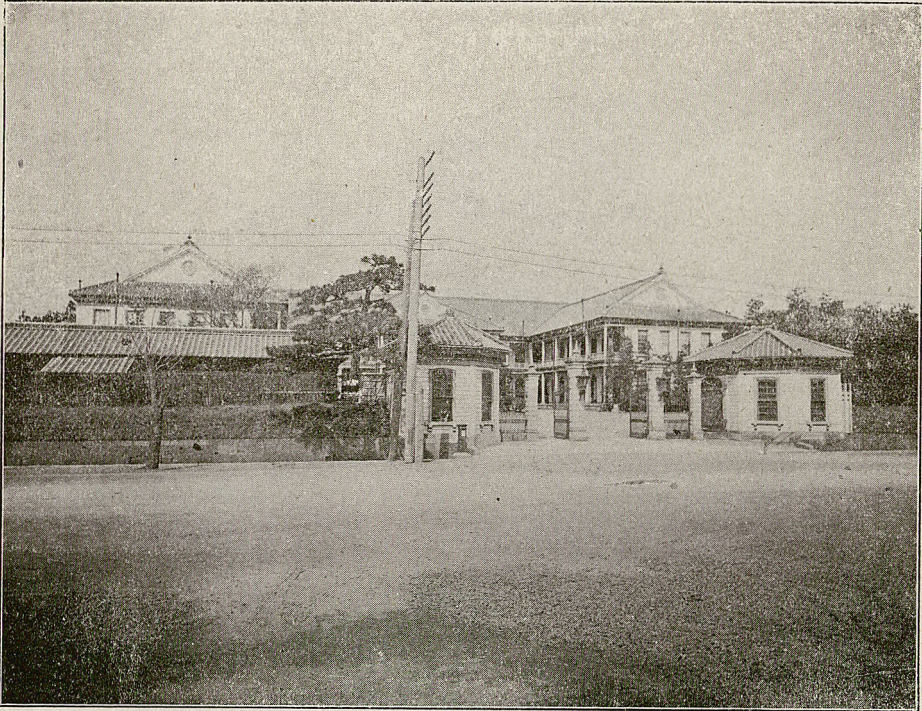
The number of prisoners confined in these institutions during the last few years has been as follows:—

1893.	79,175
1894.	81,001

1895.	77,551
1896.	75,423
1897.	69,265
1898.	70,632
1899.	58,147
1900.	57,702

It speaks volumes for the morality of the Japanese nation that, in spite of the rapidly increasing population of the Empire, and in spite of the greater

which in Japan has shown a steady average of 33-8%, is on the increase in western countries, and that the statistics of juvenile crime show that whereas in Japan in the year 1894 juvenile offenders committed to prison numbered 1046, in 1900 the number had sunk to 340. We doubt whether any other country can shew a record like that.



The Home Office in Tokyo.

strictness and intelligence with which the criminal law has been administered during late years, the total of criminals in prisons should have diminished in so remarkable a degree.

Professor Crusen further points out that in striking contrast to these statistics, criminality in Europe shows a tendency to increase both in actual totals and in ratios of the population, that the number of second convictions

Many causes have contributed to these satisfactory results. In the first place, alcoholism, that potent inspirer of crime (See Report of the Sixth International Prison Congress, held at Brussels in 1900) is almost entirely absent from this country where the sight of a drunken man is indeed a rarity. In the second place (and the importance of this factor must not be overlooked) the whole country has for



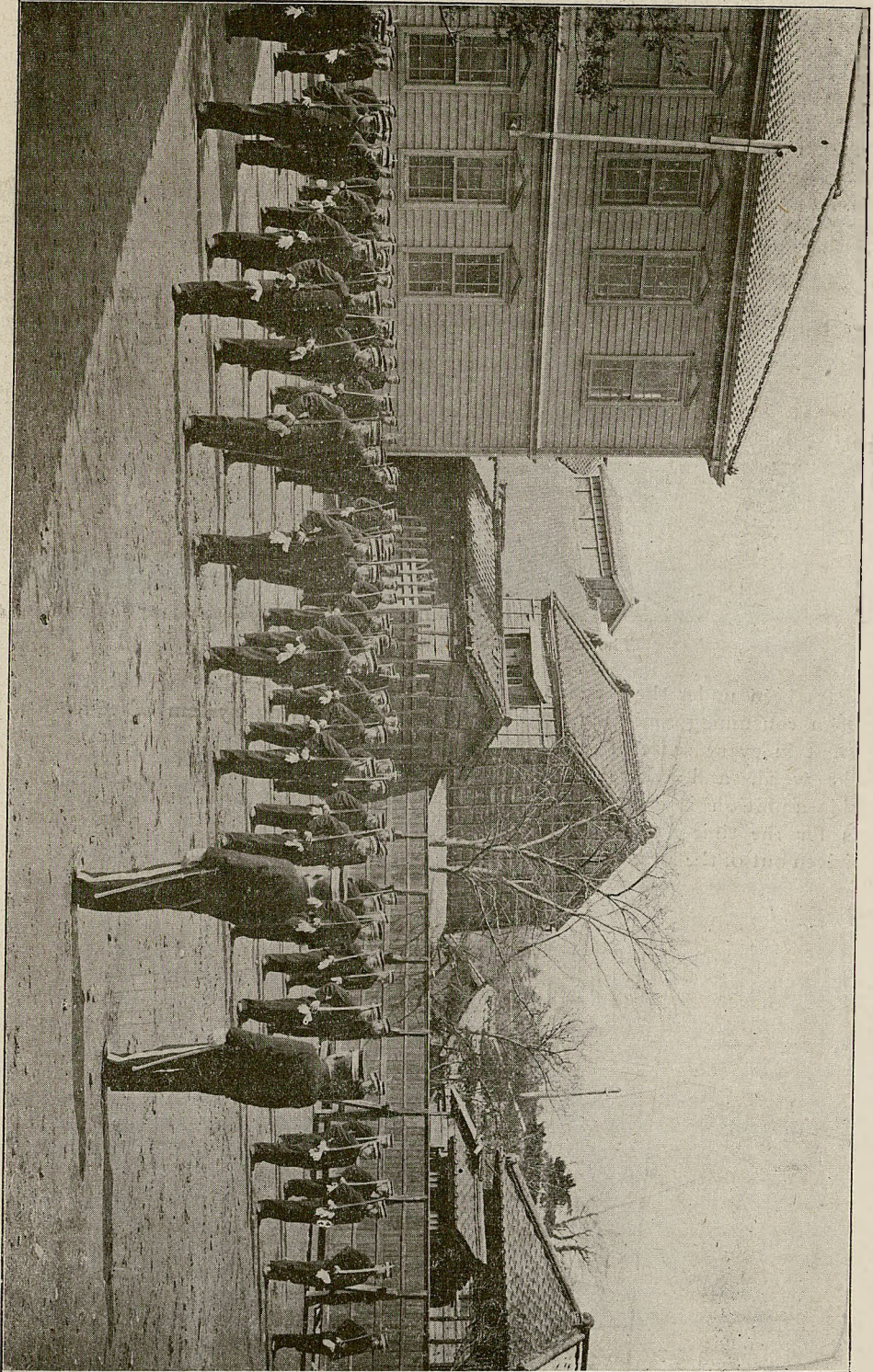
The Intelligence Office in the Keishicho.

years been under the feverish impulse heart. The really excellent and of a consuming ambition to become daily improving system of education great in every sense of the word, and where this ambition is crime is for the time almost driven out of the human



The Agariya.





Policemen at Drill.

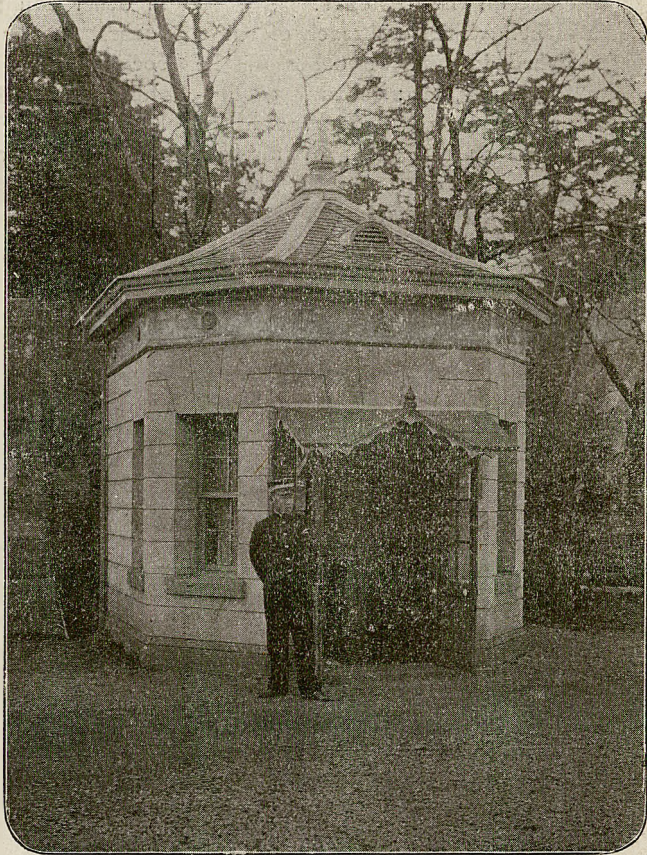
deserves the credit for a great part of the people, as does also the quickening of the religious sentiment which is visible on all sides. Some part (and by no means the least) of the credit is due to the prison organization itself.

While the material arrangement of most Japanese prisons—we do not mean model ones like that at Sugamo—, leaves much to be desired, in the matter of segregation of convicts, etc. there is no prison system in the world which offers so wide a variety of occupation for the inmates. All the domestic requirements of the prisoners, all the clothing, bedding, &c, which they need for daily use, are provided by the labour of the prisoners themselves. Besides these, industries of all kinds too numerous to be mentioned here, are encouraged. Each prisoner receives a certain percentage of the profits of the prison industries as a wage, payable to him at the time of his release. This

sum varies from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of a man's earnings, according to the grade to which he belongs. There is also an average daily wage of 5 sen 4 rin.

The treatment accorded to prisoners is remarkably humane. Prisoners receive clothes and bedding from the authorities, their own clothes

being restored to them at the time of release. After the working hours (7 hours in winter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in summer) are over, the prisoners have access to well-chosen libraries established in every gaol. A Buddhist chaplain ministers to the spiritual needs of the inmates, and juvenile prisoners receive four



A Police Box.

hours a day of elementary teaching with three hours of technical instruction for those who are in the Reformatory section. Every prisoner is allowed to write to his friends once a month: no limit is put to the number of letters he may receive, but all correspondence must pass under the eye of

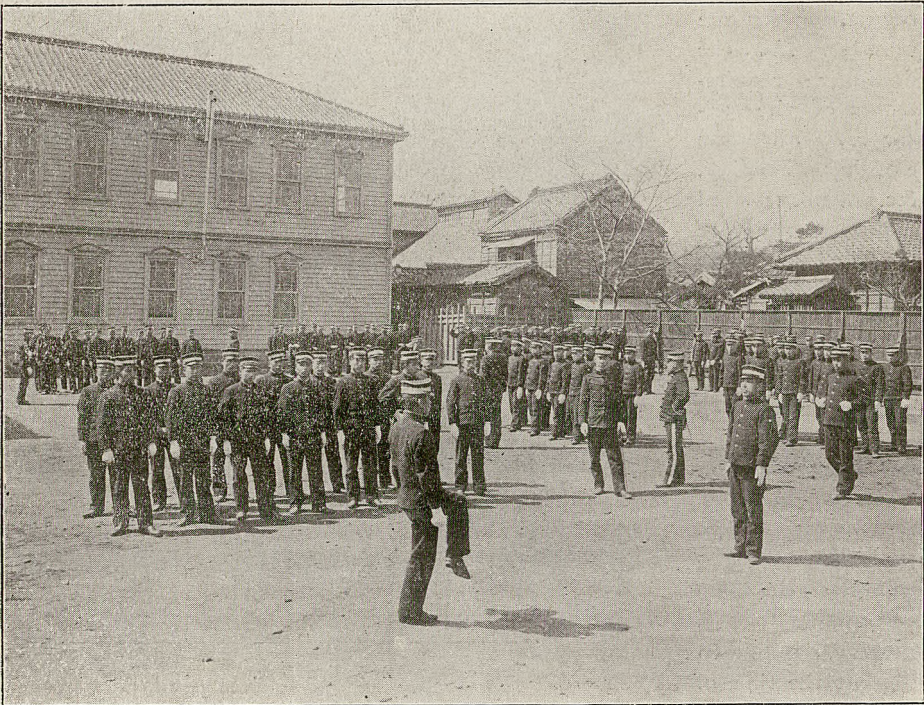
the Governor, or in some cases the Judge. The prisoners are also allowed, under certain limitations, to receive visits from friends, though always in the presence of a prison official. One peculiarly humane feature of the Japanese system is that a mother with a baby at the breast is allowed to keep the infant with her in gaol. This privilege is found to have an extremely good effect on the prisoners.

Bad behaviour, or breach of rules, is punished in one or other of the following ways, viz: solitary confinement, reduction of rations, solitary confinement in the dark, or an iron

in 5 days during summer, and once in 10 days from October to May.

Food, housing, sanitation are not nearly so elaborate as in Europe. There are always more cases of sickness in Japanese prison-hospitals than in those of other countries: on the other hand, strange to say, the death-rate is very low.

Not so much is done in Japan as in other countries for discharged prisoners. A few religions and charitable societies, still in their infancy, undertake this good work, but not to any large extent. The family bond is very strong in Japan, and the relatives of



Policemen at military Exercise.

ball chained to the leg. On the other hand, good behaviour brings with it certain privileges, such as, good-conduct-stripes, an improvement in clothing, additional rations, or the permission to write home twice a month.

All prisoners get a hot-bath once

discharged prisoners have generally recognized their duty to stand by their fallen kinsman. The changes of modern life are, it is true, breaking up the sense of family solidarity which has hitherto been so strong, but when the necessity becomes acute we may

be sure that Japanese good sense and charity will provide a practical way of giving help.

A great deal more might be written on the subject of the Police and

the names of our warriors, on land and sea, are known (and deservedly so) the whole world over, we must not forget the equally patriotic labours of those who in the inconspicuous



A Room of the Police Association.

Prisons of Japan. We have had no time to describe the various training institutions for policemen and warders, or the excellent Policemen's and Warders' Associations which do so much for the well-being of the force, nor have we been able to mention the names of the men who have deserved so well of their country by their services along these lines of patriotic activity.

But we have written enough to prove our point. If the secret of military success lies, as Dazai puts it, in the art of good government, Japan has deserved her victories. And whilst

labours of the police-box, and prison corridor have been patiently working for the good of the land. Our forces in the field need have no anxiety about home affairs. They have left behind them a country orderly, contented, and well-disciplined, and these qualities constitute the greatest moral force that a nation can possess.

"There is no second way whereby to show

The love of Fatherland.

whether one stand,

A soldier under arms, before the foe,
Or stay at home, a peaceful citizen,
The way of loyalty is still the same.

A Brief Account of the Restoration.

FOR more than seventeen centuries from the foundation of the Empire, the Emperors ruled the country in person; but the disturbances which arose at the end of this long period of tranquility proved so great that they could not be quelled without the employment of the well-trained sword of the military clans whose only occupation it had been to cultivate military arts and tactics. This gave the warriors

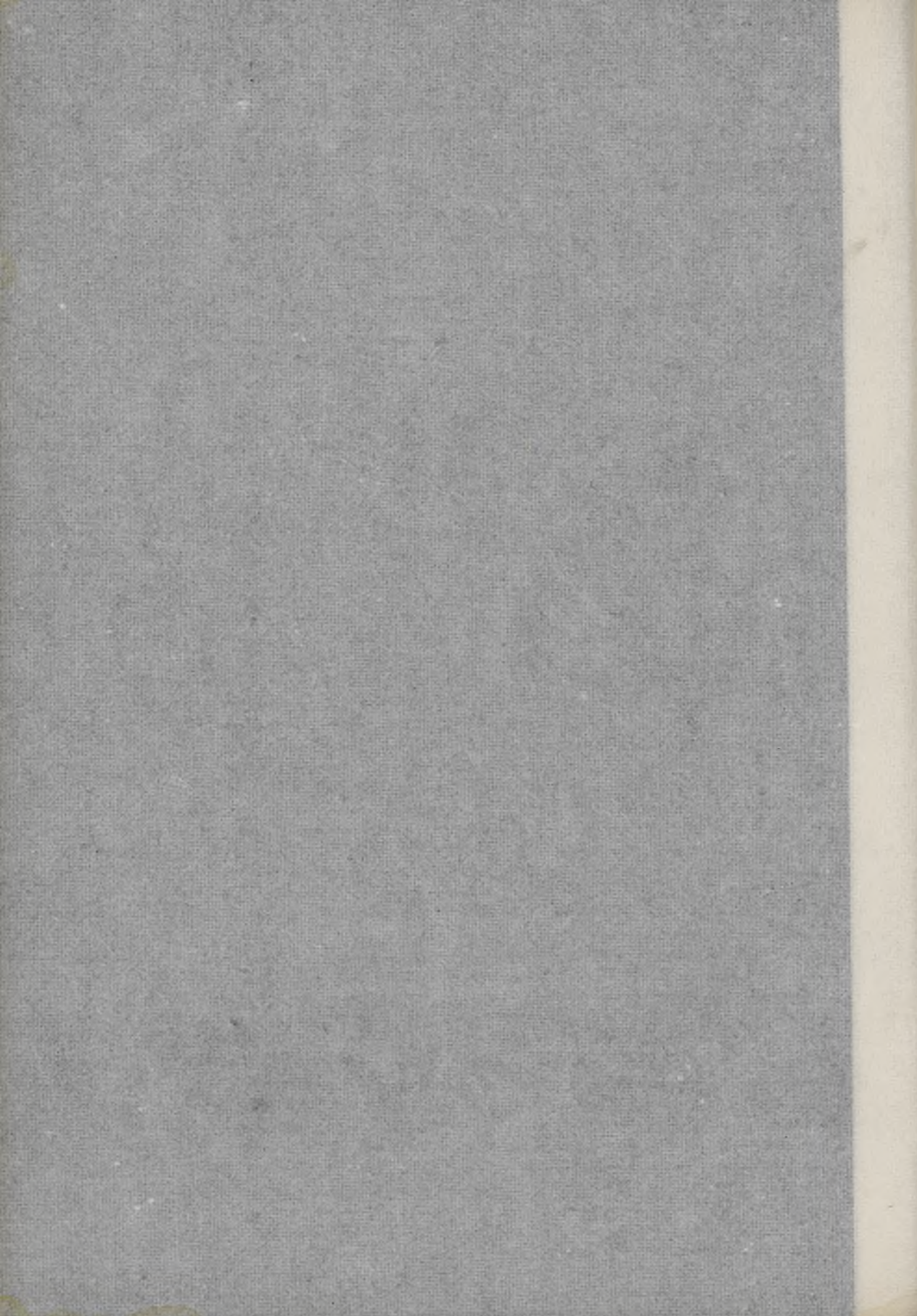
From this time, our history is a series of struggles for power by various clans, one rising into prominence after the other, with alternate changes of good or bad fortune. The last of these clans was that of the Tokugawa whose military excellence gained for them the complete control over all the barons in the land and whose surpassing wisdom laid a firm foundation for the enjoyment of 250 years of undisturbed power and prosperity. But at last the tide of affairs set in



Iyemitsu, the third Shogun of Tokugawa asking Principal Daimyos to swear Fidelity to Him.

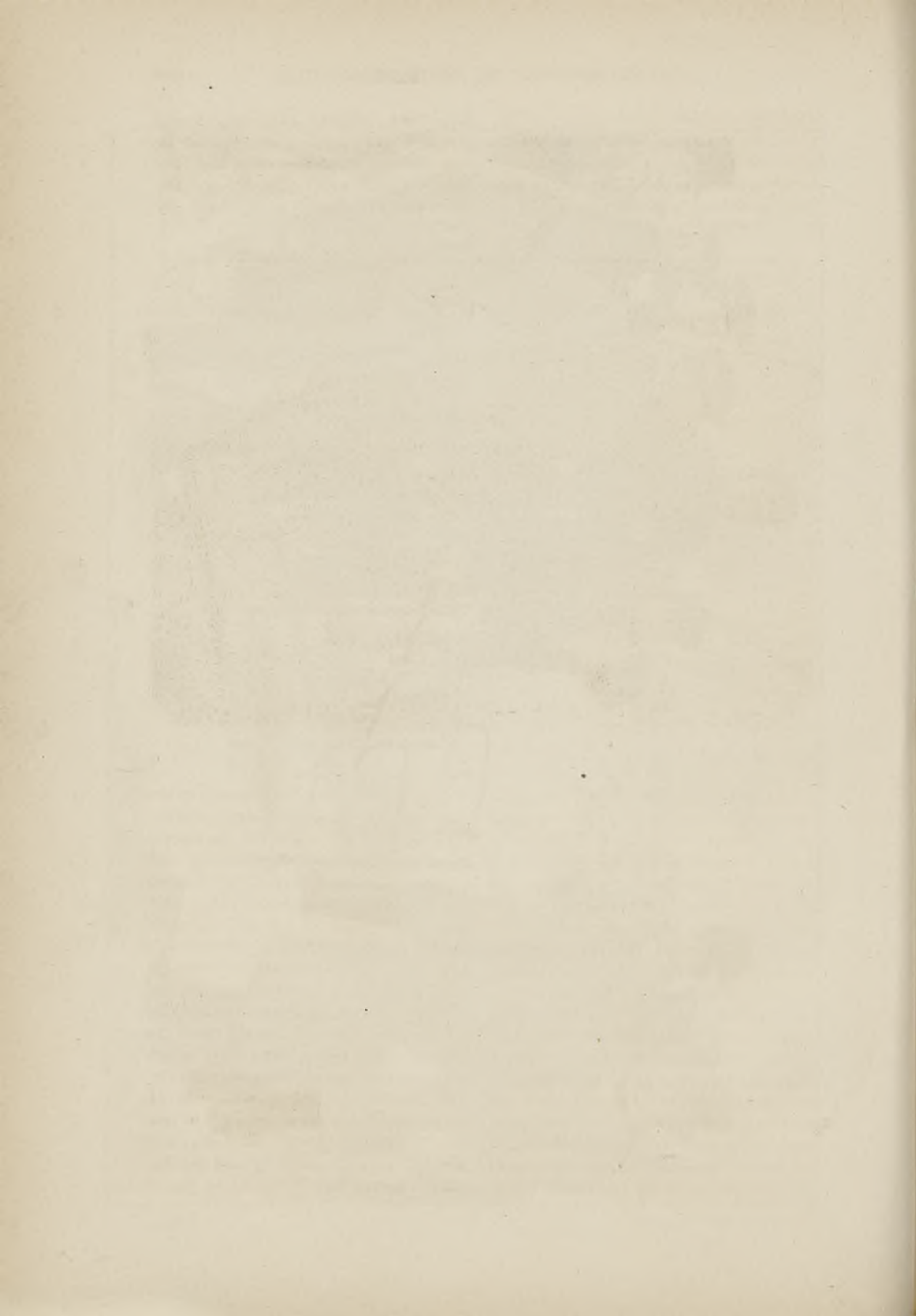
a chance of wielding political power which when once relished could not be parted with, and thus they finally established a military government at Kamakura about 700 years ago.

so strongly that they became helpless to resist; for a new element came sweeping in—the strong influence of western civilization,—and the result of this tide was the surrender of power



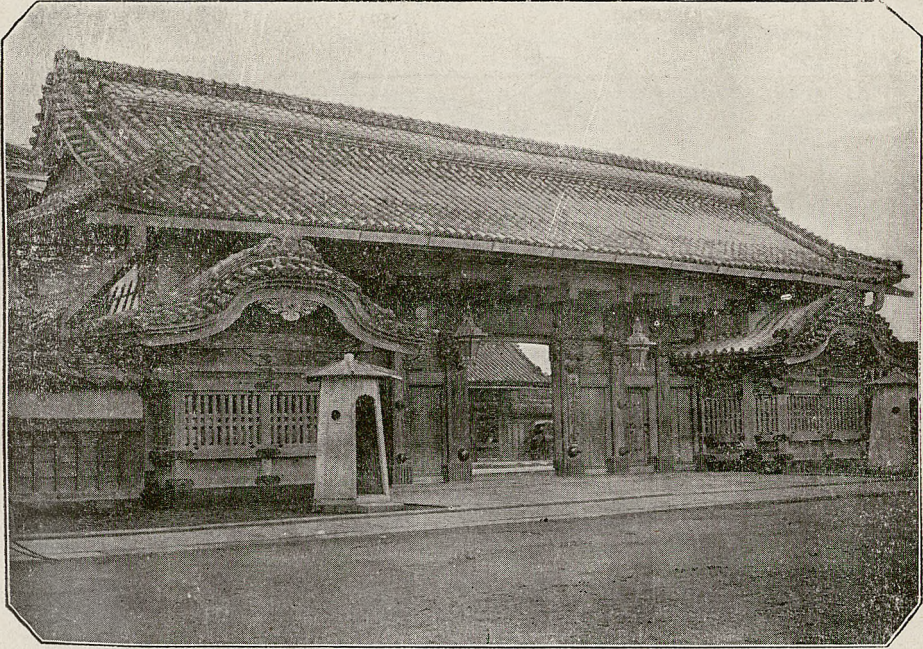


Admiral Togo planting himself a Laurel for Souvenir of the Celebration of the
Fall of Port Arthur at the Hibiya Park, Tokyo.



into the original hands from which it had been so long absent, and thus was brought about the memorable event known in our history as the Restoration of Imperial power.

Two hundred and sixty feudal barons of all ranks were required to have their residences in Yedo, the Shogunal Capital, and to keep their families there, practically as hostages for



Gate of a Daimyo's Residence.

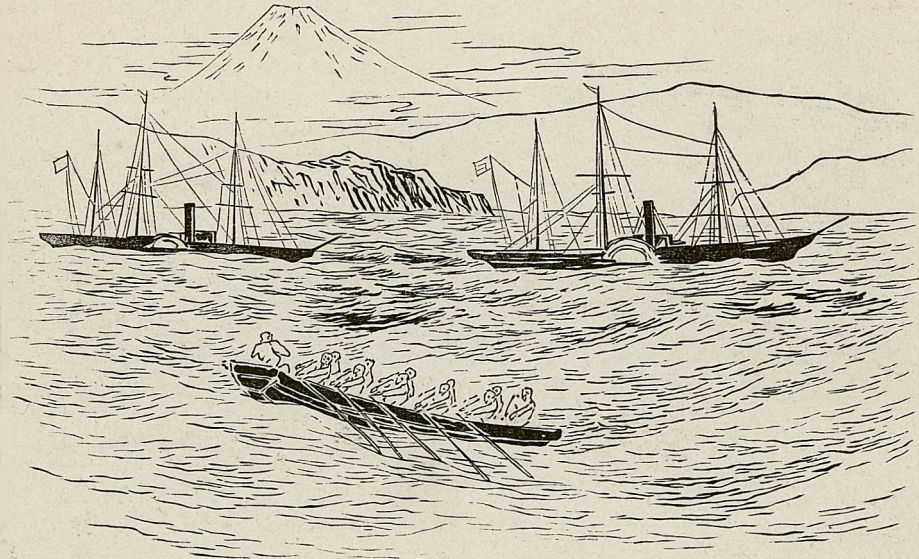
It is our purpose in this paper to give a narration of the circumstances that attended the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the Restoration of Imperial power.

The unparalleled prosperity of the Tokugawa who retained their power as no other clan had done, for the long period of over 250 years, is said to be attributable to no other than the wisdom with which every means was taken for the maintenance of power. While nothing was left undone that would rivet the attention of the people to peaceful pursuits, the measures ingeniously adopted for keeping in strict obedience the various barons of the country were extremely circumspect in conception and execu-

tion. Their good behaviour in the hands of the Shogun. At the Shogunal court, the barons were obliged to present themselves at stated intervals in rotation. To guard against any uprising, the relatives and the faithful dependents of the Shogun were settled in various important provinces so as efficiently to watch over and accurately to report about the actions of their neighbouring barons. The Emperor himself was confined at Kyoto and the treatment given to him was no better than that which was given to one of the smaller barons. The governor of Kyoto, who was always appointed from among the zealous adherents of the Tokugawa, was nominally appointed to guard the Imperial capital, but in reality to watch

over whatever might be going on in the Imperial court; whilst the barons one and all were forbidden to enter the Imperial city.

of June 1853, that Commodore Perry in command of four warships flying the Stars and Stripes anchored off the small village of Uraga in the province



Commodore Perry's Squadron passing off Sagaminada.

Moreover, one of the princes of the Imperial blood was always required to reside in Yedo; and this prince, in the event of any one getting possession of the Emperor's person and declaring war against the Shogun, would be placed upon the throne according to the precedent established in the war between North and South in the time of Ashikaga Takauji. Such were the precautions taken against any disturbance, and the ways adopted to maintain power in the hands of the *de facto* rulers. The strong current that made for change in the national affairs became, however, too powerful at last to be resisted, and in the end the dropping of one stone involved the total ruin of the massive structure of the Tokugawa embankment.

It was on the morning of the 3rd

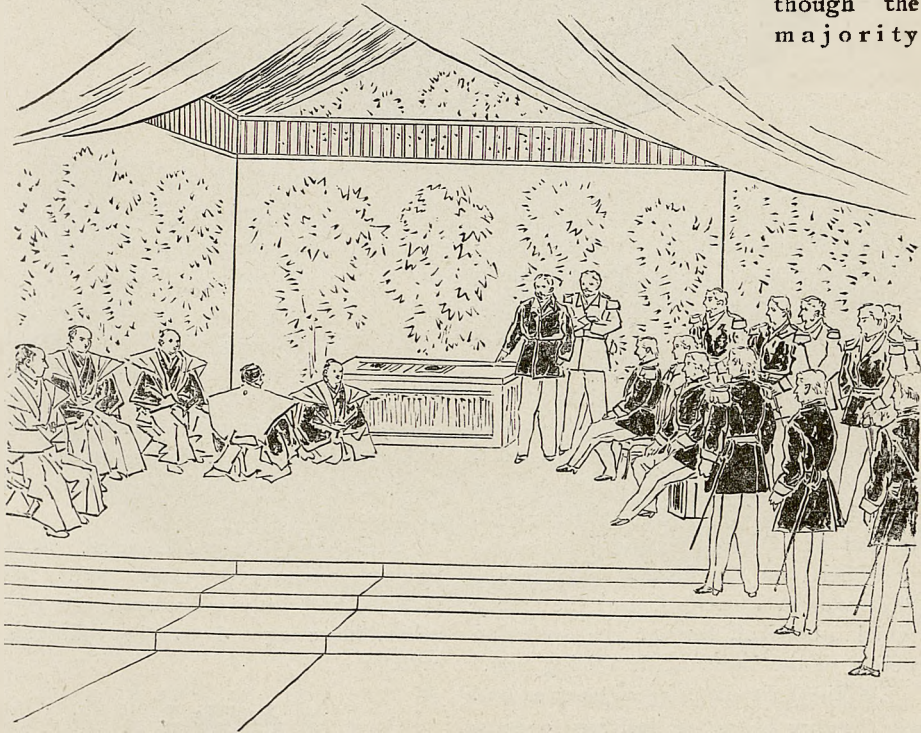
of Sagami. The Shogunal government sent out officials to inquire about the object of the arrival and was given a message from the President of the United States, which consisted of several requests for treaties of comity and trade, which secured relief and provisions for American ships wrecked in Japanese waters, supplies of water and coal, and the opening of ports for the anchorage of American ships. To the people who remained spell-bound in their long dreams of peace and to the government which had cared nothing for foreign affairs, the appearance of the foreign ships with such demands was like a sudden thunder-storm on cloudless day, and the effect was so tremendous that the authorities were at their wit's end to discover how and what to do in these unwonted circum-

stances. Alarm was felt in all classes and all over the land. The Roju,* Abe Isenokami, a thoughtful man, reported the matter to the Emperor in Kyoto and at the same time consulted Tokugawa Nariaki, lord of Mito, one of the most influential relatives of the Shogun, and a man far-famed for judgment and wisdom. The latter's advice was that the message from the American President should be acknowledged but that the answer be postponed until the next year, by which time all the preparations for defense were to be completed. This was acted upon. Commodore Perry was asked to land at Kurihama at the spot where, many years after, a monument was erected in

his requests had been laid before the Emperor and that he might come for an answer in the following year. On the 12th, the American ships left for home. In the same month, the Shogun died of sickness but the fact was not disclosed.

In July, 1853, all the barons of the country were called to Yedo and their opinions were asked on the subject of foreign intercourse. This measure was undoubtedly a sign of the gradually decaying power of the Shogun, for hitherto all the state affairs had been transacted at the Shogun's sole discretion and none was allowed even to criticise his actions. The opinions expressed at the council were

diverse and undecided, though the majority



Commodore Perry presenting an Official Letter.

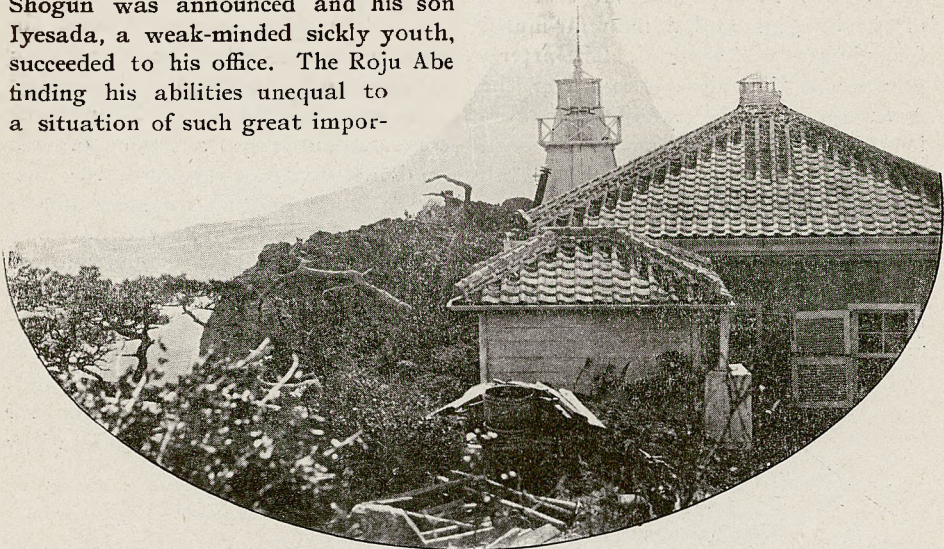
his honour, and was informed that

* The *Roju* was a minister of the Shogun.

considered it advisable to open ports for the Americans rather than plunge into war. But there was one earnest

advocate of the exclusion policy and this was the lord of Mito. He insisted that foreigners should be driven away from the shore and preparations for defense made throughout the country. In the same month, the death of the Shogun was announced and his son Iyesada, a weak-minded sickly youth, succeeded to his office. The Roju Abe finding his abilities unequal to a situation of such great impor-

rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has



The Light-house in Izu.

tance resigned and Hotta was appointed to take his place as Roju. Early in the next year, Commodore Perry again came with seven warships and demanded the promised answer. He was received at Kanagawa and now nothing remained for the Japanese to do but to comply with his firm and decided requests. A provisional treaty was signed, consisting of 12 articles, which it will be of great interest to reproduce here, as the first foreign treaty that was ever ratified, and the treaty which abolished forever the exclusion policy of the Land of the Rising Sun.

"The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish a firm, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the

conferred full powers on his commissioner, Matthew Galbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan; and the august Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his commissioners, Hayashi Daigokunokami, Ido, Prince of Tsushima, Izawa, Prince of Mimasaka, and Udonon, member of the Board of Revenue.

And said Commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I.

There shall be a perfect, and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity, between the United States of America, on the one part, and the Empire of Japan on the other, and

between their people, respectively, without exception of persons or places.

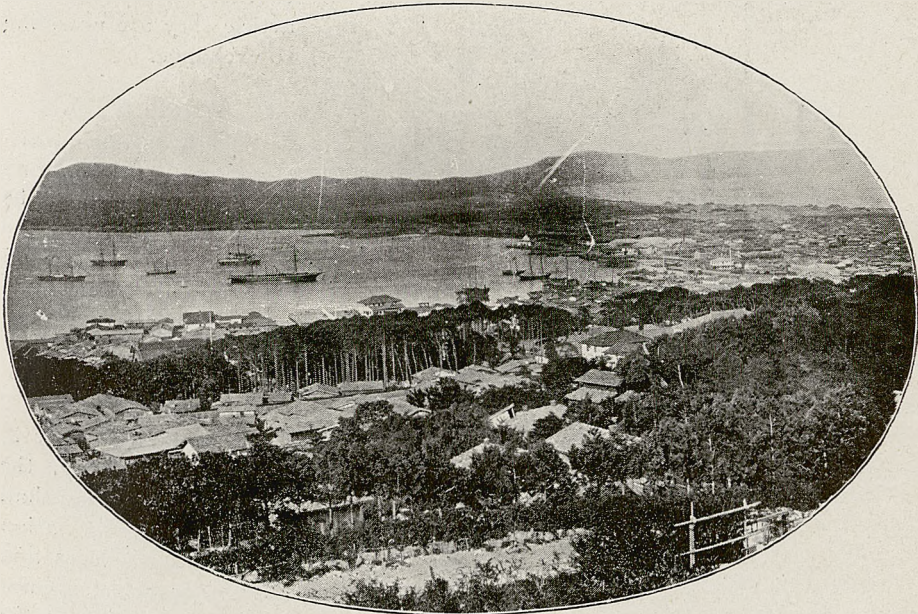
Article II.

The port of Shimoda, in the principality of Izu, and the port of Hakodate, in the principality of Matsumai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and other articles their necessities may require, so far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year.

are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and carry their crews to Shimoda or Hakodate, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them. Whatever articles the ship-wrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation are not to be refunded.

Article IV.

Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not



The Port of Hakodate.

Note— A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.

Article III.

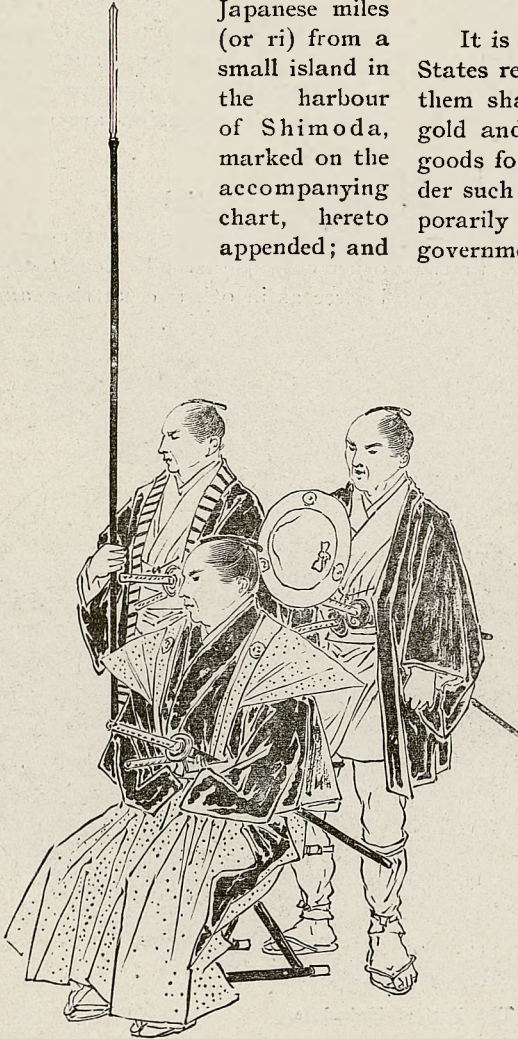
Whenever ships of the United States

subjected to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

Article V.

The shipwrecked men, and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Shimoda and Hakodate,

shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki; but shall be free at Shimoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or ri) from a small island in the harbour of Shimoda, marked on the accompanying chart, hereto appended; and



Bugyo of Hakodate.

shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodate, within the limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

Article VI.

If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

Article VII.

It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever article they are unwilling to exchange.

Article VIII.

Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose and in no other manner.

Article IX.

It is agreed, that if, at any future day, the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise

to the United States and to the citizens thereof without any consultation or delay.

Article X.

Ships of the United States shall



The Enemy's Heavy Guns damaged on the Parapet of the Erh-lung-shan Fort.

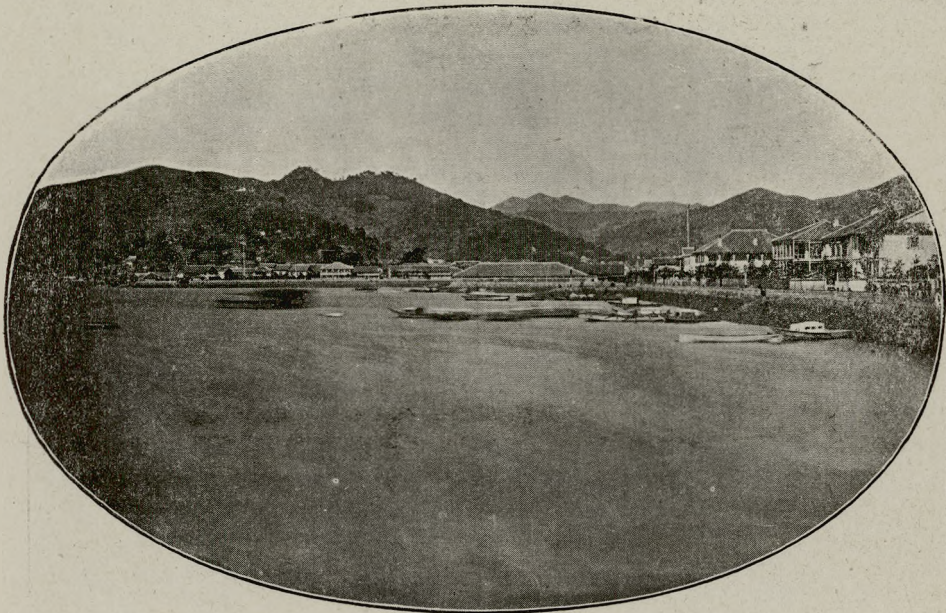
be permitted to resort to no other ports in Japan but Shimoda and Hakodate, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

Article XI.

There shall be appointed by the government of the United States con-

Senate thereof, and by the august Sovereign of Japan, and the ratification shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States



Inasa at Nagasaki.

suls or agents to reside in Shimoda at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty; provided that either of the two governments deem such arrangement necessary.

Article XII.

The present convention, having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory, and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the

of America and the Empire of Japan, aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

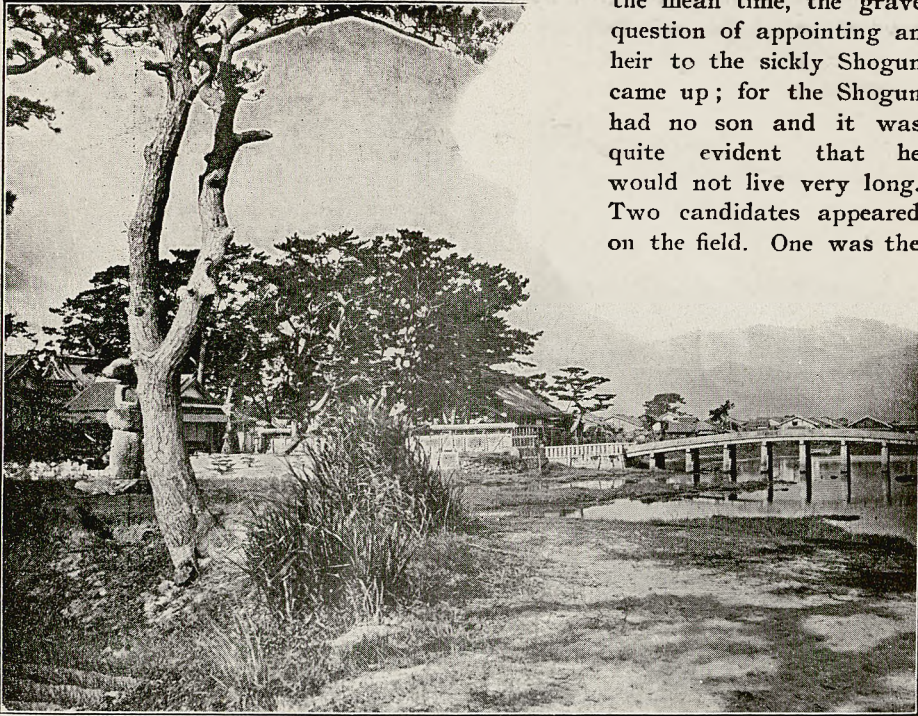
Done at Kanagawa, this thirty first day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day."

In the same year in which this treaty was formed, England, Russia, and Holland sent their ships to our shores with similar requests which were granted. In consequence, Shimoda, Hakodate, and Nagasaki were opened for foreign ships.

In 1856, the United States sent to

Japan Consul-General Harris, who insisted on interviewing the Shogun according to the usage of foreign courts. After much discussion on the

effect that great caution should be exercised in matters of such great consequence. While thus in a state of indecision, the authorities were again urged by Harris to sign the proposed treaty. In the mean time, the grave question of appointing an heir to the sickly Shogun came up; for the Shogun had no son and it was quite evident that he would not live very long. Two candidates appeared on the field. One was the



The Wadamyojin Shrine in Hyogo.

subject he was finally permitted to see the Shogun, after which he visited the Roju Hotta at his residence and explained the state of affairs in Europe and America, and persuaded him and other high officials of the advantages of mutual intercourse. He also asked for a treaty which should open Kanagawa, Niigata, Hiyogo, Yedo, and Osaka to foreign trade. The officers who listened to him were fully convinced, and promised him that they would do their best to decide favorably on the matter before the next year. All the details of the interview were reported to the Emperor, but the Imperial Reply was simply to the

son of the lord of Mito and well known for intelligence and ability. If he succeeded, his father who had already made himself popular by the announcement of a strong exclusive policy was to be his guardian. The other candidate was the young son of the lord of Kishu. The officers in power desired to put this young man in the position, for it was for their benefit to deal with one of less ability and will.

The tension between the two parties became intense and the situation was getting serious every day. Important as it looked, the question which had to be decided proved far more important than was sup-

posed at that time, indeed, its settlement practically shaped the whole future of Japan. The authorities at length managed to induce the Shogun to appoint Ii Kamon-no-kami as Grand Roju. Ii's strong will was already known as was also his idea of putting the son of the lord of Kishu in the position of Shogun. As soon as he was appointed Grand Roju with full powers to administer state business, Ii decided the heir question and signed the treaty with the American Consul without waiting for the approval of the Emperor and opened the five ports of Nagasaki, Hakodate, Kanagawa, Hyogo, and Niigata for foreign trade. He did the same thing in succession with Russia, England, France, Portugal, and Germany. Severe criticisms and strong objections poured

for some time in order to give himself time to carry out plans still in contemplation.

At this juncture, an Imperial Message was sent to the Shogun instructing him that all foreign affairs should be talked over by a Council composed of the three great branch families of the Tokugawa, Kishu, Bishu, and Mito, and that whatever was decided upon by them should be presented to the Emperor for his approval. But fully knowing that such a course would never bring any thing to a satisfactory conclusion, and that there would only ensue a waste of time which would be disastrous in the present crisis of state affairs, the Grand Roju caused a Shogunal warrant to be issued for the arrest of all these powerful barons, and then being well rid of them, announced the death of the late Shogun and proclaimed



The Entrance to the Harbour of Niigata.

upon him but he was firm and immovable. He saw his way clear and refused to be in the least influenced by popular ignorance and tumult. The death of the Shogun which took place in the same year he concealed

the young son of the lord of Kishu as his successor.

These high-handed measures which utterly ignored the Imperial power could not fail to arouse the bitter exasperation of the court nobles and

of the patriotic *samurai* in the provinces. They now secretly began to plot against the Shogun and after a long series of attempts succeeded in completing the down-fall



An Imperialist being arrested by the Shogun's Authorities.

of the Tokugawa, as will be seen presently.

The questions which weighed so heavily upon the nation were dividing the people into two sections; the one the Imperialists who upheld the supreme power of the sovereign and advocated the exclusion of foreigners; the other, the Tokugawa party ever faithful to the Shogun and fully conscious of the necessity of opening ports

for foreigners. The Imperialists regarded as their leader the old lord of

Mito and caused an Imperial mandate to be issued to him intrusting him with the task of driving away the foreigners. At news of this, the Tokugawanists sent the Roju Manabe to Kyoto on the pretended mission of asking for the Imperial sanction for opening ports. On his arrival, he arrested several of the court nobles who entertained contrary views and sent the principal *samurai* belonging to the opposition to Tokyo for imprisonment and prosecution. Moreover, he ordered the confinement of several barons, including the lord of Mito. These steps instead of stilling the storm that was already setting in with violence, only served to make it fiercer and wider. In March of the following year, the Grand Roju Ii was assassinated by a number of Mito *samurai* on his way to the Shogun's castle. After this the Roju Ando next in rank to the murdered minister tried to establish amicable relations between the Imperial family and the Shogun,

by asking the hand of Princess Kazu, the Imperial sister, as wife of the Shogun.

Though he succeeded in this project, it was far from appeasing the rooted hatred of the patriotic *samurai* whose number had swollen so rapidly and who left their barons with the intent of working for the country independently. These *samurai* were called by the name of *ronins* and some of them

assaulted the Roju Ando on his way to office and inflicted severe wounds. This was another blow to the Shogunal power which was fast waning now. About this time an Imperial order was given to the Shogun requesting three things, which it was impossible to ignore. It requested the Shogun, first, to come up to Kyoto taking the provincial barons with him for the purpose of taking steps for driving away foreigners and calming the excited minds of the people; secondly, to appoint five leading barons to the office of Grand Roju and to let them take part in the administration of affairs; thirdly, to appoint Hitotsubashi Keiki as guardian of the Shogun and Yechizen Keisho as superintendent of the council.

Meanwhile, Lord Mori of Choshu entered Kyoto and was soon surrounded by the court nobles and other Imperialists who had lost their leader on the death of the old lord of Mito. The power of the Imperialists was increasing every day. They now made the lord of Choshu their leader and were active in their work. They caused an Imperial messenger to be

sent to Yedo urging the Shogun to execute the commands contained in the last Imperial order. In consequence of their representations, the Shogun came to Kyoto and promised the Emperor that he would begin the work of expelling the foreigners on and after the 10th of May, 1862. As soon as the day came, the *samurai* in the province of Lord Mori attacked some foreign ships passing Shimonoseki. About the same time, some of the retainers of the Lord of Kagoshima



The Roju Ando being assaulted by Ronins.

killed three Englishmen at Namamugi who had cut across the procession of their lord. Here it should be mentioned that at that time the cutting

through the procession of a baron was considered a great offence which could be atoned for by nothing but death. But by Englishmen, the thing

For this purpose, they were about to get an Imperial mandate; but the Shogunal influence in the Imperial court gained over the majority of the

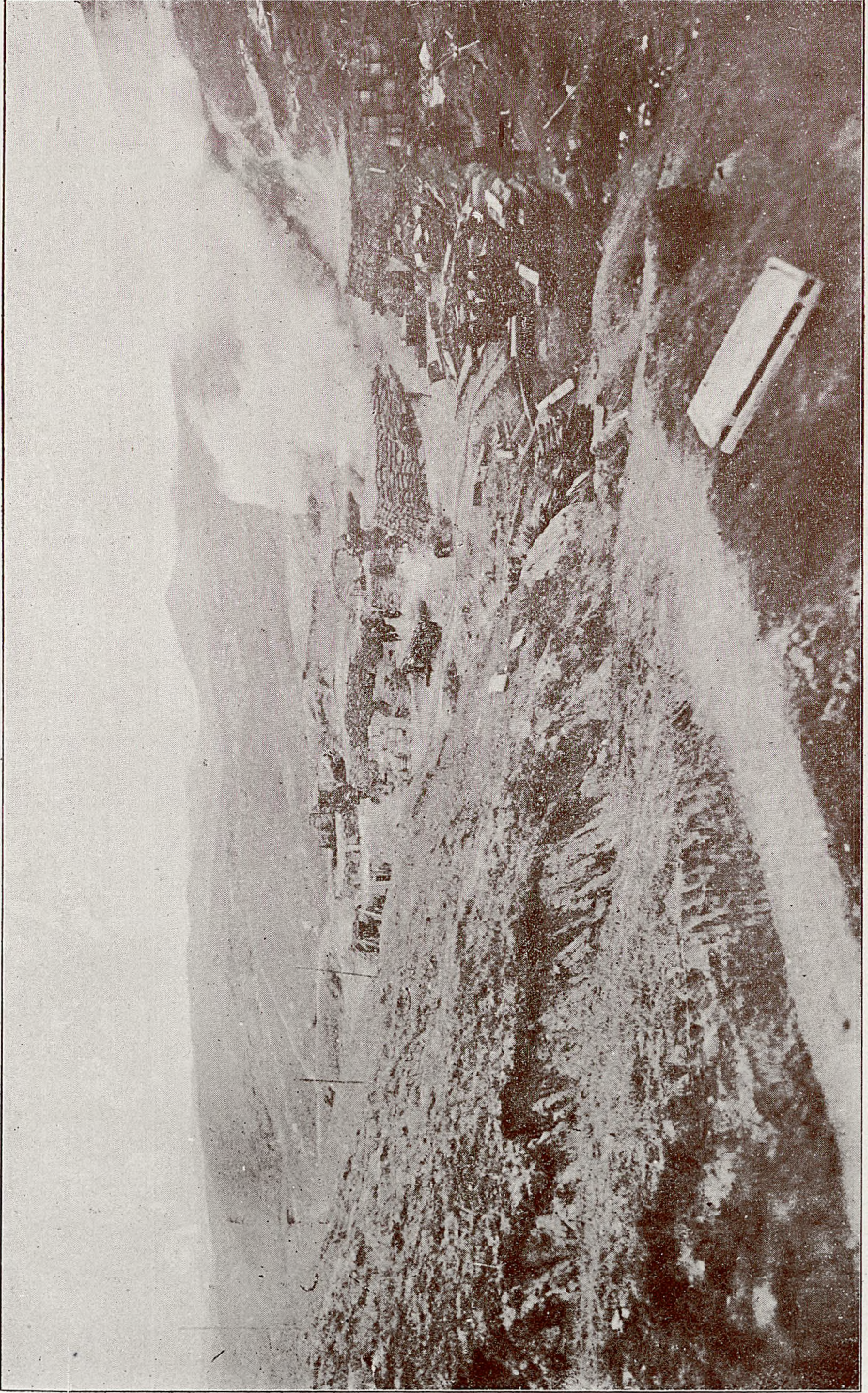


Namamugi.

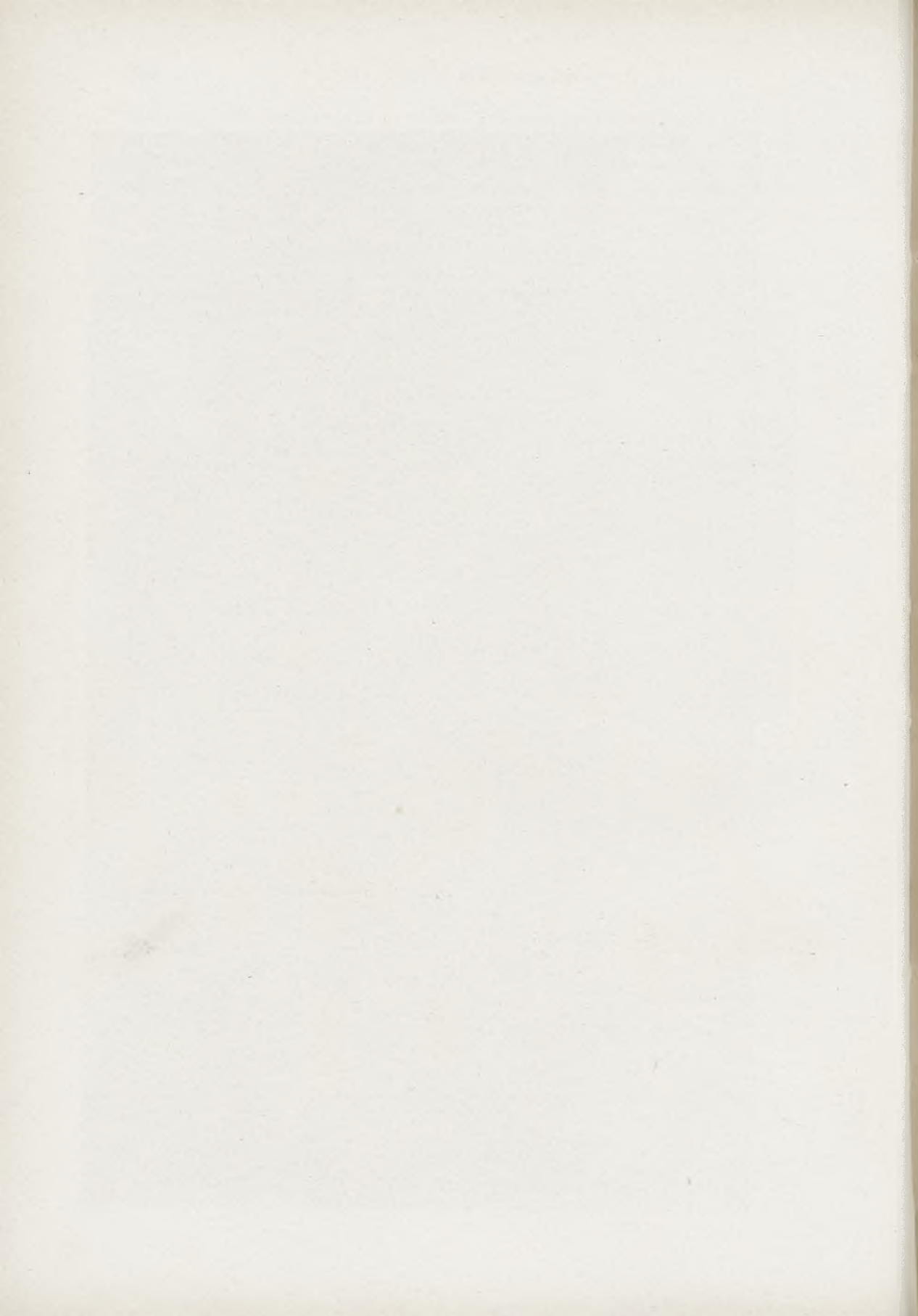
was looked upon in a quite different light. So, England brought a claim for compensation and the surrender of the murderers. In this distracted state of things, the Shogunal government could do nothing but agree to pay the demanded indemnity, while the lord of Kagoshima insisting on the justice of the action which was done in accordance with the long established usage in the country, refused to surrender the perpetrators of the murder. While these events were occurring one after another to burden the mind of the Shogunal party, the Imperialists in Kyoto were contemplating a bold scheme for carrying the Emperor to Yamato, declaring the expulsion of the foreigners, and announcing the abolition of the Shogunal government.

councillors, and in consequence, the soldiers of Choshu who guarded the Imperial Palace were suddenly dismissed, and the court nobles belonging to the Imperialist party relieved of their duties. Matsudaira Yoho, lord of Aizu, a strong adherent of the Shogun, now proceeded to guard the Palace and posted his soldiers at various points about Kyoto.

This sudden change of things was certainly due to the energetic work of the Tokugawa adherents in the Imperial Capital, but it should be said, especially to the influence of the lord of Kagoshima who was always desiring to make an amicable understanding between the Emperor and the Shogun. This settlement was completed in December, and on the advice of the



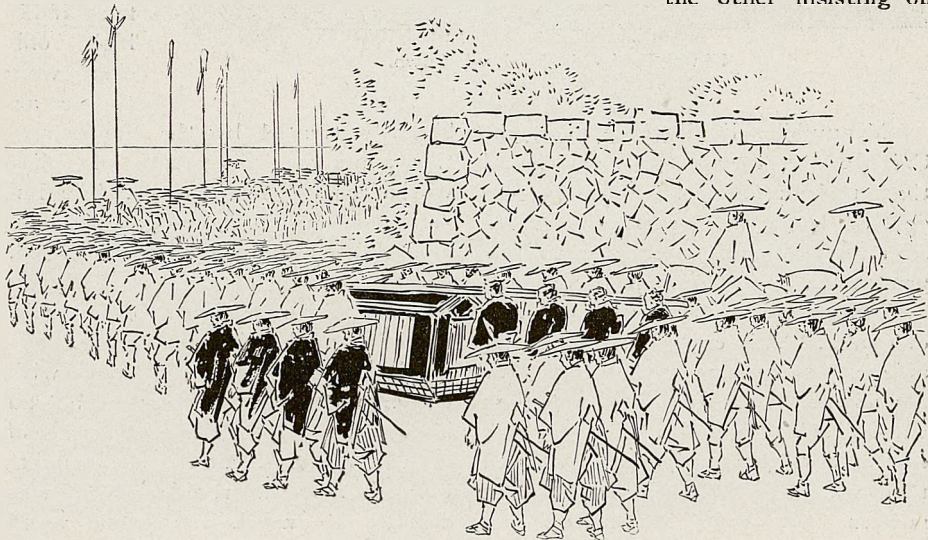
The Bombardment of the 203-metre Hill.



lord of Kagoshima the Shogun again came up to Kyoto, in March, 1863. The soldiers of Choshu now returned to their province, where it was the general opinion that the sudden change of the Imperial policy resulted from the private will of the lords of Kagoshima and Aizu and not from the will of the Emperor. With such conviction, they deemed it necessary as a first step to drive these lords and their armies away from Kyoto, and for this purpose, three leading men of Choshu, Fukuhara, Kokushi, and Masuda led an army toward the Imperial capital from three directions. But they were defeated by the soldiers of Kagoshima and Aizu in the engagements on the borders of the city. The Choshu men were now proclaimed as public enemies, and soon an Imperial army was des-

Holland sailed to attack the shores of Choshu for the attack made on their ships at Shimonoseki in the previous year. Thus surrounded on all sides by the enemies native and foreign, Choshu men found it difficult to resist and in consequence peace was proposed by their agreeing to pay an indemnity of 3,000,000 *ryo* to their foreign assailants on one hand, and on the other making full apologies to the Imperial force by killing the three leaders of the army which had marched on Kyoto. The Tokugawanists, not being satisfied with these apologies, demanded the confinement of the lord of Choshu, the destruction of his castle, and the removal of the court nobles who had fled to him for protection. All these demands were complied with, but the condition in Choshu was such that

the people were divided into two parties, the one recommending a peaceful settlement and the other insisting on

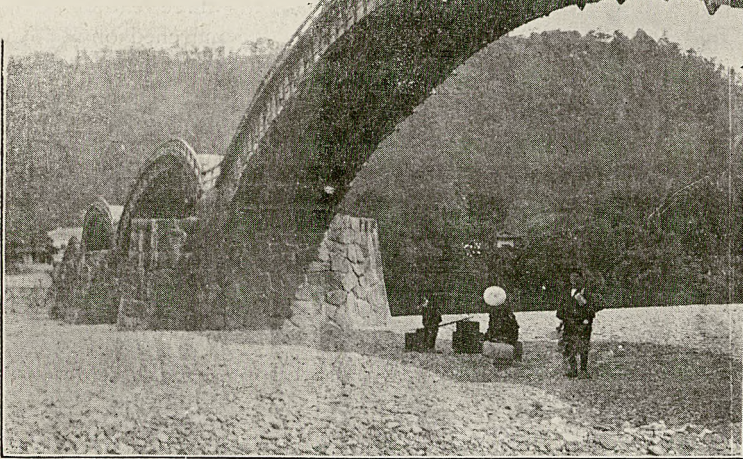


A Shogun's Procession coming up to Kyoto.

patched to Choshu for the punishment of the turbulent clan. About the same time, the combined squadrons of the United States, England, France, and

the adoption of strong measures. The latter increased in number rapidly; and their leaders Takasugi and Yamagata—the present Marquis Yamagata

—formed an army and slaughtering the majority of the other party, proceeded to take the control of the two provinces of Choshu and Suwo. Having heard of this event, the Tokugawa party again sent out another army to inflict a severer punishment upon the people of Choshu.



Kintai Bridge in Iwakuni, Suwo.

Meanwhile, England, France, the United States, and Holland who found that their request for opening the port of Hyogo was not readily granted, and thinking it necessary to put pressure upon the Government brought their combined squadron to the bay of Osaka. This created an indelible excitement among the people, for it was the first appearance of foreign war-ships so near to the Imperial capital and it was generally feared that war would ensue with foreign powers. The Roju Matsudaira and Abe, who were then in Kyoto, thinking that there was no time to ask for Imperial sanction for measures to be taken to avoid the impending danger, immediately took steps to agree to open Hyogo for foreigners and then

reported the matter to the Emperor. This action was considered too high-handed by the Imperial court and

these two high officials of the Shogun were ordered to be dismissed from their office and to be placed in confinement. At this news, the Shogun tendered his resignation on the ground that he could not administer state affairs if his high officials were to be ar-

bitrarily treated by the Emperor in this manner. This stroke of policy worked as it was expected. The Imperial order was reversed, the resignation of the Shogun was refused, and the opening of the port of Hyogo was formally sanctioned to the satisfaction of the Shogunal party.

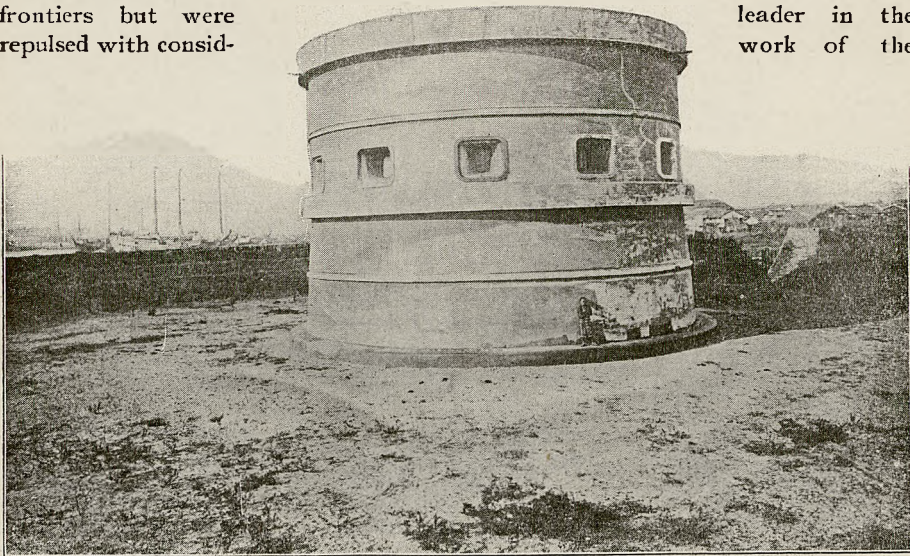
So far, fortune seemed to be with the Shogun and success to attend his work, but under the calm surface of the water, a black current was running towards a fresh trouble which was destined to wreck the grand vessel of the Tokugawa Regime. Sakamoto and Nagaoka, leading men of Tosa, felt that the inimical relations between Choshu and Kagoshima would ever keep up an endless strife, and endeavored to bring them to friendly

terms. On the other hand, the leaders of Kagoshima, Okubo and Saigo, foresaw the inevitable fall of the Shogun and the consequent restoration of the Imperial power.

So, they began to entertain the project of hastening this crisis. So, with no difficulty, a compromise was made and an amiable settlement was arrived at between the leaders of both these clans, without the Tokugawa party having even dreamed of it.

In 1865, the Shogun issued a fatal order to the effect that the lord of Choshu should forcibly be retired and his son be confined within his own residence. But the people of Choshu who were now much encouraged by their reconciliation with the Kagoshima clan determined to fight the Shogunal army, set the order at complete defiance. The Shogunal army proceeded to their frontiers but were repulsed with consid-

illness at Osaka. By his will, Hitotsu-bashi Keiki succeeded him. The new Shogun though noted for intelligence and wisdom found the situation almost helpless, and the best step for him to take was to propose peace to Choshu, which was accepted; but the trend of affairs was hastening towards the downfall of the illustrious house. There was one man of deep patriotism and foresight among the court nobles. Iwakura Tomomi was his name. He early entertained the desire of upsetting the Shogunate and of restoring the Imperial power. But the time not being ripe for the carrying out of his project, he remained secluded and silent, but sharply watching for good chance to lead him. The men of Choshu and Kagoshima communicated with him constantly and in their mind looked upon him as their future leader in the work of the



An Old Fort at Hyogo.

erable loss. The Choshu army came out victorious on every side, and began offensive movements. To add to the misfortunes of the Tokugawans, the Shogun suddenly died of

Imperial restoration. The defeat of the Shogunal army in Choshu was the signal for him to resume active work. His first step was to clear off the nobles who upheld the cause of

Shogun in the entourage of the Emperor.

While measures were thus taken to get rid of the obstacles within the Imperial court, the Emperor demised

of Choshu to his office, the punishing of the Shogun, and the deprivation of the offices of his principal barons, were to be decreed by the Emperor. But on the same day, the Shogun



A Fighting between the Shogunists and Imperialists.

and the young Crown Prince, 16 years of age, ascended the Throne. This event made his way much easier, and further progress was made when his party persuaded Asano, lord of the province of Aki, one of the most powerful barons in the land, to embrace their cause. The three clans of Choshu, Kagoshima, and Aki now combined in one and their united army began to advance toward Osaka by sea. This was reported to Iwakura and he now took his second step which was to cause an Imperial order to be issued for attacking the Shogun. All necessary arrangements were completed and on a fixed day in October, 1867, the re-installment of the lord

tenderd to the Emperor his resignation which read as follows:

"If we look back at the past, the power at first wielded by the Imperial hands was allowed to pass to the family of Imperial consorts in the middle ages, and then into those of the warriors, in consequence of the Hogen-Heichi disturbances. Finally, it was entrusted to my ancestor. For more than 250 years, my family has had the honour of exercising it but with many shortcomings due to a lack of virtue and ability, for which I grieve most deeply. Now the times have changed; the foreign intercourse which is fast growing upon us makes it necessary that the supreme political

power should be in one hand to ensure uniformity of command and national prosperity. So, to return the power to the Imperial Court, to reform some of the old institutions, and to re'y upon public opinion seem to me to be the only means to defend the country and secure the national independence among the powers of the world. From such a conviction, I respectfully beg to return all the powers invested in me and in my family, and by doing so, I believe I can best serve the country. I also beg to add that I have ordered the various barons to

things had now become so strained, that some of the leading men of Tosa had seen that if such steps were not taken the country would be forced into a state of hopeless commotion and chaos, and had therefore exerted all their powers to turn away impending calamities. They had begun therefore by persuading their lord to advise the Shogun to lose no time in avoiding the apprehended catastrophe by returning political power into the Imperial hands, and for this purpose, some of them, Goto, Fukuhara, and Komatsu, had proceeded to the Shogun's castle and in his presence had most earnestly described the critical situation of the country, and had



The Garden belonging to the Residence of Prince Shimazu at Kagoshima.

submit their opinions on public affairs freely and frankly."

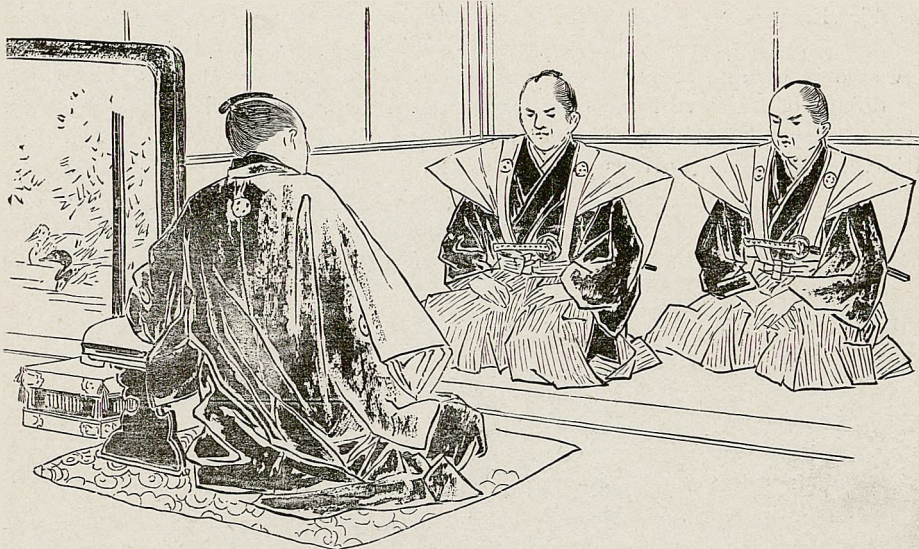
This message was presented by the Shogun in perfect ignorance of what was going on on the other side to effect his down-fall. The condition of

urged the Shogun to adopt their view. The Shogun who was wise enough to recognize the irresistible agreed to do as suggested. On the very day that the great plot was to be executed, the Shogun voluntarily tendered his resigna-

tion. The ministers of the Emperor, not knowing what was happening outside hesitated to accept it from a mixed feeling of fear and surprise. But the views of the three men who had

decreed that all great affairs of state should be discussed publicly and decided according to the expressed opinion of the people.

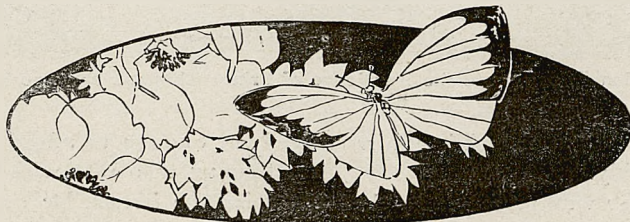
Such is a short story of the

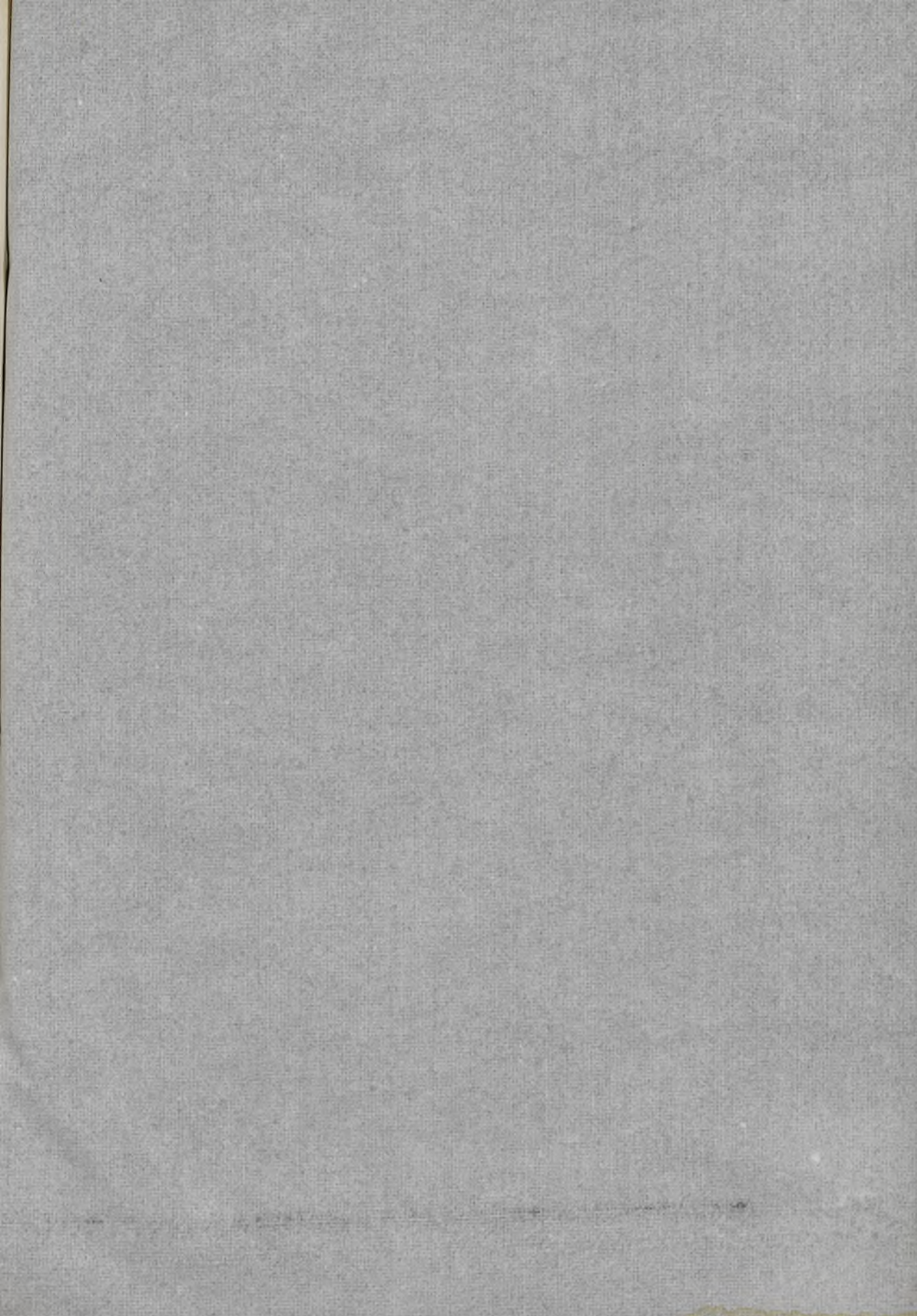


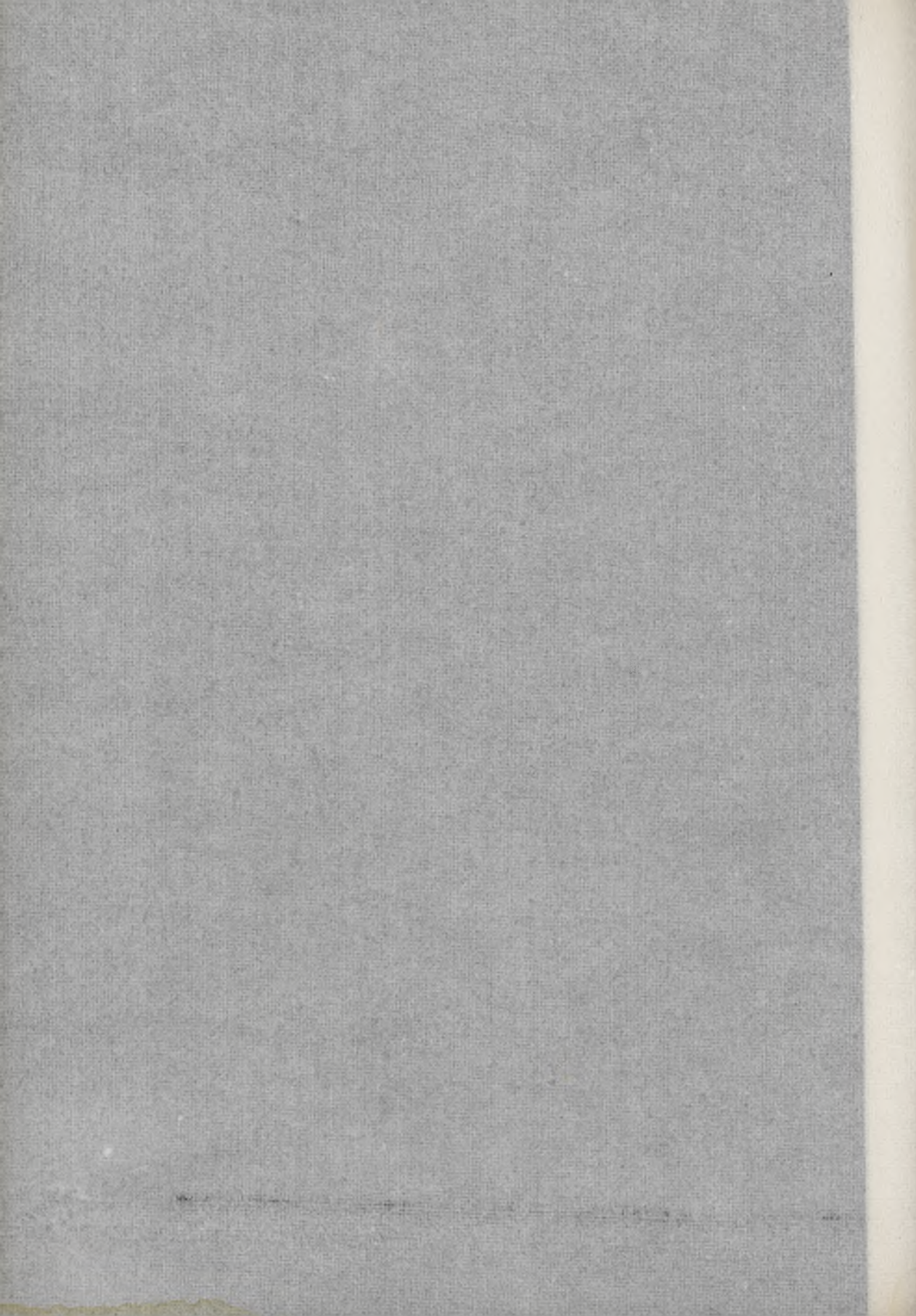
Goto and Komatsu advising the Shogun of restoring the Governmental Power.

persuaded the Shogun prevailed here also. The message was graciously accepted by the Emperor and a great national danger was thus avoided through the patriotism of a few whole-hearted men. As soon as the power was restored to the Emperor, it was

down-fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the re-establishment of Imperial power, and from this event has sprung that subsequent advancement of our nation which has surprised the world by its rapidity and effectiveness.

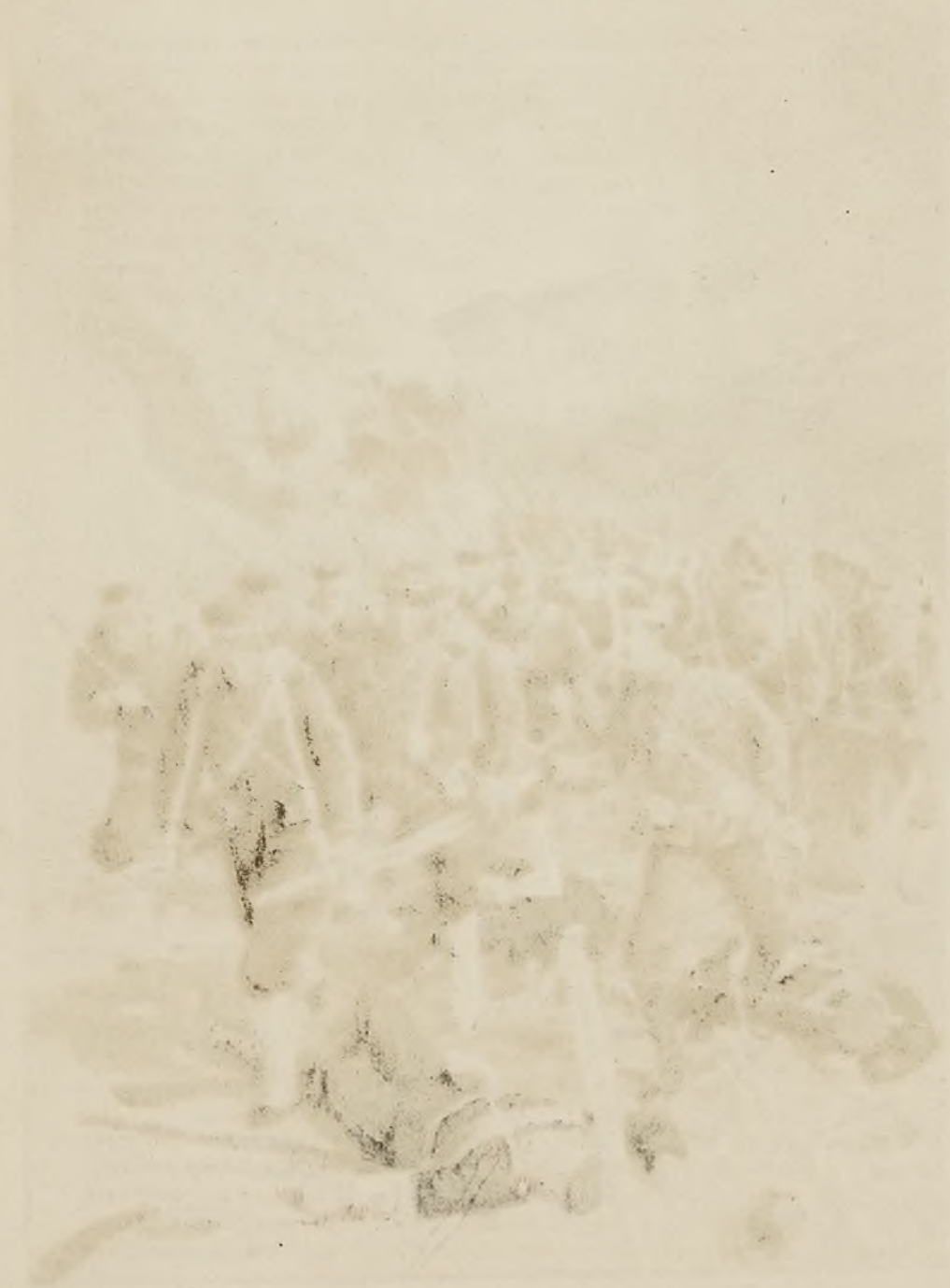








Lieutenant Takagi asking his Brigade Commander
for Permission to advance. •



Military science and arts in Japan.

JAPAN has been known for many centuries as one of the fighting nations of the East. She has never been in subjection to any country, and her long line of Emperors reigning in broken succession for the 2565 year that have elapsed since the accession of Jimmu Tennō, her first Sovereign, is a magnificent monument to her national independence. Japan's modern military fame was first gained during the war with China in 1894-5, after which she was generally reckoned to be one of the military Powers of the East. During the Boxer troubles in 1901, she increased her fame, and brought herself more conspicuously be-

has fully established her claim as one of the greatest military nations the world has seen in modern times. We have no fear of Russia and her overgrown armies. We have demonstrated our power to put on the field in Manchuria forces as large as any that Russia can put there—a million men if necessary—and with such resources we can look calmly to the future. Our supply of fighting elements is practically inexhaustible.

It is, indeed, only since and the Restoration of forty years ago that



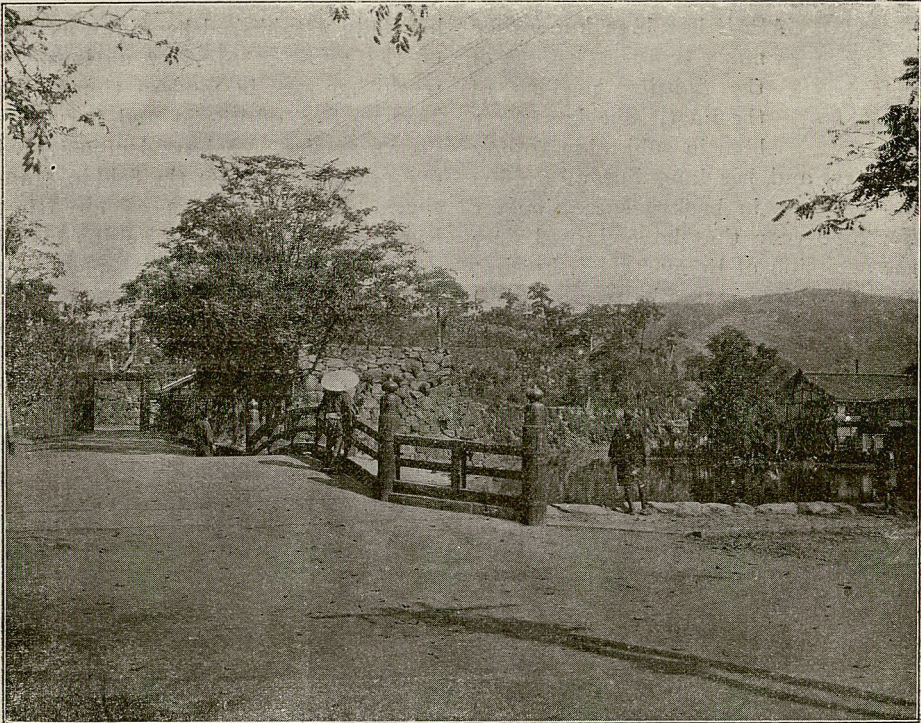
Shingen meeting Yamamoto for the first Time.

fore the eyes of the Western nations, through the services rendered by her army in the rescue of the *corps diplomatique* besieged in Peking. To-day, as the result of the present war, Japan

has introduced the European system of universal military conscription; but we have had our own military arts and sciences from the most ancient times and the warlike spirit

of our people has never been allowed to fall into abeyance. Our *samurai* classes have always seen to it that

ledge of certain principles of military science, though not of all, but there was no Imperial Army and nothing



The Old Castle of Kōfu, Residence of Takeda.

military traditions should be maintained.

During the middle ages, civil wars caused by rivalries between the Great Barons were of frequent occurrence. The fighting men of the various provinces were thus constantly in requisition, and even when the iron hand of the Tokugawa brought peace to the Empire, the great class of the *samurai* never allowed themselves to forget their ancient cunning in the use of the sword, the spear, and the bow. We hope that a brief account of our ancient military arts will not be found unprofitable or uninteresting.

Before the adoption of our present military system we had a good know-

ledge of certain principles of military science, though not of all, but there was no Imperial Army and nothing that implied anything like uniformity of drill or organization. The Shōgun had his own forces, each of the great barons had his, and each had his own system of giving instruction in the necessary arts of war—swordsmanship, riding, archery and the use of the bow.

Among the famous military men of feudal times we mention first, and foremost, Takeda Shingen the chivalrous Lord of Kōshū, *sans peur et sans reproche*, and founder of a school of tactics called after the name of his province *Kōstūrū*. Shingen, in the prime of his power, employed, as professor of tactics and swordsmanship, a man named Yamamoto Kansuke. Yamamoto, a native of the province of

Mikawa and a subject of Imagawa Yoshimoto, had travelled far and wide in the prosecution of his studies, and served for nine years in the army of his feudal lord, when a disagreement with the latter caused him to resign his position and go to offer his sword and his experience to Takeda, who put him in command of some troops. The first time that Takeda saw Yamamoto he concluded that he must be a good *samurai* because, in spite of great physical defects (he was blind of one eye and lame), he had achieved so high a reputation. Yamamoto's advice to his new master was to study the

of the hour, and no daimyo had anything to compare in the way of an army with that which owed allegiance to Takeda Shingen. In the year-period known as Tenbun (A.D. 1542-1554), Takeda besieged and took possession of nine castles in the province of Shinano, all in accordance with the strategical plans prepared for him by Yamamoto. When, however, he came to the siege of the Castle of Tashiro, a neighbouring Baron, Murakami Yoshikiyo, came to the rescue of the besieged forces, and in hard fighting that ensued two of Takeda's principal officers, Amari Bizen, and Yokoyama



The Temple of Zenkoji, at Nagano, Shinano.

Songo, the best Chinese work of the day on military tactics. Shingen did so, with the best of results; he himself became one of the greatest experts

Bitchū, were killed. Things were in a very critical position when Yamamoto pointed out to Shingen that as there was no chance for him with his smaller

force to resist the attack of the Murakami forces, he must at once commence a flanking movement intended to take the enemy by surprise by an onslaught from the flank or rear, and that this was his only hope of escaping a crushing defeat. Shingen replied that he could scarcely move his own

died at the battle of Kawanakajima, in the civil strife between Takeda Shingen and Uesugi Kenshin. (A.D. 1561).

The army of Takeda produced several other officers of brilliant reputation, but they were all willing to sit at the feet of Yamamoto and learn of him.

Takeda, under Yamamoto's advice it is presumed, drew up the following rules for the guidance of his warriors.



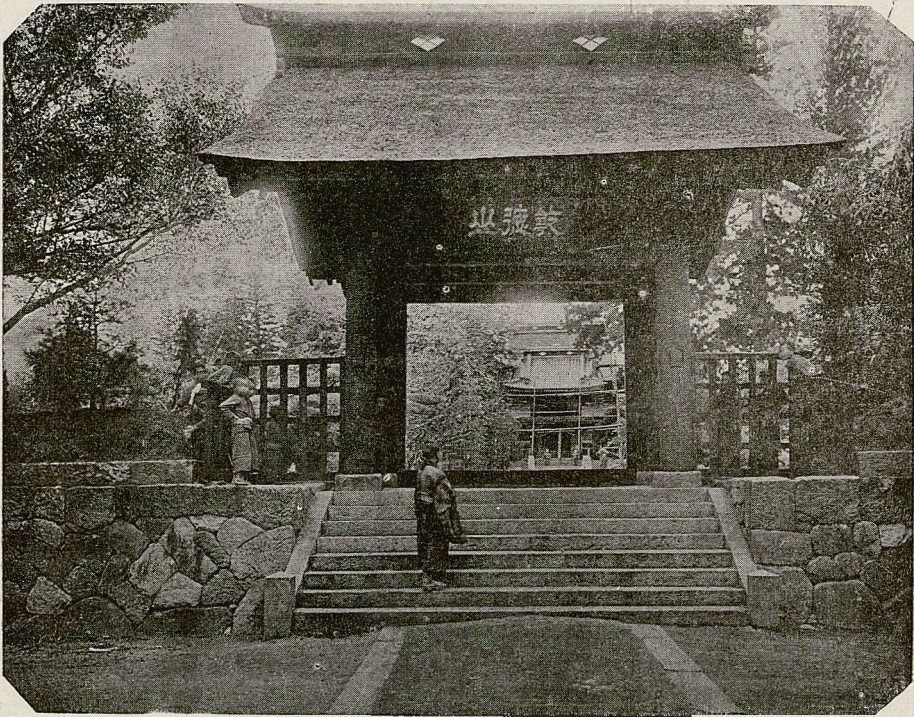
Uyesugi Kenshin.

army, much less could be hope to turn the attack of the enemy's forces. He was willing, however, to allow Yamamoto to make an attempt to create a diversion by means of a surprise attack from an unexpected quarter, and Yamamoto, having got the requisite permission, succeeded in turning the enemy by a furious attack on his rear. For this successful piece of strategy Yamamoto gained universal praise, and signal rewards from his master, Takeda. Not long after this, he entered religion, shaved his head and took the monastic name of Dōki, but his religious vows do not seem to have quenched his martial ardour, for he

1. No warrior shall behave as a coward on the field of battle.
2. Every warrior shall be *actively* courageous in battle, and at all times. [There is no tautology here. Rule 1. refers to passive bravery, Rule 2 to the active demonstration of courage.]
3. Archery and horsemanship being of the utmost importance in warfare, every warrior shall aim at perfection in these two arts.
4. Arms and accoutrements must be ready at all moments.
5. The warrior's sword must always be sharp.
6. When the command is given to

- advance, none should lag behind.
7. When the troop is recalled, none shall return before the commander.
 8. When defeated, the warrior shall fight more bravely.
 9. A warrior should never reproach or taunt his enemy.
 10. A warrior must be always circumspect as to his conduct.
 11. The warrior shall never lie, but shall he truthful and discreet.
 12. The warrior shall be patient.
 16. He should never, in the presence of others, talk about eating and drinking, buying and selling.
 17. He should never sit idle and unoccupied, even in the company of relatives and intimate friends.

After Yamamoto's death, the tactician, Obata Kanbei, wrote a book on Yamamoto's methods of tactics, and after collecting his materials consulted Hayakawa Yukihiro, Hirose Kagefusa, and other officers who had served



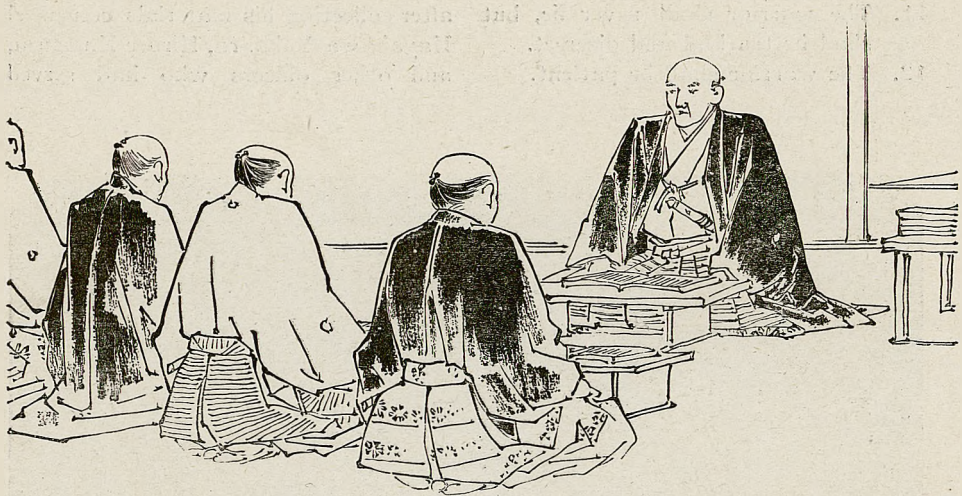
The Temple of Yerinji where is found the Tomb of Shingen.

13. He shall not kill men except on the field of battle.
 14. He shall ever remember to be loyal to his master.
 15. He must be discreet in maintaining the secrecy of tactical operations and other important matters.
- under him. The *Kōyō Gunkan* which he thus compiled, was long reputed to be the best treatise on military science in the Japanese language. In this way the *Kōshū* School of strategy gained great popularity throughout the Empire. Obata afterwards served under Ii Naomasa, one of Tokugawa Ieyasu's

principal retainers, and gained an enhanced reputation by the strategical skill he displayed in several engagements.

Amongst Obata's numerous pupils

name, the Yamaga School, which surpassed both the schools of Obata and Hōjō in contemporary popularity, and which numbered amongst its followers many famous Daimyō such as Matsu-



Yamaga, the famous Tactician giving a tactical lesson.

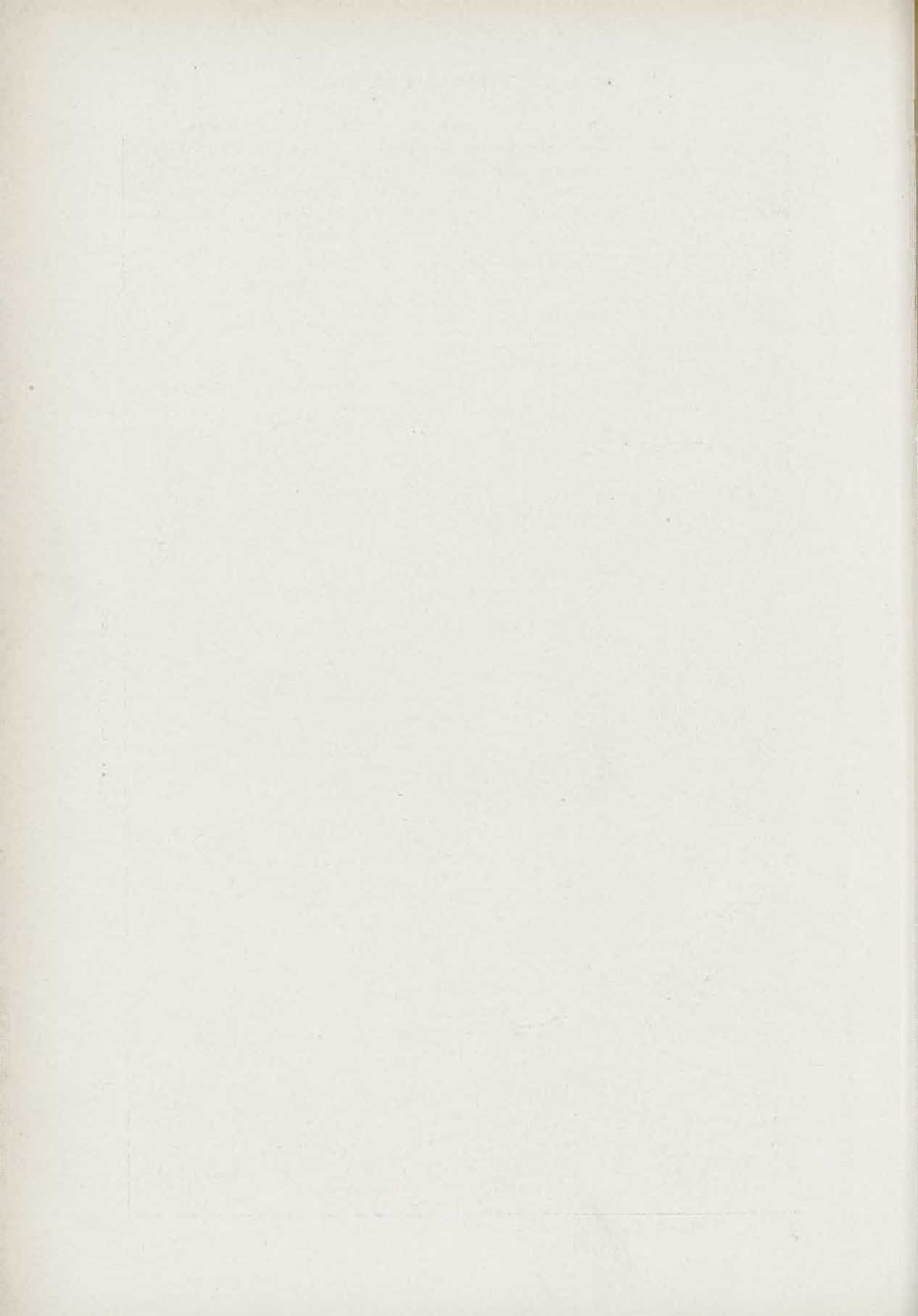
we may single out Hōjō Ujinaga, a Chief Superintendent in the Tokugawa Government. Hōjō was commanded by Iemitsu, the third of the Tokugawa Shōguns, to study tactics under a Dutchman of the name of Julian, the result of his studies was a Report on Fortifications, with models and plans. Hōjō further compiled two works on tactics which he used as text-books with his pupils.

Another contemporary tactician was Yamaga Soko, a native of Aizu, and a disciple of Obata's. He likewise possessed a profound knowledge of military science and wrote several treatises for the benefit of his disciples. He thus became the founder of a school of military science, called, after his

daira Etchū no Kami, Niwa Sakyodayu, Asano Inaba no Kami, Honda Bizen no Kami, Itakura Naizen no Sho, Abe Ise no Kami, etc. He began his active life in the service of Asano Nagatomo, but after a short period of service he retired into private life and became a teacher of fencing and military science, a profession in which he speedily attained to popularity and eminence. He was an earnest teacher, who mixed ethics with fencing, and as he was a man of liberal tendencies whose utterances were oftentimes out of harmony with those prevalent in his country and age, he was sentenced to banishment for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which he came to Yedo, where he died in the



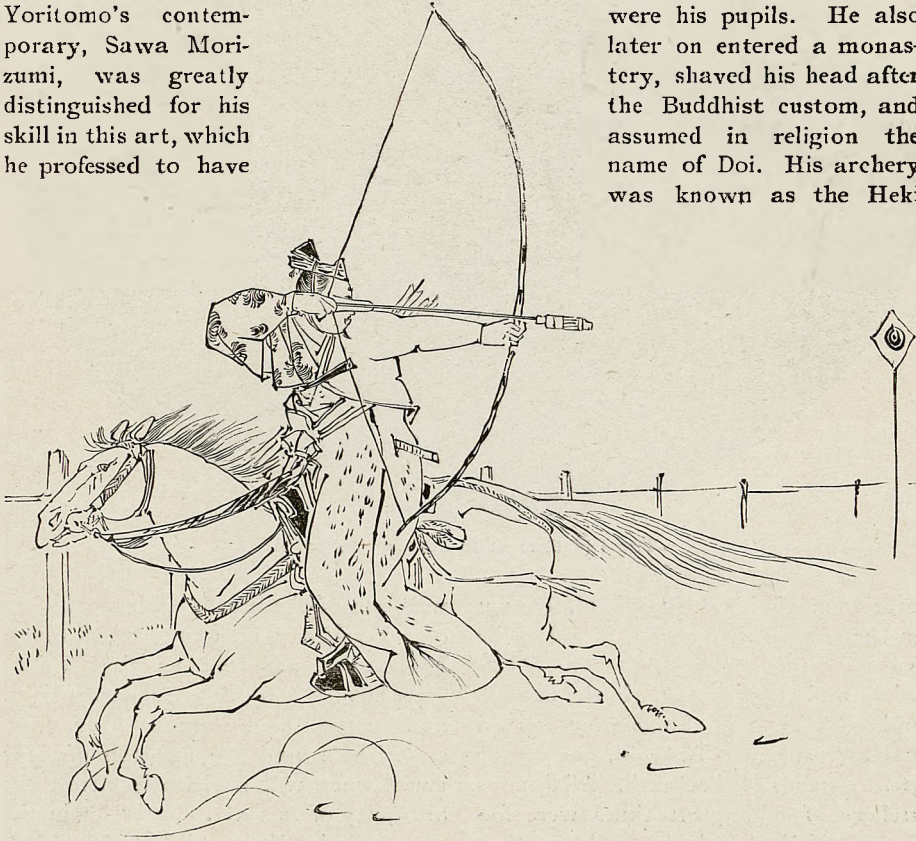
A galloping Horse-man.



second year of Teikyō, (A.D. 1685). The Yamaga School, unmodified, remained the authority on military science in Japan until the introduction of Western science at the beginning of Meiji.

Archery has always been the most popular of all military arts in this country, where it has constantly been encouraged by each successive Emperor, archery competitions being held every year. Yoritomo's contemporary, Sawa Morizumi, was greatly distinguished for his skill in this art, which he professed to have

presence, as also the *Kasagake* or shooting at a straw hat placed on the top of a pole. Archery Regulations were at a later period drawn up by Ogasawara Sadamune. During the year-periods from Meio to Eisho, there lived in Yamato a man named Heki Danjo, who was absolutely unrivalled in archery, and numbered amongst his pupils the two famous military officers, Uesugi Kenshin, and Ōta Sanraku, both of whom were his pupils. He also later on entered a monastery, shaved his head after the Buddhist custom, and assumed in religion the name of Doi. His archery was known as the Heki



The Yabusame.

learned from a great archer, Fujiwara Hidesato. He was noted for his unerring aim at Yabusame, or shooting from the back of a galloping or trotting horse, an art which Yoritomo often invited him to display in his

School, which comprised many illustrious names among whom we may mention Yoshida Shigemasa a native of Omi province, and son to Yoshida Shigetaka, who was himself as great an archer as his son. When Heki

Masatsugu, one of Heiki Danjo's sons, visited Omi, Shigemasa became one of his pupils and after seven years of diligent study received from his master a certificate of proficiency. Shigemasa

and natives of Hokkaido still use bows and arrows for hunting bears and other wild animals. We will now pass on to swordsmanship.

The use of the lance and sword



The Old Fort at Hakodate, Hokkaido.

later founded his own school, known as the school of Yoshida, in which he was succeeded by his two sons Shigetaka and Shigekatsu, both famous archers. Yoshida Shigekatsu served under Hosokawa Tadaoki, one of the great Barons of the South. All famous archers of subsequent times were followers of Yoshida's methods so that he may be said to have brought the art to its perfection. In ancient and mediaeval times the bow was of the utmost importance to the warrior, but the introduction of the musket gradually ousted archery from its prominent position. It still exists among us, as a popular pastime, though the Ainu

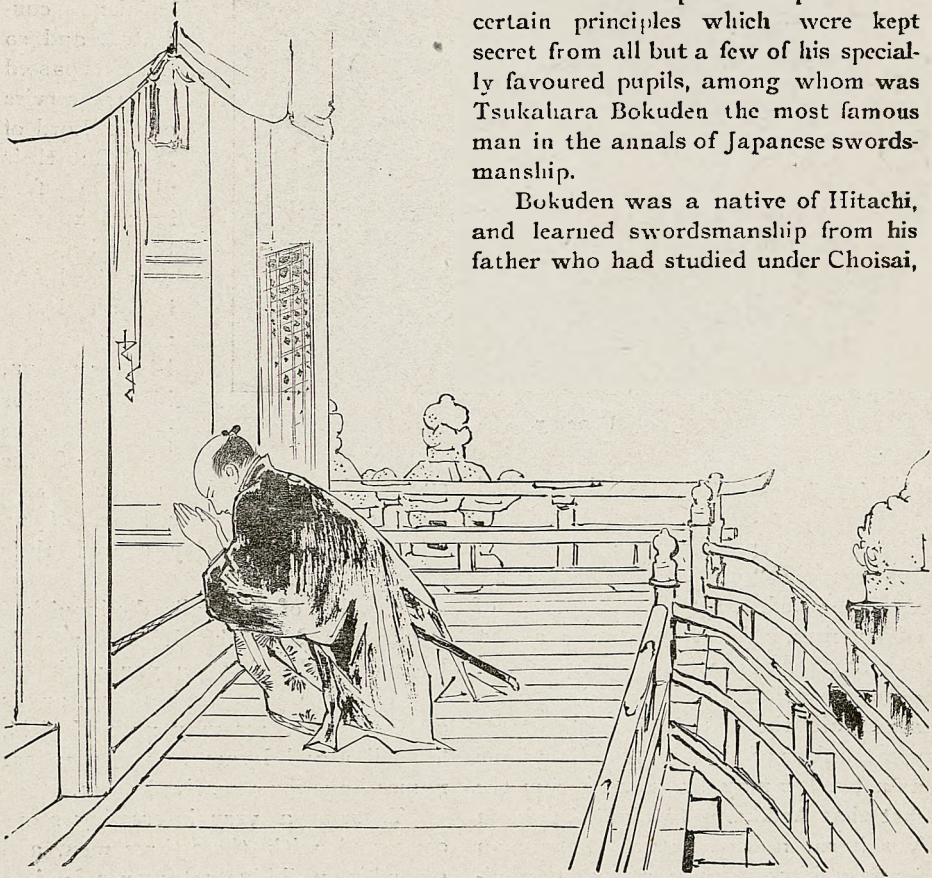
was one of the most popular practices of our military men in ancient times. Ancient records tell us that Prince Toyohiro, a son of the Emperor Sujin, and Prince Otsu, were both excellent swordsmen, and the mention of these two names will sufficiently attest the antiquity of this art. Later on, in the year-period of Hogen (A.D. 1156-1158), Minamoto Tametomo, a famous warrior in his day, staying in Tsukushi, the modern Kyūshū, took lessons in swordsmanship from Otte Jirodayu, a well known swordsman, and in time learned to surpass his master in the art. Another of the Minamoto, the famous Yoshitsune, was also a distingui-

shed swordsman, his teacher, it is said, having been a woman. In the age of the Ashikaga there was a man living in a small village in Shimosa, whose name was Ishino Naoiye. The man was extremely anxious to become a famous swordsman, and for the space of a hundred days made continuous prayer to the god of the Katori Temple. One night, while engaged in prayer, he had a vision of the god,

carefully more than once, mastered its rules, and found that in practice the results far exceeded his hopes. He then founded a school of swordsmanship which was called the Shinden School. Later on he shaved his head and entered into religion under the name of Choisai, and died in the 2nd year of Chokyō (A. D. 1488). A monument was erected to him and his wife in his native village.

This man in his later years invented what was called the Itto method of swordsmanship. It depended on certain principles which were kept secret from all but a few of his specially favoured pupils, among whom was Tsukahara Bokuden the most famous man in the annals of Japanese swordsmanship.

Bokuden was a native of Hitachi, and learned swordsmanship from his father who had studied under Choisai,



Ishino praying to the God of the Katori Temple.

who gave him a book and told him that he could gain his object by reading it. He took the book, which was a treatise on swordsmanship, read it

and afterwards opened a fencing school in which Choisai's methods were taught. Here Bokuden studied, but when a civil conflict broke out between

the two clans of Kashima and Katori, he took part in the fray, and greatly distinguished himself by himself alone cutting off twenty one heads of the enemy. This feat procured for him a great name in the country, but he was



Fencing.

still eager for greater proficiency, and took further lessons from Kamiizumi Hidetsuna a well-known swordsman. When these "postgraduate courses" were finished, he formed a band of eighty men, with three horses and a few hawks, and with them travelled over the whole country, visiting *en route* all the principal daimyo and great nobles of the country. His fame as a teacher may be inferred from the fact that Ashikaga Yoshiaki, Ashikaga Yoshiteru, and the great Tokugawa Iyeyasu himself, were among the daimyo who studied under him, though by far his most proficient pupil was Kitabatake Tomonori.

Bokuden had three sons, to whom he one day expressed his desire that after his decease they should go to

Kitabatake who was Lord of the Province of Ise, and ask him to teach them swordsmanship. When therefore, in the 2nd year of Genki, (A.D. 1571), Bokuden died, his sons immediately acted according to their father's wishes, went to Ise, and took Kitabatake by surprise by requesting him to become their teacher. Kitabatake consented, and so the lads passed into the service of the Lord of Ise. But their ultimate fate is not known. Kitabatake was killed during an insurrection against his power, his territories passed into the hands of the

successful rebel leader, and the three sons of Bokuden were heard of no more. They probably shared their master's fate.

Another of Choisai's distinguished pupils was Morooka Ichiwa, who is by many placed on a par with his teacher. He also had many pupils among whom we may note Negishi, Tsuchiko, and Iwama, as men whose names have long survived them.

There is a very interesting story connected with these three men, and one which well illustrates several points in the Japanese character. Morooka, their master, was subject to epilepsy which at last rendered him quite helpless. During the whole of his sickness, he was supported by Iwama and Tsuchiko, who, though poor themselves,

constantly denied themselves to obtain comforts for their beloved teacher. Negishi, though in better circumstances, as being a fencing master in Yedo, gave not a cent to the cause. After some months, the old man died, and Iwama and Tsuchiko, who felt that with a little more help they might have pulled him through, determined to punish Negishi for his ungrateful and

to have a fight with Negishi, and Negishi, though unwilling, found himself unable to decline the challenge. The combat took place on the Ote bridge not far from the Castle moats, the issue of it being that Negishi, hard pressed by his adversary, fell backward into the water and beat a hasty retreat. Negishi's pupils, seeing the defeat of their Master, deserted *en masse* to the victor, and thus Iwama avenged Morooka by depriving Negishi of all his scholars.

It is said of another of Choisai's pupils, Matsumoto Masanobu that he fought in twenty three battles and got seventy two heads as trophies.



Saito Denki fighting against his enemies.

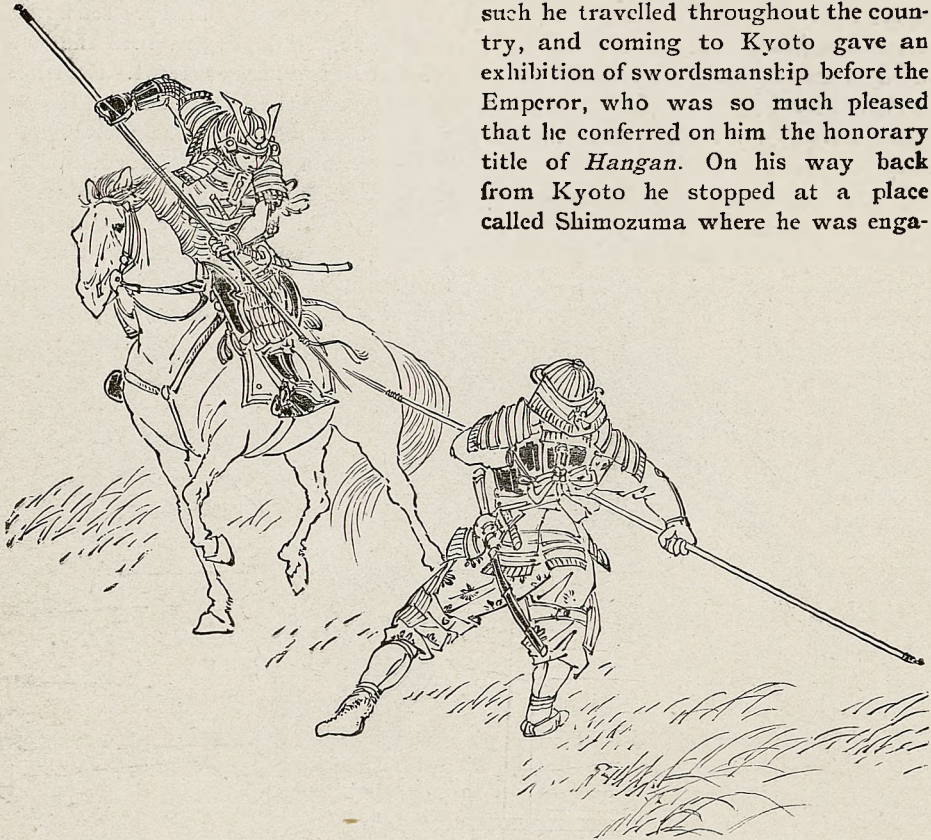
unfeeling conduct. So they went up to Yedo, where Iwama asked for, and obtained from the Shōgun, a permission

Another great Master of the art of fencing was Saito Denki, who served under a great baron named Hōjō Uji-

yasu. One evening as Saito was in prayer before the great Temple of

the method of swordsmanship which he had learned that night the *tenryu*, or heavenly way.

Saito afterwards became a monk, and changed his name to Denkibō. As such he travelled throughout the country, and coming to Kyoto gave an exhibition of swordsmanship before the Emperor, who was so much pleased that he conferred on him the honorary title of *Hangan*. On his way back from Kyoto he stopped at a place called Shimozuma where he was enga-



Warriors using long lances.

Hachiman, the War-God, at Tsurugaoka in Kamakura, he was accosted by a stranger who kept him all night discussing the question of swordsmanship. The conversation proved clearly to Saito that his interlocutor must be a very expert swordsman, for he won his respect by throwing light on points of which Saito had never dreamed, and Saito in astonishment asked the stranger whence he had obtained such mysterious wisdom. The stranger replied nothing, but pointed to Heaven, and from this Saito concluded to call

ged to give some fencing lessons to the local Baron. Here he found another teacher of fencing, one Kasumi, a professor of the Shindoryu school of swordsmanship, who sent him a challenge. Denki accepted (the use of the sword was not forbidden to clergymen in those days in Japan), and killed his opponent at the first blow. Thereupon Kasumi's pupils determined to avenge his death, and waylaid Denki one day as he was walking along the road. Denki was obliged to take refuge behind a small way-side shrine,

where his enemies, afraid to come nearer to him, shot at him with arrows. A score of these arrows Denki warded off with his trusty sword, but at last one struck him and he died. His brave defence is still commemorated by the inhabitants of the village of Makase where stands an ancient shrine, known as the *Hangan shrine* and dedicated to the worship of the swordsman Denki.

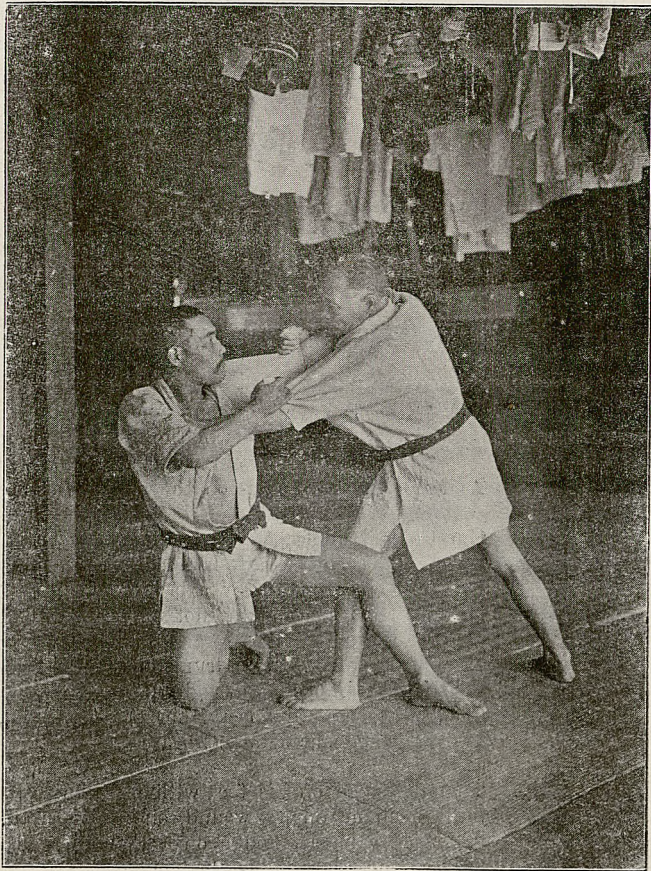
Denki's son Hogen was also a swordsman, and opened a school in which the Tenryu methods were constantly taught until they became of almost universal acceptance. It was by Tenryu methods that men like Nakano Hyogo no Suke, Ito Kagehisa, Kamiizumi Ise no Kami, Miyamoto Musashi and Yoshioka Kempo made their fame. Some of these men were as expert with the lance as with the sword, so that we will now pass on to say a few words on that subject.

The lance was much used in ancient Japanese warfare. Oda Nobunaga introduced it to all the forces under his command, his own lance being four metres in length.

It was the custom in the mediæval wars for a battle to begin with a charge of lancers from both

known as the "first fighting," and it was deemed a great honour for a warrior to be chosen to represent his side in this preliminary battle. Every warrior therefore studied and practised the use of the lance, and every age produced its famous lancers. Such were Ouchi Muhon, Tomita Gyusei, Honma Kageyuzaemon, and other warriors too numerous to enumerate here.

The *naginata* or halberd (a broad curved sword blade fixed on a long



A Judo Exercise.

with a charge of pole) was frequently used throughout the middle ages. Anezawa Morihide,

the faithful retainer and teacher of Toyotomi Hideyori, was a well known fighter with this weapon. He died gallantly fighting at the battle of Shigino, after killing a dozen of the enemy himself.

The lance has quite gone out of use now. The Cavalry Regiments of the Imperial Guards are the only corps that possess lances, and they only use them for purposes of saluting.

Jujitsu and *Judo* should also be included among the military arts of Japan, but they have already been described in a previous issue of this Record, and it is needless to repeat what was there said.

In our modern army we have changed our weapons but, the hands

that wield them are much the same. The Japanese have always esteemed it a very great honour to fight for their country, but fighting in ancient times was a privilege confined to the *samurai* only.

Conscription has not changed the spirit of the nation, it has only enlarged it. The *samurai* has not disappeared, as people so often say: the class has been much increased and that is all. Farmers, merchantmen, fishermen, have all been admitted to the privilege of fighting for their country, in other words, they have all become *samurai*, and in this war have shown (if we may alter a little the old English proverb) that *Samurai* is that *Samurai* does.

ON THE DEATH OF COLONEL KATSURA.

You'd like to know how our Colonel died:—

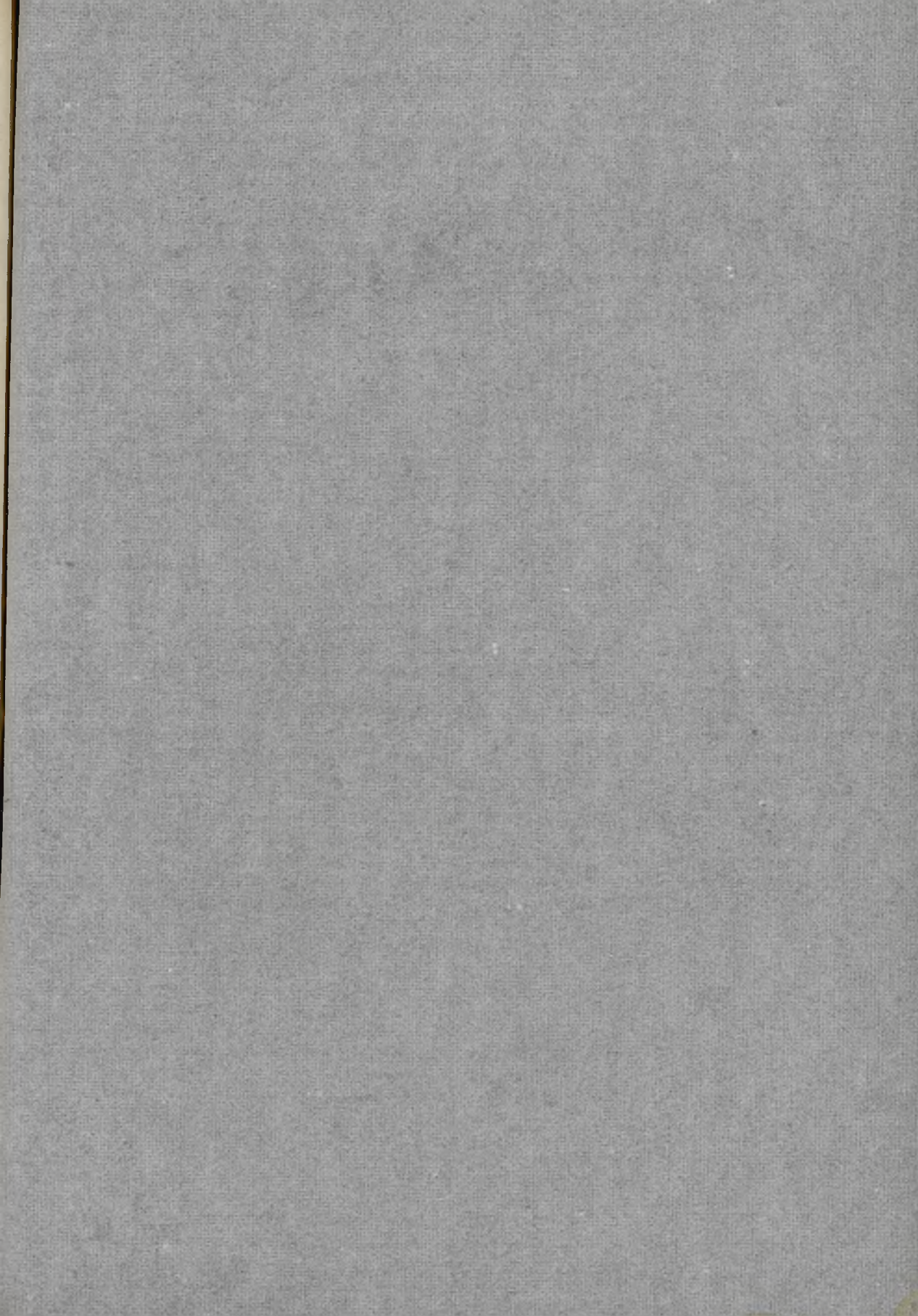
It was on the banks of the smooth Shaho:
The Russian guns our ranks did mow
And men fell by scores on the bare hill-side.

Our Colonel, in front, was leading his men
When a shot struck him: he turned and fell,
Half cut in twain by a broken shell,—
He fell, and, we thought, not to rise again.

He felt Death's chill in trunk and limb,
He felt Life ebb through the bleeding wound,
Yet he uttered no cry, nor made a sound,
But beckoned our standard-bearer to him.

Then he stood on his feet with pious intent,
One hand on his wound, one at his head,
And, calm as though on a Field Parade,
Saluted the Flag of his Regiment.

Thus, taking farewell with Spartan pride,
He fainted with loss of blood away.
We rushed to the spot where our leader lay,
And lifted him tenderly; but—he died.





A Mother and her Girl arranging Presents to be sent to the Front.

Manners and Customs of the Japanese People, from the Earliest Time to the Time of the Tokugawa Government.

(Continued)

9. The Age of Oda and Toyotomi.

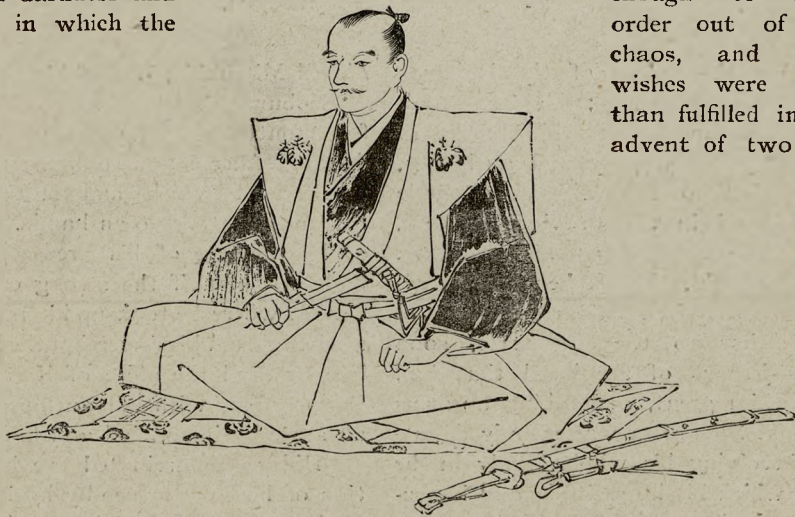
(A.D. 1558-1602).



WHEN things go with violence to an extreme on one side or the other, an equally violent reaction in the opposite direction is sure to follow. This truth, which is of universal application, may be seen exemplified in the history of Japan during the age with which we are now concerned. The country was just emerging from an age of darkness and cloud in which the

their own immediate interests. Even the Shōgun had lost his authority and was a mere puppet in the hands of his leading retainers. The city of Kyoto was in ruins, the local barons were given up to luxury, and the common people, abandoned by their natural leaders, and without hope either in this world or the next, sought a solace in worldly enjoyments. Morality and education were almost things of the past, industry and commerce languished. The whole

nation sighed for the appearance of some great man, strong enough to bring order out of the chaos, and their wishes were more than fulfilled in the advent of two men



Oda Nobunaga.

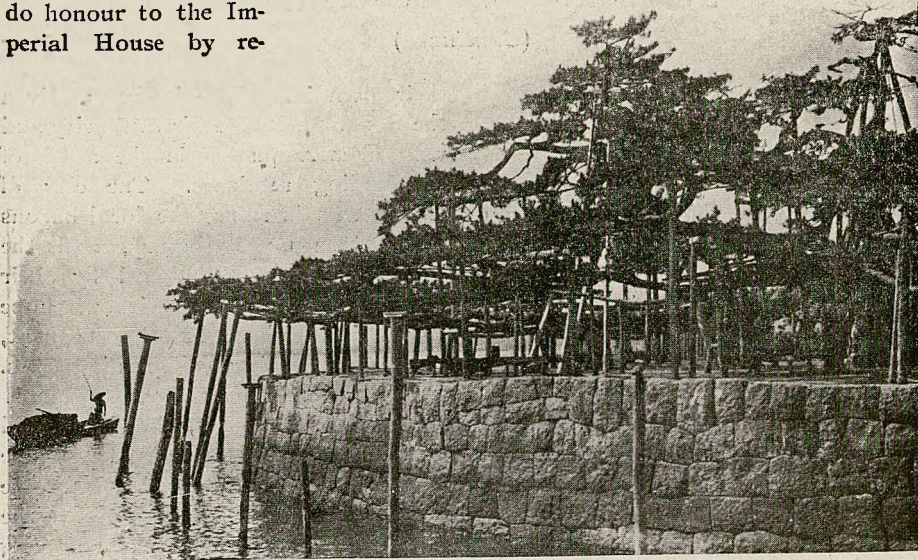
local barons had shut themselves up, each in his own castle, and had engaged in internecine warfare with their neighbours, utterly regardless of the Imperial Court or of anything except

of that stamp—Oda Nobunaga and Toyotomi Hideyoshi.

Nobunaga raised his standard in his native province of Owari, made himself master of that and the neigh-

bouring provinces, and in A. D. 1568 made his entry into Kyoto where he paid his respects to Ashikaga Yoshiaki as the 15th of the Muromachi Shoguns. His first act was to do honour to the Imperial House by re-

own rule. Unfortunately for the country, he was assassinated in 1582 by



The Famous Pines of Karasaki.

building the palace of the Emperor which was in ruins; he then took measures for the re-establishment of the Shogunal dignity and authority, and retired to the newly-erected castle of Adzuchi in the Province of Omi, which he selected as his residence. But Yoshiaki, though he owed everything to Nobunaga's recognition of his claims to the Shogunate, soon grew jealous of the hand that had made him great, and taking up arms against Nobunaga was entirely defeated, involving his whole family in the ruin which his ingratitude and imprudence had courted. Nobunaga now succeeded to the place in the state thus left vacant by the fall of the Ashikaga, made himself paramount lord of the whole country, and took thirty three of the provinces into which Japan was divided under his

Akechi Mitsuhide, one of his generals.

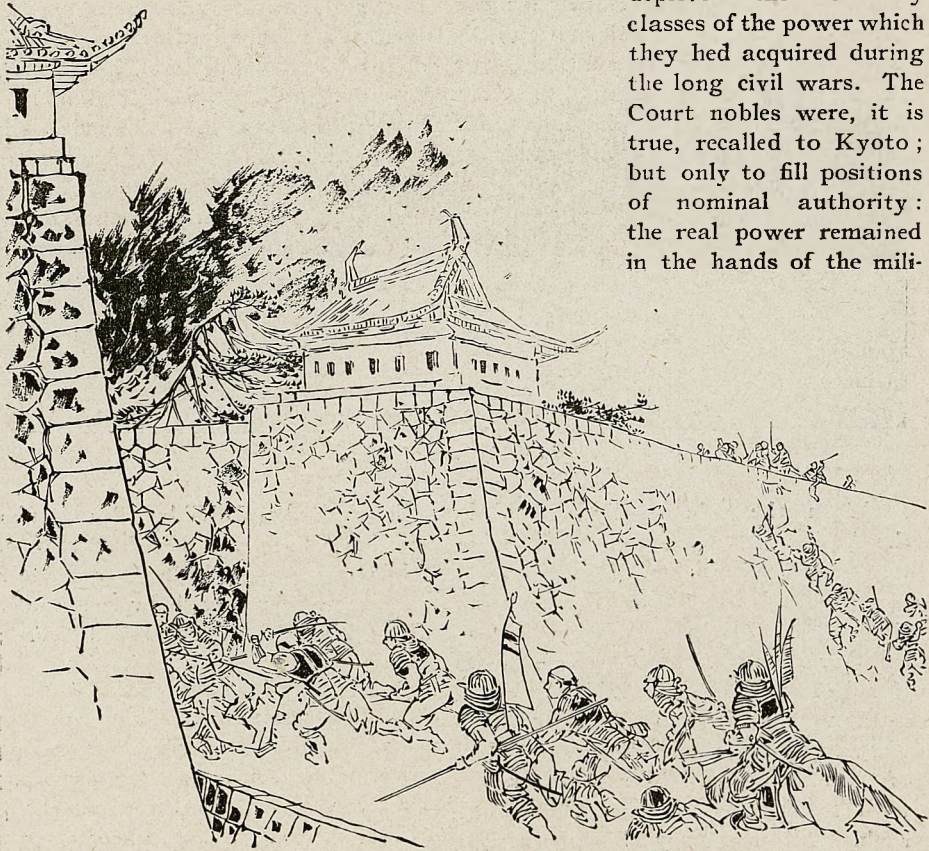
Nobunaga's death was avenged a few months later by Hideyoshi, who defeated Akechi and took the reins of government which had fallen from Nobunaga into his own hands. Warned by the fate of his predecessor, he built for himself the strong castle of Osaka, where he took up his residence, receiving from his Sovereign the highest honours and the office of Kwampaku Daijo daijin, with full authority over all state business, civil and military.

Hideyoshi fascinated the imagination of his countrymen by his invasion of Korea, an expedition which was brilliant rather than beneficial to his country, and he was making preparations for an expedition against China which was intended still further to increase his military glory, when he was attacked by a malignant disease

to which he succumbed. This was in A. D. 1598. A few years previously, Hideyoshi had given the care of the eight eastern provinces to Tokugawa Iyeyasu, one of the most promising of his retainers. Iyeyasu established himself in the Castle of Yedo, and the fall of his master awoke in his bosom the desire to succeed him. He fell away from his allegiance to Hideyoshi's son, Hideyori, defeated his opponents in a great and decisive battle at Sekigahara, obtained for

when, in 1615, Hideyori's last stronghold, the Castle of Osaka, had surrendered, he saw himself the absolute master of Japan, ruling it with the authority which his own sword had gained for him, just as a few years later Cromwell ruled over England. The points of resemblance between the Lord Protector and the Great Shogun are very numerous and striking.

The restoration of Kyoto and the Imperial Court, under Nobunaga and Hideyoshi and their respective houses, did not deprive the military classes of the power which they had acquired during the long civil wars. The Court nobles were, it is true, recalled to Kyoto; but only to fill positions of nominal authority: the real power remained in the hands of the mili-



The Fall of Osaka Castle.

himself from an Emperor, who can only be described as obsequious, the rank and authority of Shōgun, and tary leaders. In the provinces the power lay with the Barons, Great and Little, (*Daimyo* and *Shōmyō*) who

ruled their respective fiefs, and of whom many were sprung from humble parentage, and owed their greatness to their own abilities. Hideyoshi himself was a man of this type, the son of a poor *samurai* in very humble circumstances in the village of Nakamura in Owari.

keep up the authority of the Shogunate. Thus Mayeda Gen-i was made *Bugyo* of Nagasaki, with authority extending over all shrines, and temples, Asada Nagamasa, Ishida Mitsunari, and Masuda Nagamori were appointed a Commission for the control of prison and police-work, and all questions connected



Ainu, Natives of Yezo.

When the Oda family succeeded the Ashikagas, Nobunaga made only two new appointments. He appointed Murai Sadakatsu to be Governor of Kyoto, and Takikawa Kazumasa to be Governor of the provinces of Kozuke and Shinano, with his residence at Umayabashi. No other officials were appointed, and there was nothing of the nature of a Government service with regulations and gradations of rank. All necessary business was transacted by his old retainers. When Toyotomi was firmly established in his power and had subdued to himself the greater portion of the country, he appointed *Bugyō* in all the cities to

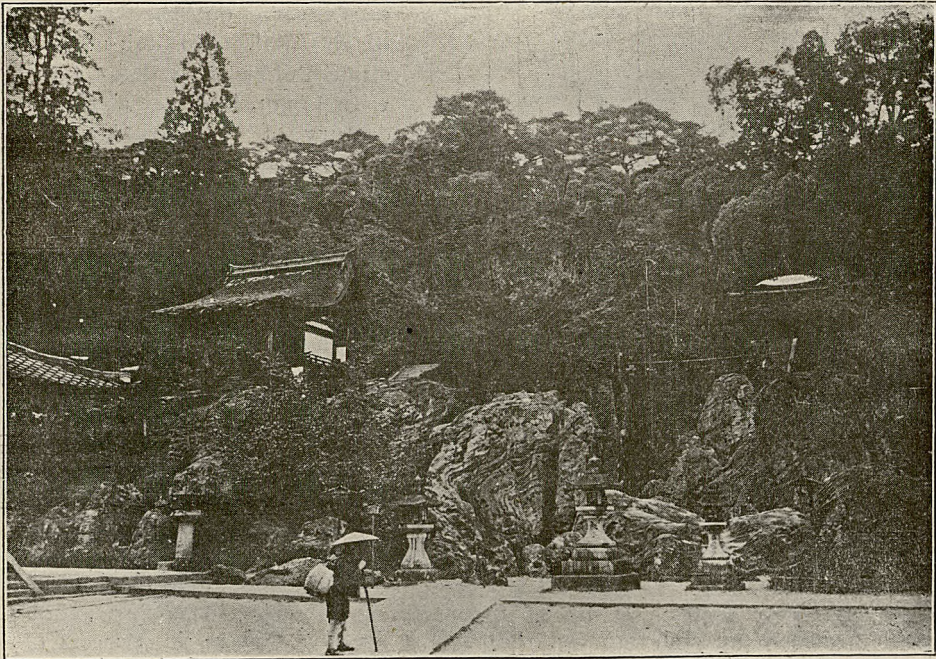
with criminal and civil law, Nagatsuka Masaiye was given the portfolio of Public Finance, and all other matters of state were reserved for the verdict of the Five Great men called *Tairo*; Tokugawa, Mayeda, Mōri, Ukita and Uesugi. The daimyos in the provinces were appointed afresh or confirmed by the Shogunate, and thus Yezo and the Matsumae district around Aomori came under the power of the Matsumae family. Taxes were levied in kind on the harvested rice, but there were coins in use, *Oban* and *Koban*, in gold, and some subsidiary pieces in silver, copper and bronze.

In the early age of the Genji and

Heishi there had been no distinction between soldiers and peasants, but the long-continued civil disturbances had brought out differences between the military classes and the civilians. The former, known by the generic name of *bushi*, were called *shi* if mounted, *sotsu* if on foot, and were bidding fair to get the whole conduct of affairs in their hands.

Buddhism remained in this age what it had been in the previous eras, and received no new development of any kind. Nobunaga and Hideyoshi were both indifferent to all religion viewed as a system of doctrine, and there would probably have been no

Nobunaga's anger, and when he found that the priests belonging to the great monastery of Hieizan were living in flagrant disobedience to their vows, drinking wine, eating animal food, and cohabiting with women, he took a fearful vengeance upon them, burned the monastery buildings to the ground and put to the sword both the monks and their mistresses. From Hieizan he marched to Ishiyama with the purpose of inflicting another drastic punishment, but the priests were already cowed, tendered apologies and sent in their submission. Thus the power of Buddhism which had been so great in the dark ages was curbed



The Temple of Ishiyama.

interference with religion of any kind had not the priests of the Yenryaku and Ishiyama Temples in 1571 showed their hostility to Nobunaga for something that he had done. This roused

by the authority of the civil power in the hands of the strong man. Its power was to be still further arrested by the advent of a rival from across the seas.

The discovery of America, and of the new routes to India and the East coincided with the middle of the

conclusions they did. It was that dismal period of European history known as the Reformation, the age in which so many strange and cruel things were done in the name of Christ, the age in which men were burnt for their religious beliefs, the age that saw Cranmer and Ridley suffer at the stake, More, Fisher and Campion at the block, and on the gallows, the age which drove the Puritan Fathers from England, and the age in which those same Puritan Fathers rocked Liberty to sleep on her cradle-rock in Massachusetts whilst they did to others, notably the Quakers, what had been done to them by their Episcopalian persecutors on the pillories of England. No fair-minded student of history will find fault with Japan, if, in the sixteenth century of the Christian era her sons formed a wrong idea of what Christianity meant.



Christian Images venerated by Japanese in the Time of Oda.

Muromachi age, and the early pioneers from Europe brought with them their religion, which they propagated with more zeal than knowledge and which, in the eyes of the nations to which they came, they seemed to use as a great means to an end, namely, the ultimate subjugation of Asia to the crowns of Spain or Portugal. It is very possible that the Japanese were mistaken in the conception they then formed of Christianity, but the fact remains that the conception was formed, and that there was much to justify the Japanese in drawing the

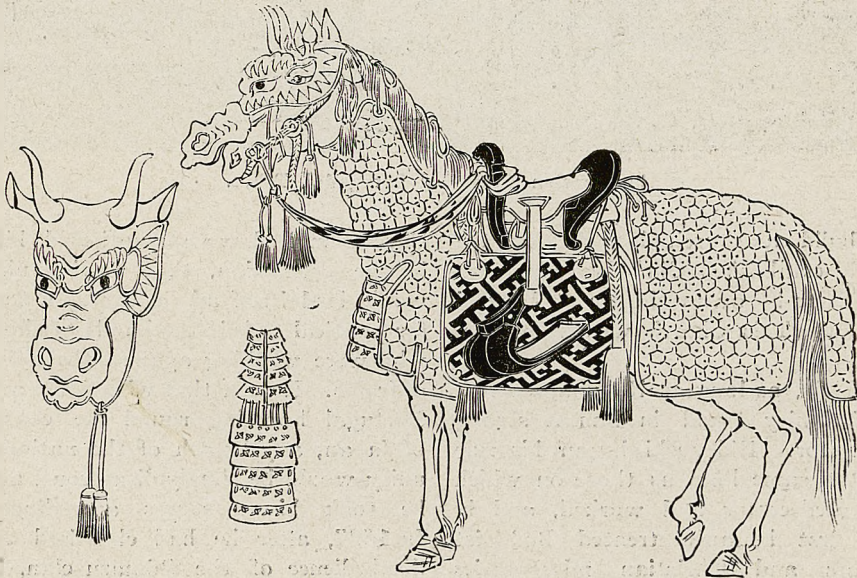
In the year 1510 A.D. the Portuguese established themselves at Goa, where a very strong Jesuit Mission soon took up its abode, and from which a vigorous trade was carried on with the whole East and especially with China which

was then under the rule of the Mings. In 1548, a youth from Satsuma, known in the Christian writings as Paul Anjiro, who was obliged, on account of a murder he had committed, to flee from his country, took refuge in Goa where in process of time he was converted by the sermons of the Jesuit Fathers, and baptized in the Christian faith. Anjiro persuaded the Jesuits to commence missionary operations in Japan, and according to his advice St. Francis Xavier and some other members of the same society, set sail for

Japan, landed at Kagoshima, and having received the permission of the *Daimyo*, Shimazu, lord of Kagoshima, commenced a work of evangelization which soon spread itself over the whole of the island of Kyūshū. From Kyūshū they spread northwards, marking many converts, and in 1559 one of the Jesuits, Father Vileira, entered Kyoto, was received in audience by the Shogun Yoshiteru, and established a Church in that city. In the western provinces, most of the *Daimyos* were believers in the new faith: among the others Ouchi Yoshitaka, the Lord of Suwo, was conspicuous for the earnestness of his faith, his example of receiving baptism being followed in one year by over three thousand of his retainers. Another conspicuous Chris-

numerous churches were erected, and a still larger number of temples and shrines destroyed to make room for them. It is estimated that in a very short time there were 59 missionaries with 250 churches and 150,000 converts in the country. Not satisfied with these results, Omura Sumitada and Arima Yoshizumi of the province of Hizen sent envoys to Rome with letters and presents to Pope Gregory XIII.

Nobunaga felt, as we have above stated, no particular interest in religion. Still he gave the catholic missionaries a piece of land, about four *cho* square, near the Shijo gate in Kyoto, and not long after this, bestowed on them another piece of land, worth 5000 *kwan*, with permission to erect a large Church (known as Nambanji). Many converts were



A Horse fully harnessed.

tian *Daimyō* was Otomo Yoshishige, the Lord of Bungo, who especially invited Xavier to come and preach in his territories. Thus, in Yamaguchi and Funai, in Hakata and Hirado,

now made, and the success of the missionaries was a cause of anxiety to many Buddhist priests, but especially to a priest of the zealous sect of Nichiren, Asayama Nichijō, a favourite

of Nobunaga's. Asayama frequently asked Nobunaga to prohibit Christianity, but Nobunaga always refused to do so. Indeed, he went so far as rough-shod over the feelings and scruples of the minority by a wholesale destruction of shrines and temples. He concluded, and what he learned of



The Russian Church at Surugadai, Tokyo.

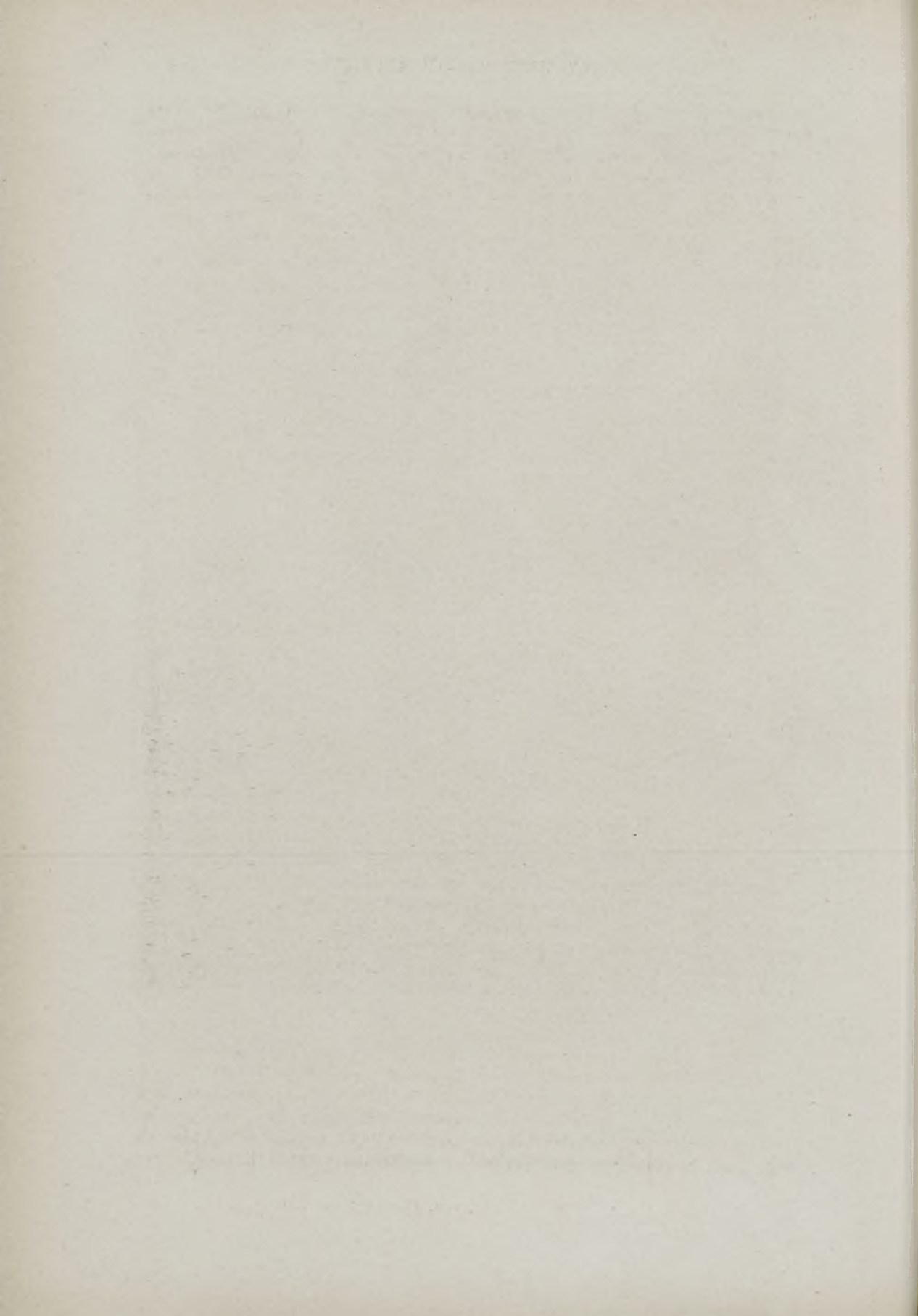
to build a church himself for the newly established Christian congregation near his own residence at Adzuchi in Omi. This Church was known as Taiseiji.

Thus, as long as Nobunaga lived, Christianity found in him a strong protector. Hideyoshi began his rule on the same lines as those on which his predecessor had worked, and in the first instance treated Buddhist priests and Christian missionaries with equal consideration and respect. But the same intolerance which was manifesting itself so disastrously in Europe during the same period, began to show itself in the Christians of Japan. Wherever, as in Kyūshū, Christianity got the upper hand it rode

Europe must have strengthened him in the conclusion, that Christianity would lend itself admirably as a tool for political ends in the hands of those who were working against the unity of Japan. He saw that with Spain and Portugal hovering round the coasts of Japan, any breach of the national unity would be simply disastrous, and he took his measures accordingly. In 1587, after he had chastised the disobedience of the Shimazu clan, he remained for some time at Hakata, occupying himself with the settlement of Kyūshū. Whilst there, he received a visit from one of the Catholic missionaries from Nagasaki. The priest came to congratulate him on the subjugation of Kyūshū, but some



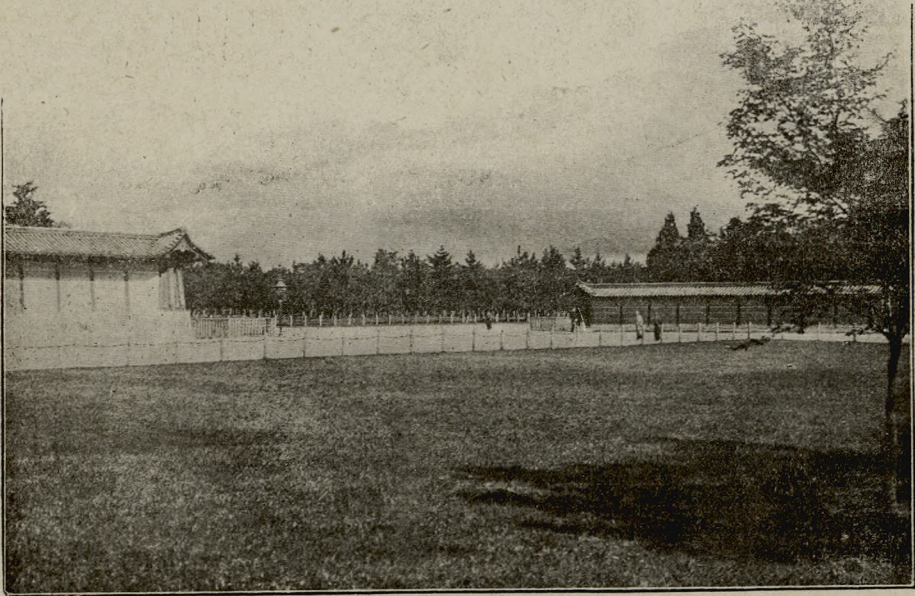
H. I. H. PRINCESS CHIKAKO, THE CONSORT OF PRINCE KUNI.



of the expressions he used, and his proud demeanour, gave offence to the Taikō, who seized the opportunity thus given him to expel the missionary and prohibit the practice of the Christian religion. "Japan," said his decree, "is the country of the gods (*Shinkoku*), the heretical doctrines of the Christian countries are strictly prohibited." At the same time the Church of Nanbanji, for which Nobunaga had given the site, was destroyed by his order.

Hideyoshi's proclamation against Christianity did not, however, forbid trade with the Portuguese. The foreigners were still permitted to practise for themselves the rites of their religion, and it was found impossible to prevent the native converts in the port from joining them in their

It is on record that in 1590 there were 25,000 converts who were offered the choice between recantation and death, and that yet in 1591 the labours of the missionaries produced 1200 new converts. The newly converted Christians did not try to conceal their faith. Some of them used their baptismal names upon their seals and in their daily occupations, others had Latin inscriptions engraved on the blades of their swords, and others again had the cross embroidered on their standards. Yukinaga Koniishi, a retainer and devoted adherent of Hideyoshi himself, was a devout and earnest Christian. He always



Environs of the Imperial Palace at Kyoto.

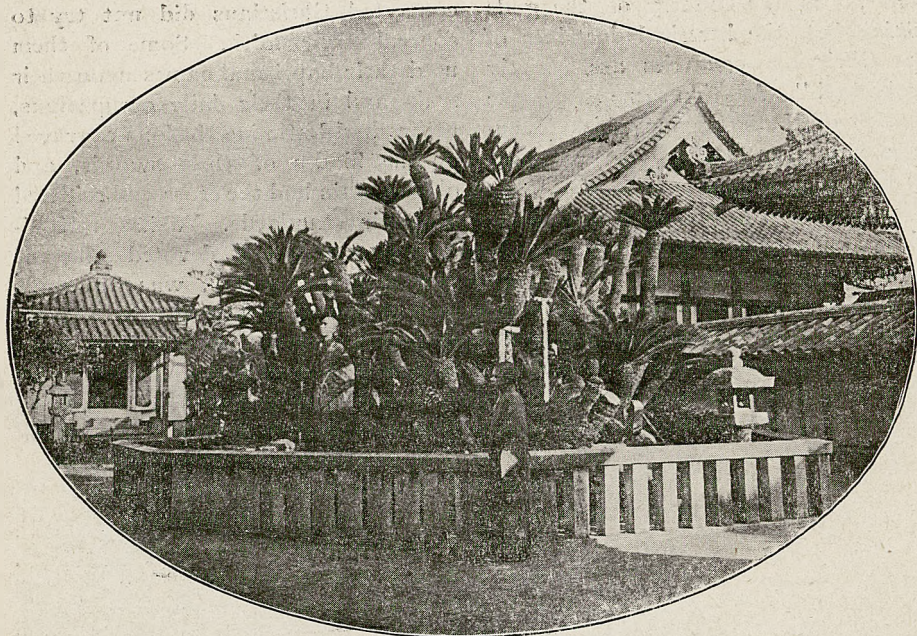
worship. In 1593 the missionaries in Kyoto and Osaka were arrested and put to death, but fresh missionaries came in to fill their places and the work of Christianization still went on in spite of all Hideyoshi's efforts.

made use of his Christian name of Augustine, and when defeated at the battle of Sekigahara, refrained from committing suicide on the ground that he was a Christian, and submitted to the disgrace, as a Japanese *bushi*

would esteem it, of being taken prisoner.

The superstitions of the people were quite as gross as in former ages.

Kyoto was at this time in a very miserable condition in consequence of the civil war. It was, however, still the true capital of the country, and was



The Temple of Myōkoku at Sakai.

They talked much of the mercy of gods and Buddhas, but they believed in the malignant power of serpents, trembled at the evil spirits who came to visit them in the guise of poor travellers asking for water, and believed that a man's soul might be driven out of his body by demons and badgers before his death.

When Nobunaga entered Kyoto in A.D. 1568 his first step was to repair the Imperial Palace as a visible demonstration of his loyalty to the Sovereign. He also (and in all these measures he followed implicitly the last wishes of his father Nobuhide) restored to the court nobles the estates which they had lost, installed the Shogun Yoshiaki in the Castle of Nijo, and appointed a new Governor for the Capital.

divided into two parts, the Upper City and the Lower. The former, which contained 84 streets, was the place of residence of court nobles, Government officials, and wealthy weavers, and formed a striking contrast to the latter, which contained only 37 streets of squalid houses inhabited by workmen and coolies.

Nobunaga left many able men behind him, but Hideyoshi soon gained the mastery. He erected in 1585 a new palace at Kyoto, known as the Juraku, surrounded with stone walls and fortified gate-towers strengthened with iron pillars and copper gates. Its interior was splendidly decorated with paintings and sculptures by the most eminent artists of the day. In 1588, the reigning Emperor and his retired

predecessor both visited the palace, and a most splendid procession did honour to the occasion. Hideyoshi presented estates, to the Imperial House, the court nobles, and the *Monzeki*, or Buddhist Temples presided over by an Abbot of the Imperial Blood, and administered to his retainers an oath of fealty to the Imperial House and of obedience to the orders of the Kwampaku. At a later period he gave up his castle to his nephew Hidetsugu who succeeded him as Kwampaku, established himself in a newly erected castle at Fushimi from which he made regular visits to the Imperial Court, crossing over the Gojō Bridge and reaching the Palace by Kyogoku. Whilst he was still residing in the Juraku Castle many of his principal officers established themselves in the vicinity, so that this district of the city became fashionable and prosperous.

The city had hitherto possessed no well defined boundaries. Hideyoshi's nominee, Mayeda Gen-i, during his tenure of the Governorship, surrounded it with walls 7 *ri* in length, and covered with bamboos. He also removed all the temples to one part of the city, which hence received the name of Teramachi, or the Temple street. As Kyoto possessed no Daibutsu, or colossal statue of Buddha, and in this respect felt at a disadvantage when compared with the town of Nara, Hideyoshi built the temple of Hōkōji which contained an image of Buddha carved in wood, 160 feet in height, the whole temple being surrounded with solid masonry the stones of which were brought from 21 provinces. The temple was very high and richly

adorned with ornaments of gold and silver within and without. It was a most splendid edifice and continually crowded with worshippers and visitors; but it was destroyed by fire in 1602, though afterwards rebuilt by Hideyoshi who had the image of Buddha made of bronze.

In the same way, the theatres which had been erected on the river banks near Gojō, were all removed by the orders of Hideyoshi, to the district of Shijo where their noise would not disturb the tranquil solemnity of his



A Warrior in the Age of Oda and Toyotomi.

journeyings from Fushimi to the Imperial Court.

Osaka, the ancient Naniwa, stands on a large plain intersected by streams

and in close proximity to the sea. Here Hideyoshi constructed a great Palace and Castle which was to be

lost the prosperity which she owed in the first place to Hideyoshi.

Both Nobunaga and Hideyoshi paid much attention to the civil administration of the country. Roads and other ways of communication were speedily made, and as soon as Nobunaga had subjugated the neighbourhood of Kyoto in 1571, he measured out the distances in *ri* along all the roads, and appointed officers to look after the repairs of the highways. Avenues of pines and willows were planted along all the principal roads. These two great men both sprang from the province of Owari, which also gave birth to their principal officers, Shibata, Niwa, Mayeda, Kato, Fukushima, Hachisuka, Ikeda. The Owari dialect and the Owari customs, not unnaturally, came very much into vogue in the capital, a great compliment to the men of the province, but one which exposed the simple Owari warriors to the effeminate luxuries of the gay and dissolute capital.

Nobunaga may be considered as having laid the foundations upon which Hideyoshi subsequently established his laws and regulations. Marriages between the members of dif-



A Warrior using a Naginata.

the central stronghold of his power. He employed 60,000 workmen to construct it, and by offering liberal inducements to the merchants of Sakai persuaded many of them to settle in the new town which soon sprang up around his Castle. Osaka has never

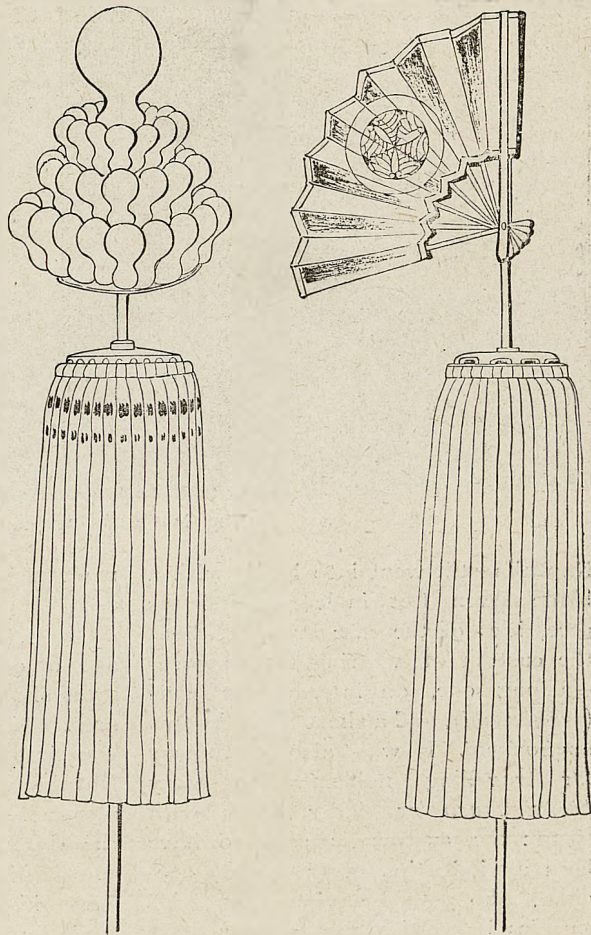
erent daimyos' families were prohibited, unless by special permission from the Taiko, and anything like an alliance between one daimyo and another was strictly prohibited. None but the old court nobles, and a few of the higher and senior members of the aristocracy

were allowed to ride in palanquins ; no one employed by others was allowed to go abroad without his master's permission, the habitual carrying of arms was forbidden and persons found quarreling were at once summarily punished, without even the formality of a trial. The wearing of silk clothes was generally prohibited and the use, as crests, of the chrysanthemum or pawlonia, was restricted to members of the Imperial House.

In 1543, a Portuguese ship which had been blown out of her course, touched at the island of Tanegashima in Osumi, and in this way muskets were first brought to this country. (See "The Introduction of Western Learning" in No. 3). The introduction of fire-arms brought about great changes in the defensive armour of the warriors, iron plates taking the place of leather. An iron plate helmet, painted with lacquer, and called *Jingasa*, came into frequent use, the whole tendency of the age being toward a simplification of the armour and a curtailment of ceremonial. The *eboshi* and *shitatare*, which had been in constant use ever since the civil strifes of the Genji and

Heishi, were now generally given up as being inconvenient, and it was specially remarked as something

strange that Hideyoshi, when setting out on his expedition to Kyūshū, put on under his armour a *shitatare* of red brocade. A sleeveless coat called *jinbaori* was much worn: it was made of leather and beautifully painted on the back. Bows and arrows went practically out of use as a result of the introduction of muskets, but

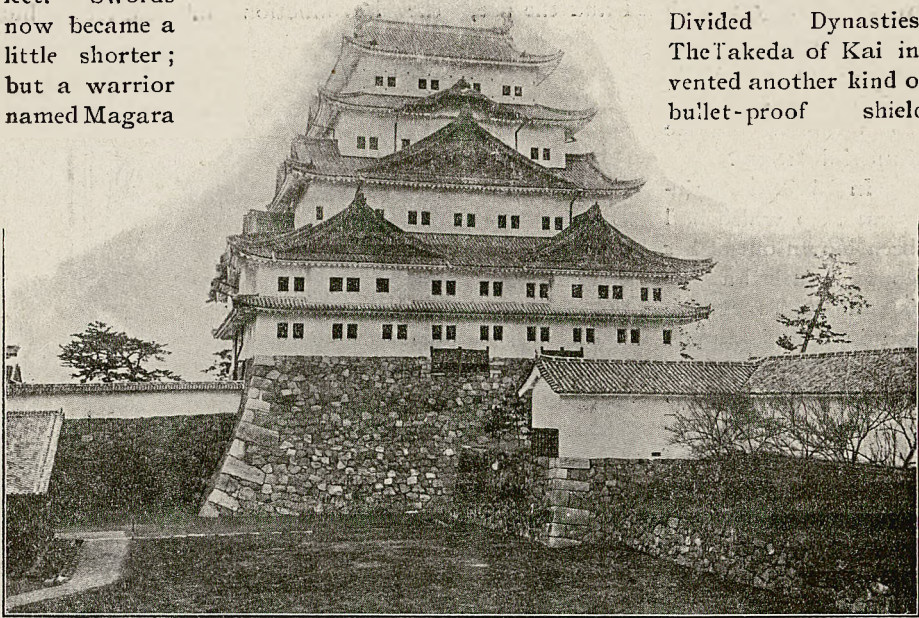


The Umajirushi (distinguishing Banners.)

swords were in great requisition for hand to hand fighting and were called the soul of the *bushi*.

The swords used by the Genji and Heishi warriors had been of moderate length: during the anxieties of the Mongol invasion the swords grew longer, until in some cases the blade reached the length of seven feet. Swords now became a little shorter; but a warrior named Magara

or quiver, disappeared along with the bow and arrows, or became an otiose ornament. Iron shields came in as a protection against bullets, and there was another shield known as *Nishigide* made of bamboo, which first came in at the time of the Divided Dynasties. The Takeda of Kai invented another kind of bullet-proof shield



The Castle of Nagoya.

Naotaka still went into battle with a blade seven feet in length, and the necessities of the case brought about the custom of wearing three swords—a long one, an intermediate blade (*waki sashi*), and a short blade, known as *kodachi*. It was also customary for travelling noblemen to carry *hiuchibukuro* or tinder boxes with them: the custom is said to have been an imitation of Prince Yamato-dake, who gained a victory over his enemies by setting fire to their fields with a tinder box and steel.

Lances were much used, and there were some famous lancers amongst Hideyoshi's officers at the battle of Shizu-ga-take. *Naginata* pikes were in use, chiefly among women: the *horo*,

made of bundles of bamboos and much used by soldiers.

It was only natural that, in an age of continual warfare, much progress should be made in the military arts. The banner known as *nobori* was first used in this age by Masanaga Hatakeyama, and the *umajirushi* was also introduced in Nobunaga's time as the distinguishing flag of the army commander. The *umajirushi* was of different kinds: Hideyoshi used the *Sen-naribyotan* (thousand golden gourd.) and Iyeyasu a large fan.

Mon, or distinguishing crests, were put on banners and camp-curtains, to distinguish one general from another, in the Genji and Heishi period; in the days of Nobunaga and Hideyoshi the

mon was applied to clothes and utensils as well.

In the years from 1570–1591 (sometimes known as the year periods of Genki and Tensho) a kind of baton, known as *Zai* or *Saihai* was introduced for the use of commanding officers. It was made of a great number of narrow strips of thick paper bound together at the end of a short stick, its use being only permitted as a special mark of distinction.

The confusions of the country from the year 1467 and onwards had induced many of the agricultural and mercantile classes to take up the profession of arms, and military affairs became very prominent in the national mind. Several notes of progress may be noted. Whereas in the civil wars of Taira and Minamoto the leaders of the armies had always fought in person at the head of their troops, in the present age the commander stood at the rear and directed his troops with a *saihai* or baton. Army organization also became more regular: the whole army was divided into van and rear-guard, first, second, and third column, reserve, and flying squadron, and each part was taught its own duties and drill. Tactics were much studied, especially those of the Chinese tactician, Komei, and of Masashige Kusunoki. Staff officers were called *gunshi*, and were more highly honoured than those who fought with their troops in line. There were many forms of disposing

an army in battle array: such were, *gyorin*, or the fish scales, *Kwakuyoku*, the crane's wings, *engetsu*, the crescent, *ganko*, the row of wild geese, *chōda*, the long serpent, &c., &c. Signalling fires were used, and in besieging a castle the besiegers would attack it with fire and water, or by cutting off the supply of provisions.

Fire arms produced great changes in the art of fortification. The wooden barricades, which had once been placed around a fortress for protection, now gave way to earthworks or stone walls. Embrasures were made and the earthworks pierced in various places for cannon, and deep moats around the castle served to protect it against sudden attacks. The sites of castles were carefully chosen as suitable for defence; and they were roomy enough to hold garrisons of several thousand men. The commander of fortress lived in the *Hon-maru* or inner citadel: his troops were quartered in the outer circles, known as *Ni-no-maru*, and *San-no-maru*, (second and third citadels) respectively. The best known castles were the one at Tamon in Yamato, constructed by Matsunaga Hisahide in 1575, the one built at Adzuchi in Omi, by Nobunaga in 1575, the castle of Osaka, built by Hideyoshi in 1583, and the one at Nagoya, which was erected by the Tokugawa in 1609. This last castle was, and still is, famous for the golden dolphins that adorned its roof.

(To be continued.)



War Record.

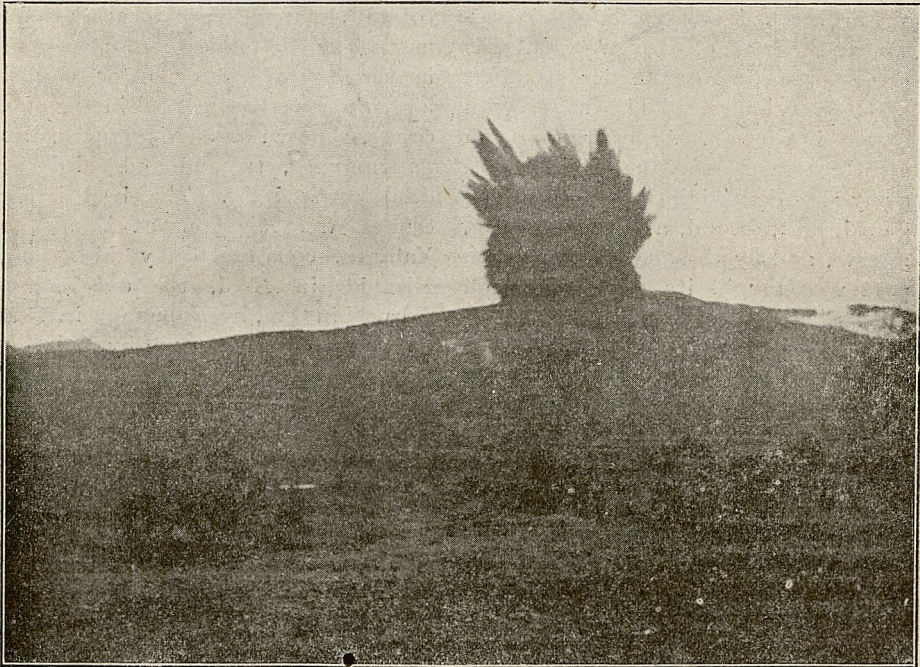
The Siege of Port Arthur.



TIME has shown that we were right when we expressed the opinion in our last issue that the fate of the port was practically sealed as soon as the capture of the 203-metre Hill took place, involving, as it did, the destruction of the Russian squadron.

When, on the 18th of December in last year, the fort of Tung-chi-kuan-

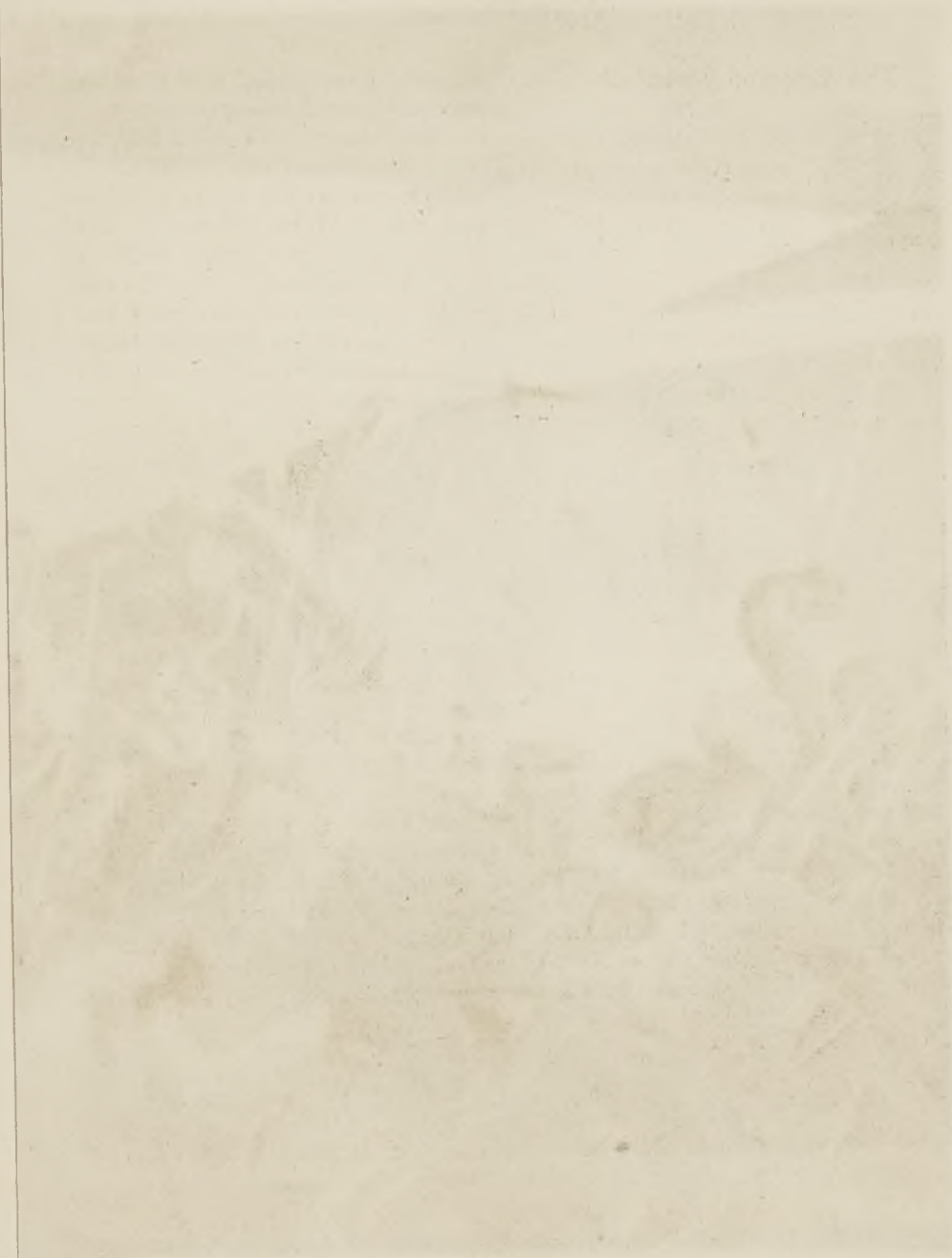
have lost greatly both in courage and in actual fighting strength, and hence surmised that it would not be long before the other forts followed this example, and that now the Fleet had been destroyed the defence of Port Arthur would not much longer be hopelessly prolonged. The Russians might certainly have continued their heroic defence for a few weeks longer, but in that case nearly the whole of their army would have fallen victims to our relentless bombardment, and



Explosion of the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan.

shan yielded to the first assault of our troops, we were surprised at the febleness of the resistance offered, and concluded that the enemy must

the loss of life would have been purposeless. General Stoessel's capitulation was very opportune. It did not take place until all hope of ultimate



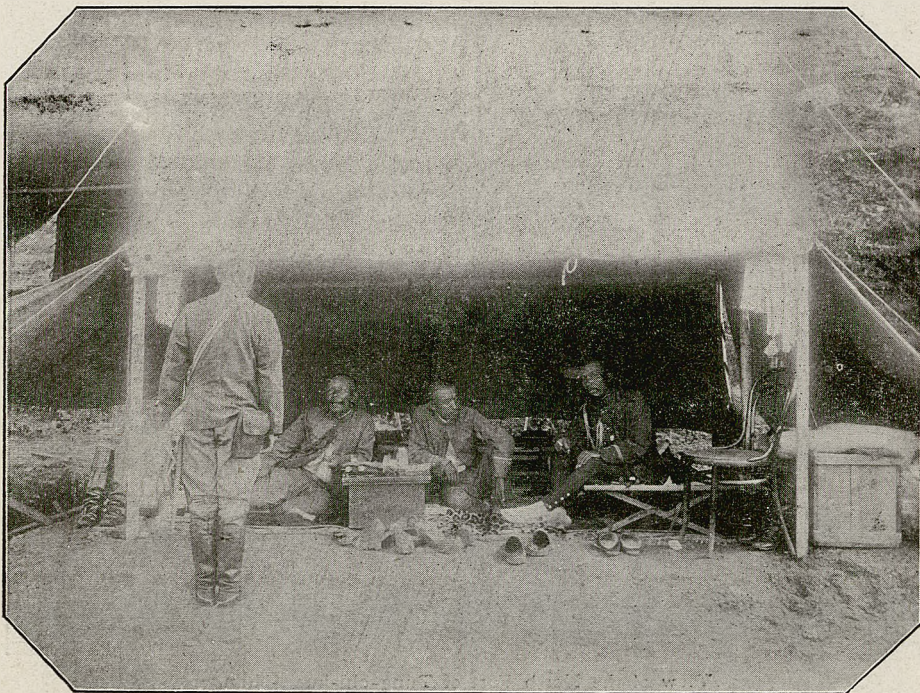


A determined Attack under Major-General Nakamura upon the Sung-shu-shan Fort.

rescue had gone, and it took place just in time to spare the world the horrors of the needless carnage which must have accompanied the closing scenes of an assault by our men. General Stoessel, in spite of his capitu-

Liao-tung. All that part of the railroad which lies between Mukden and Port Arthur is now firmly held by Japan and is being used facilitating our *étape* service.

As long as the defence of Port



Division Staff Quarters at Port Arthur.

lation, has every reason to be proud of the service he rendered to his country by his heroic defence.

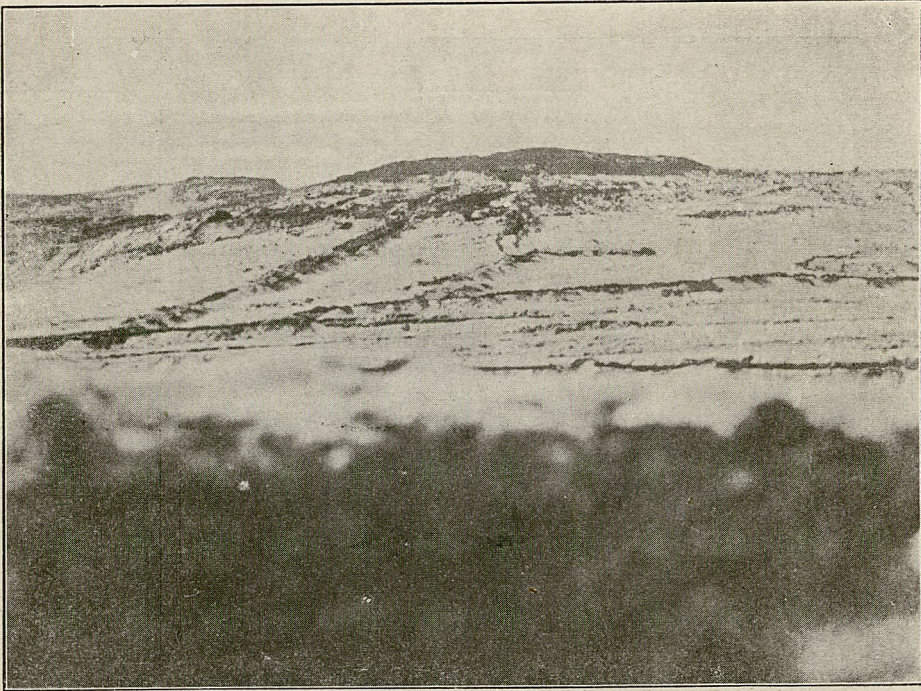
The fall of Port Arthur has been a grievous blow to Russia. Port Arthur was China's only naval base in Chinese Waters, and with her expulsion from this great fortress her influence in the Far East has been most seriously impaired. The whole object of constructing the Eastern Chinese Railway was to connect Port Arthur and Dalny with St. Petersburg, and thus to provide easy means for the transportation of troops and materials of war to Manchuria and

Arthur continued, and as long as the Russian Squadron remained fit for service, we were never quite safe, in spite of the energy with which the army carried on the siege and the patient vigilance exercised by our sailors in conducting the blockade. The fall of the place, accompanied, as it has been, with the annihilation of the Russian squadron, has put us into a position to concentrate the whole of our formidable armies upon North Manchuria, and, if necessary, to take the initiative of attack.

Our long series of successes, culminating in the fall of Port Arthur, has

aroused great dissatisfaction in Russia. Complaints have made themselves heard on all sides, strikes of workmen, more political than industrial, have taken place in all the large cities of

pleasant to contemplate. For Japan, the issue can be nothing if not glorious,—what she has done cannot be taken from her, and what she has done has been good.



View of the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan.

the Empire, and riots have taken place which have not been put down without much cruel bloodshed. The situation in Russia is indeed critical. She despairs, it would seem, of gaining any great success over our forces by land, the hopes she placed in the Baltic Squadron, which was to have recovered for her the command of the seas, have crumbled away, she is confronted with disaffection and sedition at home. If her statesmen are wise they will make peace with Japan as speedily as possible, if the war is prolonged nothing human can save her from an abyss of national destruction which it is not

THE SPOILS OF WAR TAKEN AT THE
TUNG-CHI-KUAN-SHAN FORT.

The occupation of North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan which we described in the last issue was on the 18th December 1895. According to subsequent investigations, the spoils of war taken at this fort were as follows:—

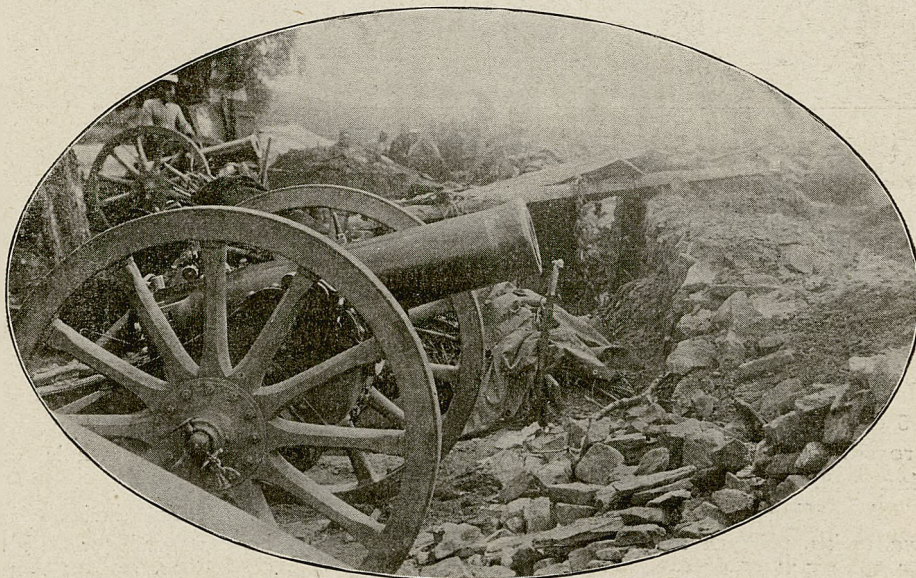
- 1.—Five 8.7-cm. quick-firing guns (under investigation as to their availableness.)
- 2.—Two 47-mm. quick-firing guns (of which one is fit for use.)
- 3.—Two 24-mm. quick-firing guns (of which one is available.)
- 4.—Four machine guns (all available.)

- 5.—161 rifles.
- 6.—461 shells (under investigation as to the calibres of the guns for which they are used, as well as their varieties.)
- 7.—350 47-mm. gun shells.
- 8.—240 24-mm. " "
- 9.—1,150 rounds of machine gun ammunition.
- 10.—15,000 rounds of rifle ammunition.
- 11.—80 hand-grenades.
- 12.—9 star-light shells.
The above ammunition is all fit for use.
- 13.—Six cases of gunpowder.
- 14.—1,600 pieces of board.
- 15.—120 pieces of square timber.
- 16.—750 sand bags.
- 17.—170 pieces of clothing and other miscellaneous articles, eight items in all.

the heights north of Hou-san-yang-tou village near the head of Pigeon Bay and occupied these positions. At 7 a.m. our force drove off the enemy from the heights in the peninsula west of the village, and occupied them, capturing a small-calibre gun.

After our capture of the peninsula, the enemy delivered a counter attack, but was at once repulsed.

On the same day, the Army's heavy guns bombarded the defensive works on the height east of Hou-yang-shu-kou and the forts of Sung-shu-shan and Erh-lung-shan, and H. Fort, inflicting on them considerable damage. The right wing of the Army availing itself of the result of the bombardment, attacked the enemy on the height east of Hou-yang-shu-kou at dawn on the 23rd, and captured the ridge of



Our Heavy Guns firing on the Fort of Erh-lung-shan.

December 22.—The right wing of the Investing Army, this morning at 5 o'clock, perceiving signs of wavering on the enemy's part, attacked him on

the height at 6.40 a.m. The enemy concentrated his fire from the Ta-yang-kou and Yo-hu-tsui forts on our positions, and at 8.20 a.m. delivered a

fierce counter-attack and approached our positions so closely that he was able to effectively use his hand-grenades. But the Russians were finally repulsed. Subsequently the enemy's fire slackened, and we were enabled to construct some defensive works, with the result that the occupation has become almost secure.



Dead left on the Top of the 203-metre Hill.

The bombardment of our heavy guns caused a conflagration in the North Fort of Si-ta-yang-kou, and a 15 cm. gun on H. Fort was also destroyed. Its covering was also severely damaged.

According to a Russian soldier who was taken prisoner at the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan on the 18th and to another Russian who surrendered himself, in the direction of I-tzu-shan, on the 22nd December, Lieut.-General Kondratenko, Commander of the 7th Division of East Siberian Rifles, and Major-General Ilman, Commander of

the 4th Brigade of Artillery, were killed and Lieut.-General Fock, Commander of the 4th Division of the East Siberian Infantry was wounded

during the fighting on the 203-metre height.

December 24.—On this day at about 10 p.m. the Right Column of the Army surprised the enemy in the villages of Hen-san-yang-ten and Hsiao-fang and carried these villages. Gradually driving the enemy further away, our troops succeeded at 2.15 the following morning in occupying the whole of Ta-liu-chia-tung.

Our repeated attacks during the past few days have proved successful, with the result that the enemy's advanced positions in the direction of the Right Column were entirely in our possession.

OCCUPATION OF ERH-LUNG-SHAN FORT.

December 28.—The Left Centre of



The Explosion of the North Fort of the Tung-chi-kwan-shan.

the Army carried out an assault immediately after the great explosion of the front parapets of the Erh-lung-shan Fort, which had taken place at 10 a.m. on the 28th December and succeeded in capturing those parapets, where, in order to secure the occupation, entrenching operations were strenuously carried out, despite the enemy's gun and rifle fire, under the protection of our heavy guns and field artillery. At 4 p.m., when the occupation of the position had become somewhat secure, the heavy ordnance line inside was stormed, and immediately after carrying that line our forces dashed toward the gorge, and dislodging the remaining forces of the enemy who defended it obstinately, the entire fort was finally captured at 7.30 p.m.

most of these men were killed in the engagement. The spoils taken consisted of four large calibre and seven small calibre guns, some thirty 37-mm. and machine guns, besides a large quantity of munitions and tools.

An officer who participated in the attack on Erh-lung-shan fort stated that the five tunnels directed against the latter having been completed on the 25th December measures were taken to blow up the fort at 10 a.m. on the 28th. The explosion was tremendous. The deafening detonations, followed by columns of black smoke ascending several hundred feet high, and the showers of earth and rocks, can only be compared with the eruption of a volcano. Just then a north-easterly wind arose and covered Pai-ying-shan



Our Troops under Cover at Port Arthur.

Three prisoners were captured in the fort. They stated that the garrison placed there consisted of 500 soldiers and a number of marines and that

and neighbourhood with smoke. As soon as the smoke cleared away, our assaulters desperately rushed in from a breach made in the right of the

front ditch, which they occupied. They were, however, subjected to a heavy rifle fire from the demolished fort on the summit, and to make things worse, the enemy's small-calibre guns placed by our Army, the enemy exploded the fougasses laid in the inner part of the fort. A portion of the enemy's forces retreated to the heights south of the fort, but another force which



Enemy's Shell bursting over our Heavy Artillery Position.

at the gorge of the fort practically mowed down our men. The situation was critical. Suddenly our heavy guns opened fire and wrought such havoc among the Russians that the latter were compelled to retire, leaving many dead and wounded behind. The fort finally fell into our hands at 6 p.m.

OCCUPATION OF SUNG-SHU-SHAN.

December 31.—At 10 a.m. this day our Army, after blowing up the parapets of Sung-shu-shan Fort as previously arranged, executed an assault with the left wing of the Right Centre and succeeded in securely occupying the whole position of the Fort at 11 a.m. Immediately after the explosion of the parapets effected

had been stationed in a caponiere in the gorge was buried under the debris caused by the explosions.

The enemy's troops who were imprisoned in the caponiere of Sung-shu-shan have been released, through an opening made in the entrance. Two officers and 160 non-commissioned officers and men were thus rescued, all of whom were taken prisoners. According to the statement of these captives, the number of the enemy's dead killed by the explosion appeared to be 150.

The spoils taken included field guns, machine guns, etc.

At 6 p.m. on the 31st December our engineer corps operating in front of the East Fort of Pan-lung-shan

blew up a portion of the old surrounding wall, and entrenching work was then being carried on at the destroyed area in order to facilitate the occupation of the fort.

OCCUPATION OF "H" FORT AND WANG-TAI.

January 1.—A portion of our Central Column dispersed the enemy and captured "H" Fort on the 1st January at 7 a.m. and then carried the new fort of Pan-lung-shan. Thus the line tending from Erh-lung-shan to "H" fort has securely fallen into our hands.

A portion of the Light Column commenced about 8 a.m. to bombard the heights south of Hou-san-yan-tao-sun, and toward 2 p.m., overcoming the enemy's obstinate resistances, succeeded in definitely occupying them.

From about 9 a.m. this day, the Centre and the Left Wing made an

three guns and at Wang-tai four guns.

AN OFFICER RETURNED FROM PORT ARTHUR FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS OF THE OCCUPATION OF WANG-TAI.

Wang-tai is 180 metres in height all together with 203-metre eminence, constitutes one of the strong natural defences of Port Arthur. Almost simultaneously with the occupation of Sung-shu-shan on December 31, the Chinese wall facing the new fort of Pan-lung-shan fell into our hands, and at dawn on New Year's Day a breach was made in the wall in front of Wang-tai by the Left Column of the Investing Army in cooperation with the Central Column. The enemy defended the position desperately and tried to prevent our men from approaching closer.



The Transport of Wounded from the Front to a Field Hospital in rear.

attack upon Wang-tai, and, under cover of a fierce bombardment of this fort, succeeded in completely occupying it by 3.35 p.m.

We captured in the "H" Fort

Nothing daunted, the attackers steadily pressed on, the fighting being at its height at 2 p.m., when a tempest of fire from our guns swept fiercely over the fort and men on the summit of the hill.

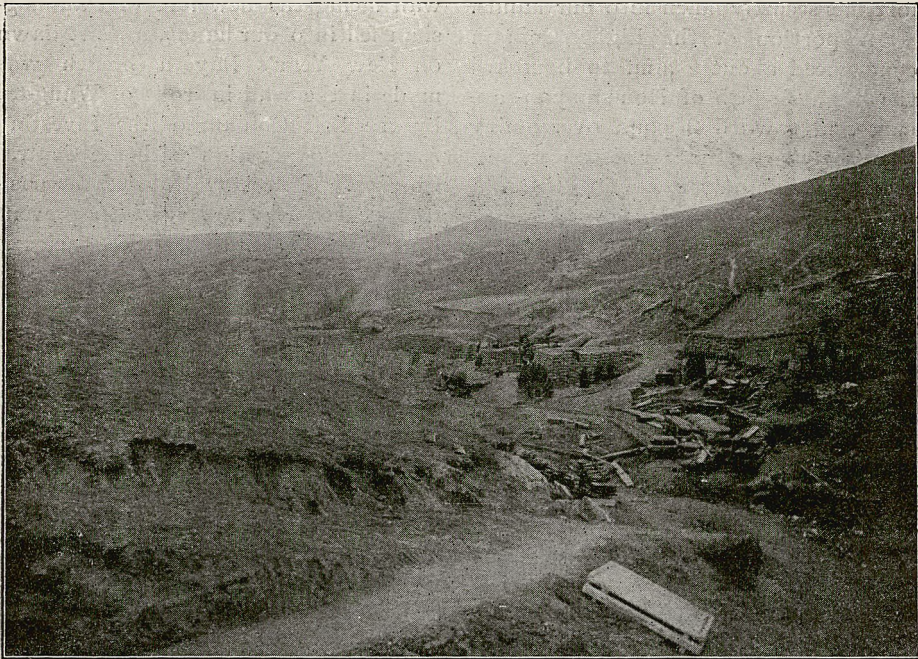
At 3.20 p.m. Major Matsuda dashed out of the cover and ran up the northeastern glacis, bearing the flag of the Rising Sun. He was followed by a forlorn-hope consisting of about 15 men, commanded by an officer. Presently, half of them gained the summit and furiously rushed into the fort. A severe hand grenade engagement ensued, both sides fighting desperately. Meanwhile the remainder of our troops were fast approaching the hill top, when a tremendous ex-

ploded. Special mention must be made of the fact that the brunt of the above conflict was borne by Major Matsuda and his men, to whom the occupation of the eminence is chiefly due.

Alleged Bombardment of Hospitals.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN ARMIES.

On the 14th of December, during the partial armistice for the collection



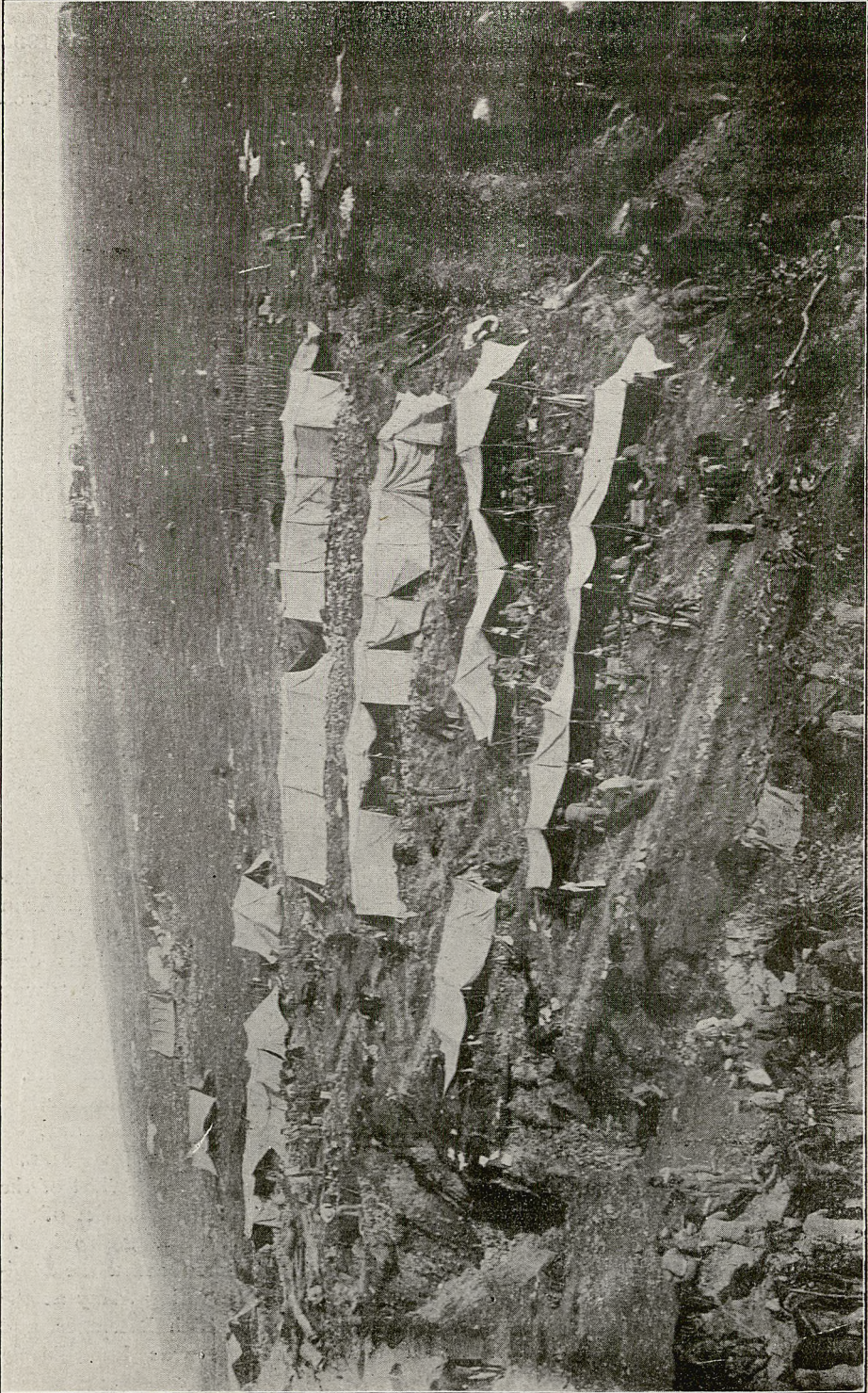
The Japanese Bombardment of the 203-metre Hill with 28-c.m Cannons.

plosion took place in the fort. The Russians had blown up the subterranean mines. Fortunately the explosion caused no casualties on our side, our men having wisely taken measures to avert a calamity. This closed the fearful scene, the enemy having retired under cover of the explosion. Wang-tai was thus completely occupied at 4.45 p.m. The enemy left behind 24

of the dead, General Stoessel sent the following letter in English to General Baron Nogi :—

“ Port Arthur, 1/14 Dec., 1904.

“ SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that your artillery is firing at our hospitals, which are distinctly marked with the Red Cross flags. These flags must be visible from the position where your guns are placed, and therefore



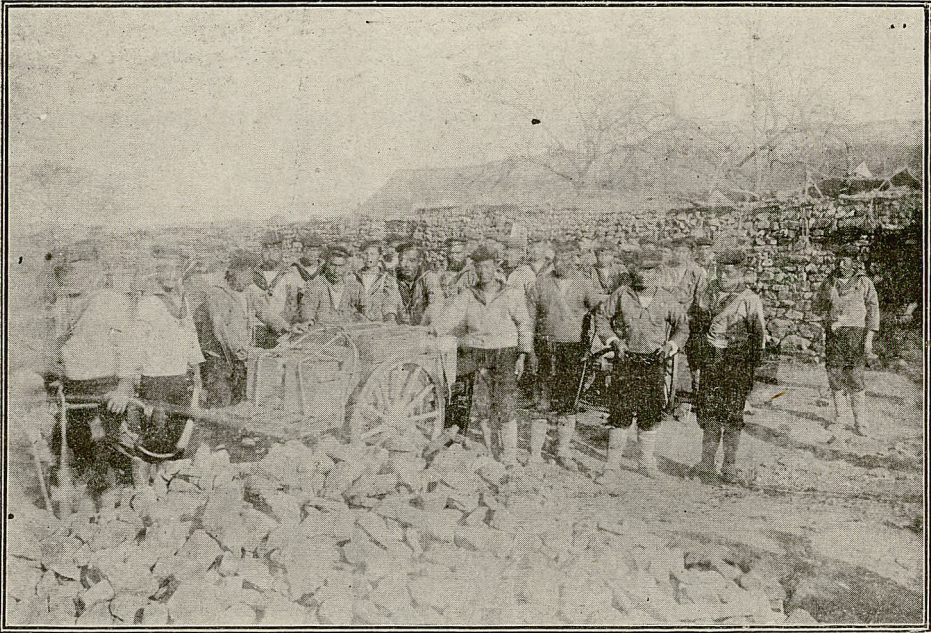
Our Troops encamping in tents at Port Arthur.

I beg you to prohibit it from the point of view of respect towards our warriors, who are honorably fighting with your army and do not merit extermination, being already wounded

would come again the next day at 1 p.m. to the same place:—

“Port Arthur, 2/15 December, 1903.

“SIR,—I entrust the bearer of this, the Chief in command of the Red Cross



A Body of Naval Heavy Artillery transporting Ammunition.

and lying in the hospitals under the Red Cross flag. Amongst them are also Japanese wounded warriors.

“I avail myself of this opportunity of reassuring you of my sentiment of esteem.

(Signed) “General STOESSEL,
“Commander-in-Chief of the
“Fortified district of
“Kwantung Province.”

The next day General Balashoff came under a parlementaire flag to the outpost of our army to the south of Sui-shi-ying, on the road leading from Chin-chou to Port Arthur. After presenting the following letter in English addressed to General Baron Nogi, he went away, leaving word that he

and Jägermeister of His Imperial Majesty—Balashoff—to negotiate with Your Excellency about the means of preventing danger to the hospitals during the bombardment of the town; but, naturally, at the same time, taking in consideration your right to secure the success of your military actions.

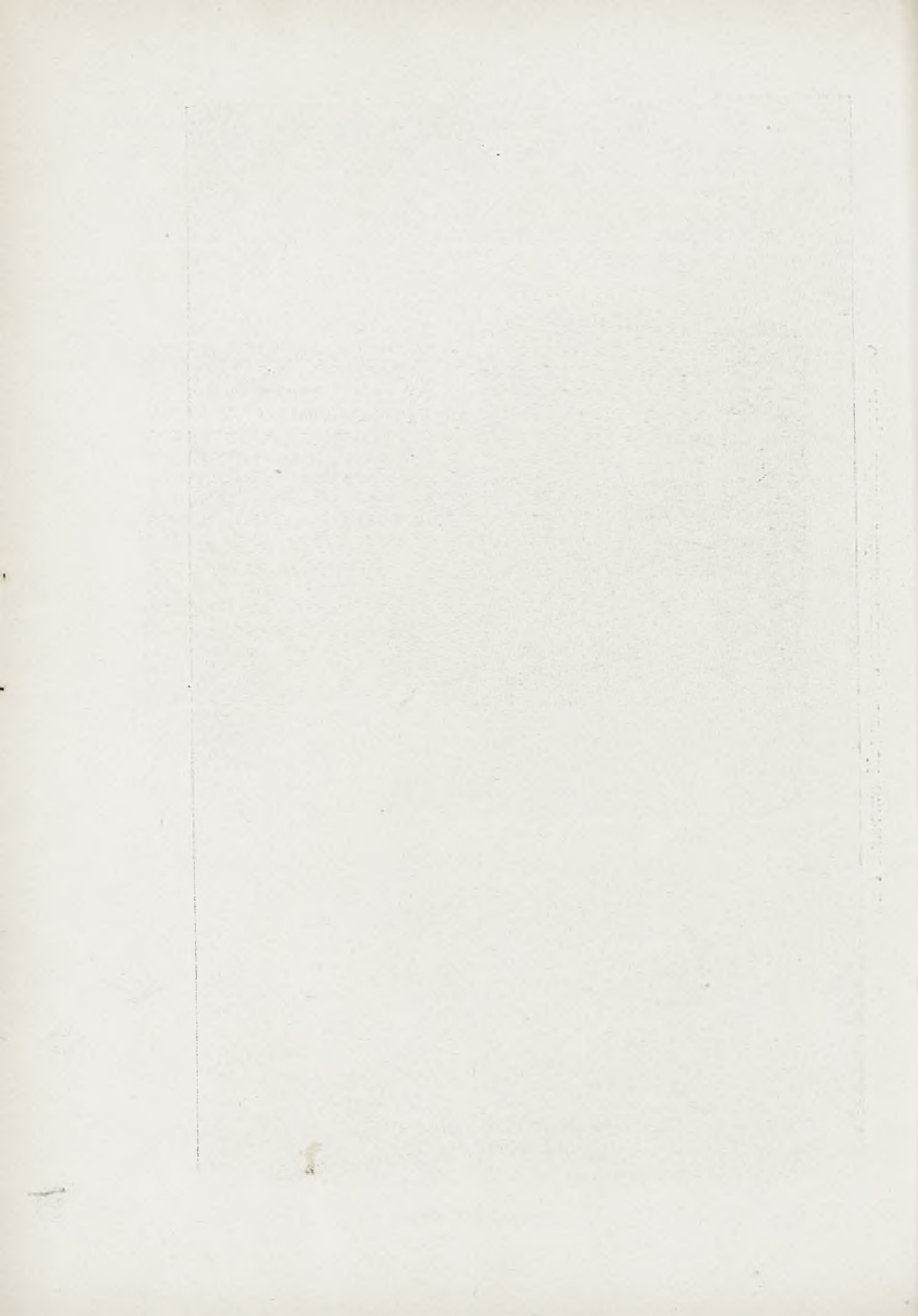
“I have the honour to be, Sir,
“your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) “General STOESSEL,
“Commander-in-Chief of the
“fortified district of
“Kwantung Province.”

These two letters reached the headquarters of the Investing Army at the same time on the 15th December, and a military council was immediately



Our Troops holding Positions against the Tung-chi-kwan-shan Fort.



held. The answer of General Baron Nogi to General Stoessel's letter of the 14th December was drawn up as follows:—

“ Headquarters of the Besieging Army,
16th December, 1904.

“ SIR,—I have the honour of assuring Your Excellency that the Japanese Army has always respected humanity and international conventions, so that on no single instance since the beginning of the siege have our guns been ranged intentionally against buildings and vessels marked with the flag of the Red Cross. But the greater part of the interior of the fortress is invisible from the positions of our artillery, and as we all know, the shells do not always hit the points aimed at. Moreover, owing to the long duration of your brave defence, the deviation of our artillery increases from day to day, so that to my great regret I cannot be absolutely sure the shells do not occasionally strike at places entirely unexpected by us.

“ I avail myself of this opportunity of reassuring you of my sentiments of esteem.

(Signed) “ NOGI,
“ Commander-in-Chief of the Army
“ besieging Port Arthur.”

Major Suycjiro Saito, a staff officer, was chosen as delegate of the Japanese Army, and duly authorized to confer

with General Balashoff. To him were attached two civil officers, Dr. Nagao Ariga, and Mr. Keijiro Kawadzu, who were to act as interpreters. The meeting took place at the appointed time and place, and the negotiations were carried on in English, Sub-Lieutenant Malchenko acting as interpreter on the Russian side. Eloquently describing the disaster caused by our shells falling on the hospitals two days before and killing or wounding even physicians and attendants, General Balashoff strove to make the Japanese delegate consent to making large sections of the old and the new towns in Port Arthur neutral, so that the Japanese artillery should not have the right to range their pieces against any of the buildings in these quarters. He assured our



A Japanese Ambulance at Ta-tung-kou.

officers on his word of honour that no healthy soldiers should be lodged in any of the buildings situated therein, so that the Japanese Army would have no need of firing at these quarters. But Major Saito remained firm in his

protestation that there were important military buildings in these very quarters, as for example, the Central Provision Depôt, the flour mill, etc., so that we must reserve to ourselves the right of deciding which buildings

hospitals, in the event of it being brought to our outpost the next day but one. As the production of such a plan might be looked upon as the notification made according to the 27th article of the Regulations respecting



A Russian Artillery Position at Ta-ku-shan.

to fire at and which not. General Balashoff pretended that the Central Provision Depôt was now empty and that it was his intention to use the building as a hospital hereafter. As to the flour mill, he added, no further use would be made of the machinery, there being enough bread for six months to come. He even proposed to produce a document signed by General Stoessel himself, guaranteeing that none of the buildings within the assigned quarters should be used for military purposes. Major Saito, in the name of the Japanese Red Cross, firmly refused entering into any kind of contract with regard to the matter, and simply consented to look upon the proposal as a wish of the Russian Army. Thereupon General Balashoff asked whether the Japanese Army would receive a plan of Port Arthur showing the positions of the

the Laws and Customs of War on Land, signed at The Hague in 1899, Major Saito did not refuse to accept it, but expressly stated that the Japanese Army would look on it merely as an expression of the wish of the Russian Army.

The negotiation was here ended, and a free conversation was begun, during which Major Saito handed to General Balashoff five large mail bags containing thousands of letters addressed to the officers and men in Port Arthur, which the Japanese Army had seized elsewhere. It was an act of kindness unheard of in the history of any siege, and the joy of the Russian general was intense. He said that as a return for this act of kindness on the part of the Japanese Army, he would permit the Japanese wounded soldiers in the Russian hospitals to

write and send letters to their dear ones at home.

Dr. Ariga, who had represented the Japanese Red Cross Society at the Seventh International Conference of the Red Cross held in St. Petersburg in 1902, congratulated General Balashoff on the important work he was doing at Port Arthur, and saked him in the name of the Japan Red Cross Society if there was any thing which the latter could do for the Russian Red Cross Society in Port Arthur, as, for instance, in the way of supplying bandage materials, medicines, etc. The General

ber, General Balashoff again came to the outpost of our Army and handed in to our officer the plan in question, together with an authorized copy of the orders issued by General Stoessel regarding hospitals, accompanied by an English translation, which runs as follows :—

“ ORDER No. 926.

“ To the troops of Kwantung fortified
“ district, Dec. 4, 1904,
“ Port Arthur.

“ All the flags of the Red Cross hospitals on different lazarets and bandage places, especially in the New



Our Soldiers carrying a wounded Man.

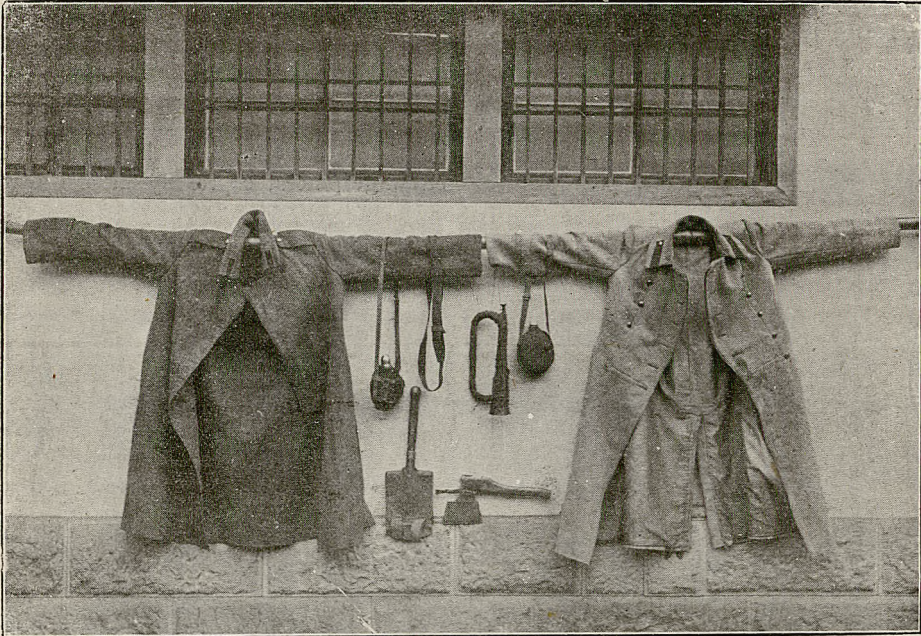
thanked Dr. Ariga, but stated that for the time being all the hospitals were very rich in materials, while as to the future, God alone could know whether there would be any call for the aid.

In the afternoon of the 18th Decem-

ber, Town, are to be removed, and instead the walls of those buildings shall be painted with a Red Cross on a white circle, the Red Cross flags to fly only on the hospitals, which [“ and ” instead of “ which ” in the Russian original] must be big.

"The barracks of the 9th East Siberian Sharpshooter Regiment to be handed over to Jägermeister Balashoff also for the use of hospitals. I believe that after the negotiations of Jägermeister Balashoff with the represen-

After this, there was a great decrease in the number of Red Cross flags, which had been quite irregular before, being sometimes more, sometimes less, but when our artillery fired at one of the barracks, numbers



Clothing and Articles for a Russian Soldier.

tative of the Japanese Commander-in-Chief of the Troops, the Japanese will be more careful not to fire at our hospitals where the sick and wounded are lying."

"ORDER No. 928.

"I order the intendant of fortress :
(1) To hand over all the empty store buildings adjacent to the hospital of Virgin Mary's Association of the Red Cross to General Balashoff for the organization of hospitals : (2) All work at the mill of Tifuntai is to be stopped.

"Chief of the Kwantung

"fortified district

"General-Adjutant STOSSEL.

"Correct with the original,

"(Signed) Colonel REIS."

of healthy soldiers were seen to hurriedly leave the latter and take shelter in the Red Cross hospitals. The scene, distinctly visible from the observatory on the so called 203-metre height ("High Mountain" of the Russians), was as comic as it was illustrative of the way in which the Russian soldiers regard the Red Cross flag.

Hereupon Major-General Ijichi, Chief of the Staff of the Investing Army, sent to Colonel Reis the following letter, dated 22nd December, 1904 :—

"SIR,—I acknowledge hereby the receipt of the plan showing the positions of the hospital, and of the copy signed by you of the Orders No. 926

and No. 928, sent by your Army to our outpost on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

"Availing myself of this opportunity, I have the honour of making clear to you, once, for all, the position we take with regard to the question of placing the hospitals out of danger during the bombardments.

"First: As stated in the letter of General Baron Nogi to His Excellency General Stoessel on the 16th instant, the Japanese Army will under no circumstances range its artillery intentionally against hospitals displaying the sign of the Red Cross, but as the buildings marked as hospitals on the plan are situated in the midst of, and

"Secondly: As declared by the delegate of our Army in the negotiations of the 16th instant, the fact of our receiving the plan does not imply our acceptance of the obligation of not firing intentionally at all the buildings marked as hospitals therein, but we reserve to ourselves the right of ranging our ordnance against such of them as at least come under the following cases:

"(a.) In case we know by information and direct observation that a particular building is not actually used as a hospital.

"(b.) In case we know by the same means that there is a violation of the Geneva Convention with regard



Barracks lying behind the North Fort of the Tung-Chi-kuan-shan Fort.

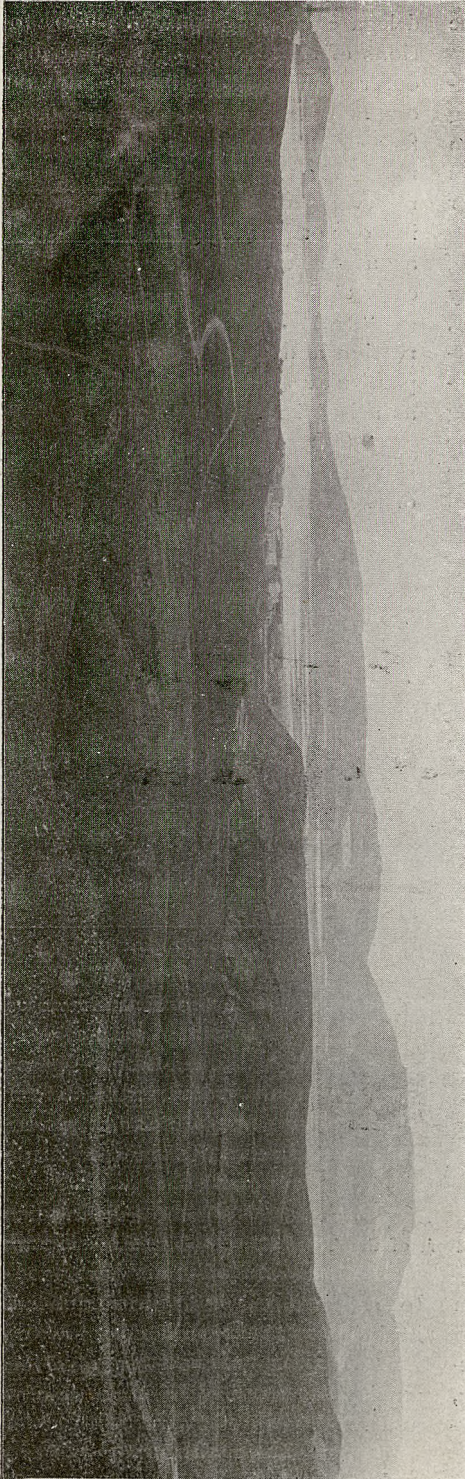
close to, the buildings which we deem it necessary to bombard, we cannot be absolutely sure of our shells not accidentally striking them occasionally, owing to the deviation of our ordnance.

to a particular building, in spite of its being actually used as a hospital.

"I regard the correspondence concerning the present question as closed, and remain, Sir,

"Yours respectfully

The Harbour of Port Arthur being viewed from Namakoyama.



(Signed) "IUCHI,
 " Chief of the Staff of the Army
 " besieging Port Arthur.
 " To Colonel REIS.
 " Chief of the Staff of the fortified
 " district of Kwantung Pro-
 " vince."

The above correspondence was carried on step by step with the advice of Dr. Ariga, legal adviser to the Manchurian Army, now temporarily attached to the staff of the Investing Army, and he is of the opinion that the position taken by General Baron Nogi's Staff with regard to the matter was the only possible one from the point of view of reconciling International Law with military interests. He also adds that during the Turkish war of 1877, the Russians themselves were accused of having intentionally fired at hospitals at the siege of Nikopol, and Prof. F. de Martens, himself a Russian, has no other language to explain away the matter than the following:—

" D'ailleurs, on avait organisé au centre de la ville, quelques hôpitaux sur lesquels était hissé un pavillon blanc avec le croissant rouge, de sorte que pour épargner les endroits prohibés il ne resterait aux Russes qu'à renoncer à tout acte d'hostilité." (F. de Martens, " La Paix et la Guerre," p. 400.)

Stoessel's Official Report.

According to an official telegram received at the Foreign Office, General Stoessel forwarded to St. Petersburg the following reports:—

Dec. 28th.—The position of the fortress is becoming very painful. Our principal enemies are the scurvy and the eleven inch shells. Only a few persons remain unattacked by the scurvy, which mows down men and spreads, despite all possible



General Stoessel holding a Council for proposing Surrender.

measures. The passive endurance of the enemy's 11-inch gun bombardment, the impossibility of reply for want of ammunition, the outbreak of the scurvy, the loss of officers,—all these have caused a daily diminution of defence. Losses among higher officers indicate the enormous losses sustained. Of the ten generals, Kondrachenko and Tserpitsky have been killed, Raznatovsky is dead, myself and Nadeine are wounded, and Garbatoosky is suffering from contusions. Of the nine regimental commanders, two have been killed, two have succumbed to wounds, and four are wounded.

Many other commanding officers have been killed, wounded or have died of disease. Many companies are commanded by ensigns, each company averaging about sixty men. Since December 18, the Japanese have not made further assaults. Yesterday they exploded a mine under the fifth fortification. Twenty daring Japanese mounted the ramparts, but were annihilated with bayonets and hand grenades. The Japanese in revenge are bombarding us night and day with 11-inch guns and directing their fire principally against hospitals, and ambulances, knowing that our wounded heroes have not the slightest chance of rejoining the ranks. Now 14,000 sick

and wounded are in hospital; about 300 fresh patients enter daily.

Dec. 29, 10 a.m.—Yesterday the Japanese blew up a part of the parapet of Fort No. 3, and afterwards severely bombarded all along the front, especially that fort. About 3 p.m. they dashed in to attack the parapet from the moat and the glacis, where they had been held in readiness. Two attacks were repulsed, but the Japanese occupied a funnel-shaped opening formed by an explosion, and reinforced



Our Soldiers working at entrenchment.

by the reserves, began to run across the moat in groups; about five groups occupied the parapet and some two battalions entered the interior of the fort. Our troops fought from the entrenchment, which was badly damaged. Part of them hid in the casemates, but the Japanese placed machine guns before the exit of the casemates; thus, our hidden men were unable to leave. Three counter-attacks made by our reserves failed. Consequently the fort remained in Japanese hands.

Our losses were considerable, especially in officers. The garrison extricated itself through the window. The Japanese are now masters of the whole north-eastern front. We will hold out for a few days longer. Hardly any ammunition is left. I shall take measures to prevent carnage in the streets. The scurvy is weakening the garrison sensibly. Now 10,000 men are under arms; they are all ill.

two hours, the enemy charged the Chinese wall. The attack was repulsed twice, but finally we were compelled to give way, and at night retired to the heights in the rear. This new position cannot be maintained for a long time. Should these places fall into the enemy's hands, we cannot but capitulate. We beg herewith for Your Majesty's pardon. We have done all that human power can do. I be-



Our Officers drinking to celebrate the Fall of Port Arthur.

The following telegram was published by the Foreign Office:—

“According to Reuter, General Stoessel reported under date of January 1 to the following effect:—

“Yesterday morning a terrific mine explosion was effected by the enemy under the Third Fort. Subsequently the enemy began a general bombardment, and a portion of our garrison was annihilated, while the rest retreated. After bombarding for

sech Your Majesty to take pity on us and sympathize with our position. The unceasing fighting for the last eleven months has exhausted our energies.’”

Particulars of General Stoessel's proposal to surrender.

The following report from the Commander of the Army investing Port Arthur, concerning the details of Stoes-

sel's proposal to surrender, was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters at 3 a.m. on the 2nd January:—

“About 5 p.m. on the 1st January the enemy's *parlementaire* arrived at our first line south of Shui-shi-ying and handed the following message to one of our officers, from whom I received it at 9 a.m.:—

“No. 2,545.

“Port Arthur, December, 1904.

“Your Excellency,—Judging from the general situation within the area of fighting, I think that further resistance is needless. In order, therefore, to avoid further loss of life, I ask you to negotiate for the terms of surrender. Should you accept my proposal, you will appoint a commissioner in order to discuss the terms and process of surrender, and fix a place of meeting between your commissioner and ours.

“I avail myself of this opportunity to express my highest consideration.

“General STOESSEL.

“To General Baron NOGI,

“Commander of the Japanese Army

“Investing Port Arthur.’

“After due decision, I thereupon ordered our *parlementaire* to deliver the following reply to the enemy immediately after dawn today:—

“Headquarters of the Investing

“Army before Port Arthur.

“January 2, 1905.

“Your Excellency:—I have the honour herewith to express my consent to the proposal of Your Excellency to hold negotiations on the terms and process of the surrender of the fortress. For this



View of Hachimakiyama at the Time of our general Bombardment.

purpose, I appoint Major-General Kosuke Ijichi, Chief of the Staff of the Investing Army before Port Arthur, commissioner, and attach to him a number of staff officers and civil officials. The party will meet the commissioner of your Army at Shui-shi-ying at noon on January 2, 1905.

Emperor, Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the General Staff, despatched the following telegram to General Baron Nogi, Commander of the Investing Army before Port Arthur, on January 2, at 8 a.m.

“ To the Commander of the Army
“ Investing Port Arthur,—

“ On submitting to H. M. the Emperor the proposal of General Stoessel to surrender, His Majesty was pleased to appreciate General Stoessel's arduous services for the sake of his fatherland, and desires that all the honours of war be accorded him.

“ I respectfully transmit the above to you.

“ Commander-in-Chief of
“ the Manchurian Armies.”

THE ENEMIES DESTROYED FORTS AND WARSHIPS.

Several explosions were heard at 12.30 a.m. on January 2, in the Tung-chi-kuan-shan and “ Q ” Forts occupied by the enemy, and at the same time the latter opened a brisk random fire, which subsequently abruptly ceased. Our army at once sent out scouts and found that the enemy had already withdrawn from those positions, whereupon our troops at once advanced and occupied these two forts, as well as the heights “ N ” and “ M ” to the South.



Soldiers reposing at the Front.

The commissioners of both Armies shall be fully authorized to sign the stipulations for the surrender of the fortress, the stipulations to come into force immediately after signing and without ratification. The credentials shall be signed by the highest commanders of both Armies and be exchanged.

“ I avail myself of this opportunity to express my highest respects to Your Excellency.

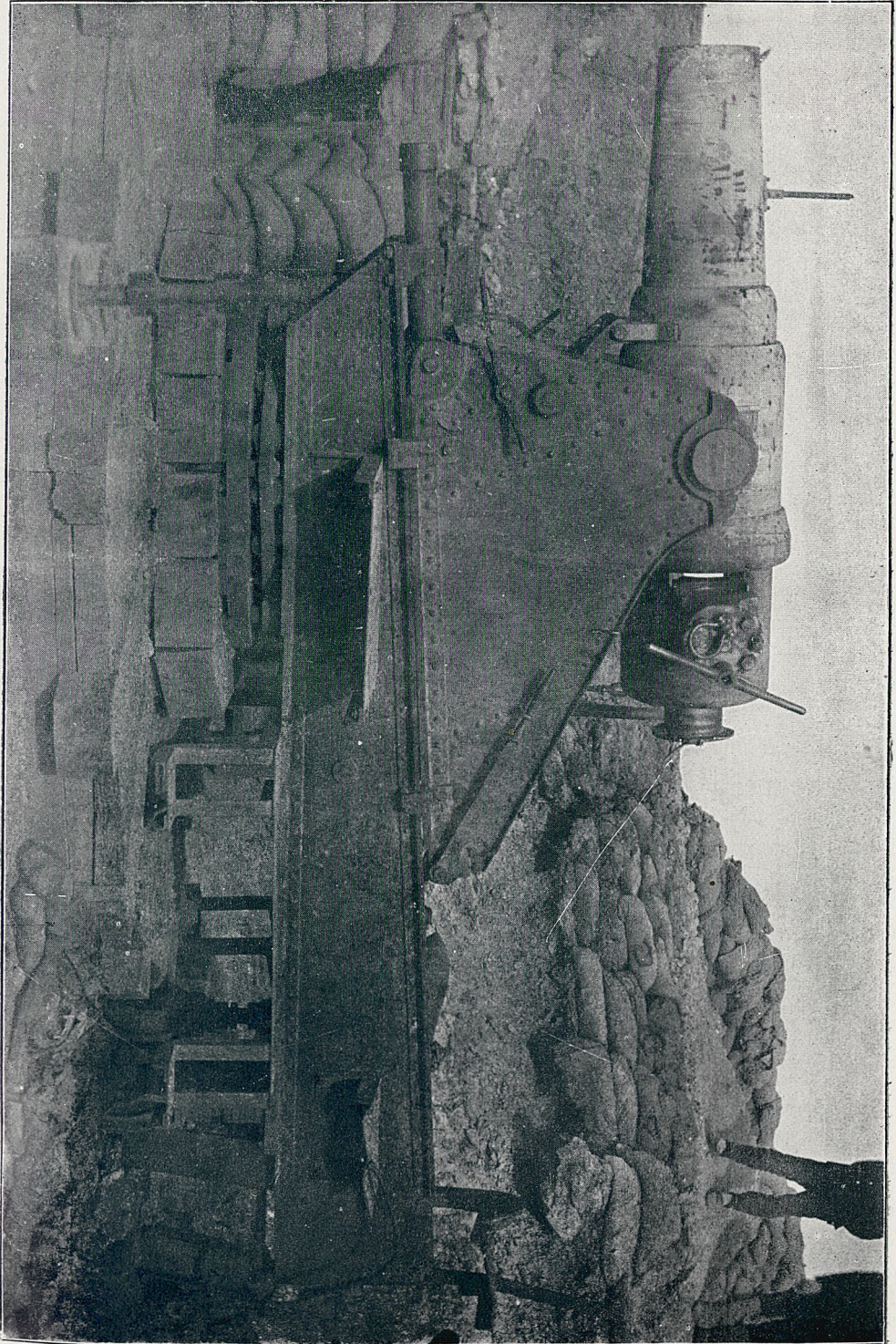
“ General Baron Nogi,

“ Commander of the Investing
“ Army before Port Arthur.’

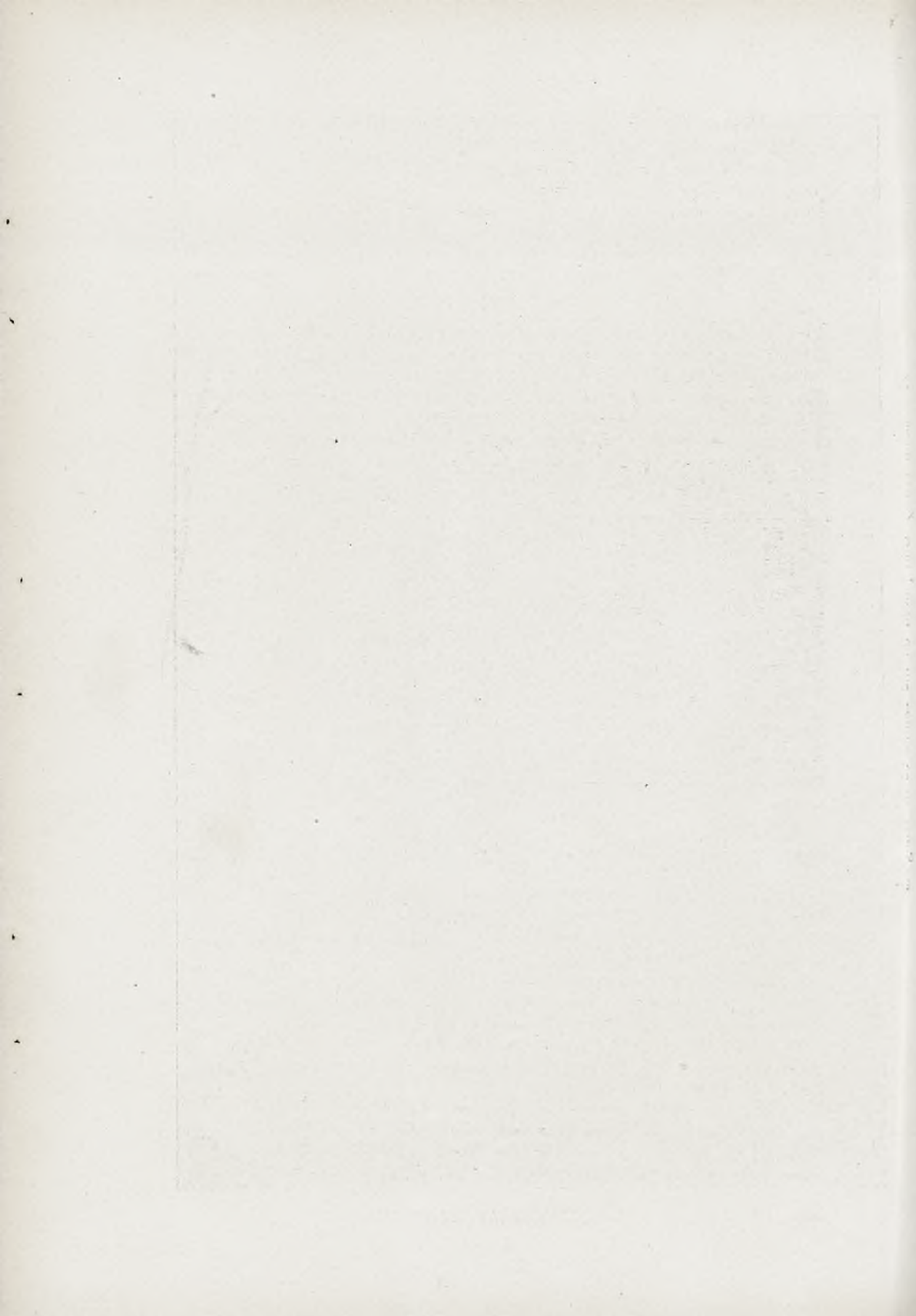
“ To His Excellency General STOESSEL,
“ Commander of Kwantung

“ ‘ Fortification District.’ ”

By the order of His Majesty the



A Russian Heavy Gun placed on the Eminence of Wang-tai.



This morning the enemy's warships, both large and small, were blown up and sunk by the enemy himself, either within or outside the harbour.

Our aggressive operations on the entire line were suspended until the close of the meeting between both plenipotentiary commissioners.

The Terms of Surrender.

The following is the text of the capitulation agreement signed at 9.45 p.m. on the 2nd January.

Art. I.—The military and naval

the arms, the ammunition, the horses, all and every material for warlike use, shall be handed over as they are to the Japanese Army.

Art. III.—When the above two articles are agreed to, the following steps shall be taken by way of guarantee, namely, by noon on the 3rd instant all garrisons shall be withdrawn from all fortifications and forts at I-tzu-shan, Hsiao-an-tzu-shan. Ta-an-tzu-shan, and all the highlands on the south-east of these, and the said fortifications and forts shall be handed over to the Japanese Army.

Art. IV.—Should it be recognised



Distribution of Saké for celebrating the Fall of Port Arthur.

forces of Russia in the fortress and harbour of Port Arthur, as well as the volunteers and the officials shall all become prisoners.

Art. II.—The forts and fortifications of Port Arthur, the warships and other craft including torpedo-craft,

that the Russian military or naval forces destroy or take any other steps to alter the condition of the things enumerated in Art. II. and actually existing at the time of this Agreement's signature, these negotiations shall be broken off and the Japanese Army

shall be free to adopt measures at its discretion.

Art. V.—The officers of the Russian military naval forces of Port Arthur shall compile and hand to the Japanese

left in their present positions. Rules relating to the handing over and receipt of these objects shall be arranged by commissioners from the Russian and the Japanese armies.



View of the 131-metre Hill at Port Arthur.

Army maps showing the arrangement of the defences, the position of mines and torpedoes or other dangerous objects, as well as lists of the organization of the naval and military forces in Port Arthur, nominal rolls of the military and naval officers, their ranks or grades, similar rolls relating to the war-ships, lists of the ships of all descriptions and their crews and tables of the non-combatants, male and female, their nationalities and their occupations.

Art. VI.—The arms (including those in the hands of the forces), the ammunition and all material for war uses (except private property) shall be all

Art. VII.—The Japanese Army, as an honour to the brave defence made by the Russian Army, will allow the officers of the Russian military and naval forces and the officials attached to the said forces to retain their swords together with all privately owned articles directly necessary for daily existence. Further, with regard to the said officers, officials and volunteers, such of them as solemnly pledge themselves in writing not to bear arms again until the close of the present war and not to perform any act of whatsoever kind detrimental to the interests of Japan, shall be permitted to return to their country, and

one soldier shall be allowed to accompany each officer of the Army or Navy. These soldiers shall be required to give a similar pledge.

Art. VIII.—The disarmed non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and Navy as well as of the Volunteers, wearing their uniforms, carrying their tents and all privately owned necessaries of daily life, shall, under the command of their respective officers, assemble at places indicated by the Japanese Army. The details of this arrangement will be shown by the commissioners of the Japanese Army.

Art. IX.—The officials of the sanitary and paymaster's departments of the Russian military and naval forces in Port Arthur shall remain and continue to discharge their duties under the control of the Japanese sanitary and paymaster's departments so long as the Japanese Army deems it necessary for ministering and affording sustenance to the sick, the wounded and the prisoners.

Art. X.—Detailed regulations with reference to the management of the non-combatants, the administration of the town, the performance of financial duties, the transfer of documents relating to these matters, and with reference to the carrying out of the Agreement in other respects, shall be entered in an Appendix to this Agreement. Such Appendix shall have the force of the Agreement itself.

Art. XI.—Each of the contracting parties shall receive one copy of this agreement, and it shall become operative from the time of its signature.

Capitulation carried out.

Conformably to the terms of the capitulation, the line of fortifications at the back of the New City of Port Arthur was evacuated and delivered to our Army by noon on the 3rd January. The handing over of the rest of the forts, batteries, and other public property was commenced early on the morning of the 4th, but, as may have been expected, the proceedings required much time and appear to have not been completed on that day as may be seen from the following report from the Investing Army received at the Im-



An Officer of the Sanitary Corps.

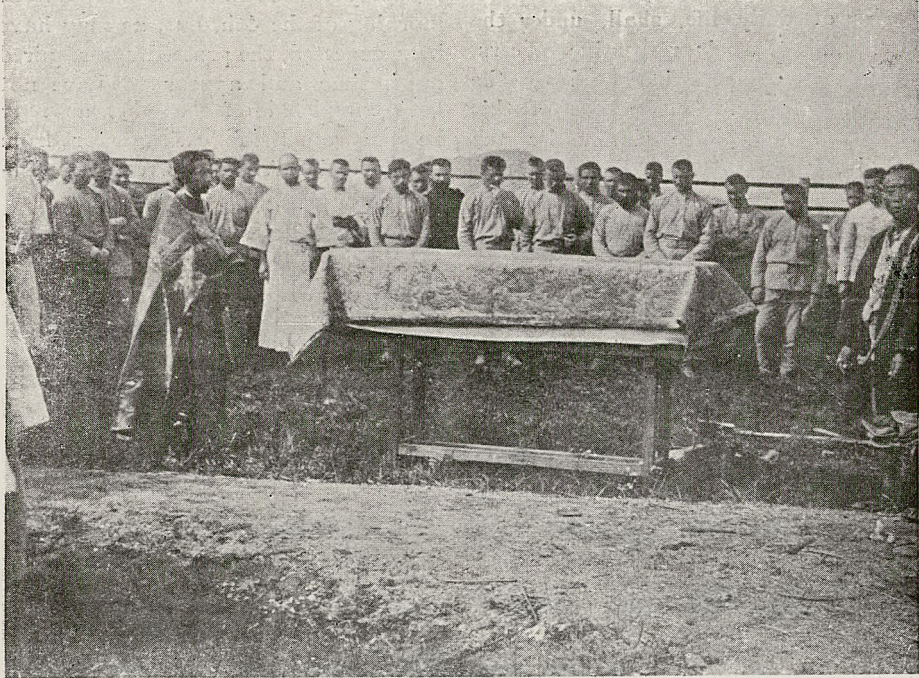
perial Military Headquarters on the 4th January at 3 p.m. :—

As far the present condition at Port Arthur, good order is maintained in the city and quiet prevails in official and private quarters. Up to last evening, no definite information was

forthcoming as to the population there, but it was estimated that there were some 35,000 persons altogether, including 25,000 combatants, 20,000 of whom were either wounded or sick. There was still a supply of food stuffs

the Imperial Military Headquarters at 7 p.m. on January 4th:—

At the conference held on the 2nd January regarding the capitulation, the Russian Commissioner requested our Commissioner to forward a message to



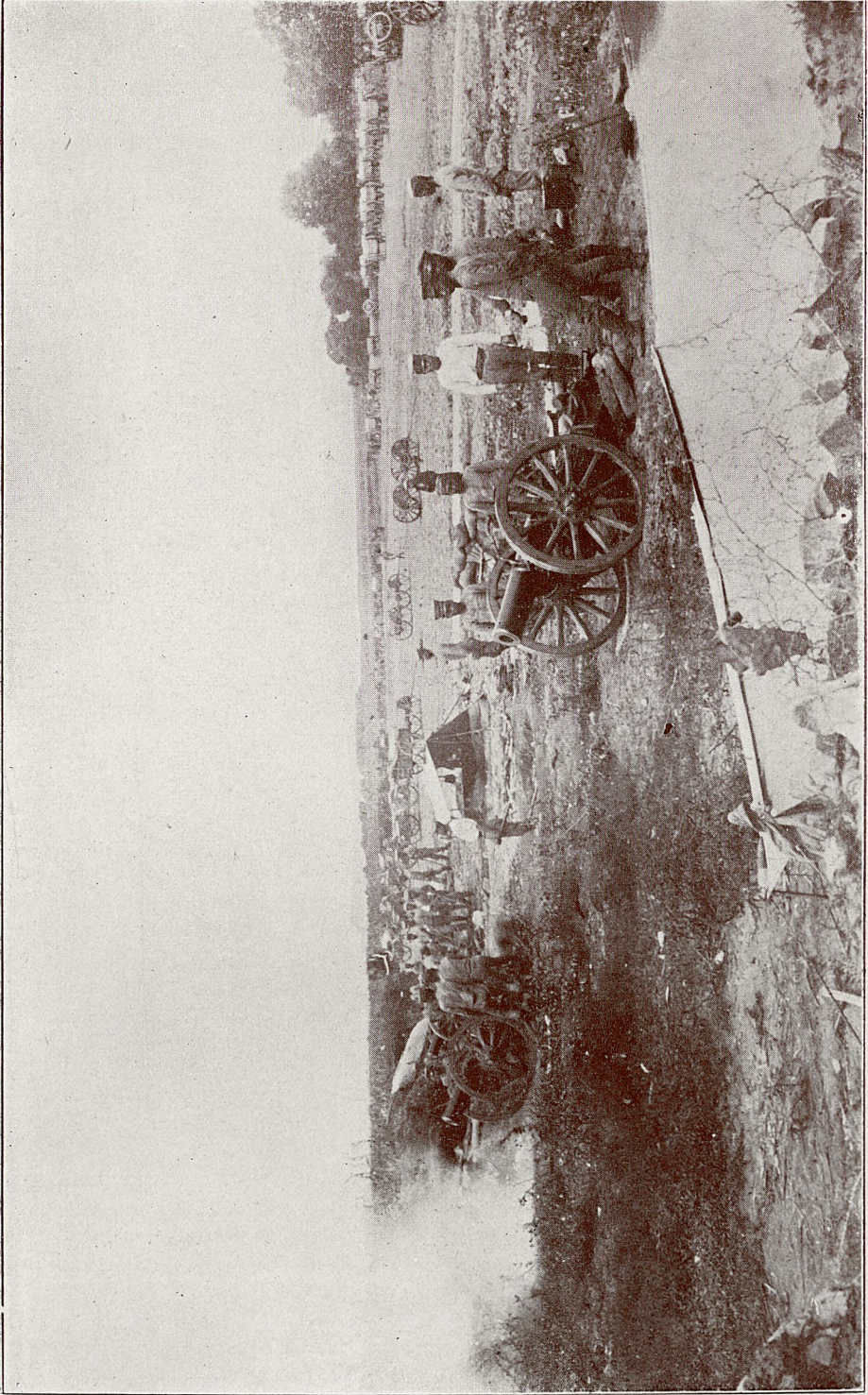
Funeral of Russian Prisoners at Matsuyama.

for non-combatants, but there is little live stock and vegetables. Medical necessities for the sick and wounded have been entirely exhausted. This being the situation, strenuous efforts are now being made to relieve the sufferers. Our commissioners appointed in connection with the delivery of the stronghold are zealously engaged in the execution of their respective duties.

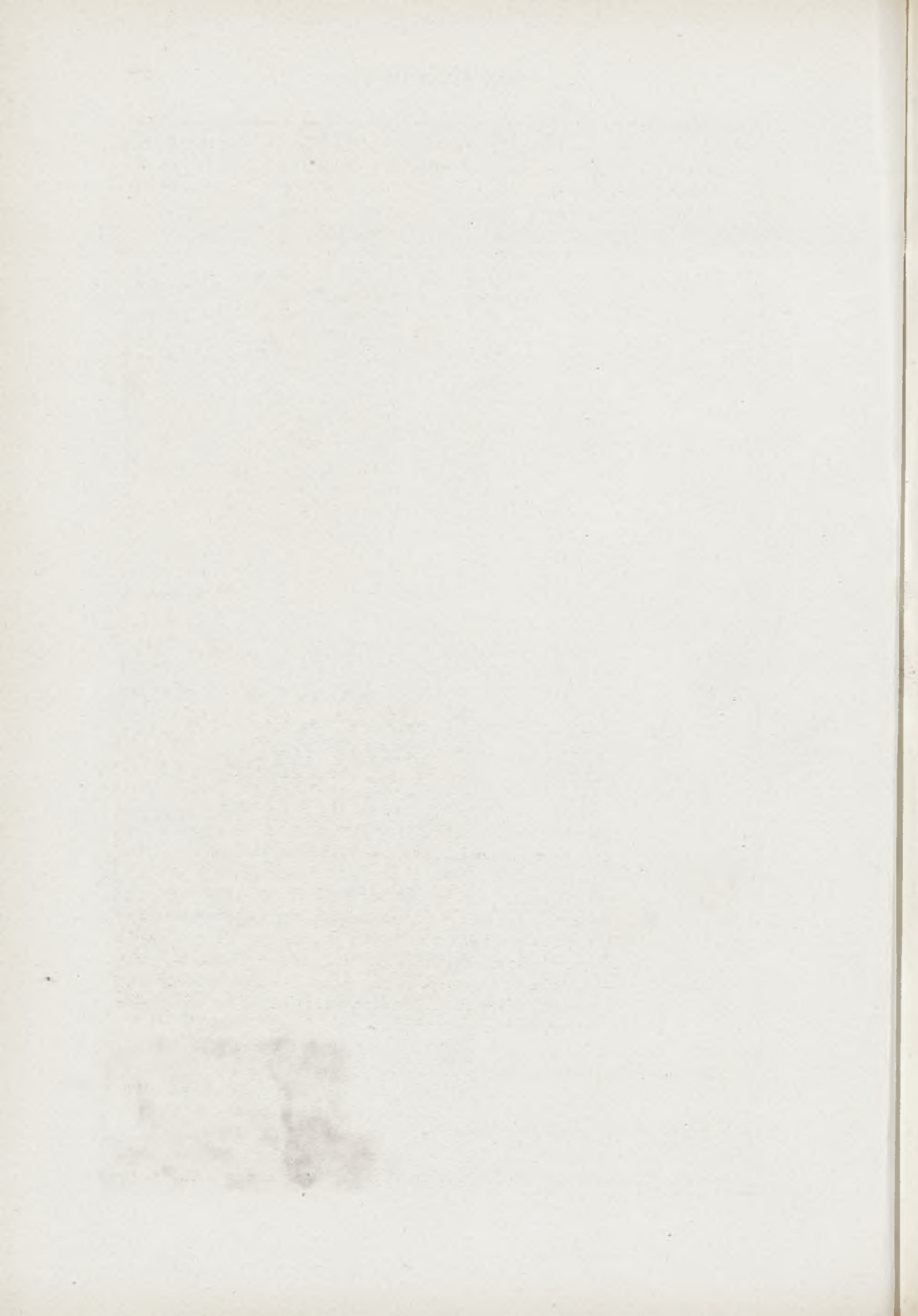
Stoessel communicates with the Tsar.

The following report from the Army investing Port Arthur was received at

the Tsar with reference to the oath to be taken by the officers and civil functionaries in accordance with Art. VII. of the Terms of Capitulation, the Commissioner stating that it was necessary to obtain the Tsar's permission before such an oath could be taken. Upon approval of the Commander of the Army, our Commissioner transmitted the Russian General's telegram. A reply was subsequently received from the Tsar, the message being addressed to the Communication station here. The Imperial message was at once forwarded to General Stoessel. The translation of the two messages is



Japanese Artillery bombarding the I-tzu-shan Fort.



herewith submitted for the purpose of reference :—

STOESSEL'S TELEGRAM.

" To HIS MAJESTY the TSAR,
" at St. Petersburg.

" (Dated Military Communication station, Chouchiatun, Port Arthur.)

" I have been forced to sign a capitulation concerning the surrender of Port Arthur. The officers and civil functionaries are allowed to wear arms and return to Russia, under obligation not to take part in the present war, but should they refuse to subscribe to the obligation, they are to remain prisoners of war. I apply to your Majesty for permission to grant the obligation demanded.

" General STOESSEL."

THE TSAR'S REPLY.

" To General STOESSEL, Aide-de-Camp to HIS MAJESTY.

" (Dated Mitchanovitch, South Russia, 5.30

p.m. Jan. 3, 1905.)

" I allow each officer by the privilege reserved to him either to return to Russia under obligation not to take part in the present war, or to share the destiny of the men. I thank you and the brave garrison for brilliant defence.

" NICHOLAS."

Supplement to the Capitulation.

ARTICLE I.—The following Commissions shall be appointed by both Japa-

nese and Russian Armies in order to carry out the provisions of the Capitulation :—

- 1.—Commission relating to Article VI. of the Capitulation; Commission relating to the fortifications and forts and the arms and ammunition existing on land; Commission relating to the war-vessels and ordinary vessels; Commission relating to the war material in the parapets; and Commission relating to the removal of dangerous objects.
- 2.—Commission relating to Article VIII. of the Capitulation.
- 3.—Commission relating to Article IX. of the same.
- 4.—Commission relating to Article X. of the same.

ARTICLE II.—The above-mentioned Commissions shall meet at the entrance to the city on the main road of Port



Soldiers returning from the Outpost Line.

Arthur, on the northern foot of Pai-yushan, at noon on January 3rd, and begin their respective work.

ARTICLE III.—The military and naval officers and men in the fortress

of Port Arthur shall draw up, according to the arrangement to be made by the Japanese Army on receipt of the table of their organization, and proceed towards the eastern extremity of

officials who have not been volunteers shall be released without parole.

ARTICLE V.—Such number of officers and men or of persons of corresponding rank as may be needed for the purpose



Chinese Coolies moving a Train.

Yo-hu-tsui, their head reaching there at 9 a.m. on January 5, and then receive orders from the Commission relating to Article VIII. On this occasion the officers and officials attached to the Russian Army and Navy shall wear their swords, but the non-commissioned officers and men shall not bear arms. All the members of this force must bring with them provisions for one day.

ARTICLE IV.—The Russian officials who do not belong to the Army or Navy, shall form themselves into groups according to their respective offices, and follow the groups mentioned in the preceding Article. Those

of delivery, should be left in each fortification, each fort, each building, each storehouse, each place where materials are stored, each warship and each vessel. These individuals shall wear distinguishing badges supplied by the Japanese Army.

ARTICLE VI.—Such military or naval officers or volunteers or officials as may, after 9 a.m. on January 4th, continue to wear swords or refuse to repair to rendezvous assigned by the Japanese Army, shall be dealt with suitably by the Japanese Army.

ARTICLE VII.—The personal effects which the officers and officials belonging to the Army or Navy may carry,

in virtue of Article VII. of the Capitulation, may, when deemed necessary, be examined. The weight of such personal effects shall approximately correspond to that of the baggage allowed to the officers and officials of the Japanese Army.

ARTICLE VIII.—The military and naval hospitals and hospital ships in Port Arthur shall be first inspected by a Japanese Commission and then placed under regulations, to be determined by the said Commission.

ARTICLE IX.—All private individuals shall be free to pursue their avocations in peace and tranquility. Such of them as may wish to leave the place, shall be free to take with them all their private property. In case the families of military and naval officers and officials desire to leave the place, the Japanese Army will afford them all possible facilities.

ARTICLE X.—In case it is considered necessary to order the departure of any private individuals residing within the fortress of Port Arthur, such individuals shall retire at a time and by roads designated by the Japanese Army.

ARTICLE XI.—The Russian Commission relating to Article X. of the Capitulation shall acquaint the corresponding Japanese Commission as to the past and present condition of the

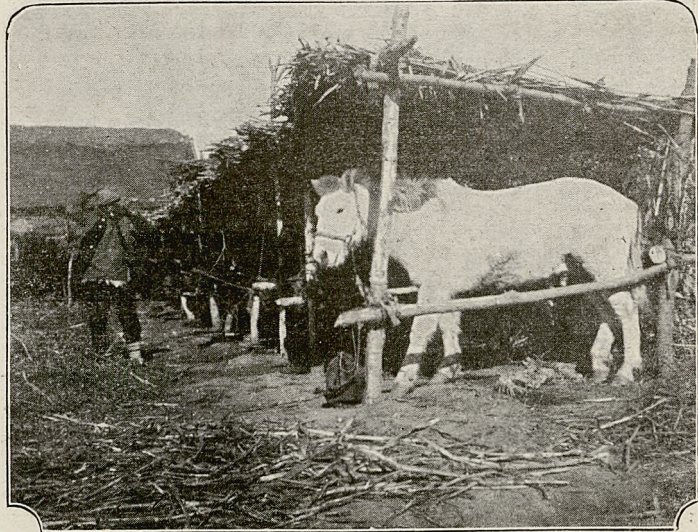
administration and financial business, at the same time handing over all the documents relating thereto.

ARTICLE XII.—The Japanese prisoners of war in Port Arthur shall be handed over to the Japanese Commission designated in Article I. of the present Capitulation at 3 p.m. on January 3rd.

The Transfer of the Forts.

The following telegram from the Investing Army before Port Arthur was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on January 4 at 6 p.m. :—

The forts and fortifications on I-tzu-shan, Ta-an-tzu-shan, Hsiao-an-tzu-shan, and the whole range of the



A temporary Stable at the Front.

height to the south-east, which were claimed as the guarantee of capitulation, have been duly handed over, the arrangements being completed without any hitch at 1.30 p.m. on the 3rd.

The following report from the Investing Army was received by the Imperial Military Headquarters, at 7.05 a.m. on the 5th January:—

As last reported, the transfer of the objects mentioned in Article II. of the Capitulation was effected on the

109 Surgeons.
13 Priests.
22,434 Non-commissioned Officers and men.
3,645 Non-combatants.
NAVY.
4 Admirals.



Distribution of Articles presented from Home.

4th. The forts and fortifications were all delivered to our forces, while the delivery of other objects has been mostly finished. The prisoners of war are to assemble at the designated place to-day, but matters relating to them are so complicated that it is difficult to forward any definite report on the result of the investigations made in this connection. The gist of the various reports so far obtained is as follows:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS.

ARMY.

8 Generals.
57 Field Officers.
531 Captain and Lieutenants.
99 Army Officials.

number over 16,000, are not included in the above total. There are also about 100 cavalry horses and 1,870 cart horses.

The Interview Between Nogi and Stoessel.

FULL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following official account of the interview held between Generals Nogi and Stoessel on January 5th has been published by the military authorities:—

On January 2 at 11.15 a.m. General Baron Nogi received a telegram from Marquis Yamagata, informing him of the Emperor's desire that General Stoessel should be accorded all

100 Captains and Commanders.
200 Lieutenants (including several Naval officials).
7 Priests.
4,500 Warrant Officers and Men.
500 Non-combatants.
Total 32,207.

In the above figures, the Volunteers are included among the non-combatants.

The sick and wounded, who

A Souvenir Photograph of Generals Noer and Strosser, and their Staff Officers.



Mr. Kawakami, Captain Yasuhara, Lieutenant Matshenko, Captain Matsudaira, Major Watanabe,
Major-General Fels, General Nozi, General Stoessel, Major-General Ijichi,
Lieutenant Nijersko, Captain Tsunoda.

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military honours in recognition of his gallant defence.

This message was conveyed, on the 3rd inst., to General Stoessel by Captain Tsunoda, a member of the Japanese staff. On that occasion, General Stoessel said that he deemed it a great honour to receive such consideration from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. He added that now that the hostilities had come to end, so far as Port Arthur was concerned, he would like to have an interview with General Nogi. To this Captain Tsunoda replied that General Nogi would be quite willing to acquiesce in the proposal, though he was not prepared to receive General Stoessel at his head-

On the 4th Baron Nogi ordered Mr. Toshihiko Kawakami, Commissioner of the Civil Administration of the Liao-tung Garrison, and Captain Tsunoda to convey to General Stoessel a message of which the following were the principal points.

1.—In compliance with the Imperial wishes the Japanese shall as far as possible adjust matters according to the convenience of General Stoessel and his family.

2.—The interview between the Commanders of both armies shall take place at Shuishiyang on January 5 at 11 a.m.

3.—Baron Nogi requests to be informed if General Stoessel has any



Russians Solemnly burning their Regimental Colours before the Capitulation of Port Arthur.

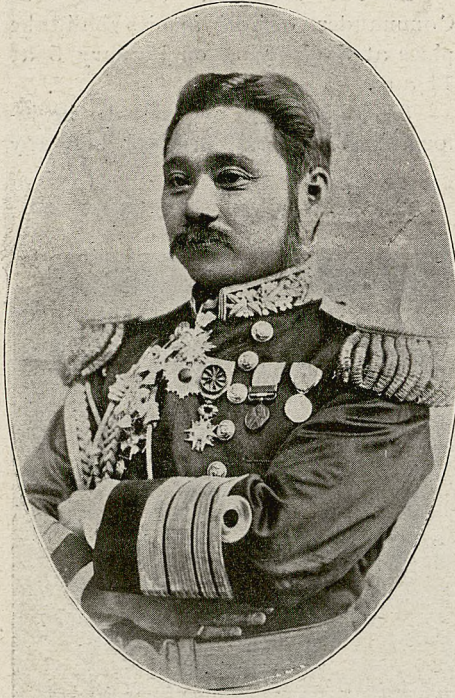
quarters, on account of distance and the condition of the building. Captain Tsunoda therefore promised to bring on the following day a definite answer in this connection.

wishes with regard to the manner of his departure from Port Arthur.

4.—Baron Nogi begs to present General Stoessel with 30 fowls, a case of champagne, and some wine.

General and Madame Stoessel expressed their warm thanks for this message and the General consented to the arrangement for the interview. After a conversation lasting two hours, Mr. Kawakami and Captain Tsunoda withdrew.

Early in the morning of the 5th, Captain Tsunoda again repaired to General Stoessel's residence in order to accompany him to the place of the



Vice-Admiral Shibayama, Commander-in-chief of the Port Arthur Naval Station.

interview, as well as to guard him against any mishap on his way thither.

At 10.45 a.m. General Stoessel, accompanied by Colonel Reis, the chief of his staff; Lieutenant Koltshenko, a staff officer; his aide-de-camp, a lieutenant, and several troops, arrived at Shuishiyang. All the Russian officers were in full dress.

Baron Nogi, accompanied by Major-General Ijichi, the chief of his staff; Captain Yasuba, a staff officer; Captain Matsudaira, his aide-de-camp; Mr. Kawakami, and a number of mounted orderlies, arrived at the allotted place at 11.30.

Five minutes afterwards, General Stoessel and his officers were ushered by Captain Tsunoda into the room in which General Nogi and the other Japanese officers were present. During the interview, M. Kawakami acted as interpreter.

General Nogi greeted General Stoessel, and said:—

“We have both maintained the hostilities for the sake of our respective countries. But the fighting has now come to an end, and I am extremely delighted to meet Your Excellency here to-day.”

General Stoessel:—“I have defended the fortress on behalf of my fatherland. But now that the capitulation has been effected, I deem it a great honour to be thus afforded an opportunity of holding an interview with Your Excellency.”

General Nogi:—“His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has been pleased to appreciate the invaluable services rendered by Your Excellency to your fatherland. I am in receipt of an order from His Majesty that Your Excellency shall be accorded all military honours.”

General Stoessel: “I deem it the greatest honour to receive such consideration from His Majesty the Emperor of your country. I desire Your Excellency to tender my profound gratitude to His Majesty. Thanks to Your Excellency in allowing me permission to telegraph home, I have received a telegram from His Majesty the Tsar, expressing his gratitude to the defenders of Port Arthur.”

General Stoessel then introduced his staff officers to General Nogi, and



View of the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan during our Bombardment.

the latter his to general Stoessel. A free conversation then ensued. The Russian commander highly praised our

General Stoessel extolled our sappers as unrivalled in point of their unbending courage and their burning enthusiasm in the discharge of their duties. He also referred to the wonderful efficiency of our 28-c.m. guns, and stated that they had rendered all the Russian defence programme abortive.



Our Soldiers gallantly blocking an Embrasure of the Enemy's Fort.

artillery for their excellent arrangement and gunnery during the bombardment of the Erihungshan and Sungshushan Forts towards the close of the siege, and asked the name of their commander.

In answer, General Nogi stated that the commander was Major-General Teshima, whereupon General Stoessel ordered his aide-de-camp to note down the name.

In response to this, General Nogi expressed his high opinion of the matchless power of resistance displayed by the Russians and their elaborate defensive measures. General Stoessel said that these measures had been designed by General Kondrachenko, commander of the Seventh Division, and put into execution by a Colonel of the Engineering

Corps. Unfortunately, however, both officers were killed on the night of December 3 last, together with seven other officers, by a 28-c.m. gun shell, while discussing measures of defence within the Tungchikuanshan Fort.

Here General Stoessel, in a serious voice, addressed General Nogi, thus: "I learn that you have lost your two sons during the engagements in this

direction. I sincerely sympathize with you in your bereavement."

In reply, our Commander said:—"I am glad that their death was worthy of warriors. My elder son was killed at Nanshan and the younger at 203-metre height. Born of a military family, they must have been content with the glorious fate that befell them on the battlefield."

General Stoessel rejoined thus:—"You are really a great man. You think nothing of the loss of the greatest happiness in life, but are satisfied at the worthy fate that has overtaken your two sons. We can hardly hope to imitate you."

Asked by General Nogi whether he had children or not, General Stoessel said:—"I have a son who is an officer of the Imperial Guards. He is now at St. Petersburg, and will not take part in the present campaign. There are six children in my house at Port Arthur, but they are the orphans of three officers killed during the siege. Touched by their helpless condition, my wife is tending them as if they were her own children."

Continuing, General Stoessel said:—"I have two chargers, one of Arabian and the other of Austrian stock. I have ridden here on the former and I shall be glad if you will inspect the same. It is a beautiful animal and I intend to

present it to you as a souvenir of the present occasion. I shall be greatly obliged if you will accept my humble gift.

General Nogi said:—"Many thanks for your kindness. Please hand over the animal to our commissioner and I will then, through the proper channel, take it into my own possession. I shall keep it as long as it lives, so that I may carry out your wishes. My family comes of an old *samurai* race and has naturally a great regard for horses. I am especially fond of these animals and almost regard them as members of my family. Last summer I lost my favourite charger. It was the offspring of a steed which I took with me during the last Japan-China war and which was twice struck by shell fragments. The loss of the horse



A Lodging Quarter of our Artillery at the Shaho.

was very distressing to me and I missed the animal very much. I therefore fully sympathize with you for the solicitude you feel for your charger. Though I cannot accept it direct from you, I shall

eventually receive it and will give it the best attention. I beg you to rest assured on that account."

General Stoessel :—"No matter the process of transfer, I shall be very much pleased if the animal eventually falls into your own hands.

the North Fort. He hoped therefore that the graves of these officers would be preserved.

General Nogi promised that this should be done.

General Stoessel then stated that during the North China campaign of



Our sapping Work near Liao-yang.

General Nogi pointed out that there were numerous Russian graves scattered all over the country, and he suggested that the remains be collected together and reinterred in one spot.

General Stoessel thanked General Nogi for the suggestion and stated that south-west of the North Fort of Tung-chikuanshan there was a hill called Roman (?) Hill which had been named after the late General Kondratschenko. On this hill the remains of the latter General and his staff officers, eight in all, were buried, the party having been killed by a Japanese shell which struck

1900 he co-operated with the late General Baron Yamaguchi, Major-General Fukushima, and other officers of the Japanese contingent, and was therefore fully aware of the fighting capacities of the Japanese troops. He regretted that Japan and Russia had come into collision, but hoped that the two nations would be allied in the near future.

General Nogi humorously remarked that should General Stoessel's wish be realized, the allied forces would present a peculiar appearance, the Russians being remarkably large and the Japa-

nese rather small in stature. However, added the General, the Japanese troops, in spite of their size, were quite strong and powerful. This view was warmly endorsed by General Stoessel.

General Nogi said that when the war was over, he should be glad to meet General Stoessel again, and expressed a hope that peace would speedily be restored.

Tiffin was then served, after which the party was photographed, as a memento of the occasion. General Stoessel then ordered one of his officers to bring the horse which he had promised to present to General Nogi. On arrival General Stoessel mounted the animal and asked General Nogi to inspect the same. At 1.20 p.m. General Nogi

and General Stoessel took leave of each other and rode back to their respective camps. Prior to their departure from the scene of the meeting, General Nogi noticed the decoration worn by the orderly of General Stoessel and asked him how he came by it. The orderly saluted, and, replying through General Stoessel, stated that

the decoration had been conferred on him for gallantry displayed during the Boxer trouble.

Captain Tsunoda, one of our staff officers, accompanied General Stoessel and his suite to the Russian camp. *En route* the party entered an open field

near the Sungshushan Fort. General Stoessel then told Captain Tsunoda he would again show what splendid points the charger possessed. General Stoessel then spurred the horse and galloped over the field several times. He then asked Captain Tsunoda to inform General Nogi as to the manner in which the charger had galloped.

On arrival at the Russian headquarters General Stoessel expressed his heartfelt thanks toward General Nogi and told Captain Tsunoda that though this had been his first interview with General Nogi he felt as if he had met an old friend. General Stoessel further said that General Nogi was a most gallant soldier and nothing could be more pleasant than to serve under



The Japanese under Cover.

such a distinguished Commander.

One of the Russian staff officers stated that General Nogi was the highest type of a military commander, possessing virtue, dignity and kindness, and that he bore some resemblance to General Stoessel in certain respects.

The Russian Prisoners.	<i>Poltava</i>	16	311
The transfer of the prisoners of	<i>Sevastopol</i>	31	507
war was concluded at 4.30 p.m. on	<i>Bayan</i>	15	259
the 7th January. The number of	<i>Bobre</i>	12	99

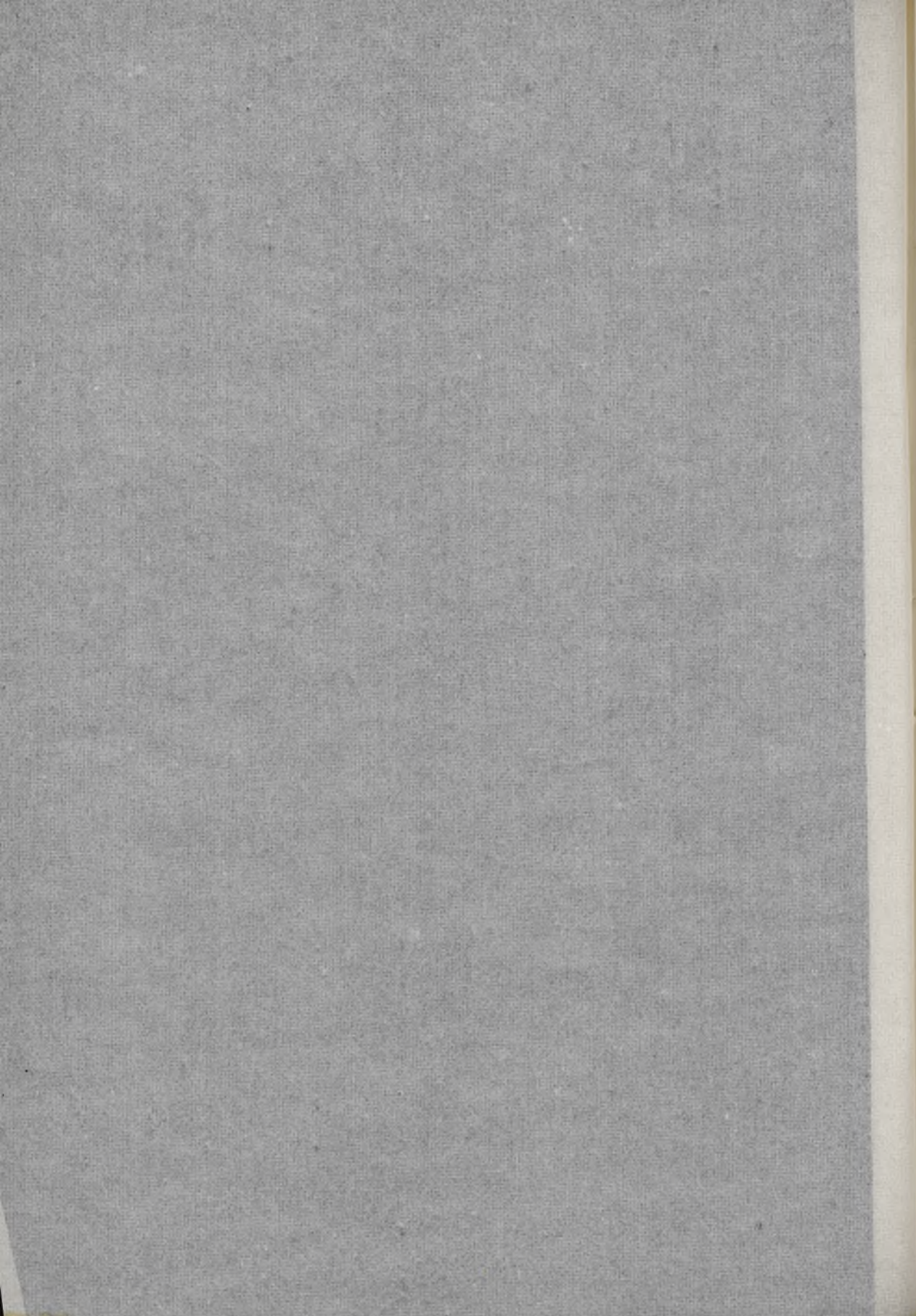


Russian Prisoners at the Matsuyama Station.

prisoners received that day was as follows :-			<i>Stroteboi</i>	4	52
			<i>Otovasny</i>	6	124
	Officers and other functionaries of corresponding rank.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	<i>Gyliak</i>	5	72
			<i>Amur</i>	5	173
General Stoessel's Headquarters	2	39	Headquarters of the Naval Defence	3	3
Headquarters of the Governor of Kwantung Province	6	15	Harbour Office.....	60	29
Engineer Company	11	269	Marine Corps.....	59	2,531
Telegraph Corps.....	4	60	Torpedo Corps.....	10	142
Railway Corps.....	1	155	Judiciary.....	3	3
Cavalry	4	177	Field Post and Telegraph Office.....	33	23
<i>Retvisan</i>	22	446	Total.....	369	6,814
<i>Pobieda</i>	22	510	Grand total.....	878	23,491
<i>Pallada</i>	11	208			
<i>Peresviet</i>	15	607			

Spoils of War at Port Arthur.

The following report from General





An affectionate Meeting.

Baron Nogi was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on January 12th:—

The delivery of fortifications and forts, warships and ordinary vessels, arms, and other objects was finished on the 10th. The descriptions and quantity of the principal objects are roughly as follows:—

1.—Permanent fortifications and forts	59
2.—Arms, Ammunition, Wagons, etc.	
Guns:—	
Large calibre	54
Medium calibre	149
Small calibre	343
Total	546
Shots and shells	82,670
Torpedoes	60

Revolvers	579
Sabres	1,891
Rifle cartridges	2,266,800
Ammunition wagons ...	290
Commissariat wagons ...	606
Miscellaneous wagons ...	65
Harnesses for mounts ...	87
Harnesses for cart horses	2,096
3.—Electric Lights	14
4.—Telegraph apparatuses ...	15
Telephone apparatuses	135
Heliographs	3
5.—Entrenchment tools... ..	1,171
6.—Horses	1,920
7.—Warships and Ordinary vessels:—	
Battleships (including the <i>Peresviet</i> and others)	4
(The battleship <i>Seva-</i>	

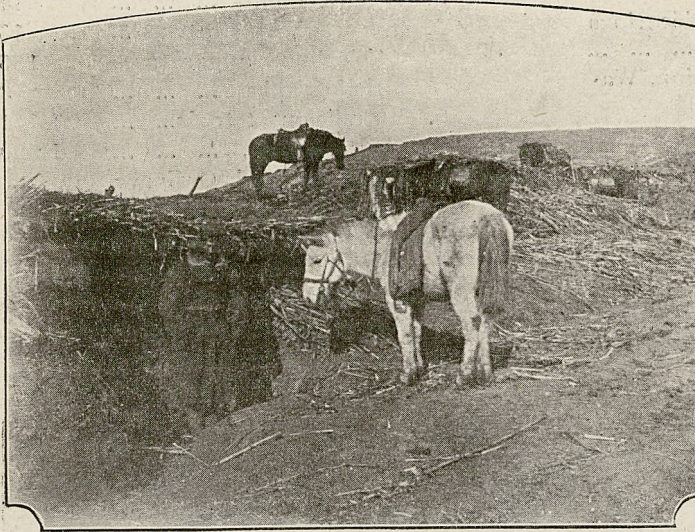


A Sanitary Detachment in March.

Explosives	(pieces) 1,588
Gunpowder	(kilo) 30,000
Rifles	35,252

stopol is excluded, as she is completely submerged.)

Cruisers (including the <i>Pallada</i> and another vessel).	2
Gunboats and destroyers	14
Steamers	10



Our Cavalry Orderlies at the Front.

Steam-launches	8
Miscellaneous vessels ...	12

Besides, there are a number of private-owned vessels.

All the above ships are either destroyed or sunk.

In addition there are 35 steam-launches available after repairs.

Mr. Kawakami and the Capitulation of Port Arthur.

Mr. Kawakami, Secretary of the Foreign Office, who was Commercial Agent at Vladivostock before the outbreak of the war and who has accompanied General Stoessel from Port Arthur to Nagasaki, gives a descrip-

tion of the memorable days at Port Arthur substantially as follows:—

On the 2nd January, General Nogi despatched Mr. Kawakami as his private messenger to General Stoessel and family in order to inquire concern-

ing their health, and to present them with some bottles of champagne, one box of wine, and 30 chickens. In receiving Mr. Kawakami, General Stoessel thanked him for the trouble he had taken and asked him to convey to General Nogi his deep appreciation of the latter's kindness. The Russian General declared that he as a soldier was

exceedingly grateful to have had the opportunity of making the acquaintance of such a brave fighter as General Nogi. He then requested Mr. Kawakami to take two horses, one of Arabian and the other of Australian breed, as his presents to our General. Meanwhile Madame Stoessel joined the party. She showed Mr. Kawakami six orphans, the children of Russian officers who had been killed during the fighting, Mr. Kawakami witnessed the Russian soldiers fraternizing with our men who had accompanied him as guards.

On the 5th January the memorable meeting of the two Generals took place at Shui-shi-ying, a full account is as we have above mentioned. After exchanging greetings, a general conversation followed between the two

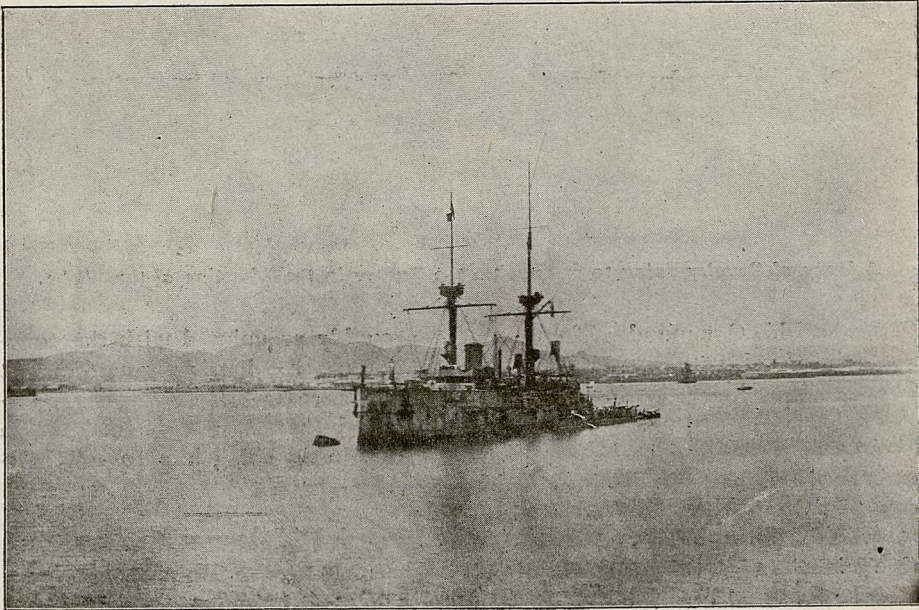
Generals. General Stoessel highly praised the bravery of the Japanese soldiers and especially referred to the skill displayed by our artillery, whose 28-cm. guns, he said, had never failed to hit their object. The Russians had no means of avoiding the heavy fire from these guns. The General also expressed his satisfaction at the work performed by our sappers. He said that on the occasion of the blowing up of the Fort No. 3, on Sung-shu-shan, the Japanese concentrated their fire on that fort while the smoke of the explosion still hung over it, and thus annihilated the garrison. He further remarked that the 28-cm. gun, which the Japanese used on land, originally belonged to the Navy.

General Stoessel explained the matter as the outcome of researches made by the naval officers who, after landing from their ships, had had much leisure time to study such matters. This announcement was received with a chorus of laughter by the whole staff.

The two Generals then sat down to a dinner and were photographed, after which the meeting came to an end.

General Stoessel left Port Arthur on the 11th January, under protection of our Army.

The capitulation was exceedingly seasonable; for had it been delayed one day, terrible street fighting would have taken place. In the old city quarters, the dire effects of the gunfire



View of Dalny.

General Nogi expressed his sympathy with the Russians with regard to the 28-cm. shells. But he also reminded the Russian General of the latter's use of torpedoes on the mountains.

were to be observed everywhere, and the scene was appalling beyond description.

Interview between Generals Nishi and Stoessel.

The *Osaka Mainichi* published an account of a brief interview between

the command of Alexieff. Here General Fock remarked that he had also belonged to the Fourth Division. Continuing, Stoessel stated that he was



A Body of Cavalry going to reconnoitre the Enemy in the Direction of the Shaho.

General Nishi, Commander of our garrison in the Liaotung peninsula, and Generals Stoessel and Fock, which took place on the 11th January at Dalny. Shortly after Stoessel and others had embarked on a steamer destined to this country, General Nishi came on board the vessel. In the course of conversation with Stoessel, General Nishi stated that he had had occasion to engage in battle the Russian Fourth Division commanded by the late General Keller. Thereupon Stoessel said that the Division had originally belonged to the Army Corps of which he was the commander, and that therefore he would not have been at Port Arthur but for

thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the districts round about Kirin, where he had had his headquarters, and that Alexieff committed a blunder in removing him to Port Arthur.

Imperial Messages to General Nogi and Admiral Togo.

On the 6th January, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant a gracious message to General Baron Nogi, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Army, and Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. The message may be translated as follows:—

"Port Arthur is a naval and military stronghold of great importance in the Far East. Our Third Army and Our Combined Fleet, in complete co-operation with each other, through the heat of summer and the cold of winter and in defiance of other hardships and difficulties, have fought bravely and stubbornly, capturing the enemy's strong positions and annihilating the enemy's formidable ships, until the garrison has been compelled to ask for terms of surrender. We deeply appreciate the manner in which Our officers and men have discharged their heavy responsibility and brought about this grand success."

Formal Entry into Port Arthur.

Our troops of all arms formally entered Port Arthur at 10 a.m. on the 13th January. The troops were first assembled at the northern foot of Pai-yu-shan and then proceeded in marching order to the fortress, finally entering the new city via the old city. The sight was imposing and impressive, the bloodstained regimental colours waving in the breeze and the bayonets glittering in the morning sun. Within the harbour, there lay a number of the damaged Russian vessels, large and small, nearly all of which are resting on the bottom. Business



Russian Soldiers disguised as Chinese destroying a Part of the Railway near Newchwang.

Messages of similar import, though differently worded, were also given to the successful General and Admiral by Her Majesty the Empress and by His Highness the Crown Prince.

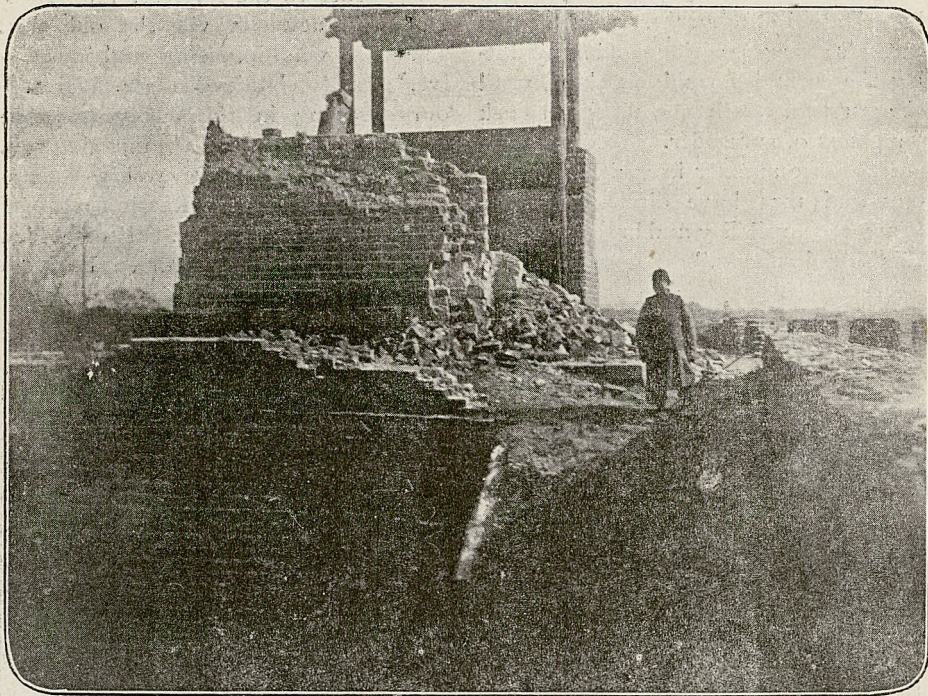
has been resumed by the Russian and Chinese residents.

Situation in the North.

Since the battle of Shaho which took place on October 1904, and gave

a considerable damage to Kuropatkin's army, four months elapsed without a serious fighting until the new battle of Hei-kou-tai, which began on the 25th January and continued some

the 18th, the enemy's heavy guns in the neighbourhood of Ssu-fang-tai fired some 80 shots on the neighbourhood of the railway bridge on the Sha-ho, but inflicted no damage on us.



The South Gate of Liao-yang, now destroyed.

days. During this course of time, the both sides were actively working at defence and winter quarters, and concentrating their reinforcements. But the skirmishes frequently occurred on the out-post lines as follows :—

December 17.—From 8.30 to 11 p.m. on the 17th December, the enemy's troops thrice attacked our outposts in the neighbourhood of San-tao-kang, and at about 1 or 2 a.m. on the 18th another body of his troops attacked Hing-lung-tan, Tung-ho-tseng-kou, and neighbourhood, but we succeeded in repulsing them each time.

December 18.—From 2.30 p.m. on

December 19.—On the 19th at 5 p.m. the enemy's battery in the east of Ta-shan bombarded the neighbourhood of Hing-lung-tun. A body of the enemy's infantry attacked southern Pien-niu-lou-pao on the 20th at 1 a.m. and Ta-tzu-pao at 4 a.m., but was repulsed each time. About the same time, enemy's infantry attacked Chin-shan-tun, Hei-lin-tun, and Huang-ti. In the neighbourhood of Chin-shan-tun, fighting lasted for about one hour, but all these attacks were repulsed. We sustained no loss.

On the 22nd December the enemy's artillery bombarded Hing-lung-tun and neighbourhood from San-tsü-tzu. About



The formal Entry of our Troops into the City of Port Arthur.

1870

one o'clock the same night his infantry attacked south Pien-niu-lou-pao and the heights north-east of Hia-ping-tai, but were repulsed.

From 1 p.m. on the 23rd the enemy's heavy guns placed on the neighbourhood of Ta-ku-cha-tzu fired intermittingly on our positions.

On the 27th December at about 3 p.m., the enemy's heavy artillery and field guns bombarded the vicinity of the Sha-ho railway bridge and the station, and his battery stationed in the neighbourhood of Ta-lien-tun opened fire on our positions between Chih-siang-tun and Shu-lin-tzu.

Toward sunset the same day the enemy's cavalry attacked Hei-lin-tun,

ed, but having been reinforced by our troops in the neighbourhood, the enemy was repulsed. Our casualties were three killed and wounded.

Enemy's Attack near Niu-chwang.

At 10 a.m. on the 11th January a cavalry detachment of our army encountered about four squadrons of the enemy's cavalry north of Tang-ma-sai, and succeeded in repulsing them after an engagement lasting till 2.30 p.m., heavy loss being inflicted upon the enemy. Subsequently the enemy was reinforced by several cavalry squadrons, with eight guns. He was therefore enticed to Liu-erh-



Our Artillery Position at the Sha-ho.

but were repulsed by our cavalry. About 8.30 p.m. the enemy's cavalry attacked our positions between Chin-san-tun and Li-ta-jen-tun. Our outposts there were for a time surround-

pao and was then being successfully engaged. From the previous evening till this morning, several small bodies of the enemy's cavalry stealthily advanced between An-shan-tien and Hai-

cheng and between Ying-kow and Tashih-chiao, and damaged the railway to some extent. Repairs were, however, at once carried out and the road was soon re-opened.

Judging from the enemy's killed and wounded left on the field and from various reports, the enemy's force consisted of a cavalry detachment under Major-General Mistchenko,



General Nozu's Staff Quarters at the Shaho.

On the afternoon of the previous day over 2,000 Russians with artillery attacked Niuchwang and compelled our garrison there to temporarily retire from the town. The enemy was then being vigorously attacked, our troops having been greatly reinforced.

The enemy's detachment consisting of eight squadrons of cavalry with 12 guns enveloped our Commissariat Headquarters at Niu-chia-tun at 2 p.m. on the 12th and made an assault from the direction of San-chia-tzu. The enemy was, however, completely driven off. The casualties on the enemy's side were at least 80.

who had also the Second Infantry Regiment of Railway Guards under him.

Repulse of the Russians from Niuchwang and Neighbourhood.

The enemy's troops repulsed in the neighbourhood of Yinkow on the 12th January fled in disorder north of Takao-kan.

Judging from the number of the dead and wounded, 62 and 6 respectively, left behind by the enemy and the arms strewn over the battle-field, the enemy's casualties must have been no less than 200.

A body of our troops on the 13th drove the enemy off Niuchwang, and caused him to retreat in confusion.

Regarding this raid of the Russians, the *Tokyo Asahi* stated that in effecting this attack the Russians used the mounted bandits in the Russian pay, as guides. It is also believed that prior to the attack, the enemy employed these mounted bandits as well as Russians disguised in Chinese costumes as scouts.

Further Skirmishes near Niuchwang.

On the 14th January one of our detachments surrounded a force of the enemy's troops near the San-cha-ho, to the west of Niuchwang, and routed them. The enemy's loss was over 300 killed and wounded. The spoils of war, including arms, were numerous.

According to a staff officer belonging to the above detachment, numerous Chinese Imperial soldiers were found in the ranks of the enemy who engaged our forces.

On the 16th January 500 to 600 of the enemy's cavalry, with more than 10 guns, which were put to rout from the direc-

tion of Niuchwang, fled to the north-east through Lao-tu-young-lu. On the evening of the same day our cavalry detachment had an encounter with Cossacks near Lao-ho-she. The detachment reported that some of these

Russian troopers had Chinese coats on, while others wore Chinese caps in addition and that great numbers were wholly attired in Chinese costume and wore pigtails. These troopers were observed to be greatly fatigued.

Detailed account of the Russian raid near Yingkôw.

Our officers returning from the front supply details of the recent Russian raid near Niuchwang. From these it is gathered that the enemy, prior to his attack on Yinkow, Niu-chia-tun and other places, twice attempted to destroy the railway between Hai-cheng and An-shan-tien—attempts which par-



General Baron Bilderling.

tially succeeded. In this connection, one of the officers may be quoted as follows:—

Over 100 Cossacks, who had been concealing themselves in a certain village near Hai-cheng, on the night of

the 1st January succeeded in laying explosives on the space between the above town and An-shan-tien. Subsequently a train came running along at full speed, and when it had reached about

the explosives laid by the enemy remained intact. A minute investigation as to the place utilized by this enemy as a base was at once instituted, and it was finally located at a certain village



Our Soldiers working at Entrenchment in the Snow at the Shaho.

midway between the two stations, a sudden explosion took place, followed by the enemy's gun fire. Unexpected as was the incident, the train was successfully brought back, only slight damages having been inflicted on the locomotive and a few luggage cars. The news immediately brought our garrisons at Hai-cheng and An-shan-tien into activity and they at once gave chase to the raiders. The latter had, however, all made good their escape, excepting three laggards, who were consequently taken prisoner. Fortunately it was discovered that the damage done to the road extended only over 18 feet, and that two of

near Hai-cheng. Communications with that village were consequently stopped, and as the result of a rigorous examination, punitive measures were taken with regard to the villagers.

This small success apparently inspired the Russians with the hope for a much better achievement, and they repeated a similar practice on the 7th January. At about 1 p.m. on that day—we quote another officer—the enemy, under cover of darkness, again stoled in between Hai-cheng and An-shan-tien and was waiting along the railway line for our train to approach. They had not waited long before a train came dashing along. Prior to

this our railway employees engaged in the neighbourhood had noticed the presence of the Russians, and they accordingly tried to warn the engineer-driver of the imminent danger, by frantically waving signal flags. Their efforts, however, proved futile, due to the darkness, and the train sped on. A fatal calamity was impending. Happily, however, the explosion occurred just after the passage of the train, which thus escaped unhurt. The explosion only resulted in slight damage to the railway and the destruction of two telegraph poles, the wires of which were left intact. The Russians were at once repulsed by our troops, several of them being taken captives.

Four days later, namely, the 11th January, the enemy appeared near Ying-kow in great force. His strength was estimated by the natives at 20,000, but may more approximately be put at two or three thousand of infantry, cavalry and artillery, with a separate cavalry brigade. This force first approached Niuchia-tun and then detailing some detachments in the direction of Ta-shih-chiao and An-shan-tien, advanced on Yingkow, its artillery having taken up positions 3,000 metres from the above town. The enemy thus attempted to bombard our commissariat depot in the neighbourhood,

but was out-manceuvred by our garrison there, and was obliged to retire after a short while. Almost simultaneously, his detachments were also put to flight, the whole force apparently retiring north by way of the neutral districts west of the Liao.

Collisions near Hsienchang.

On the 23rd January a body of our troops dislodged about a squadron of the enemy's cavalry from a point north-west of Wei-tzu-yu (north-east of Hsienchang) and occupied it, a number of horses and arms falling into our hands.

Another body of our troops at-



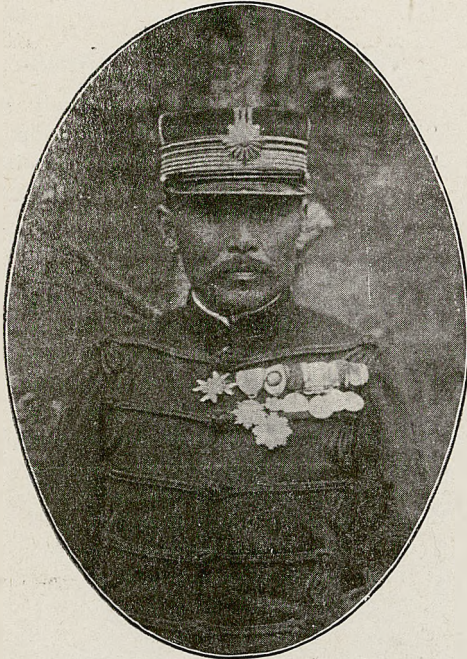
An Observation-post on Pin-shan at the Shaho.

tacked and routed the enemy in the neighbourhood of Chang-cheng. His casualties were over 20 and five Russians, including some officers, were taken prisoners. A number of arms and horses fell into our possession.

Battle of Heikoutai.

DETAILED OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Army organized for the purpose of attacking the enemy who had ad-



Major-General Tabe wounded in the Battle of Hei-kou-tai.

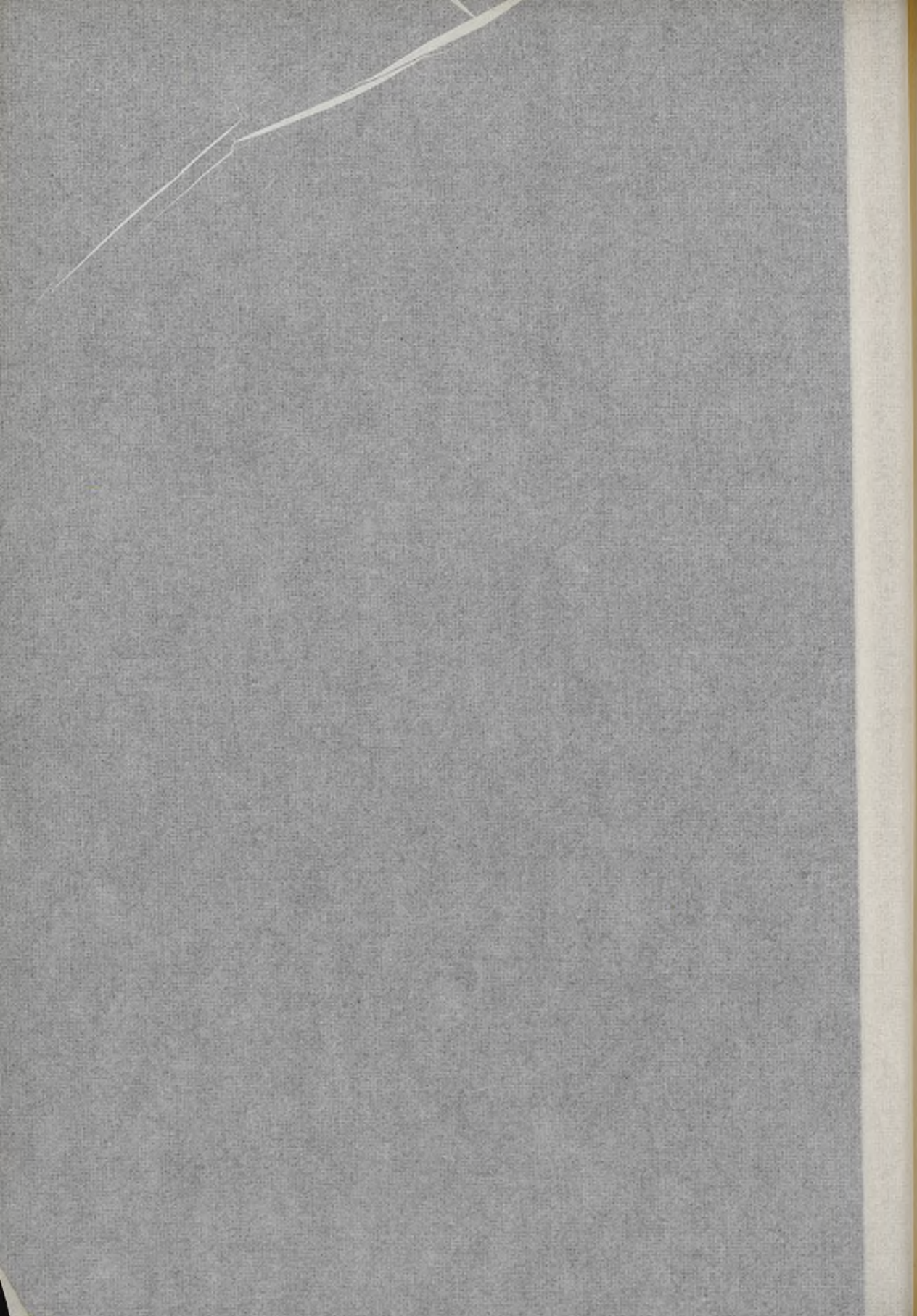
vanced to the vicinity of Hei-kou-tai, assembled in the neighbourhood of Tatai about noon on January 25. On that day a detachment of our troops stationed at Hei-kou-tai was surrounded by the enemy's force about a division strong, and after offering a stubborn resistance fell back under cover of night in the direction of Ku-cheng-tzu.

On January 26, the Commander of the above-mentioned Army commenced operations against Hei-kou-tai, by ordering his Right Column to take up its position along the Sumapao-Toupao line and his Left Column to the left of it, while the whole of his Artillery

Corps was deployed at the western extremity of Lao-chiao. It snowed hard and the cold was intense. The range of vision being thus seriously obstructed, our operations were considerably delayed. It was about noon that the attack was actually commenced. Shortly afterwards, it was reported that another force of the enemy, about a division strong, advancing from Chang-tan, had invested Chen-tan-pao and further detailed a battalion or two against us. Thereupon a detachment of our troops stationed in the vicinity of Ku-cheng-tzu was at once ordered to drive back this force of the enemy.

The Left Column of our Army deployed along the Sumapao-Wu-chiatzu line, while the enemy occupied the Heikoutai-Toupao line. The enemy's position at Tou-pao almost presented the aspect of a fortress, being very strongly defended with machine guns. It was thus evident that the success of the attack on Hei-kou-tai depended on the capture of Tou-pao. Our strength was, therefore, concentrated upon that place. The Right Column, driving before it about two battalions of the enemy at the eastern approach to Lao-chiao, deployed along the Laochiao-Sumapao line and gallantly pressed against the enemy over an open ground completely exposed to the enemy's fire. The enemy's batteries with thirty guns, which were arranged round Hei-kou-tai, skilfully poured an oblique fire upon our troops, thereby inflicting heavy loss on us. The advent of dusk therefore saw us still unsuccessful in our attempt.

On January 27, the enemy who pressed our Right Column retreated, whereupon the detachment in the vicinity of Ku-cheng-tzu was brought up to the attack of Hei-kou-tai, being thus constituted into the Central





R.T.

The Battle of Hei-kou-tai in the Snow.

Column of the Army, with its left resting on Su-ma-pao.

At the same time, a corps of troops that was stationed near Lang-tung-kou was ordered to occupy the Liutiaokou-Lichiaowopeng line, thus guarding the right rear of the Right Wing and the left rear of Chen-tan-pao. Another force was sent to Hsiu-erh-pao, charged with the duty of clearing that place of the enemy and guarding the left rear of our Army.

The above-mentioned corps in the vicinity of Lang-tung-kou left there at 10.45 a.m., and bravely advanced along the east of Ta-tai and in face of the fierce fire of the enemy, about a division strong, who were occupying the Liutiaokou-Lichiaowopeng line. It thus was able to secure the safety of the right rear of the Right Column of our Army.

Our Army fought gallantly in attacking Hei-kou-tai, but owing to the constant increase of forces, especially guns, on the part of the enemy, we lost heavily and our operations made slow progress. But nothing daunted, our troops persevered, steadily gaining upon the enemy step by step.

Our Left Column was attacked on its flank and rear by a force of the enemy, about one division strong, which had arrived from the direction of Neu-chu and Huang-la-to-tzu, and was also fired on from

the rear by the enemy's infantry and horse artillery who had penetrated the neighbourhood of Pa-huang-ti. The left wing of the column, having sustained heavy casualties in officers and men, was compelled to retire temporarily to San-chien-pao.

During the night our Army was attacked in every direction. In particular, in the neighbourhood of Su-ma-pao our troops were attacked both from the front and rear by the enemy's forces, each of which consisted of a regiment. After a fierce mêlée, we were able to drive off the enemy in every direction.

Our detachment which had advanced in the direction of Hsiu-erh-pao, having met with resistance from a superior force of the enemy, halted at the line extending from Chu-chi-wopeng to Hsieh-shao.



Scouts skirmishing in the Snow.

Our corps which advanced on the 28th from the neighbourhood of Lang-tung-kou, delivered a skillful attack on the enemy, and its right wing occupied Liu-tiao-kou at 9.30 a.m., while the left

wing captured Li-chia-wo-peng at 3 p.m. The attack was continued by

According to the original arrangements, our force at Lang-tung-kou was to have left there at 11 a.m. to join in an attack on the enemy at Hei-kou-tai, which was to be made by the extreme left of our Army. As, however, its rear was threatened by a powerful force of the enemy's troops on the line connecting Pa-huang-ti and Ha-erh-pao, the above mentioned force was compelled to engage this enemy first.



Manchurian Natives fleeing from the Scene of Battle.

the different sections of our army sent against Hei-kou-tai. In the direction of the Central Column, however, the remnant of the enemy's force which had delivered an attack during the previous night, still remained in the village of Su-ma-pao and fired at our troops from the rear. In consequence of this, a portion of our column was detailed to attack this enemy's force, which our troops finally annihilated. In this engagement we took over 200 prisoners.

The Left Column, observing one of our detachments proceeding in its rear and flank towards Hsiu-erh-pao, gallantly advanced on Wu-chia-tzu, which they recovered.

The detachment which had advanced in the direction of Hsiu-erh-pao attacked and defeated a superior force of the enemy and occupied that place at 3 a.m.

Therefore a portion of the force was dispatched for the purpose, and it finally succeeded, in co-operation with a detachment at



General Gripenberg.

Hsiu-erh-pao, in driving off the enemy's troops at Pa-huang-ti, the latter retreating in the direction of Hung-chia-wo-peng. This force of the enemy consisted of about a regiment of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and 12 field and two or three machine guns.

Up to the 29th the whole of our forces had delivered severe attacks upon the enemy, lasting three days and nights, but were unable to attain the desired object. Thereupon a fresh night attack was decided on, all the forces being exhorted to do their utmost.

The different bodies constituting the Army attacking Hei-kou-tai made several attempts to advance, at the risk of annihilation, only to sustain severe losses due to the enemy's artillery, especially to his machine guns. Nothing daunted, our troops arduously continued their attack, and at 5.30 a.m. the enemy began to give way before our furious onslaught. Body after body of our troops then rushed into Hei-kou-tai and the place was firmly occupied at 9.30 a.m. Our troops at once pursued the enemy and finally reached Tui-tai-tzu *via* Yen-tai-tzu. A portion of the left detachment also occupied Huang-la-to-tzu. The detachment at Hsiu-erh-pao also repulsed the enemy confronting it and succeeded in occupying the line along the Hun-ho

connecting Chi-tai-tzu and a village five kilometres north of the latter.

At 5 a.m. the same day the detachment which had been in the neighbourhood of Tatai, acting in co-operation with another detachment stationed in the vicinity of Li-chia-wo-peng, drove back a small force of the enemy and occupied the neighbourhood of Fei-tsai-ho-tzu. The main force of this detach-



Field Guns firing in the Snow.

ment immediately pursued the retreating enemy, crossed the Hun-ho to its right bank, and reached to a point 1,000 metres south of Chang-tan.

The whole of the enemy's forces were thus driven back to the right bank of the Hun-ho.

The enemy engaged by our forces consisted of the First Siberian Army Corps, another mixed Army Corps, the Second and Fifth Brigades of Rifles, a portion of the Eighth Army Corps, the Sixty-first Siberian Reserve Division, and some detachments of Chasseurs, the total number of the troops being not less than seven Divisions of infan-

try and one Division of cavalry. This force has retreated towards the neighbourhood of Ssu-fang-tai and Nien-yu-pao.

The number of our casualties reached about 7,000, while the enemy's losses were enormous. According to the statement of the prisoners, four regiments of Russian infantry which had

In the direction of our Right Wing small bodies of the enemy on January 31 attacked our positions, but were at once repulsed. On the evening of January 31, our Left Wing was attacked by the enemy's infantry about one Regiment strong, who were also repulsed. The main body of the enemy in this direction was stationed at Ni-



Our Troops reposing on San-kwai-shi-shan at the Shaho.

advanced on our left were nearly annihilated, and some companies in the Russian regiments had been reduced to twenty or thirty men. It is estimated that the Russian casualties were not less than 10,000 in number.

Situation at the Front.

The following report from the Headquarters of our Manchurian Armies was received by the Imperial Military Headquarters on the 1st February :—

en-yu-pao and in the vicinity of Ssu-fan-tai, while a detachment was posted at Chang-tan.

On the 1st February the enemy was throwing up entrenchments at Ssu-fan-tai, Chang-chia-wo-peng and Chang-tan. The enemy's cavalry were stationed at Tzu-yu-she, Pien-pao-tzu and Yueh-pao-tzu.

The following report from the Headquarters of our Manchurian Armies was received at the Imperial Headquarters on February 3rd :—

On the 1st inst. small forces of the

enemy attacked our outposts at various points on the Right Wing of our Army, but were all repulsed.

Since the night of the 1st, the fighting between the scouts of the two armies constantly occurred.

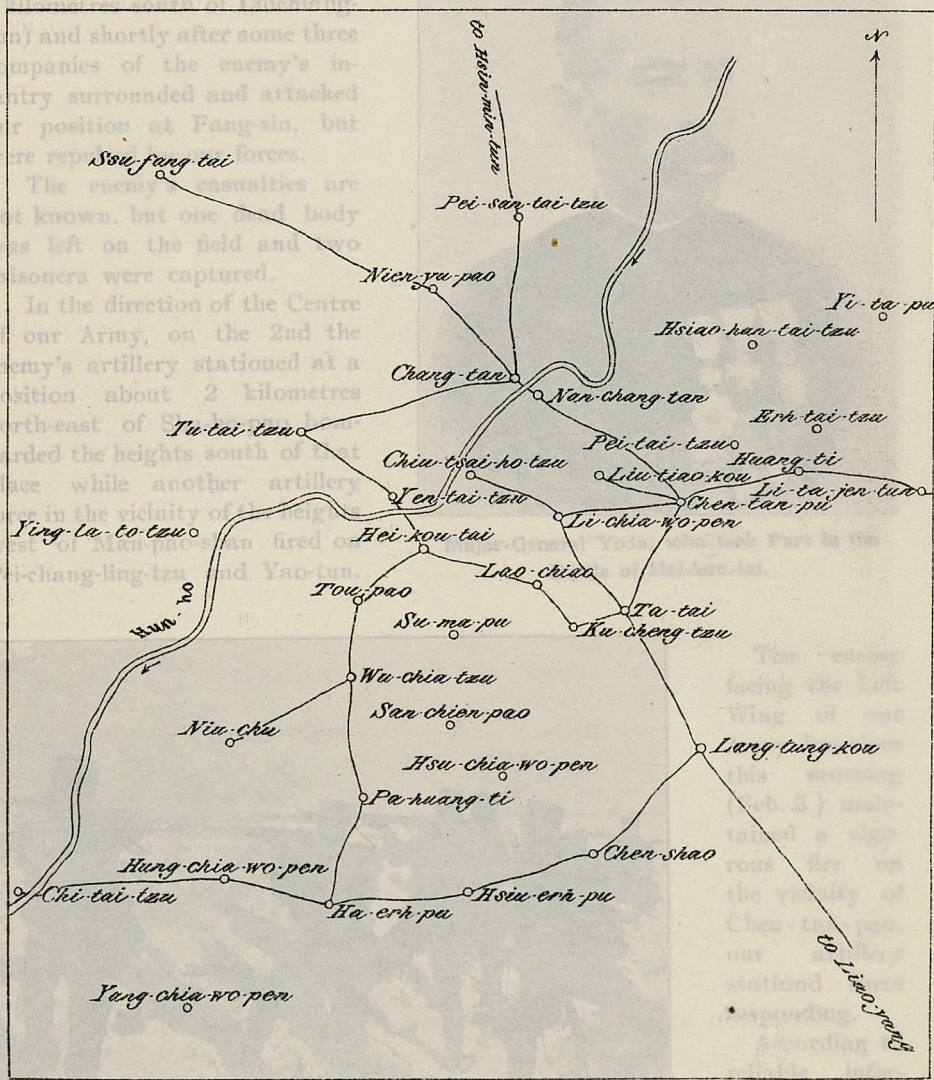
On the 2nd at about 6 a.m. the enemy opened fire from the western end of Tashan and from the west of Liu-chiang-tun upon the neighbouring positions of Pang-sin

THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF HEI-KOU-TAI

and shortly after some three companies of the enemy's infantry surrounded and attacked our position at Pang-sin, but were repulsed by our forces.

The enemy's casualties are not known, but one dead body was left on the field and two prisoners were captured.

In the direction of the Centre of our Army, on the 2nd the enemy's artillery stationed at a position about 2 kilometres north-east of the heights south of the place while another artillery force in the vicinity of the west end of Min-pao-shan fired on Pei-chang-ling-tzu and Yao-tan.



Our Soldiers firing in the Snow.

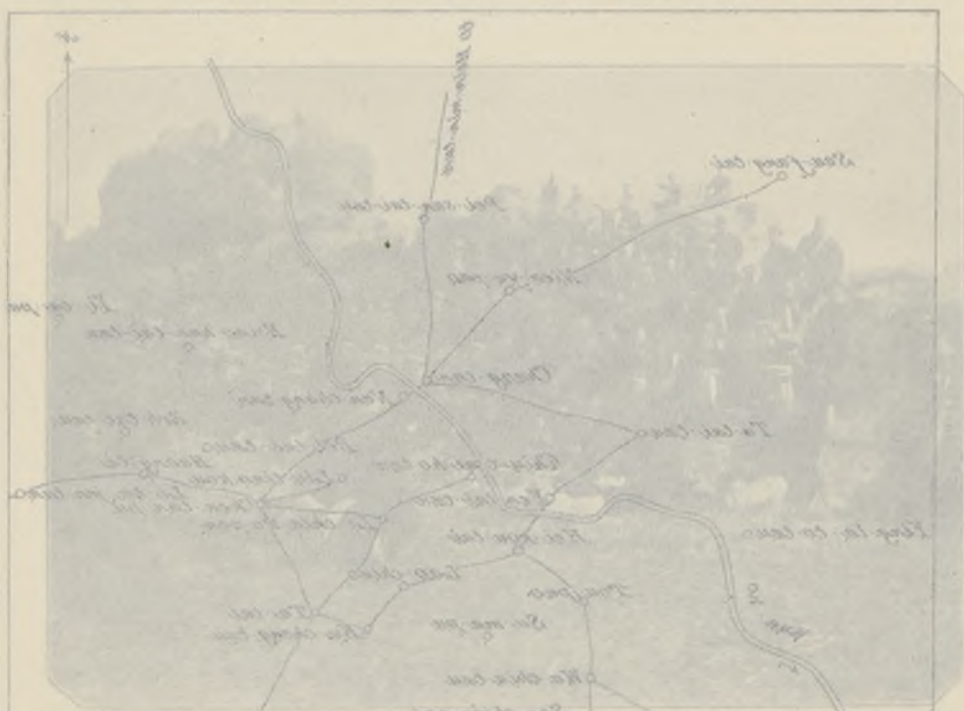
According to our reports, the enemy has retreated the railway line from

try and one Division of cavalry. This force has retreated towards the neighbourhood of Sou-fang-tai and Nien-yu-pao.

The number of our casualties reached about 7,000, while the enemy's losses were enormous. According to the statement of the prisoners, four regiments of Russian infantry which had

In the direction of our Right Wing small bodies of the enemy on January 31 attacked our positions, but were at once repulsed. On the evening of January 31, our Left Wing was attacked by the enemy's infantry about one Regiment strong, who were also repulsed. The main body of the enemy in this direction was stationed at Ni-

THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF HIEI-KOU-TAI



advanced as far as the vicinity of Sou-fang-tai and in the vicinity of Sou-fang-tai, while a detachment was posted at Chang-tan. On the 1st inst. small forces of the enemy were stationed up entrenchments at Sou-fang-tai, Chang-chia-wo-peng and Chang-tan. The enemy's cavalry were stationed at Tsun-shan and Yush-pao-tzu.

Situation at the Front.

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On the 1st inst. small forces of the

enemy attacked our outposts at various points on the Right Wing of our Army, but were all repulsed.

On the 2nd at about 6 a.m. the enemy opened fire from the western end of Tashan and from the west of Liu-chiang-tun upon the neighbouring positions of Fang-sin and Pu-tsao-wo (about 2 kilometres south of Liuchiang-tun) and shortly after some three companies of the enemy's infantry surrounded and attacked our position at Fang-sin, but were repulsed by our forces.

The enemy's casualties are not known, but one dead body was left on the field and two prisoners were captured.

In the direction of the Centre of our Army, on the 2nd the enemy's artillery stationed at a position about 2 kilometres north-east of Sha-ho-pao bombarded the heights south of that place while another artillery force in the vicinity of the heights west of Man-pao-shan fired on Pei-chang-ling-tzu and Yao-tun.

Since the night of the 1st, conflicts between the scouts of the Armies have constantly occurred.



Major-General Yoda, who took Part in the Battle of Hei-kou-tai.



Our Soldiers firing in the Snow.

The enemy facing the Left Wing of our Army has since this morning (Feb. 3.) maintained a vigorous fire on the vicinity of Chen-tan-pao, our artillery station there responding.

According to reliable information, the enemy has extended the railway line from

Su-cha-tun (about five miles north of Lamutun) to Su-hu-pao, and several trains are running it.

About 8 a.m. the same day, the enemy's field and heavy guns concentrated their fire upon the vicinity of

prisoners, the Commanders of the 2nd and 4th Infantry Regiments were wounded during the battle. According to a trustworthy statement, on the 26th ult. one of our outlying pickets, consisting of an officer and 28 men, including non-commissioned officers, enveloped by the enemy's forces. Our men fought desperately, but the majority of them having been wounded were captured by the enemy, and brutally killed.



Colonel Tsugawa wounded in the Battle of Hei-kou-tai.

Ya-tzu-pao, and immediately afterward about one division of the enemy's forces advanced toward Wang-cha-wopeng (a village south-east of Chang-tan). One brigade of the same attempted to attack us, but was repulsed.

The enemy's forces repulsed on the 1st February in the direction of Liu-tiao-kou left on the battlefield about 160 or 170 killed. A number of rifles and other articles were captured.

According to the statement of the

Further fighting on the Sha-ho.

The following report from the Headquarters of the Manchurian Armies was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on the afternoon of the 3rd February:—

During the 2nd February nothing extraordinary happened in the direction of our Right Army, except that the enemy's artillery bombarded several of our positions.

In the direction of the Central Army, about a company of the enemy's infantry, at about 12.30 a.m., advanced on our outposts from the Mukden road and the districts west of the latter. A section of his troops also attacked the neighbourhood of Man-chia-yuen-tzu at about 5.30 a.m.

Both these forces were, however, repulsed by our troops. Four Russians surrendered themselves to our army last night.

In the direction of the Left Army, the enemy's troops consisting of the First and Fifth Brigades of Sharpshooters have since yesterday morning been attacking the neighbourhood of Liu-tiao-koo, but they were finally completely beaten back towards Chang-tau. The enemy's casualties in this engage-

ment were comparatively large and must be at least 700, the enemy having been noticed to carry away more than 300 dead.

Of the enemy's dead left on the field after the battle of Hei-kou-tai, our army has so far buried over 900 in the neighbourhood of Sumapao alone.

The following reports were received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on February 4th:—

I.

HAMGYONGDO, KOREA.

According to scouts, about 300 of the enemy's cavalry, with two guns, who had been staying at Tanchhōn since the 24th January, retired to Sōngjin on the 28th.

II.

ON THE SHA-HO.

Last night (the 3rd February) small forces of the enemy's infantry attacked us in the vicinity of Wai-tou-shan and Ti-ti-shan, but they were all repulsed.

On the afternoon of the same day, the enemy bombarded our different positions at Liu-chiang-tun, Man-pao-shan, north of Sha-ho-pao, Han-cheng-pao (about 1 kilometre south-east of Wen-sheng-pao). Tung-ku-chia-tzu (about two kilometres south-west of Wen-sheng-pao) and from the neighbourhood of Hsi-ku-chia-tzu (about 2½ miles north of Chentanpao).

To-day at 11 a.m., five or six

hundred of the enemy's cavalry, moving along the right bank of the Hunho, and another force of the enemy consisting of some two companies of infantry and about a battery, advanced from San-tai-tzu (about 2½ miles north of Chi-tai-tzu) in order to attack Chi-tai-tzu. The enemy seems to have other forces in the rear. Our garrison at Chi-tai-tzu is now engaged with him.

The following reports were received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on February 5:—

I.

HAMGYONGDO, KOREA.

According to intelligence received, the enemy has burnt all the provisions stored by him at three places at Sōngjin.

According to a letter sent to a Korean by a Russian interpreter who



An Observation-Post at the Shaho.

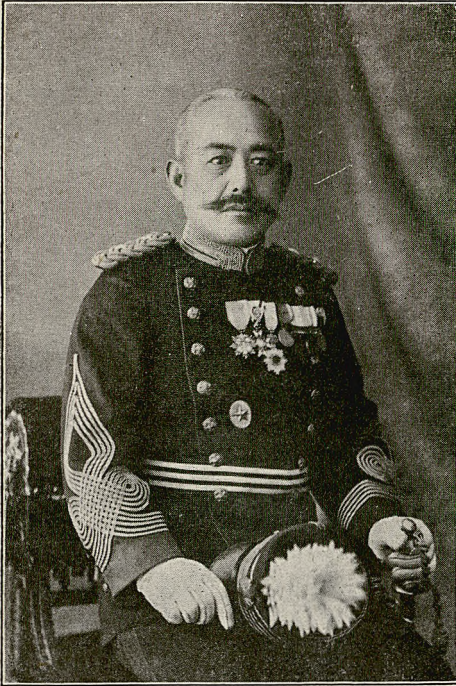
is attached to the enemy's forces, as well as to the statement of the enemy's troops, the Russian army in this direction intends to withdraw toward the north, as the fall of Port

Arthur and the precarious situation of Kharbin have rendered unnecessary any further campaign in this quarter.

II.

ON THE SHA-HO.

On the afternoon of the 4th February the enemy's artillery opened fire from the west side of Ta-shan upon the neighbourhood of Ma-chuan-tzu-shan. This morning small detachments of the enemy's infantry at-



Colonel Morikawa wounded in the
Battle of Hei-kou-tai.

tacked us at several points, but were repulsed.

Quiet generally prevails in the Chang-tan quarter, save that the enemy is strenuously constructing earthworks.

The enemy's force who yesterday attacked Chi-tai-tzu were prevented by our garrison there from retreating and were forced to remain at San-tai-

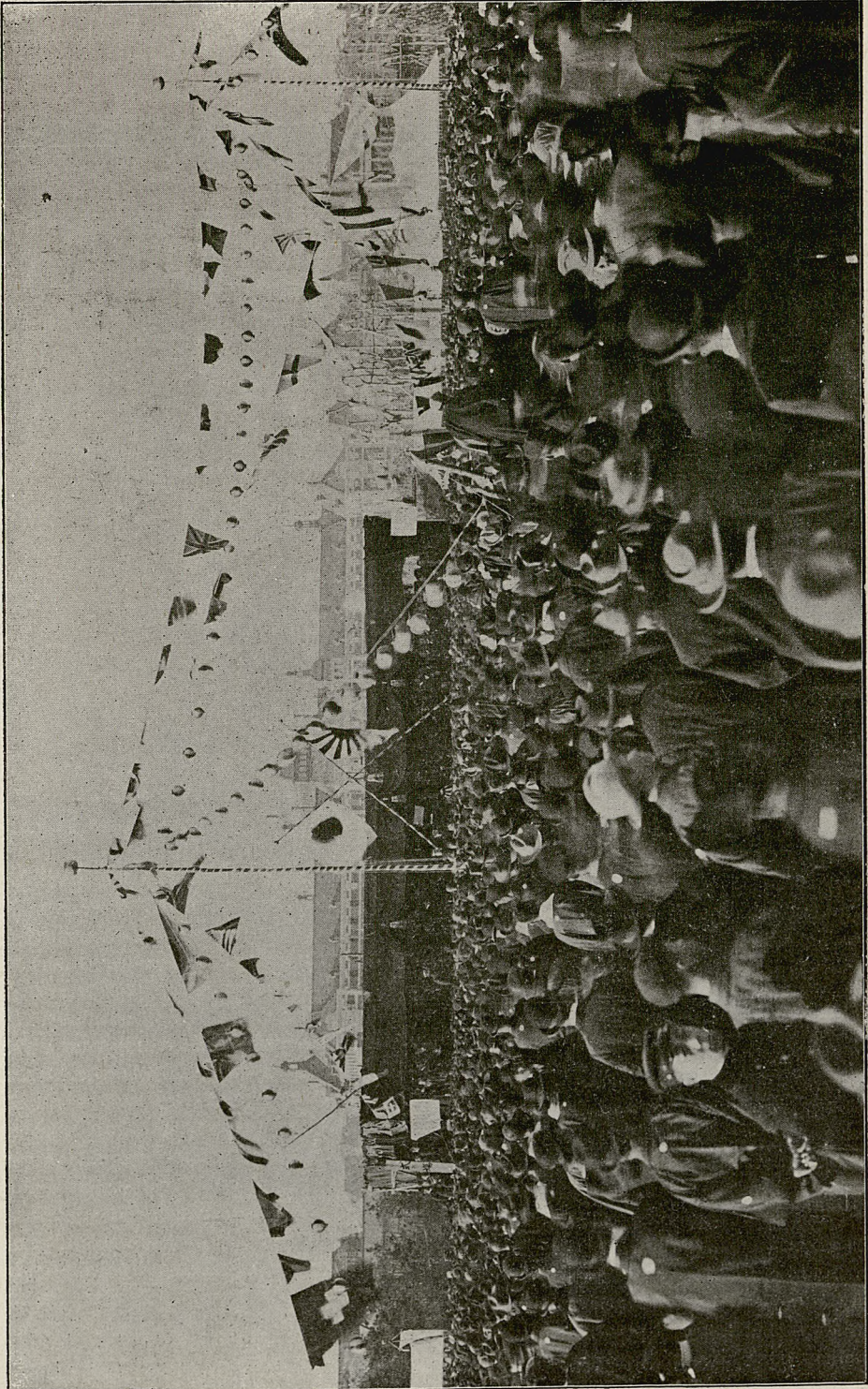
tzu. This morning however, they retreated in the direction of Tzu-yu-to (about 5 miles north of Chi-tai-tzu.)

Naval Fight.

As the result of occupation of the 203-metre hill by the Investing Army before Port Arthur, our bombardment upon the enemy's warships which were sheltering in the port, became considerably effective, and almost all of them were destructed or sunk, excepting only the *Sevastopol* which was *à l'abri* of the Golden Hill. For the purpose of annihilating the enemy's squadron Admiral Togo attempted the most gallant torpedo attacks on the Russian warships as follows:—

FIRST TORPEDO ATTACK.

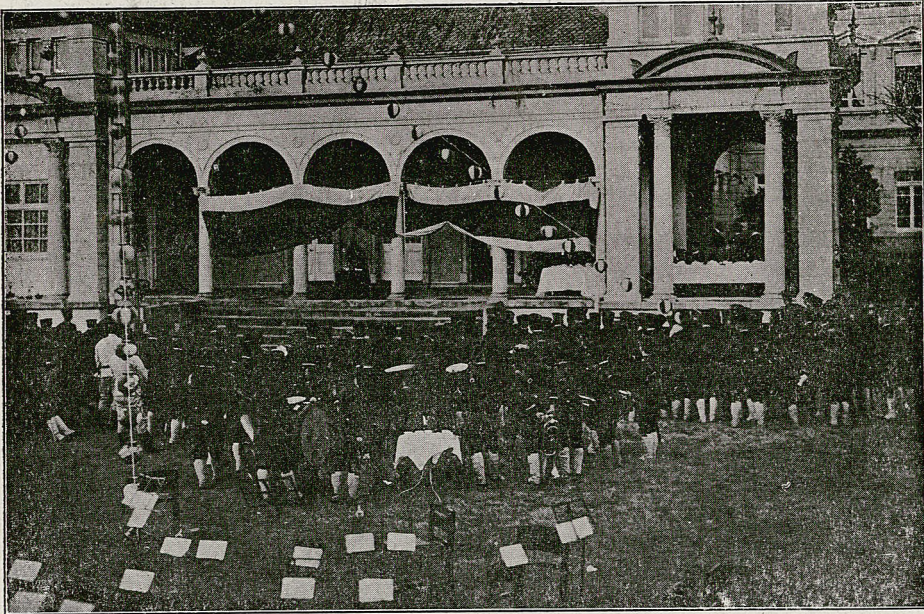
On the night of the 14th December a large force of our torpedo-boats effected a gallant attack on the enemy's warships. Our torpedo flotillas arrived outside Port Arthur about midnight, and the leading flotilla, commanded by Lieut.-Commander Yoshitaka Uchida, and a torpedo-boat of a special type, commanded by Second Sub-Lieut. Keiki Yoko-o, penetrated deeply into the enemy's anchorage, partly for reconnaissance purposes, and effected an attack about 1 a.m. under the glare of the enemy's search-lights and a hail of projectiles from the enemy's forts and war vessels. During this attack, one of our boats (commanded by Lieut. Seizo Mitamura) received a shot, while another boat (commanded by Lieut. Takemasa Nakamuda) was struck four times, and three men in the latter were wounded. All the flotillas then fixed their respective points of attack, and the first flotilla (commanded by Commander Naoshi Kasama) proceeded first with the object of destroying the enemy's defensive works



The Citizens celebrating the Fall of Port Arthur in the Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

and of distracting the enemy's searchlights and guns. The second flotilla (commanded by Lieut.-Commander Sumikiyo Jinguji), the third by Lieut.

to rescue her. A tow rope was attached to the disabled vessel, but was unfortunately afterwards severed by a shot. The relieving boat was struck



Entertainment to wounded Soldiers at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Commander Michisuke Otaki, the fourth by Lieut.-Commander Shigetaka Seki, and the fifth by Lieut.-Commander Hayaji Kawase, approached the enemy and delivered very gallant torpedo attacks between 2 and 4 a.m. Of these attacks, one of the severest engagements befell the third flotilla. Each boat in the latter approached within a short distance of the enemy and in turn discharged its torpedoes. While retiring, one of these boats was struck by several shots, and Lieutenant Hikokichi Nakabori, Commander, and five men were killed and a man was wounded. Moreover the boat herself being disabled, another boat commanded by Lieut. Yahei Nakahara, endeavoured, amid the thick hail of the enemy's shells,

by a shell and lost one of her blue-jackets. The boat in distress meanwhile received several more shots and was about to sink. Under the circumstances, the relieving boat was compelled to rescue the survivors, and the disabled boat was then abandoned. In addition another boat (commanded by Lieut. Hironori Mizuno) was struck twice. The fifth flotilla, which attacked last, was also subjected to a severe fire, one of its boats (commanded by Lieut. Commander Hayaji Kawase) receiving a shell, which killed two men and wounded Sub.-Lieut. Takejiro Takahashi and two of the crew. Another boat (commanded by Lieut. Yoshio Shono) was also struck by a shell, and a man was killed and five men were wounded. The boat



A captured Gun which was placed on the Top of the Tung-chi-ikwan-shan Fort.

1870

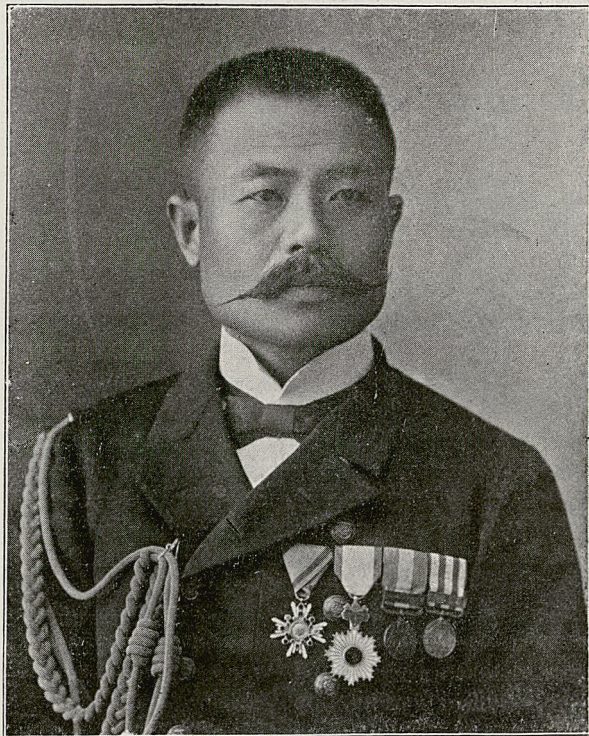
was also disabled for a time, but thanks to the assistance of the accompanying boats (commanded by Lieut. Shingo Watanabe and Shunzo Mori), was brought home safely. All the other flotillas fought gallantly in face of the enemy's gun fire, and happily sustained no loss. The result of the attack was not definitely known, but the explosions caused by the torpedoes striking the enemy's vessels, were not inconsiderable. The next morning the Watch Tower reported that the *Sevastopol* had her bow in a S. S. Easterly direction sunk deeper than on the previous day and that her positions had not been changed by the wind or current. The battleship seems to be anchored at a very shallow place near the shore, so that she does not show any convincing signs to unmistakably show the degree of her damage. But the skill and valour of our officers and men, displayed in the orderly management of the torpedo boats, the manner in which they assisted and co-operated with each other, and their dauntless courage in carrying out the attack, are quite appreciated, and I have the honour to say that I can place the utmost confidence in our torpedo boats and their crews.

Second Torpedo Attack.

The following report from Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Com-

bined Fleet, was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters at 1.30 a.m. on the 18th inst.:-

On the night of the 15th inst. our torpedo flotillas again attacked the enemy's battleship *Sevastopol*, the gunboat *Otvazny* and several destroyers lying at the foot of Chengtoushan. During the engagement, the "A" torpedo flotilla (commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Shigetaka Seki), advancing through the falling snow, reached the enemy's anchorage at about 4.30 a.m. and rushed in between the *Sevastopol* and the

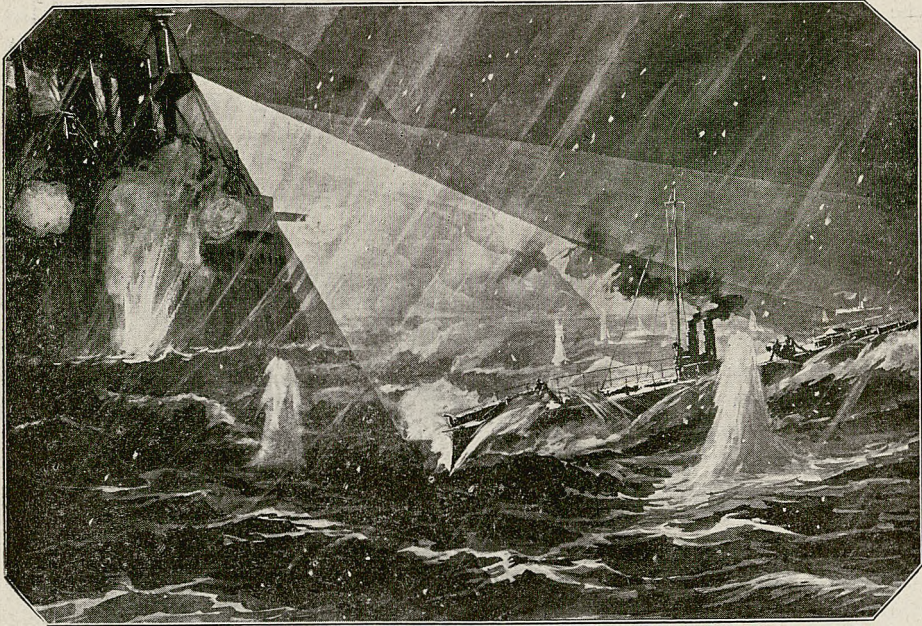


Lieut.-Commander Kagiwada, Commander of the *Yugiri*.

destroyers. Our torpedo boats then discharged their torpedoes against the *Sevastopol* and *Otvazny* from a short distance, an explosion being unmistakably observed each time. Then our

vessels exchanged fire with the enemy's destroyers at a distance of less than 100 metres and inflicted more or less damage on them. It appears that a torpedo fired by one of our torpedo-boats (commanded by Lieutenant Joji Yokochi) was

ed by one of the enemy's shells, while on board another craft a petty officer and a man were killed and another man was slightly wounded. Another torpedo-boat (commanded by Lieute-



Our Torpedo Attack on the *Sevastopol*.

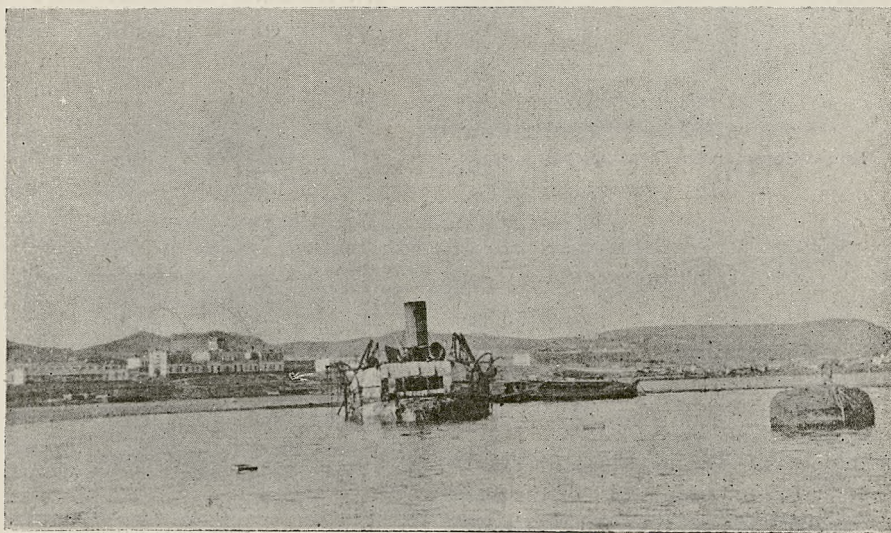
of our torpedo-boats (commanded by Lieut.-Commander Shigetaka Seki) struck one of the enemy's destroyers. During this bold attack, the enemy poured a very heavy fire on our craft, which, however, unexpectedly escaped intact, presumably due to the fact that the opposing vessels were placed too near to each other. The "B" torpedo flotilla then followed, and it was perceived that at least three of the torpedoes discharged by it exploded. The flotilla then made for the sea, exchanging fire with the enemy's destroyers as it retired. During the fighting Engineer Commander Takesaburo Watanabe of one of the torpedo-boats (commanded by Lieutenant Yoshihiro Tamaoka) was wound-

nant Joji Yokochi) was under repairs when the order for attack was received. Completing the repairs hurriedly, the craft, which had been left behind by the rest of the flotilla, started on its mission, Lieutenant-Commander Takeyasu Ezoye, Commander of the flotilla, being on board. As the vessel was unable to join the others, she boldly approached the *Sevastopol* and delivered an attack. Lieutenant-Commander Ezoye was killed by a shell and a man wounded, but the torpedo-boat safely returned to the base. It is regrettable that, in spite of our determined torpedo attacks, night after night, as well as of the large number of torpedoes which were clearly seen to explode,

the injuries done to the enemy's vessels cannot yet be ascertained. According to a report from one of our watch towers, one of the enemy's destroyers is lying beached in a derelict condition, her hull and propeller showing at ebb tide.

A news-agency furnishes a report, apparently emanating from an official source, containing the details of the death of Lieutenant-Commander Takeyasu Ezoye, mentioned in the above official report. It is stated that when the order for the torpedo attack on the enemy's warships was received, repairs were being executed to the torpedo-boat on which the officer was to direct the operations of the flotilla placed under his command, and the vessel could not therefore be brought into action. He was greatly embarrassed, but finding another torpedo-

ever, he found that the other vessels had already started on their perilous mission. But nothing daunted, the Lieutenant-Commander decided to carry out an attack unaided, so he immediately steered his boat towards Port Arthur. Snow was then falling so heavily that even the strong rays of the enemy's search-lights seemed to be scarcely effective. Availing herself of this opportunity, the craft at last succeeded in reaching the foot of Chengtushan, where the enemy's vessels were gathering. Approaching the latter so near that the enemy's men could be distinctly heard speaking, our boat discharged the first torpedo, and then steaming further ahead, fired the second. Meanwhile the boat was subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's ships, and Lieutenant-Commander Ezoye was

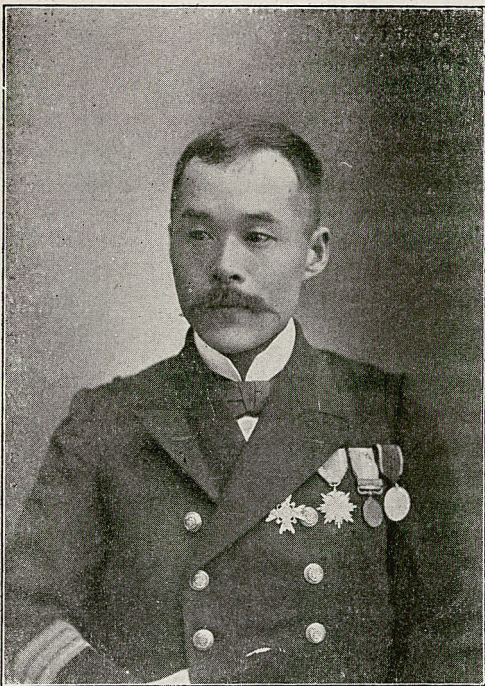


The Russian Destroyer *Borova* stranded in the Harbour of Port Arthur.

boat which was in a less damaged condition, he quickly repaired her, and at midnight of the 15th December hastened on board her to the appointed rendezvous. On arrival, how-

ever, he found that the other vessels had already started on their perilous mission. But nothing daunted, the Lieutenant-Commander decided to carry out an attack unaided, so he immediately steered his boat towards Port Arthur. Snow was then falling so heavily that even the strong rays of the enemy's search-lights seemed to be scarcely effective. Availing herself of this opportunity, the craft at last succeeded in reaching the foot of Chengtushan, where the enemy's vessels were gathering. Approaching the latter so near that the enemy's men could be distinctly heard speaking, our boat discharged the first torpedo, and then steaming further ahead, fired the second. Meanwhile the boat was subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's ships, and Lieutenant-Commander Ezoye was

and the subsequent rising of a column of water, and after giving three *banzais*, they retired.



Lieut.-Commander Oyama, Commander of the *Usugumo*.

The "Sevastopol" and A Destroyer Damaged.

The following is the gist of a report from Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on the 21st December.

According to a Russian taken prisoner by our fleet, eight of the torpedoes discharged by us during the attack since the 13th inst. struck the torpedo net of the *Sevastopol*. It is beyond doubt that the vessel itself was struck at least by one of these torpedoes, this having apparently occurred on the night of the 15th, as early on the morning of the 16th the crew of

the vessel were observed to be in great confusion and were pulling a hawser from the land. The vessel was struck by the torpedo at the port side stern, the rivetted seams of her armour plates having been damaged to an extent of eight feet. She is at present lying with her bow seaward and her stern lodged at the bottom of the sea. The muzzles of the guns placed on her main deck are listing to the starboard side and are almost touching the surface of the water, while three of the aft lower deck windows are immersed. A torpedo-boat, a pumping ship, and what looks like a mine-laying vessel are moored near her stern, the first being on her starboard and the other two on her port side. These vessels are strenuously endeavouring to pump out the water from the battleship, but to restore the latter to a seaworthy condition is almost an impossible task. One Russian destroyer was also torpedoed in her bow the same night and is now lying beached. The body of the *Sevastopol* is not provided with a netting, but she is protected by a netting attached to the lower yard, which is placed crosswise in front of her bow. Moreover, at a point 30 to 40 feet further ahead, there extends a boom constructed of rectangular logs three feet in length, these being fastened with iron chains and covered with netting. On either end of the boom mark posts are stationed.

The conclusion of Admiral Togo on the damaged *Sevastopol*.

As the result of a careful observation made by myself in the seas off Port Arthur, the battleship *Sevastopol*, which had been subjected to our tor-

pedo attacks, was seen to be lying in shallow water, about 400 metres distant from the foot of Cheng-tou-shan, and her crew were engaged in pumping out the water from the damaged portion. She was listing at least ten degrees, with her bow declining a little in the water. In view of the present situation at that port, no hope can be entertained of repairing her damages. It has therefore been clearly established that the battleship has nearly lost both her fighting and navigating capacity. It was also noticed that one Russian destroyer had been destroyed by our torpedo attacks.

The Condition of the Enemy's Squadron.

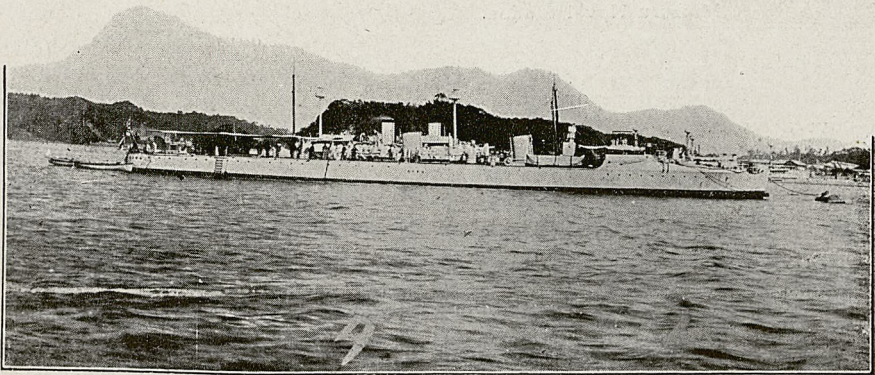
The following report from Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on the 18th December:—

flicted by our torpedo attacks, yet I have not received evidence strong enough to deliver a final judgment. The matter is now being investigated from various directions. It is safe to state that there are still six destroyers of the enemy's squadron remaining intact.

In this connection the Naval Staff attached to the Investing Army at Port Arthur, reported as follows:—

The battleship *Peresviet* is lying at a point 200 metres north-west of Laohuwei, with her bow facing N.E. to $\frac{1}{2}$ N. At flood tide the water reaches her torpedo tubes above the water line in the foremost part and the stern-walk in the rear-part of the ship. There is no longer any doubt that the ship's hull is resting on the bottom of the harbour, as is evinced by the fact that she is not listing to either side. Her middle funnel is greatly damaged.

The battleship *Poltava* is lying



The *Usugumo*.

It is beyond doubt that the enemy's warships, which have been sunk inside Port Arthur, are no longer serviceable. As to the *Sevastopol*, though there are reasons to believe that she is no further fit for navigation owing to the damage in-

at a point 200 metres north of Laohuwei, and her bow faces E.S.E. to $\frac{1}{2}$ E. At high water her stern deck is covered and her hull is undoubtedly touching the bottom, as she has no list on either side.

The battleship *Retvizan* lies at a

point 100 metres east of the *Poltava*, and her bow faces in the same direction as in the case of the *Poltava*. She is much deeper under water than

The cruiser *Bayan* is anchored at a point 400 metres S.S.W. to $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the entrance to the dock, and her bow is facing E.N.E. to $\frac{1}{2}$ E., her starboard listing 15 degrees. She is also believed to be resting on the bottom.

No men are to be seen on board the above four battleships and two cruisers, nor are there any boats in the neighbourhood. It appears that the enemy has totally deserted these warships.



Vice-Admiral Hidaka, Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station.

Naval Situation.

(Received from Admiral Togo Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, on Dec. 22 3.10 p.m.)

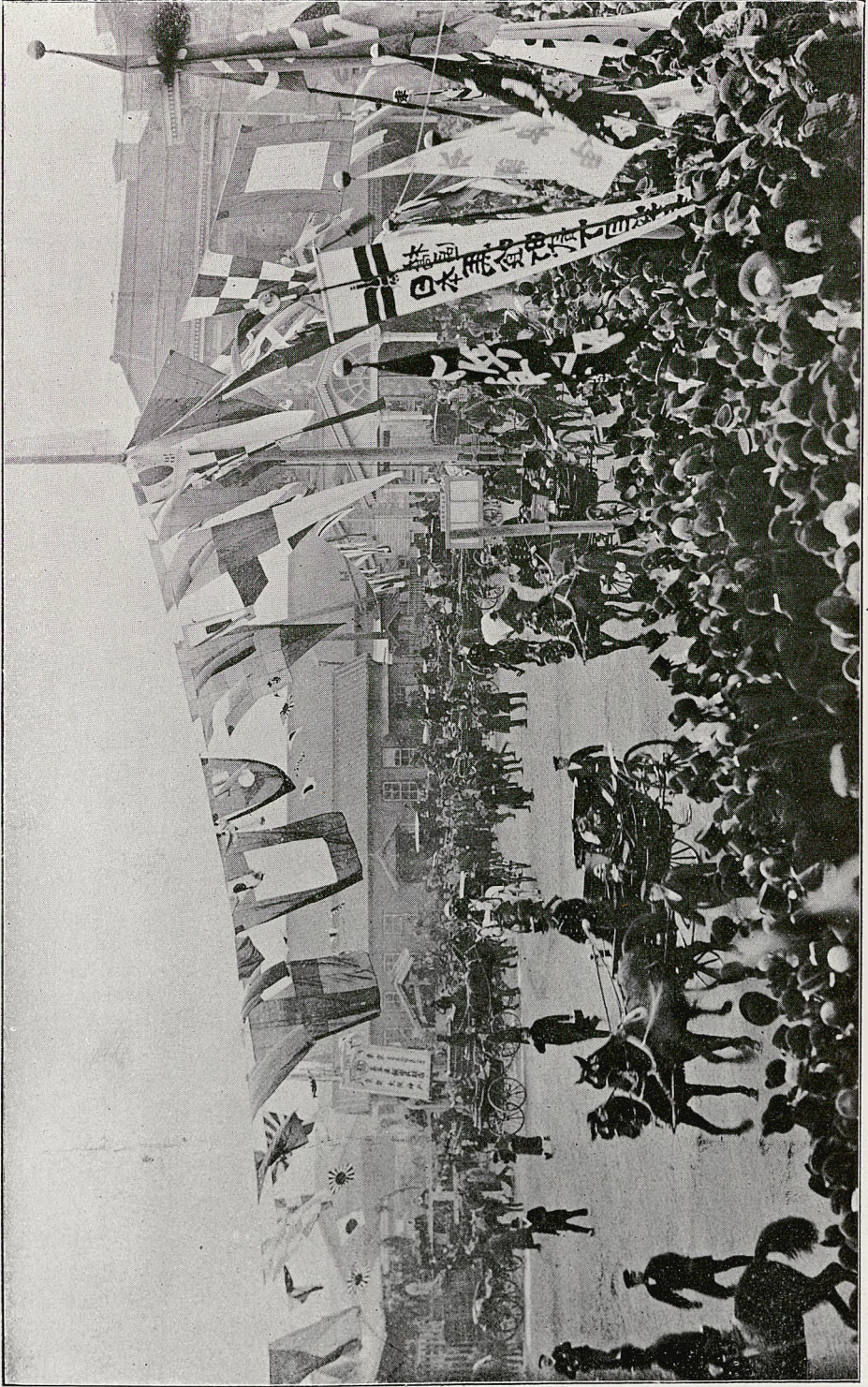
Since the 203-metre height, a fort of vital importance to the garrison of Port Vrrthur, became ours, thanks to the

the *Poltava*, and her stern deck is always submerged, her port-side listing five degrees.

The battleship *Pobieda* is lying at a point 220 metres N.E. to $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Laohuwei, and her bow points in the direction of N.E. to $\frac{1}{2}$ N., her port side listing 20 degrees. Her stern deck is covered at flood tide, and it is believed that her hull is resting on the bottom.

The cruiser *Pallada* is situated at a point 100 metres north-east of the *Pobieda*, with her bow facing S.W. to $\frac{1}{2}$ S., her starboard showing a list of a little over five degrees. At high tide her stern deck is flooded in almost the same manner as the *Peresviet*, and she is doubtless in touch with the bottom.

strenuous and persistent efforts of the Investing Army, to whose valour and courage no parallel can be found in history, the bombardment of the enemy's warships in the harbour by our heavy siege guns has become more effective, resulting in the immediate sinking of the *Poltava* and *Retvizan*, while the *Pobieda*, *Peresviet*, *Pallada*, and *Bayan* have successively received damages and been sunk, leaving only the *Sevastopol* to be dealt with. This vessel on the morning of the 9th inst. took refuge off Cheng-tou-shan, outside the harbour, in order to avoid the bombardment of our shore guns. She has also now almost completely lost her fighting power and seaworthiness, having been injured by the gallant attacks continually carried on by our



Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral KAMMURA welcome at the Shimbashi Station.

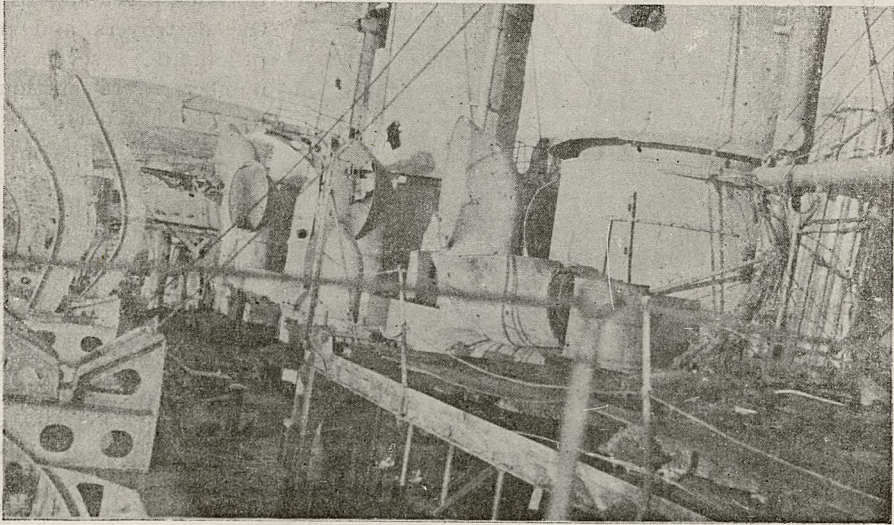
torpedo flotillas. The main strength of the Port Arthur squadron has thus been practically destroyed, leaving only the insignificant gunboat *Otvazny* and a few destroyers.

The Combined Fleet, therefore, intends to withdraw a portion, now rendered superfluous, of the force which has been engaged in enforcing the blockade since May 1st, but at the same time a careful vigilance will be maintained against the blockade runners coming from or going to Port Arthur, and a strict surveillance exercised over the remnant of the enemy's vessels.

During the enforcement of this long blockade there have been incessant dangers from the enemy's mechanical and floating mines, as well as perils due to the heavy seas and dense

enemy's occasional attempts at sortie. And finally, through the powerful co-operation of the Investing Army, we have succeeded in almost entirely destroying the enemy's fleet in this quarter, while a severe blow was dealt to his Vladivostock squadron by our Second Fleet, thus preventing that squadron's reappearance on the high seas. In recording these results we can but be convinced, more profoundly than ever, of the greatness of the power of H. M. the Generalissimo's illustrious virtues. I deem it a duty I owe to all concerned to put on record that during these months all the detachments placed under my command have, each in its peculiar capacity, acquitted themselves to my complete satisfaction.

The same has to be said of the block-



Damage done to the Russian Battleship *Poltawa*.

fogs. At first we lost the *Miyako*, *Yoshino*, *Hatsuse* and *Kaimon* and later the *Heiyen* and *Saiyen*. Not a few loyal souls have also been lost. But fortunately we have been able to maintain the blockade, frustrating the

ing parties engaged in the forlorn hope of sealing the entrance to the harbour, of the special sweeping flotillas which dragged for the enemy's mines in the face of danger, and of the men placed in the advanced watch-towers who,

exposed to the enemy's fire, kept watch over his vessels; all rendering the special services required of them, which

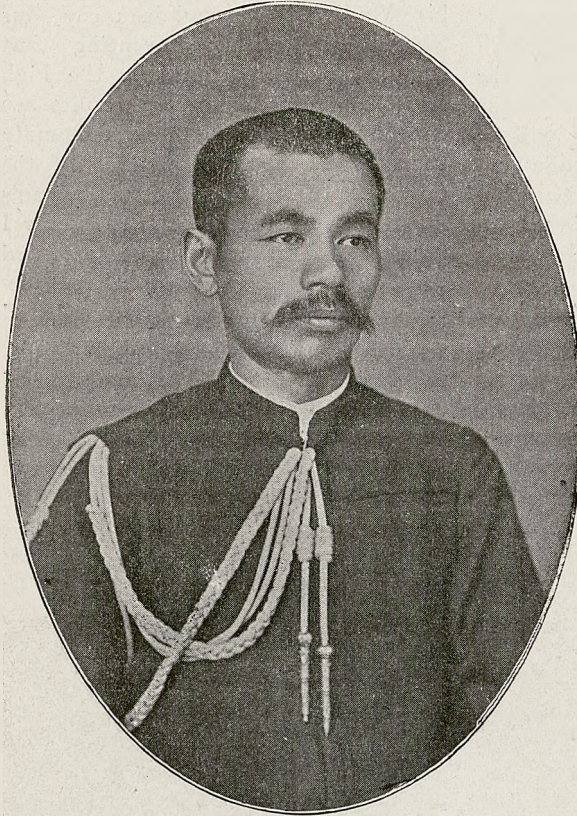
Russian Destroyers at Chefoo.

The *Jiji's* Chefoo correspondent, wiring on January 2, stated that the four Russian torpedo-boat destroyers which escaped to Chefoo from Port Arthur on the 2nd January, were all disarmed immediately after their arrival at that port. The bluejackets of these destroyers landed from the west harbour and the officers at the Custom House, a picket only being left on board each vessel.

A Chefoo despatch dated the 3rd January, received by the *Kokumin*, stated that another Russian torpedoboat, the *Retvizan*, entered that port on the above date, thick fog prevailing there. Our destroyers and torpedoboats, seven in number, were stationed outside that port.

A later Chefoo telegram stated that a torpedo-boat, which used to be carried on board a Russian warship, entered the port the same day.

In connection with the escape of the Russian vessels, the *Tokyo Asahi's* Chefoo correspondent, wiring on January 2, reported that when the four destroyers first arrived at Chefoo, they anchored at once in front of the Custom House. The small steamer that accompanied them dropped anchor at the east of the harbour, but subsequently joined the destroyers. The steamer was the *Arintoi*, formerly Viceroy Alexieff's yacht. Of the destroyers the *Parastsny*, with a displacement of 312 tons, is the largest. According to the Captain of the *Stratni*,



Commander Yamaya, Commander of the *Akitsusu*.

have contributed greatly to the maintenance of the blockade in those waters.

Escape of Russian Destroyers.

Four Russian destroyers, including *Sokory*, *Stratni*, *Serdity* and one other, have entered Chefoo. In addition, a small steamer belonging to the Harbour Office in Port Arthur has also entered that port on the 2nd January. A number of soldiers were on board the *Stratni* and *Skory*. Some officers whose caps bear the name *Otvazny*, were also on board the small steamer.

the capture of the 203-metre height by our forces deprived the Russian warships of a safe anchorage in the harbour. Owing to the fierce bombardment by the Japanese troops, these destroyers were compelled to leave the port on the 1st January.

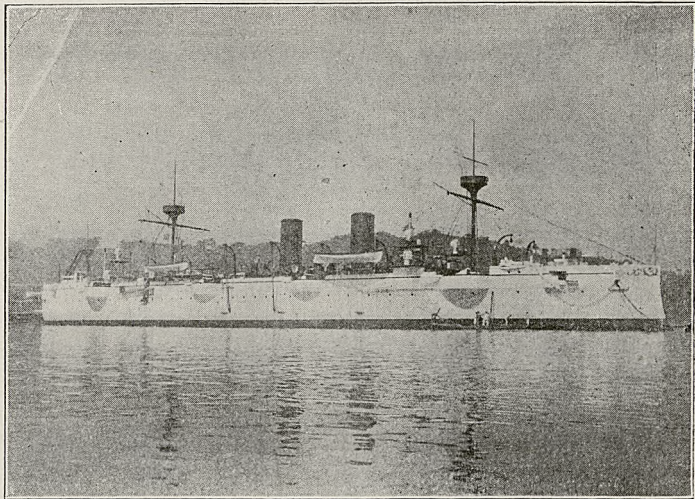
A later telegram from Shanghai received by the same paper, stated that according to a Lloyd telegram from Chefoo, these Russian destroyers were pursued to the neighbourhood of Chefoo by a Japanese cruiser and four torpedo-boats. The four Russian vessels issued from Port Arthur at the same time, first intending to escape to Kiaochow bay. It was also reported that there were some 4,000 Russian troops fit for active service at Port Arthur, while the sick and wounded there number over 18,000 men.

Conclusion of Naval Operations.

The following report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander of the Third Squadron, was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on Jan. 7:—

The enemy at Port Arthur, after having on the night of the 1st January proposed capitulation to our Investing Army, caused his warships and other vessels in the harbour to be destroyed and the *Sevastopol* and *Otvazny*, which had been for several days lying outside the port, to be

sunk. Further, six destroyers escaped toward the offing under cover of night. Part of our blockading squadron gave chase, but they failed to overtake the enemy's vessels. The *Akitsusu* (Commander F. Yamada) with a destroyer flotilla (Commander H. Fujimoto) and a torpedo-boat flotilla (Commander C. Kasama), and Rear-Admiral Togo, Commander of the Third Squadron with the *Chiyoda* (Captain K. Murakami), the *Tatsuta* (Commander T. Kamaya) and a destroyer flotilla (Commander K. Suzuki) pursued the enemy's vessels to Chefoo and Kiaochow respectively, causing them to take refuge in those harbours, where they were dismantled. Thus the enemy's entire fleet has been destroyed—a result, I am convinced, secured through the August virtues of H.M. the Generalissimo and assisted in no small measure by the co-operation of our loyal and gallant Army, whose bombardment compelled



The *Akitsusu*.

the hostile ships to take refuge. I am therefore in a position to report that our warlike operations in this direc-

tion have now been most gloriously brought to a conclusion.

The situation of Russian Warships after the fall of Port Arthur.

The following report from Lieutenant-Commander K. Tanaka, Naval Staff officer of the Imperial Headquarters, despatched to the front, received on January 10:—

The Russian gunboat *Djigit* is lying submerged near the mouth of an

seen to be submerged at a point 300 metres south-west of the extremity of the Tiger's Tail peninsula in the West Harbour, her masts and funnels showing above the water. She is presumed to have been sunk by our fire after the occupation of Wolf Hill. Thus the fate of the Port Arthur squadron has become clear.

As to the destroyers, the *Boeway*, *Silinuy* and *Buditelinuy* are lying beached and in a totally disabled condition off the torpedo-depot pier, and in the vicinity of the pier, about



The Russian Battleship *Sevastopol*.

inlet east of the torpedo depot in the West Harbour of Port Arthur, showing three masts above the water. She was sunk by our fire after the occupation of the 203-metre hill.

Another gunboat, the *Rasboynik*, is sunk off the light-house at the entrance to the port and is blocking the passage, her three masts showing above the surface of the water. She appears to have been sunk by her crew.

The *Sabiyack*, another gunboat, is

1,000 metres west of these vessels, two destroyers, the *Strojewoy* and *Ragjiashchiy*, are lying in the same condition. If the six destroyers which escaped from the port be added to the above five, there remains only one to be accounted for, and inquiries in this connection are now being made.

According to another report from Port Arthur, the *Vsadnik* and *Gaidamak* are lying sunk in the neighbourhood of the torpedo-depot.

THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

[It will serve to make the meaning of this poem more clear if the foreign reader will bear in mind the fact that Japanese belief is that the spirits of deceased warriors continue fighting with their own armies, and aiding their countrymen in battle. When the war is over, they return to Japan, where their chief abiding place is the Patriots' Shrine at Kudan, a Temple at which the spirits of those who have died for their country are honoured by started ceremonies. The poem supposes the spirits of those who fell before Port Arthur returning to their country.]

Sounds, like the tread of martial feet,
 Marching along the silent street
 That leads to Kudan's Patriots' Shrine,
 With ordered rank and level line,
 With ghost-like tramp and hollow cheer—
 What are these sounds that greet my ear?

"We fought," they say, "we fought and died,
 By cold Liaotung's frozen tide,
 On hot Liaotung's burning plain,
 Some on land, some on the main,
 Some in blocking the mouth of the Port,
 Some by the Two-hundred-metre Fort,
 Some in the trench knee-deep in blood,
 Where Russians at bay, with their muskets, stood.
 We fought, we fell, we would not retire;
 And at eve the lurid funeral pyre,
 Bazing gloomily through the night,
 Effaced the traces of each day's fight.

We fought, we fell, our bones were burned,
 Our spirits to their posts returned,
 Kept ghostly guard on Arthur's height,
 Drew ghostly sword in ghostly fight,
 And helped our comrades maintain the right.

But now that the Flag of the Rising Sun
 Flies o'er the port our work is done
 We've come to the Patriots' Shrine to rest
 In the midst of the heroes ever blest.
 We fought, we died, the life God lent
 We returned to God, we're well content;
 Not Hideyoshi's self can boast
 Of doughtier deeds than Nogi's host,
 Or Togo's sailors. We take our place
 Among the foremost of our race:
 At Duty's call our lives we spent
 We have our rank, we're well content.

Content to leave home, child, and wife,
 And parents dear to us as life?
 Content. God rules in heaven above,
 Our Sovereign's heart is a heart of love,
 And, though the present hour be black,
 We mean to watch by hearth and home,
 To see that no misfortune come;
 And, with the help of the Power that reigns
 On Earth, and on the Heavenly plains,
 We'll see to it that none shall lack
 That walk in the ways of old Japan,—
 Duty to Emperor, God, and man.

A. L.

War Time Anecdotes.

An Interview between a Japanese Officer and a Russian Officer.



HOWEVER brave an officer may be, yet he is only human. He has tears, and only such an officer can reveal the true face of a knight. One fine story is told from the Port Arthur Investing Army, of an interview between officers of the two armies. Another story has come from Manchuria about a meeting at which a Japanese officer shook hands with a Russian in the field. You may easily understand in reading this what pure and magnanimous dispositions the officers of both Armies have towards one another. A fallen flower has feeling, how can the running stream be indifferent? In writing the details of this beautiful story I can not help feeling the great pleasure of human life. Cloudy, rainy, snowy, it may be sometimes, but that is indeed a mere change of a moment. The sun and the moon do not lose their light for all the clouds.

On a certain day of December, 1904, a letter addressed to a Japanese officer from a Russian officer was found on the ground, near a place where the Japanese pickets stood. What did it contain? No one would guess. It was to the effect that an officer was anxious to exchange a shake of the hands with some Japanese officer, and mentioning expressly that no topic should be touched upon in connection with the present war. It was politely and beautifully written. Before long, a favourable answer was sent to the same spot, saying that his

kind proposal to hold an interview was accepted with pleasure and that all details relating to meeting place and date would be conveyed to him. Permission had been received from higher officers.

The Russian officer who made this proposal was Eckse, Lieutenant of the Cossack cavalry and the Japanese officer was Sub-Lieutenant Shibuya.

On the 28th of the same month, the conditions were sent as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that I shall be able to see you on the following conditions:

1. As the place appointed by you is not convenient for me, I hope you will kindly agree with me to change it to a spot a little to the east of it.
2. Date and time: 12 o'clock, noon, on the 31st December.
3. All firing must be stopped during the time of our going and coming. I will give notice to our Army, and I ask you to do the same.
4. The duration of our meeting will be for 30 minutes.
5. On our side a red flag will be displayed by the interviewer.

Under these conditions I should like to see you.

Again I take this opportunity of expressing my sentiments of respect."

SHIBUYA.

This letter seems to have been received by the Russian army on the 29th and the answer was made at noon on the 30th, as follows:

December 16th, 1904.

Your respected Commander-in-Chief and you have done me the honor to grant my wishes and permission has been granted me by my commander to see you. I acknowledge the conditions



A Tumult at St. Petersburg.

proposed. I will take two soldiers and one of them will hold a flag, partly red, partly yellow, on a long pole. I guarantee to protect you from any danger but I declare that military operations will not be stopped in our army. On the way to the meeting and at the place, no firing or attack will be made on you and your soldiers but I promise that a random fire may be continued over which I have no control.

seemed as though God had prepared this day specially beautiful for this honorable interview to be held between brave officers. Sub-Lieutenant Shibuya rode on horse back and two soldiers followed. Minute by minute, the time passed, and the watch indicated just half past 11. They started: but presently stopped to await the coming of the Russian. At noon, the stipulated time, nothing was in sight



Meeting of the Japanese and Russian Officers at the Shaho.

I will proceed by the way of Tai-chang-tung and will wait for your flag as far as I can see you, shaking hands with you in my heart.

ECKSE,

Chief of Cossack Company.

P. S. When I see you, I hope I shall have the pleasure of knowing your name as my name has already been told to you.

No clouds, no wind:—it was a beautiful morning, on the 31st. It

but the smoke of cannon. At 10 minutes past noon, three mounted soldiers came into sight from the direction of Tai-chang-tung.

They dismounted and began to talk. One o'clock passed but no sign of breaking off. They had come to an agreement to put off the time of parting, a little longer, for they had gone as enemies but were to return as friends. Life has no greater pleasure than that of friendship. Our soldiers returned

peacefully, carrying with them happy recollections of a day of peace in the midst of war.

A Faithful Charger.

About four years ago, Yoshii Masao enlisted in a cavalry regiment in Kiushu. He was given a horse named Seikogo, which he cared for with unusual tenderness. For the food and bathing of his pet he did all he could so that there grew up a very warm attachment between the master and the horse.

On the outbreak of the war, Yoshii was ordered to the front, where he took his pet with him and fought many battles. On the 15th of October when the battle of Sha-ho was fought, one of our fiercest engagements, Yoshii was guarding the regimental colors by the side of his Commander. While on that duty, he received a bullet through his brain and instantly fell to the ground a lifeless corpse. The horse rushed forward about 100 yards at the first shock but soon discovering the absence of his master ran back madly to the side of the fallen soldier, took his sleeves in his teeth and tossed his head as if to urge his master to remount him but with no result. He continued this action for a while with mournful neighings now and then. The sight attracted several privates to the spot who carried the dead body to a village in the rear and interred it. The horse which followed them could not be made to leave the place of interment in spite of all their efforts. He remained there for seven days refusing either to eat or drink and finally, exhausted by the want of nourishment he also fell dead and was interred at the same place as his master by the soldiers who felt extremely touched with the behaviour of the horse.

Death of Sub-Lieutenant Nogi.

Heartfelt sympathy is felt by the Japanese in Manchuria as well as by the people at home for the gallant death of Sub-Lieutenant Nogi during the fierce attack on the 203 metre height at Port Arthur. General Nogi who commanded the investing army had only two sons, named respectively Shoten and Hoten. Shoten, as a Lieutenant, had received a mortal wound in the furious engagement at Nanshan and never recovered. Hoten was a young officer of only 24 years old. After finishing the courses of a primary school and of the Nagoya Military Preparatory School, he had entered the Military School in Tokyo. As soon as he had received his diploma, he was sent to the front and had fought several battles. When he heard that his brother was severely wounded at Nanshan, he went 7 miles at night to visit him at the ambulance, arriving just a few minutes before his brother expired, and in time to see the latter though lying unconscious on his bed raise his head and nod at him with a sweet smile. Hoten then went back to his company and obtained permission from his superiors to return to his dead brother to perform a burial service. He inherited a brave spirit from his father and it was usual for him to advance at the head of his men however hot the enemy's fire might be. Great anxiety and care seems to have been displayed for him by his superiors who felt much sympathy for General Nogi who was now left with one only son. So, General Prince Fushimi finally caused the brave youth to be transferred to the Staff Office of the Army. Highly grateful as this action must have been to General Nogi and his son, it was far from satisfying the brave old General, who at once wrote to the Staff officers inquiring if his son could

not command a section and requesting them that if he could, he should be placed in the first fighting line. The consequence was that the young officer was appointed adjutant to Major-General Tomoyasu, and in the severe attack on the 203-metre height he fell gallantly at the head of his men. This fulfilled half the words of General Nogi to his wife when he was leaving home for the front, that father and sons were all now soldiers and that in the event of the three going to the field they must be determined to die and to have a burial service together.

Here is the last letter written by Sub-Lieutenant Nogi while serving at the Staff Office, to comfort a wounded friend and to complain about his position.

"My dear Captain,

It is with deep regret that I hear that you are wounded. From the lack of leisure I am unable to visit you in person and have to comfort you by letter. I see many of my comrades get wounded or fall bravely, but on me have pity, for I am detained in the rear to transact business. I never entered the Cadet School to learn business nor have I come here to spend my time in this manner. The war may continue long; take the best care of yourself and try to serve again for the sake of our beloved country.

Yours very sincerely,
Hoten Nogi."

Oct. 24th.

A Touching Letter.

A spirit of patriotism fanned to the white heat now permeates all classes

in Japan. The greatest honour it is for one now to fight the Russians while nothing is regarded to exceed the disgrace of not joining the colours if one is physically qualified to take



Sub-Lieutenant H. Nogi,
Second Son of General Nogi, killed in the Fight
of 203-metre Height.

up arms. Just before the outbreak of war, a soldier by the name of Kimura Seizo was placed in the Himeji House of Correction for some grave misdemeanor. His education had once gained him promotion to the rank of corporal and he gave every hope of becoming an officer. But, as is often the case with young men, temptation misled him to a series of grave breaches of the strict discipline of army. Since the commencement of the war, however, he has behaved himself so well in the House of Correction that his term of punishment has been greatly lessened.

His elder brother Bunchi who has been at the front for some time and so remained ignorant of the fact went one day to meet his brother whom he expected to see in a newly arrived regiment which was the one to which the latter belonged. Greatly disappointed not to see his brother and

elves eagerly with the single aim of leaving the House soon to join the army in Manchuria. This inspiring letter reads as follows:

"My dear brother,

Shortly after I went up to Tokyo our aged mother I can not help weeping tears of compassion and sorrow.



A Letter from his eldest Brother touching the younger Brother.

overwhelmed with grief when he heard all about him, he wrote him a very touching letter addressed to the House of Correction. As customary, the letter was inspected by the officers at the House who read it with many tears. After having been read by the person addressed, it was by permission read before some 70 inmates of the House with such effect that all were deeply moved and that it led to more speedy reform than any moral lecture ever given in the compound. All these cases are now reported to be reforming them-

for study, I was called on to serve in the 9th Company and came over here. I have fought in several engagements, and during the storming of the fort I got wounded in the left hand and the ribs. Fortunately, I have recovered and I am now again on the field. At the news of the arrival of your regiment, I managed to get a little leisure to visit it; and what disappointment it was not see you there! What sadness to hear all about your

present condition! Mother has written me several times every month and each time has asked about you. To put her at her ease, I have written as though you were here. But if she should learn the truth, what a crushing blow it would be to her! Another letter came from her last night and I have made up my mind to write you by the military post instituted on His Majesty's initiative for the soldiers here to write to their homes, and not to address it to you at a House of Correction. But my

dear brother, a man is what his spirit makes him. What you have been is from your will. The post can not be erased, but I beseech you from the bottom of my heart to reform at once, and come out from the Shameful House as soon as possible so that you may join the army here. I think there is only one way in which you can atone for your sins, and this is by fighting the Russians bravely and dying for the country. Now is the time for you, and if this opportunity is allowed to pass, you will be forever a disgraced man, unfilial to your parents and disloyal to your Emperor.

Your deeply afflicted brother.

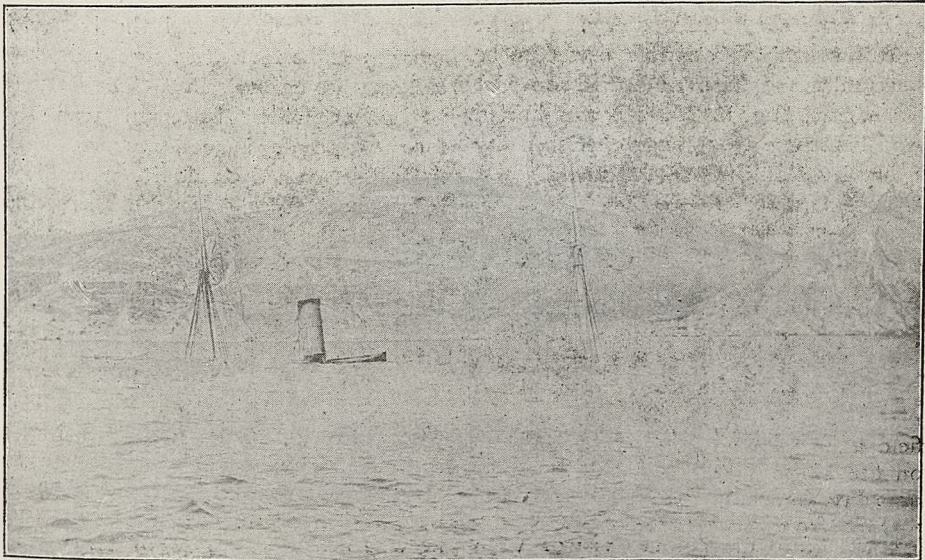
To SEIICHI KIMURA.

BUNICHI.

The Tragic Death of Chief Engineer Iwase.

A very tragical story is told by one

this young officer. Chief Engineer Iwase, who was on board the blocking steamer Otaru Maru during the 3rd blocking operation, was taken prisoner by the Russians and brought to the hospital ship Mongolia in an unconscious condition. On recovering consciousness, he found a Russian officer going to photograph him and thinking himself insulted by the action refused to be taken. On the the Russian officer insisting, he told him that in no country which has any claim to civilization could a man take a photograph of another without the latter's permission and that the Russian officer's action was not worthy of the subject of a civilized country. The rebuke sent the Russian officer away at once. Whilst in prison, Chief Engineer Iwase was in good spirits as long as the Russian Squadron was in the harbour. Day by day he



A Japanese Blocking Ship sunked at the Golden Hill.

of the Japanese prisoners who was an inmate of the Fourth Field Hospital at Port Arthur, about the death of

stood near a window, looking upon the entrance of the harbour and when compelled to leave the window he

would order one of the Japanese blue jackets to keep watch. One fine morning towards the close of June, the Russian Squadron issued from the harbour, and this entirely dispirited the officer. After that, he would not take anything except water and tea. He refused all medical assistance, saying that he was quite healthy. But he became weaker every day, and on August 8th, in spite of all his protests, he was taken to hospital. Whilst there he became so despondent that he attempted to commit suicide by biting his tongue and trying to swallow his watch, but he failed in these attempts. A month later he returned to the prison, but so emaciated that it was quite difficult to recognise him and owing to the injury to his tongue he could not speak clearly. Then he became so weak that his friends and the Russian doctors had to take him back to the hospital. There he made another desperate attempt to put an end to his life by throwing himself down from a window in the third story. To the shock sustained on this occasion, he succumbed rapidly, and died on Oct 19th, at the age of 28. He was buried and his name was long cherished by every Russian in Port Arthur.

The Mizogori Brothers.

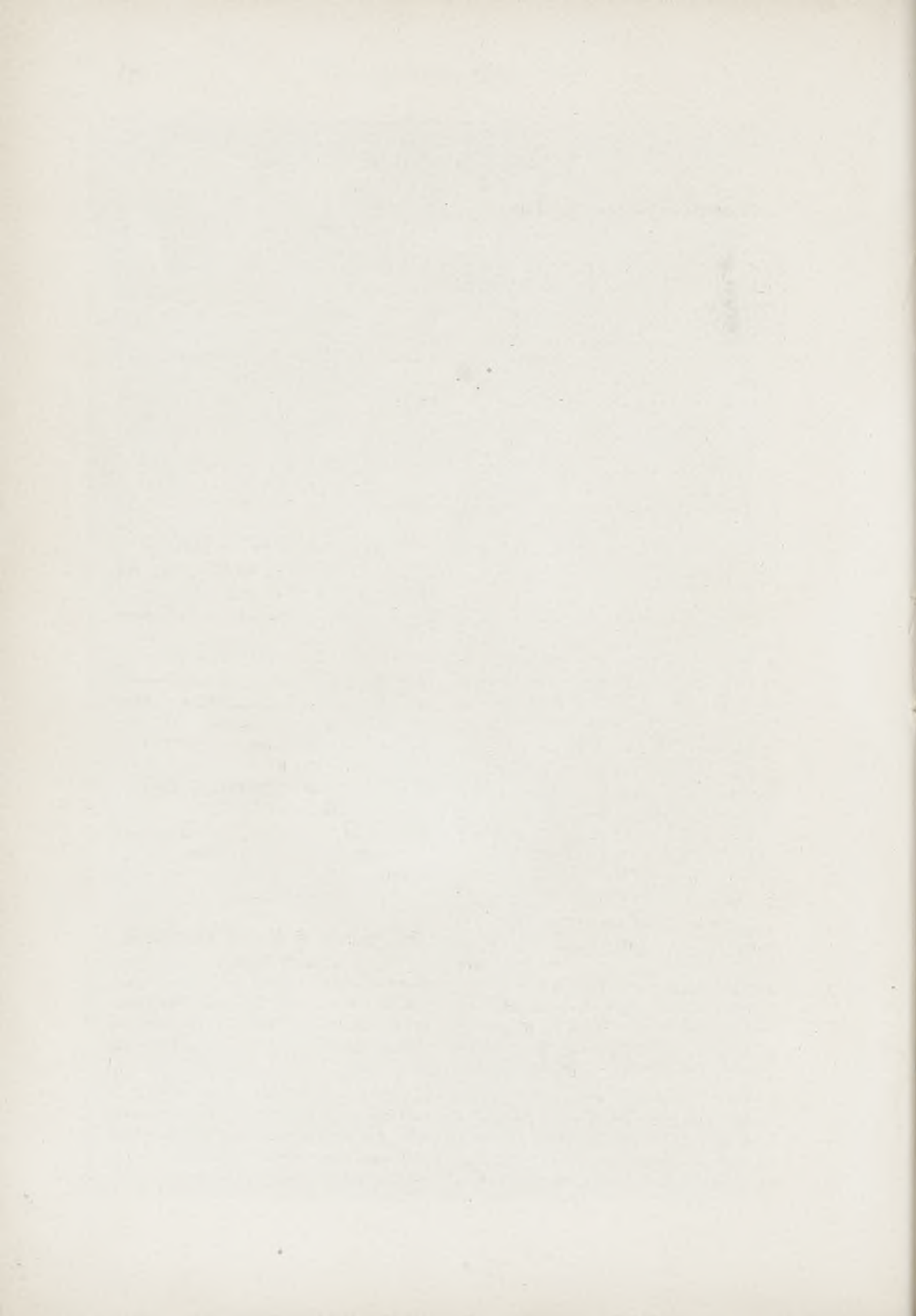
Captain Mizogori had a younger brother by the name of Kiichi who served as a brigadier in an artillery force. They fought at the great battle of Sha-ho and in the interval of a few days both fell gallantly on the field after achieving brave acts. Just on the night previous to the memorable day, Oct. 9th, the captain received a visit from his brother at his camp. He welcomed his beloved visitor with a few words but with many tears in his eyes. This made the latter say, "What makes you weep? Tears are not auspicious signs in the field." To which the other replied, "O, no, I

am not weeping. You and I are soldiers, now fighting the enemy. We do not know about to-morrow. It will be to the glory of our family if we die for our country. Let us take some wine here and pray God that we may fight bravely to-morrow." On the 2nd day, the captain was entrusted with the important task of transmitting orders from the main force to a regiment. On his way, he received two mortal wounds but performed his duty faithfully and on the next day expired. On the 14th, when the news was brought to Kiichi along with some hair cut from his dead brother, he turned to one of his comrades saying, "The last time I saw him he was weeping and now he is dead like an honorable warrior. I can not know when I shall share the fate. Take my brother's hair and send it home. Perhaps, you will send it with my own soon." This alarmed the hearers and some anxiety was entertained for him. On the same day, another fierce encounter took place. All the batteries were brought forward as near as possible to the enemy's line. The battery to which Kiichi belonged was the foremost and, in consequence, shell and shot rained on to it, wounding, in a few minutes, several officers and the chief gunner, and killing many others. Kiichi handled the gun with the 3rd and 4th gunners, saying, "It is now my turn to be with my brother." The next moment, a bullet pierced his head but he continued firing regardless of the other's advice to withdraw. Then a second bullet came and shattered his brain, throwing his body prostrate on the ground, but within the midst of his groans, he was heard to say. "Aim properly ...Angle...angle...Oh my dear brother... .."

Before being carried to the bandaging place, he passed away to join his brother as he wished!



Japanese Soldiers firing the Enemy out of the uncovered Wagon.



General News.

General Stoessel and Party.



GENERAL Stoessel and a number of other Russians from Port Arthur arrived at Nagasaki at noon on the 14th January. The General and Mrs. Stoessel, Major-General Reis, and several other officers, as well as six orphans and some women landed at 3.20 p.m. and put up at the quarters specially provided for them.

General Stoessel and other released Russians left Nagasaki for home by the French steamer *Australien* at 4 p.m. on the 17th January.

At 1.15 p.m. General and Madame Stoessel, accompanied by Major-General Reis, Chief of his Staff, an aide-de-camp to the General, the orphan girls and others, left their quarters and proceeded to the pier, where the party was received by Mr. Arakawa, Governor of Nagasakiken, Mr. Yokoyama, Mayor of Nagasaki, and others, as well as the released Russian officers and men, who were drawn up in line. After thanking Mr. Arakawa and Mr. Yokoyama for the kind treatment accorded him and other Russians, General Stoessel then embarked on a launch and proceeded to the *Australien*. The party was accompanied to the vessel by Mr. Kawakami, formerly our Commercial Agent at Vladivostock, and several others. Monsieur Goudareau, French Consul in charge at Nagasaki, and Madame Goudareau also paid a visit to the steamer to bid *bon voyage* to the General and party. Clad in a black uniform, the General seemed to be in a cheerful mood. Major-General Reis was wearing civilian clothing and was actively assisting other Kus-

sians on board the vessel. Meanwhile the rest of the released Russians also arrived on board, and the vessel then left for Shanghai, where she arrived on the 19th. Though it had originally been announced that he would not visit there, the General and his wife, accompanied by Major-General Reis and other officers, went ashore early on the morning of the 20th and were present at a luncheon given in their honour by Major-General Dessino, Russian Agent at Shanghai. General and Madame Stoessel re-embarked at 7 p.m.

Port Arthur Naval Station.

The organization of the naval station of Port Arthur is as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief:—Vice-Admiral Shibayama.

Chief Staff Officer:—Captain Tamari.

Staff Officer:—Commander I. Nakajima.

Director of the Harbour Office:—Rear-Admiral Uyemura.

Director of the Engineering Dept.:—Captain T. Kuroi.

Director of the Mine-laying Dept.:—Captain H. Hideshima.

Director of the Accounts Dept.:—Paymaster-Captain Tomita.

Director of the Medical Dept.:—Surgeon-Admiral Suzuki.

Exchange of Naval Prisoners.

The *Kokumin* learns that three Russian naval officers who were taken prisoner from the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer *Ekaterinoslav* will be released in exchange for three Japanese naval officers taken prisoner from the Japanese transports. The exchange is limited on both sides to three officers who are considered to have been taken prisoner under special conditions. The officers' names are as follows:—

JAPANESE.

Lieut.-Commander Takegoro Mizoguchi, Superintending officer of the *Kinshu Maru*.

Paymaster-Lieut. Yōji Iida, Paymaster of the same vessel.

Lieut.-Commander Genkichi Komuku, Superintending officer of the *Sado Maru*.

RUSSIAN.

Commander Georgi Seretsky (retired), Captain of the *Ekaterinoslav*.

Rear-Admiral Vladimir Kishimoff (retired), first mate of ditto.

Commander Feodor Luibakoff (retired), Second mate of ditto.

Russian Prisoners from Port Arthur.

The last batch of Russian prisoners from Port Arthur have already arrived in this country and have been distributed among the various places of detention. The total number of prisoners is now 28,879, of whom 545 are officers. The prisoners are quartered at the following places:—

	Officers.	Soldiers.
Matsuyama	473	2,298
Niijima	—	1,908
Osaka	—	16,999
Fukuchiyama	—	901
Fukuoka	—	999
Nagoya	12	1,011
Himeji	—	2,190
Dairi	—	1,618
Shizuoka	60	60
Marugame	—	350
Total	545	28,334

Public Celebration of the Fall Port Arthur.

Favoured with ideal weather—clear, fine and warm—the public celebration of the Fall of Port Arthur, held by the Municipality of Tokyo at the Hibiya Park on the 17th January was a brilliant success. Long before the appointed hour, the park was crowded with citizens of both sexes, admission being by ticket. It is

estimated that the whole concourse must have numbered fifty or sixty thousand. There were present the Mayor, Aldermen and other officials of Municipality, the members of the Municipal Council, and other notables in the capital. Among the invited guests were Count Matsukata, Count Katsura, Viscount Yoshikawa, General Terauchi, Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Baron Komura, and other Cabinet Ministers; Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura, and many other military and naval officers.

The Gunjin Engo-kai.

At the request of the Gunjin Engo-kai (Soldiers' Relief Association), of which Counts Inouye and Matsukata are Vice-Presidents, the Home Office has been carrying out investigations with regard to the manner in which the vast fund that the association possesses might be used in the way of relief. On the 18th January the association received a communication from the Home Minister, who advises the association not to directly give relief to the soldiers' families, but to assist the associations which are relieving these families by giving work to them or attending to the education of the younger members of such families. The Minister enumerates the associations which are worthy of being assisted by the Gunjin Engo-kai and estimates the sum of money to be given to them, as follows:—

The Association for the mutual encouragement of the families of non-commissioned officers and men, Yokosuka: 2,500 *yen*.

Osaka-shi Hōkō-kai: 2,000 *yen*.

Yokohama-shi Shōhei-gikai: 2,000 *yen*.

Kobe Fujin Hōkō-kai: 2,000 *yen*.

Tokyo-shi Women's Association for giving work to the families of sailors and soldiers: 1,000 *yen*.

Takamatsu-shi Shōbu-gikai: 1,000 *yen*.

The Association is said to have already taken measures to conform to the Minister's advice.

