

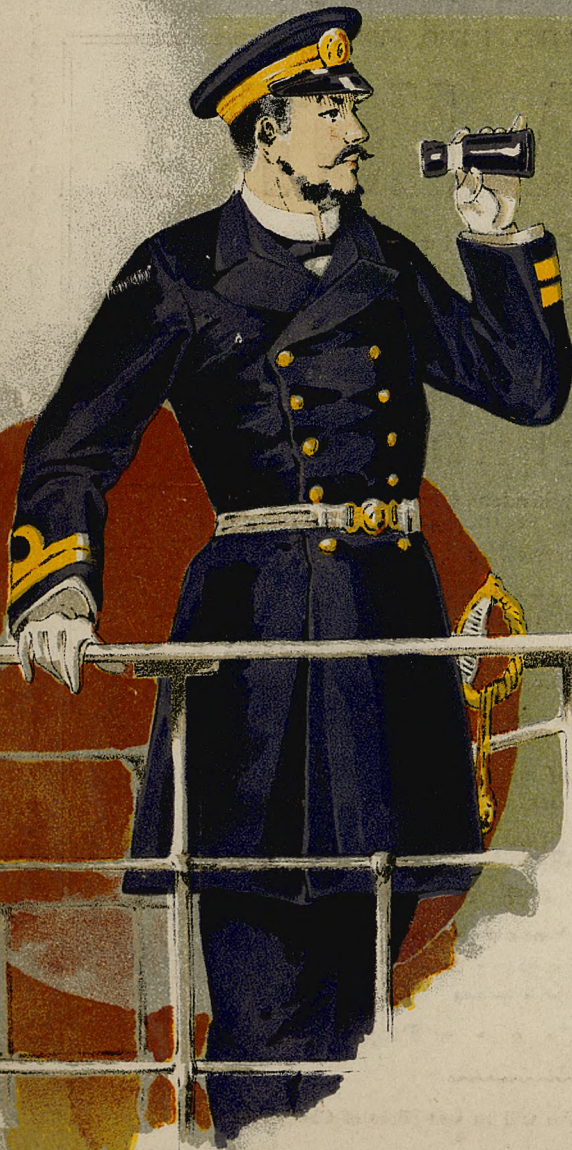
THE

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

JULY

1905



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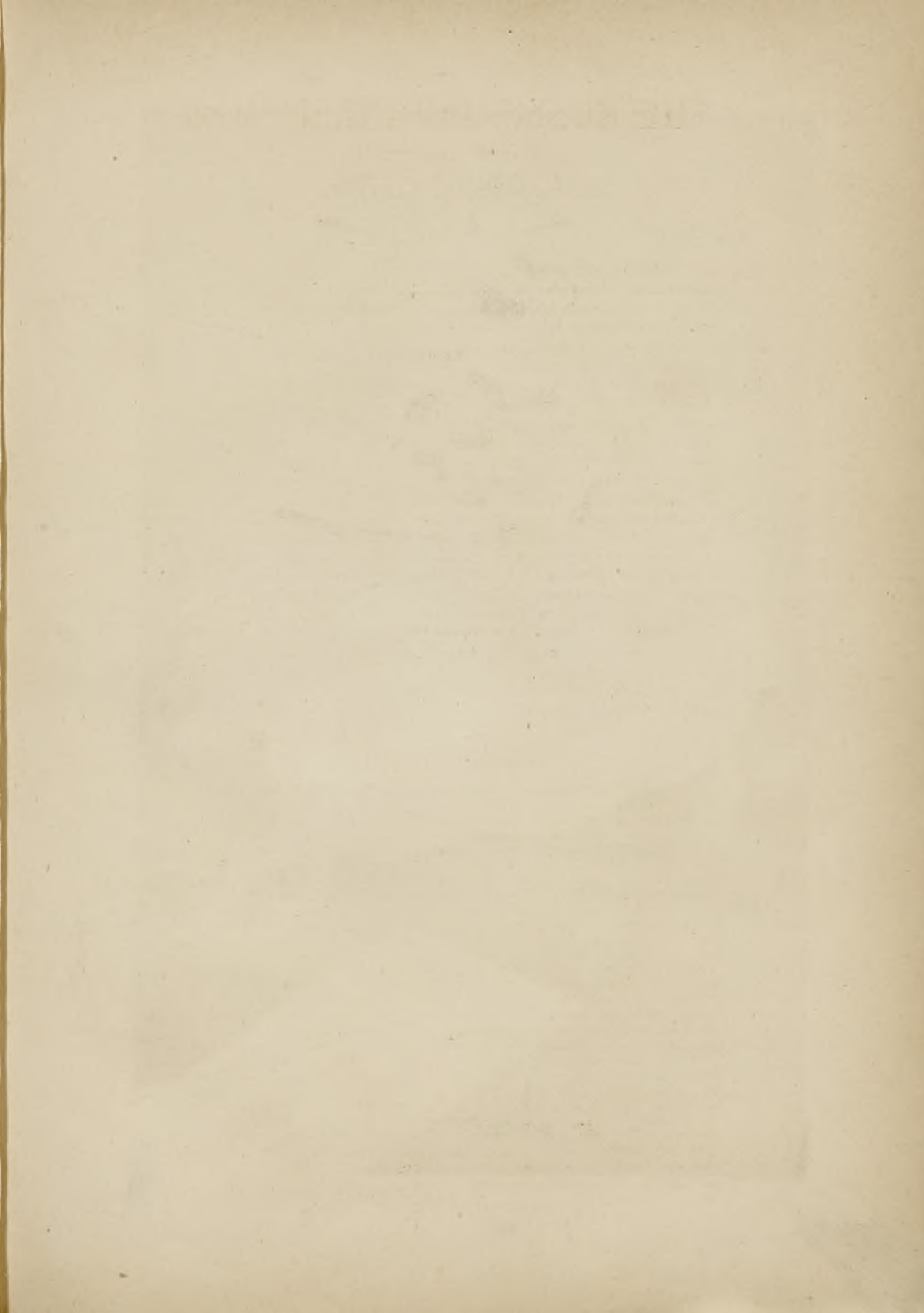
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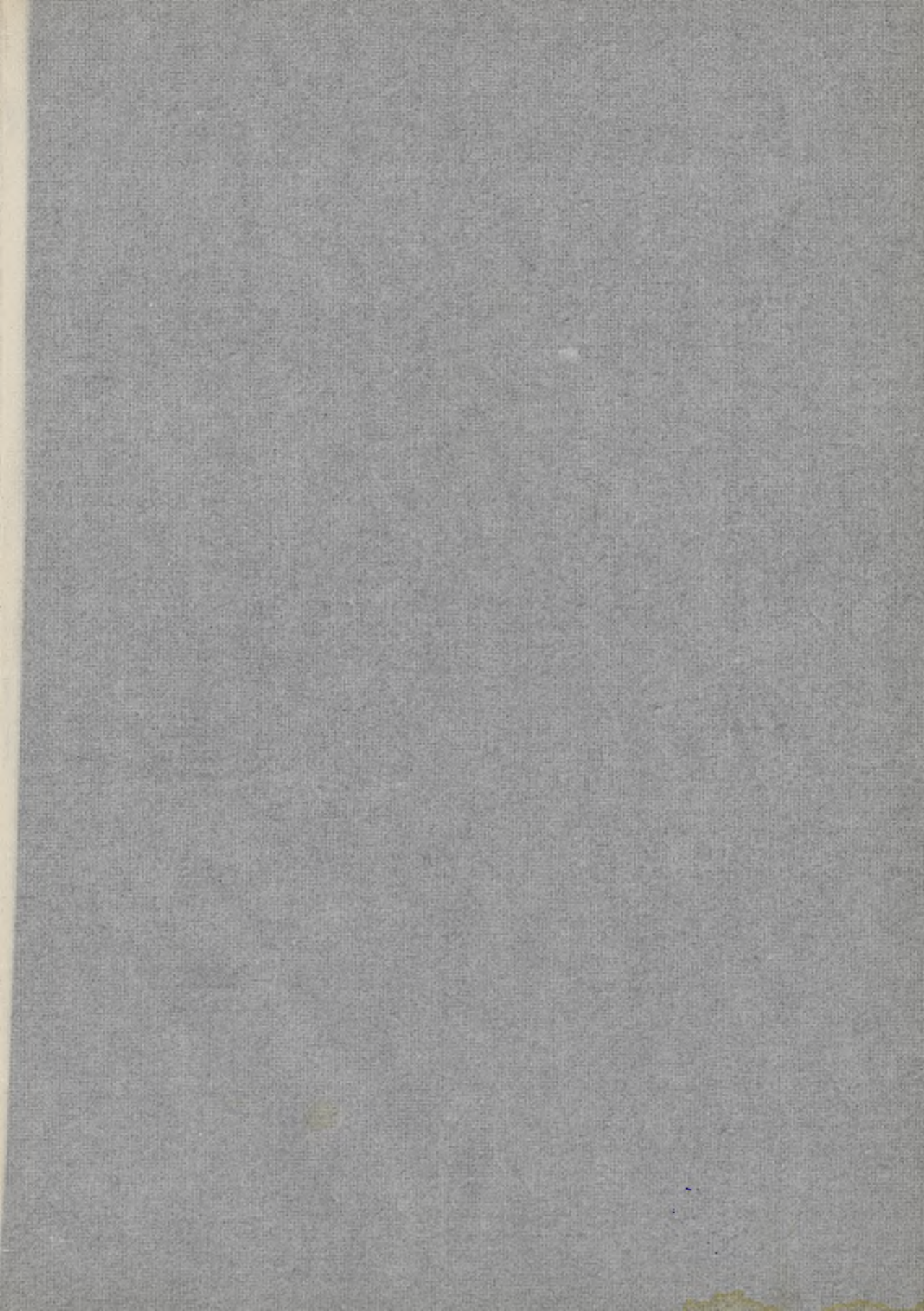
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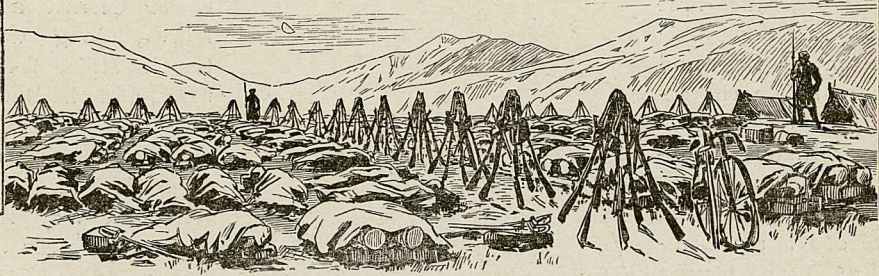




Tomoe, a brave Woman of the Period of Genji and Heishi.



The Russo-Japanese War



Vol. III.

JULY, 1905.

No. 9.

On the History of Medical Science in Japan.

NO country can be said to be absolutely without medical science of some kind or other; for no country is free from sickness and disease, and where disease is, man must of necessity combat it. But medical science is more developed in some countries than in others, and one of the great criteria by which we may distinguish a civilized country from one which is not civilized is the state of its medical progress.

The history of Japanese medicine has been divided by native writers into the following periods:—

I. The period of pure Japanese medicine, terminating about the year B. C. 91, when the first beginnings of intercourse with Korea brought new methods into vogue.

II. The period during which Japanese and Korean methods were used

side by side, and which lasted from B. C. 91 to A. D. 553, when Buddhism and, with it a new school of medicine, was introduced from China.

III. The period of Chinese medical ascendancy, which lasted from A. D. 553 to A. D. 1156, to be followed by

IV. The period of decay, when the civil troubles of the Empire ruined everything in the shape of science and learning, and which ended about A. D. 1600 in the establishment of the Shogunate, the closing of the country, and the banishment of the few elements of Western science that had come into Japan through the missionaries.

V. The Revival of Chinese medicine, due to a reaction against western ideas, induced by fear of western political and religious propaganda, which continued till about 1760. And lastly, we have

VI., from 1760 onward, the gradual

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and steadily increasing influence of Western medical science, at first through Dutch, but afterwards through German, English and other channels. This period brings us down to the present day.

I. Of the first period we have little to say. A thousand years before the accession of the Emperor Jimmu, i.e. about the year 1600 B.C. *Ona muchi no Mikoto* is represented as having taught the rudiments of medical science to the remote forefathers of the Japanese people. There is also a tradition of a Chinese physician having reached Japan in B. C. 218. But the whole of this period is so vague and uncertain that we are scarcely in a position to say much about it. We are

on safer ground when we come to later periods about which we shall find a great deal to say.

It is hard to draw a fast and well defined line marking off the Korean period from the period of Chinese influence. Chinese doctors like Chinese priests made their appearance in Japan not long after their Korean brethren, and the Korean medicine had itself come originally from China, so that the Korean methods were not very much different from the Chinese. The advent of Chinese and Koreans was not an unmixed blessing to Japan, for in their train they brought diseases hitherto unknown—the first out-break of measles is recorded in the year A.D. 586, and small-pox, which is first

mentioned in 670 A. D. became a virulent epidemic in A. D. 735.

But if they brought new diseases, they also brought new remedies and much zeal in the combating of bodily ailments. Medical books were brought

from China and Korea, along with the Buddhist Scriptures, and the Buddhist priests were amongst the pioneers of medical missions. Within a very few years after their arrival on these shores we find them practising the art of healing, and the methods of their evangelisation have quite a nineteenth century aspect. In the year 600 A. D. we find them establishing centres for the distribution of food and medicine to the suffering poor, in A. D. 730, just before the great outbreak



Doctor T. Aoyama, the President of the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University.

of epidemic small-pox already alluded to, we read of Dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients and the distribution of medicines, and in A.D. 824 we get the record of the first establishment of a Charity Hospital.*

Of course, the medical knowledge of those days was very far behind our modern ideas of efficiency. Still, the Japanese physicians of that date, with their Chinese and Korean preceptors, strove to keep abreast with the science of their times. The Chinese books had long been famous, and were quite equal to anything in the way of contempora-

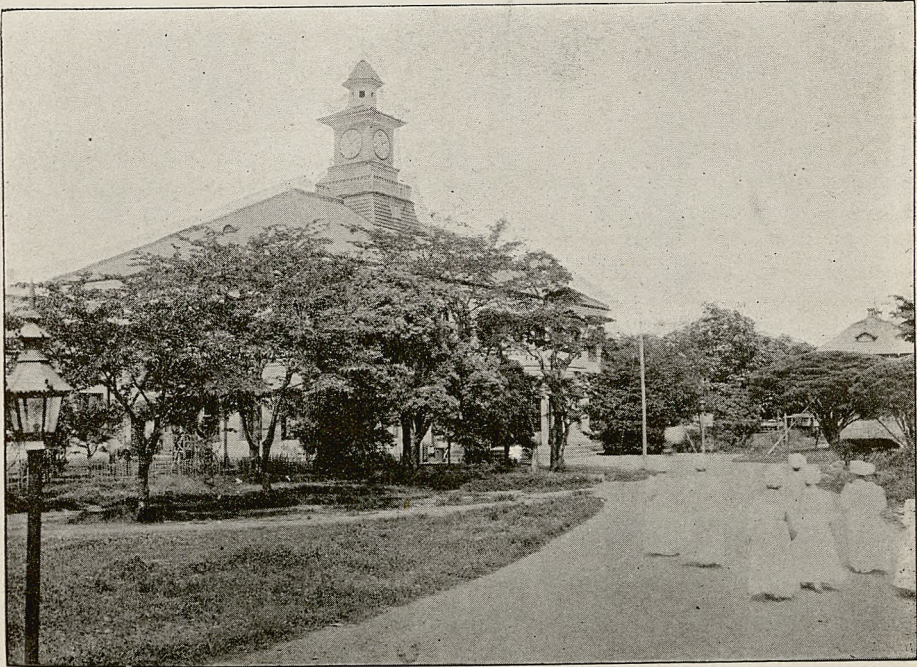
* I take my dates from Dr. Whitney's valuable paper on Medical Progress in Japan, printed in Vol. XII. of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan.

ry medical or surgical knowledge in Europe; the Japanese also produced, even in those early days, treatises on therapeutics which were quite up to the mark of their Chinese teachers. We will here mention only two or three works of especial merit. At the end of the eighth century, two Japanese physicians, Abe no Masanao, and Izumo no Hirosada, compiled a valuable work known as the *Dai-dō-ruishū-hō*, a compendium of all the medical knowledge of the day. About the same time, Tamba Yasuyori, a professor of acupuncture, compiled an encyclopædia of Chinese medicine, known as the *I-shin-*

in the department of medical literature.

In the year A. D. 700 an Imperial College of Medicine was established which granted diplomas and licenses, and which numbered among its professors and presidents many distinguished names. That this College taught no mere quack science, but strove at obtaining the best possible conclusions of science as then known may be inferred from the following facts.

1. Anæsthetics were known and used. The Chinese physicians had used an anæsthetic made from hemp as



The College of Medicine in Tokyo.

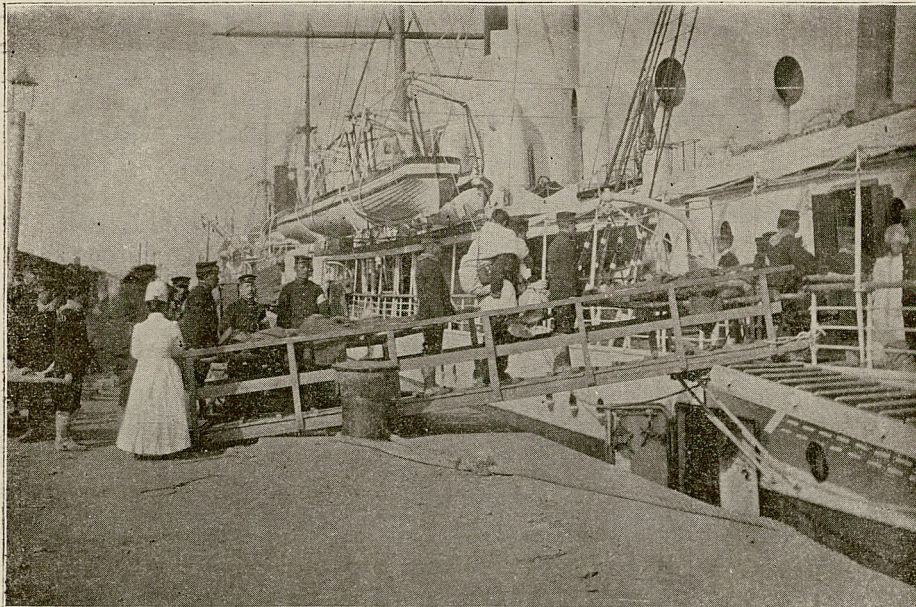
hō; a few years later *Monobe no Asson Kōsen* published a treatise on sanitary science which gained for him the name of the "Father of Hygiene," and the whole of the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries were marked by great activity

early as the 4th century A. D. and the Japanese physicians had adopted the practice.

2. About the year 460 A. D. we read of the first post mortem examination in Japan, and we can easily

understand how important a bearing this must have had upon the progress of surgery.

If our readers have read the articles on Japanese History which have already appeared in previous numbers of this



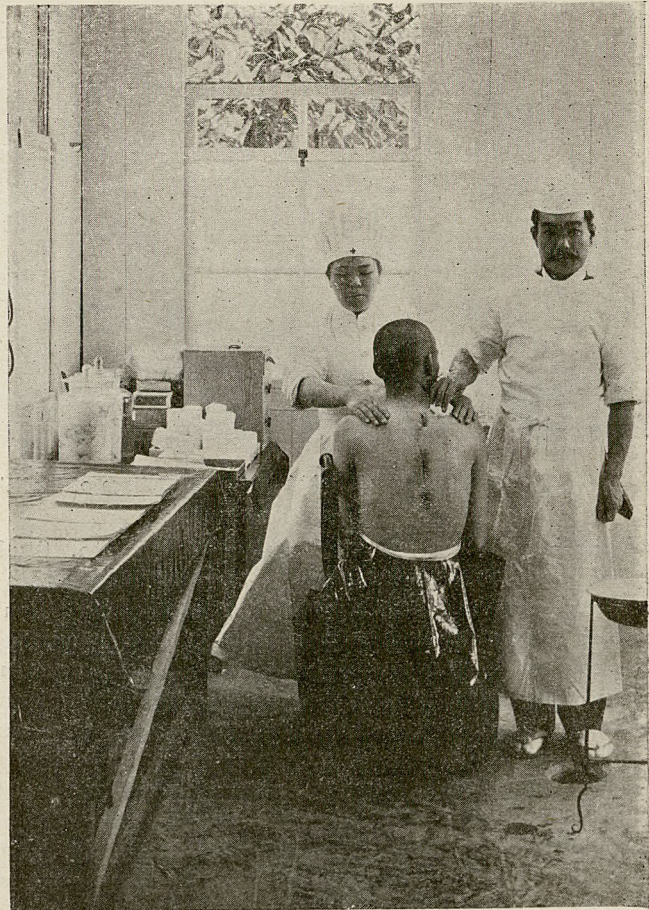
The Embarkation of Wounded on a Hospital Ship.

3. Between the years 750 and 800 A. D., when the College of Medicine was in the zenith of its prosperity, surgery was made a branch of science distinct from medicine, and separate diplomas were granted for each science. Then, as now, the Japanese must have possessed the light touch, and the steady eye and nerve which make them such pre-eminently good surgeons, and it is probably not saying too much to assert that a sick person would in those early days have received far better treatment in a hospital at Kyoto than he would have received in Paris or London, or even at Rome. The medical skill and surgical knowledge of a medical practitioner in the reign of Alfred the Great or Charlemagne, was not much to boast of.

Review, they will know that the period of prosperity and good Government, which Japan enjoyed during the early part of the Middle Ages, was followed by a period of Anarchy and Civil Strife not unlike the contemporary troubles of the Wars of the Roses which desolated England for so many years. Japan was torn to pieces by the feuds of her chieftains and the weakness of her executive authorities and in the confusions of the age not medicine alone but all learning and all culture and religion fell into decay. At the end of the period, when the civil wars had exhausted the whole nation and the Tokugawa Shogunate had effected peace, medical science awoke from the lethargy into which it had fallen, and there was once more a time of life and progress.

Some of the credit for this revival is due to the Spaniards and Dutchmen who came to Japan in the sixteenth century. The first Europeans made their appearance in 1543 A.D., Christian missionary propaganda began about A. D. 1558, the first missionary hospital was opened in 1559; and the first Dutch physicians arrived between 1580 and 1600. The European physicians and surgeons brought into Japan the healthful element of competition, and herein lay their principal merit. The truth is that the medical science of the West was itself in no very advanced state at the time when the Spaniards and Hollanders first arrived in Japan. It was but the dawn of better things in Europe, and science had not learned yet "to make full proof" of the healing ministry which Providence has entrusted to it. More than that, we can hardly suppose that the men who ventured so far a-field with the Spanish missionaries and Dutch traders were the brightest lights of their profession. They were probably good, estimable, practitioners, but scarcely perhaps abreast of the times, and the leading

but scarcely at Nagasaki or Yedo. Still, the hospitals established in 1559 at the Nam-ban-ji in Kyoto, and a little later at Funai, did good work and established a good reputation for themselves, as did also their Dutch competitors, and mention is made of medical schools which strove to perpetuate the methods of these forerunners of Western science, the schools known as those of *Namban*, of *Nishi*,



Japanese Surgeon operating on a wounded Prisoner.

luminaries of Western medicine would be in Madrid, Antwerp, Paris, Rome, *Kurizaki*, *Kasper*, and others, of which some were purely Western in principles

and practice while others were known as *Ryō Ryū* or 'eclectic.'

But, as has been mentioned before, the main merit of these early pioneers

one of the great revivers of the ancient medical learning in this country. Manase was born A. D. 1507, and received his early training in a Buddhist Temple



The Museum of Pathology in the College of Medicine in Tokyo.

of medical science was that they stimulated the native practitioners to renewed exertions. The schools of medicine had mostly been closed during the confusions of the civil wars, examinations for practitioners' diplomas were no longer held, and the doctors actually in practice were for the most part self-taught men working by rule of thumb, who, as surgeons had abundance of experience in those war-like times, but whose medical knowledge was down almost at zero. But the knowledge was dormant rather than dead, and the presence of the foreign practitioners served to rouse native science and skill to fresh life.

Manase Shōkei is looked upon as

in Kyoto. Studying at one of the few surviving seats of learning, the school at Ashikaga in Kōdzuke, he acquired the rudiments of medicine from Tashiro Dōdō, an ardent advocate of the Chinese Schools of *Ri To Yen* and *Shū Tan Kei*. The school of medicine which Tashiro and Manase afterwards founded was called the *Sankirin*. The physicians of this school paid great attention to the appearance of a patient's *faeces* and urine, as aids in localizing the disease, and, heat and moisture being looked upon as the general causes of disease, they always used means to draw off the moisture from the patient's body, using diaphoretics, especially a medicine known as *Happyo-zei*.

Another enthusiastic reviver of Japanese and Chinese medicine was a physician of the name of Nagata Tokuhon, born in 1512, who proved the value of his own methods by living until 1630, when he died at the age of 119. This physician, it is said, was a great believer in the *vis medicatrix naturae* or the power of nature to heal itself, and he deemed the physician's art to lie in assisting as far as possible the efforts of nature. This principle caused him to set at naught many of the rules prescribed in the books of the period. Thus, his first question to a sick man was generally as to the food and drink he liked, and if a patient expressed a wish for anything he at once let him have it, holding that the wish was the expression of Nature's desire for healing. He had great skill in curing nervous disorders, always treating them sympathetically, without medicines, by trying to work on the mind of the patient, conversing on something in which the patient was specially interested, until he roused some passion, whether of anger, love, fear, or any other emotion, strong enough to act as a curative agent.

Again, another famous physician Hanaoka Shin, of a somewhat later date, thus spoke of the results of his medical studies. "There is no distinction in theory between ancient and modern medical treatment, while in the treatment of internal and external

disease the principle is one; if, therefore, we permit ourselves to be biased towards the teachings of the ancients; we may fail to understand those of the men of today; while if we do not consider the internal condition of the body, how can we treat understandingly those diseases which manifest themselves externally?"....."The Dutch physicians," he goes on to say, "are most minute in theory, but rough in their mode of treatment." (We can perhaps understand this remark better if we remember that Kasper, whose name we have already mentioned as the founder of a school of medicine, was the surgeon on board a Dutch ship wrecked on the coast of Nambu in 1644, and that his methods were

probably of necessity somewhat rough and ready). "Chinese science is indeed minute or accurate in practice, but is restrained by the theories of the past. Therefore as to treatment, I look to the living body alone for indications, seeking for the mode afterwards from philosophers. I am consequently not restricted to rules in giving medicines, but act as necessity demands. When medicines are ineffectual as well as acupuncture and the cautery (*moxa*),

the abdomen and back may be opened, the stomach and intestines washed, and whatever is likely to save the patient, may be done."

Acupuncture and cautery have been known in Japanese surgery from the



Doctor Oga'a,
a distinguished Professor in the
College of Medicine in Tokyo.

very earliest period, we might almost say from time immemorial. The cauterization with *moxa* is purely Japanese. The leaves of the *moxa* plant (*Artemisia vulgaris latifolia*) are prepared in a certain way and pressed into

was closed to foreign intercourse. No foreigners were allowed to resort to Japan with the exception of the Dutch whose residence and trade was limited to Nagasaki, and no foreign books were allowed to be imported.



The Cauterisation with Moxa.

cones which are applied to the human body, beneath the skin, and so burnt, this cauterization being excellent for many ailments. It is minutely described by Kämpfer, the Dutch physician, who arrived in 1665 and to whom the remarks we have made above concerning the ship's surgeons from foreign vessels would certainly not seem applicable.

Hanaoka Shin, whom we have quoted above, was accustomed to use narcotics in his surgery, and whilst his patient was in a state of unconsciousness would perform him operations which were mostly successful.

But Hanaoka brings us to another period in the history of Japanese medicine.

From about the year 1600 Japan

Chinese medicine, for a time, had things entirely its own way. But Chinese medicine itself had been changed by its impact with foreign methods, and sufficient had been done to create a desire for more knowledge. The restrictions forbidding the importation of foreign books were gradually withdrawn in favour of books on military arts and on medicine, and

thus commenced a slow process of infiltration by which Western medical ideas were slowly—very slowly—enabled to affect the native methods and principles.

Japanese physicians were thus enabled to keep themselves a little *au courant* with the medical discoveries of the West. Thus, after the closing of Japan to foreign intercourse, the English physician, William Harvey, published, in 1628, his treatise on the circulation of the blood, and there is a curious story about the way in which one of the progressive physicians fooled his colleagues of the Chinese school. The physician in question, a man who is best known by his assumed name of Katsuragawa, and who had studied medicine under Dutch surgeons at

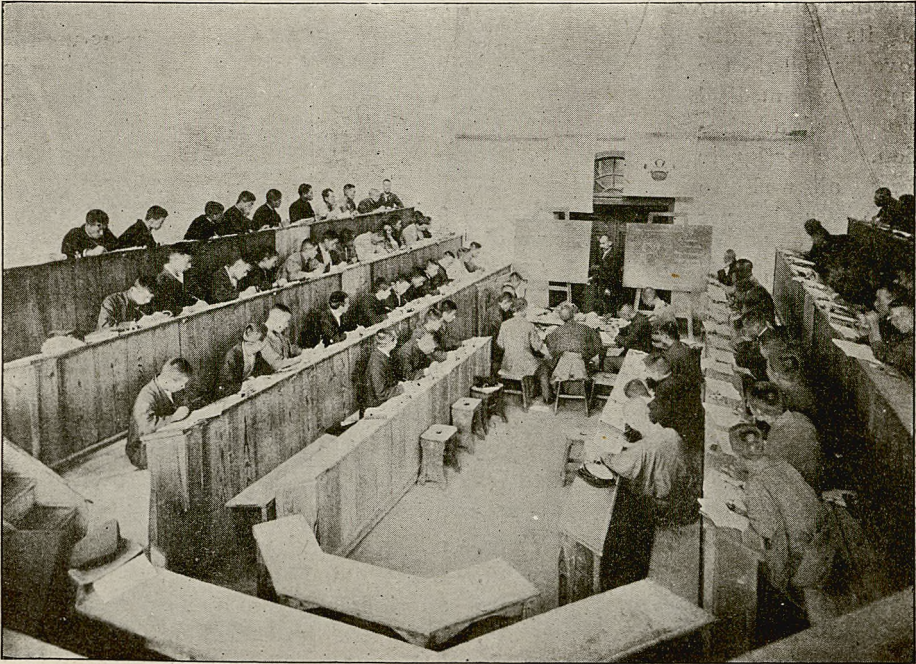


A bloody scene on Board the Hospital Ship *Kotoura-Maru* at Ta-lien Bay.

Nagasaki, was accused one day by his colleagues of the Shogun's court of forsaking the customs of the ancients, especially in the matter of not assigning to the pulse the importance given to it in Chinese diagnosis. When Katsuragawa heard this accusation he at once rose and left the room, his colleagues thinking that he had lost his temper or gone to hide his shame. In a few moments, however, he returned, and announced with a very serious face that he had something to consult them about. Would they be kind enough to examine his pulse and tell him what was the matter? They did so, and found to their surprise that while the left pulse was normal the

suffering from some mysterious disease which would in a short while carry him off. Katsuragawa then bared his right arm, and showed them a cloth tied tightly over the brachial artery which was much compressed thereby. The physicians of the old school had known nothing about the circulation of the blood, and Katsuragawa thus proved to them that if he did at times forsake the ways of the ancients he only did it because the new was better.

Another Japanese physician, Yoshimasu Tamenori, who practised between the years 1751 and 1763 is interesting as having in a sense forestalled the principles of homoeopathy. He considered that all diseases resulted from



The Lecture Room of Anatomy in the College of Medicine in Tokyo.

pulse of the right hand was so weak as to be almost imperceptible, and alarmed at the strangeness of the phenomenon they declared that he was

the penetration of some poison into the system, and taught '*similia similibus curantur*' and that the only way of driving out the poison was to

employ a counter-poison of greater power. Yoshimasu had many pupils and disciples who became men of note in their profession, but he had likewise many opponents, and his son Yoshimasu Nangai considerably modified his system. Another eighteenth century physician of note was Taki Genkō who established a medical school in Yedo about 1765.

The more the knowledge of Western medical science came into the country, the more it was admired; for it was seen to be progressive and practical and many of its later discoveries filled the Japanese medical world with admiration. No foreigners were allowed to teach, and yet there were already farseeing men who saw that medical science in Japan could only flourish by boldly adopting the superior methods of the West. Books were ordered from Europe, and as often as not smuggled into the country, and then, without dictionaries and grammars, indeed with only patience as a sole qualification for the arduous task set before them, heroes of medicine like Sugita Gempaku, Nishi Zensaburo, Noro Genjo and others set themselves to work to decipher, read, and translate the works of the great Dutch doctors. They laboured for years and years at this gigantic undertaking: at last in 1773 Mayeno and Sugita published their *Kai tai shin sho* or "New Work on Anatomy" which was a compendium of several

books on the Dutch language. We cannot here mention the names of all these brave pioneers of Japanese medicine and surgery, but their names are held in high reverence by their country men of to-day. It is difficult

to realize the difficulties they had to contend with. Knowledge of human anatomy they had none to begin with, but the kindness of an executioner enabled them to get the body of a criminal woman for dissection, and their faith in Western science was much strengthened by finding that the actual arrangement of the human body corresponded with the tables given in the Dutch books though not with the conjectures of the Chinese physicians.



Doctor Koganei, a distinguished Professor of Anatomy at the College of Medicine in Tokyo.

Meanwhile the need of better medical science was becoming as urgent in Japan as it was elsewhere. All that the doctors of that day could do was to give palliatives and to cure isolated cases of sickness. Such a thing as fighting an epidemic and stamping it out was unknown. The old scourges remained and wrought havoc everywhere, small-pox, kakké, leprosy, and all kinds of fevers and agues: syphilis had been imported, probably from China, about the year 1624, and severe epidemics of cholera visited the country in 1718 and again in 1821. The times were ripe for further developments, and in 1824 there dawned a new era in the medical history of the country.

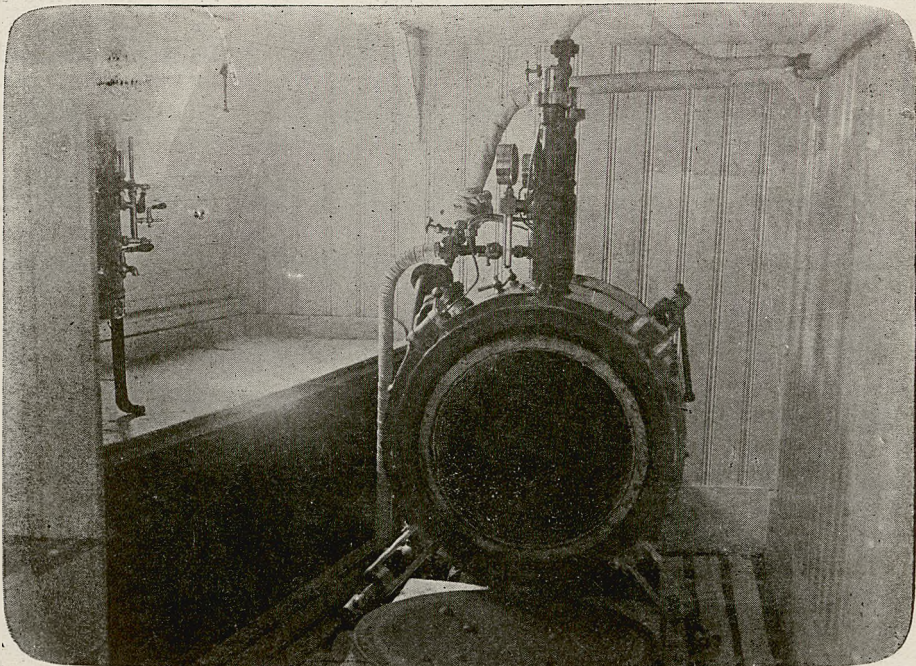
The last foreigner who had been

allowed to teach or practice medicine in Tokyo was Kasper who had been detained as a teacher of medicine in Yedo in 1644. In 1824 a Japanese fisherman who had been cast ashore in the Russian provinces brought vaccine and vaccination with him to Matsumae in Yezo, and in the same year the famous von Siebold landed at Nagasaki where he began to teach medicine to great numbers of students and made a vain attempt to introduce vaccination as a remedy against small-pox.

The story of the Matsumae fisherman is one of great interest. His name

found the small-pox raging, and immediately set to work to practise his knowledge by vaccinating some children. All the persons thus vaccinated by Nakagawa escaped the contagion, and his fame in consequence became so great that a well-known Kyoto physician adopted his methods and took to the practice. The physician's name was Sakurai and to him and Nakagawa belongs the honour of having introduced vaccination at least a quarter of a century before the Dutch succeeded in getting it introduced at Nagasaki.

Von Siebold's career in Japan was



The disinfecting Room on the *Kobe-maru*, a Japanese Hospital Ship.

was Nakagawa Goroji, and he had been cast ashore on the shores of Siberia, where he learned the art of vaccination from the Russian surgeons. Returning to Matsumae in 1824 he

a most romantic one. Landing at Nagasaki in 1824 as physician to the Dutch colony at Deshima he succeeded with marvelous rapidity in gaining the esteem and confidence of the Japa-

nese who flocked around him in great numbers. His little villa at Nagasaki was always thronged with inquisitive and enquiring guests. In 1826 he had the good fortune to accompany a Dutch embassy to Yedo, where the same good fortune attended him. He was constantly surrounded by students, physicians and visitors of all kinds, was treated with the greatest hospitality and was allowed to see everything that there was to be seen. He was also enabled to make most valuable collections of things Japanese. Unfortunately in the hour of his prosperity, a map of the country was brought to him which he purchased. At once an outcry was made that the country was in danger, information was lodged at the Court, Siebold was arrested and thrown into prison and the Japanese who had sold him the map forced to commit suicide. At last in 1830 his sentence was modified and he was banished from the country. His punishment hitherto had been a tedious one, but he does not seem to have been badly treated, and the prolonged stay in the capital was productive of much good to the medical science of Japan, as well as to his own acquaintance with the country with which he was so closely connected.

Had von Siebold been able to continue the medical teachings which he commenced under such happy influences at Nagasaki, it is probable that vac-

ination would have been introduced properly at an earlier date. It was finally after some very hard efforts and struggles, during which all foreign medicines were for a while forbidden by the Shogunate, successfully intro-

duced in 1849 by a Dutch physician Mohaïke who brought some vaccine virus with him from the Philippine Islands, and was finally adopted by Government as a recognized in 1858.

The year before this was done, the Tokugawa Government established a Medical School at Nagasaki followed by a hospital shortly afterwards, and both were put under the charge of a Dutchman, Dr. Pompe van Meerdervoort. Two of the most prominent students of this

School, Itō Gempaku and Hayashi Genkai, were sent to Holland in 1859, and were the first students thus despatched abroad for study.

The most prominent physicians in Yedo at this time were Drs. Ito Gemboku, Totsuka Teikwai, Otsuki Shunsai, Hayashi Tokai, and Takenouchi Gendō. These physicians, being desirous to break down native prejudices and promote the practice of foreign methods, and more especially of vaccination, formed a society for the promotion of these purposes in 1858. When a sufficient number of members had been enrolled and money raised, they applied for permission to establish their institution and were assigned by the Shogunate a site at Otamaga-Ike



Doctor Sankichi Sato, the President of the Hospital belonging to the College of Medicine in Tokyo.

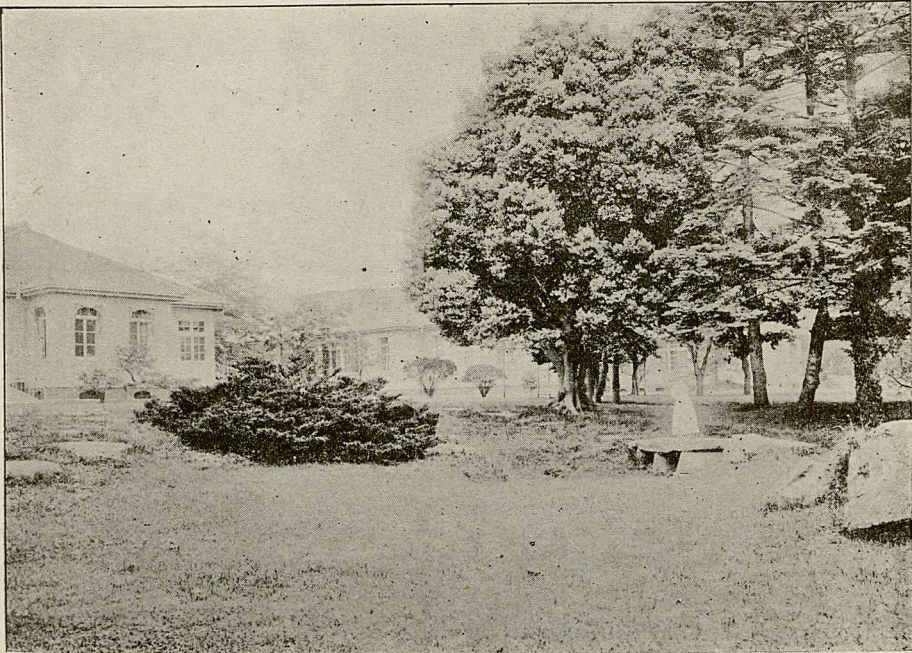
in Kanda. After some changes the *Shutōjo*, or Vaccination Hall, as it was at first called, became the *Seiyō Igakusho*, or Institute of Western Medical Science, with Dr. Otsuki Shun-sai as its first superintendent. This was the first appointment of a physician of the Western School, and the Government undertook the whole of the expenses of the institution.

We may, perhaps, be allowed to pause here for a while, in our account of medical progress in Japan, in order to give a general survey of the actual condition of the healing art in Japan, at the time when the foreign physicians were once more invited to become

article by Dr. Hoffmann, which is of the highest value and from which much of what follows has been taken.

After a historical account of medical progress, which is very much on the lines of what we have already given, the writer goes on to give the actual condition of the profession as he saw it.

The medical profession was a *caste*, rather than a genuine profession. Certain families were, by inheritance, medical, and the practice was handed down from father to son together with certain secret formulæ and recipes which experience had proved to be valuable. This hereditary system



The first Hospital belonging to the College of Medicine in Tokyo.

public instructors in the country. There is in the first volume of the *Transactions of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens* (A. D. 1873) an excellent

worked on the whole well; for a son brought up in the atmosphere of his father's surgery often became not only a skilled practitioner but an enthusiast in his profession. In some cases the

results were not so good, for sometimes the family influence forced a son to become a doctor against his will, and then neither enthusiasm nor skill would be produced.

their position depended entirely on their own personal worth. They sometimes made considerable fortunes, but a physician never set up his practice in his native village, for in Japan as



Front View of the Main Hospital of the Red Cross Society of Japan at Shibuya.

There were also physicians not belonging to a medical caste. When a samurai had a son physically unfit to become a soldier he would make him a doctor, if the unfitness were mental he would have him entered as a priest. No good results could be expected from a system which made the profession a refuge for the destitute.

If a doctor had the good fortune to be engaged by the Emperor, the Shōgun, or a wealthy Daimio, he had a good social position. He was reckoned as a *samurai* and the regular stipend which as such he received from his feudal lord put him above all need of anxiety for daily cares. The *machi-isha* and *mura-isha* (town and village practitioners) had no social rank beyond that of *heimin*, commoners, and

elsewhere a prophet has no honour in his native country.

A physician (like the priests, the widows, and the blind) shaved his head. He was a person dedicated like them to the gods, and as such deserving of reverence and esteem. This custom did not hold good in Kyoto, where the doctors wore their hair like ordinary people, and hence arose the custom that a shaven physician in Kyoto, or a longhaired physician in Yedo, was looked down upon as a *yabuisha* or quack. But, quack or not, the physician was a *nagasode* or 'long-sleeved man,' a non-combatant and a venerable citizen whom every one respected. To kill a *nagasode* was a disgrace for a soldier.

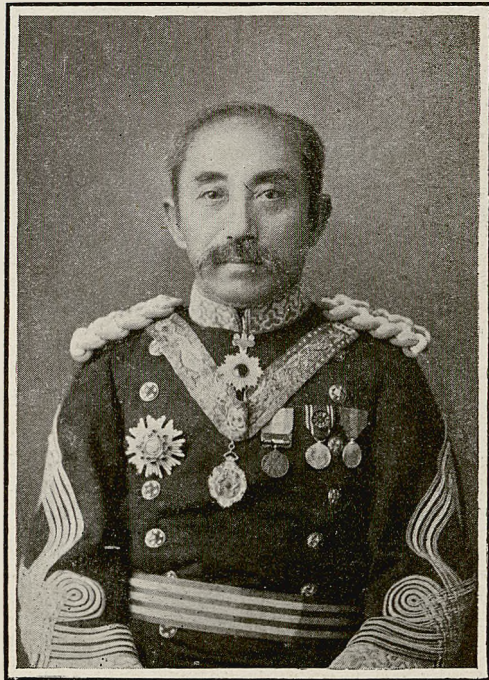
As there were but few institutes of

learning, a medical student generally attached himself to some medical practitioner who initiated him in the mysteries of his craft in return for domestic services or an insignificant payment of one or two *ryō* per month, together with periodical gifts of fish, eggs, or tobacco, &c.

A budding physician was expected to know how to read, and to be about 16 years of age at the commencement of his studies. His first textbook was generally the *Shokanron* which he read aloud, asking questions whenever he failed to understand the text. For Shōgunal doctors there was generally some system of instruction by lectures and an examination on the book, after which he was allowed to take down the valuable prescriptions of the house, and began to take part in the treatment of the sick. But in most cases there was no system of instruction, the student asked as many questions as he dared, and when answers failed him, as they sometimes did, he had to fall back on two great resources, *ishin denshin* (heart speaks to heart, i.e. 'the truth can be arrived at by meditation') or *Kore wo omoe, Kore wo omoe, Kore wo omotte tsūzczumba, shi masa ni kore wo tsūzen to su.* ('think of this, think of this, if you keep on thinking of this, a god will bring you the answer'). Before commencing to practise for himself a student generally went for a time to Kyoto or Yedo for further learning. Diplomas were unknown.

When the young physician had finished his studies and began life for himself, he hired a house in some locality where he was not likely to interfere with his father's or his teacher's practice, let his neighbours know that he was ready to treat their ailments and diseases, and waited for patients to send for him. If he had a little money he would hire a servant or two to run here and there with medicine bottles so as to

make believe that his practice was already a large one. The pages of *Pickwick* will serve to remind us that the device was not unknown in other countries. The doctor did his own dispensing, the charges for medicines (*yakurei*) forming one part of his income. There was also an honorarium when the physician visited the patient in his house. It varied from 1 *ryo* to 50 *ryo* according to the social rank or wealth of the patient, but was never expected when the patient came to consult the doctor at his surgery. When a rich patient recovered he gave a feast to celebrate the event, and to this the physician was invited as an honoured guest,



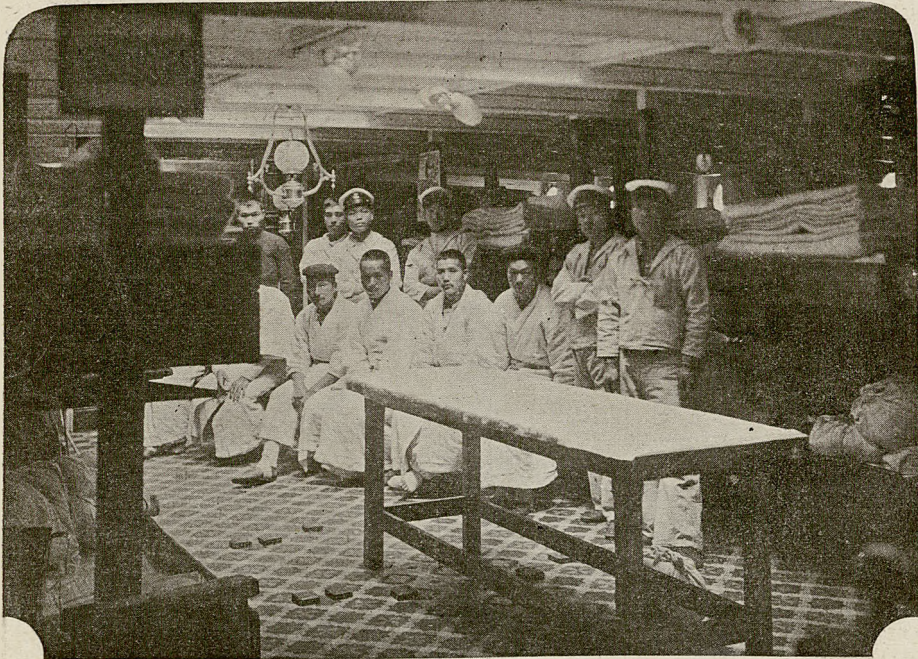
Doctor Susumu Sato, General Inspector
Surgeon in the Japanese Army.

and sent home laden with costly presents. The physicians of the poor often made bad debts against which they had no legal protection.

A poor doctor went to visit his

patients on foot. The more wealthy practitioners rode in *Kago*, and the saying of Christ that "he that hath to visitors being in themselves a good income.

In cases of necessity, the doctor



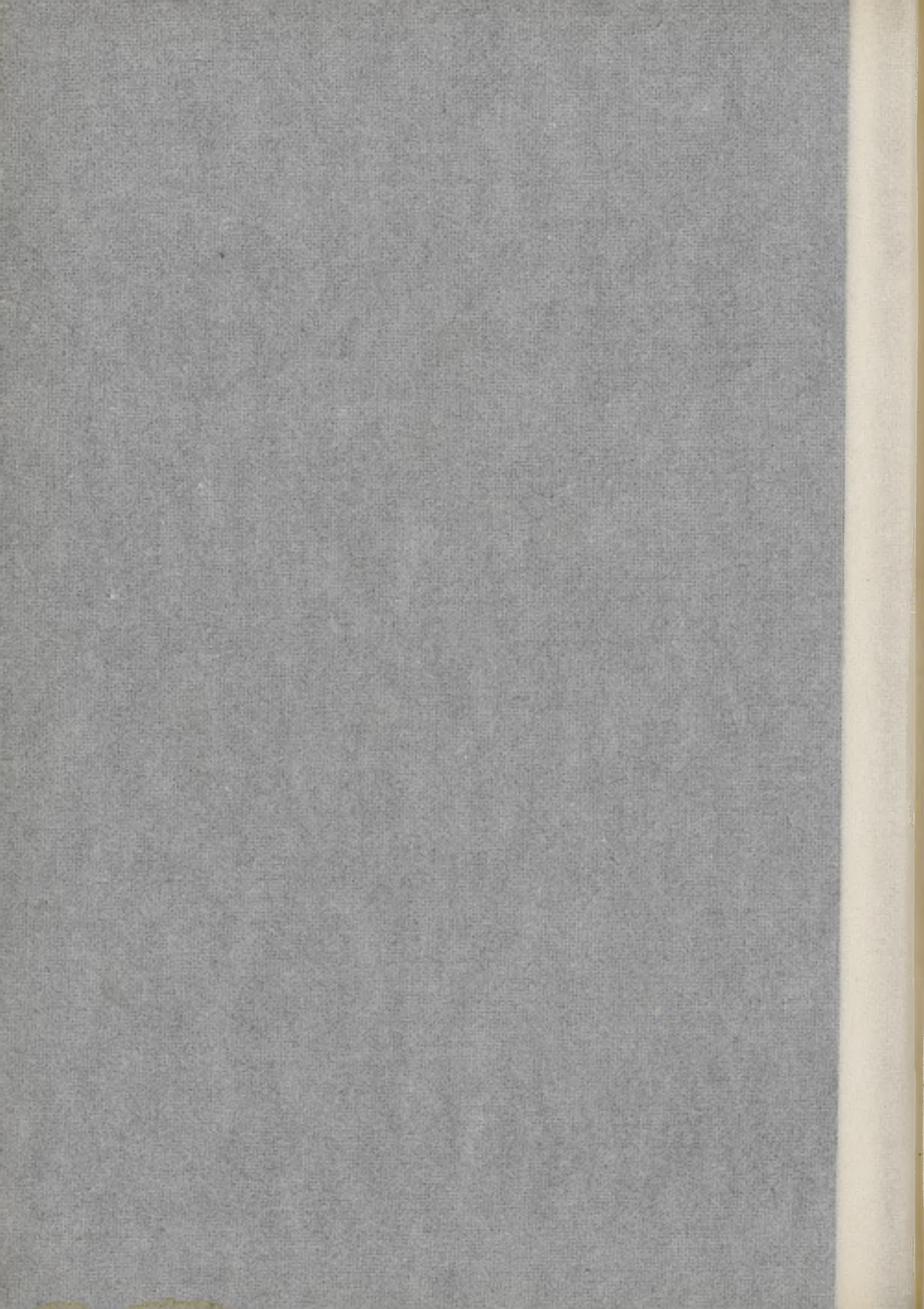
A First Rate Room for Patients in the Hospital Ship, *Kobe-maru*.

him shall be given" found an illustration in the fact that a popular practitioner was always able to get his *Kago*-bearers for nothing. It was the custom for the patients' families to pay and entertain the bearers liberally, so that when sickness occurred they might always be willing to bring their master with all speed to the house. It was therefore a very profitable business to be the *Kago*-bearer of a popular physician. The student of sociology will compare with this practice the eighteenth century English custom of giving 'vails' to the servants of great personages. A nobleman in England in the old times could very often engage servants without wages, the 'vails' given by

would carry his medicines along with him in his *Kago* or in his pocket. But the more ostentatious members of the craft would generally employ a special coolie to carry the medicines after them.

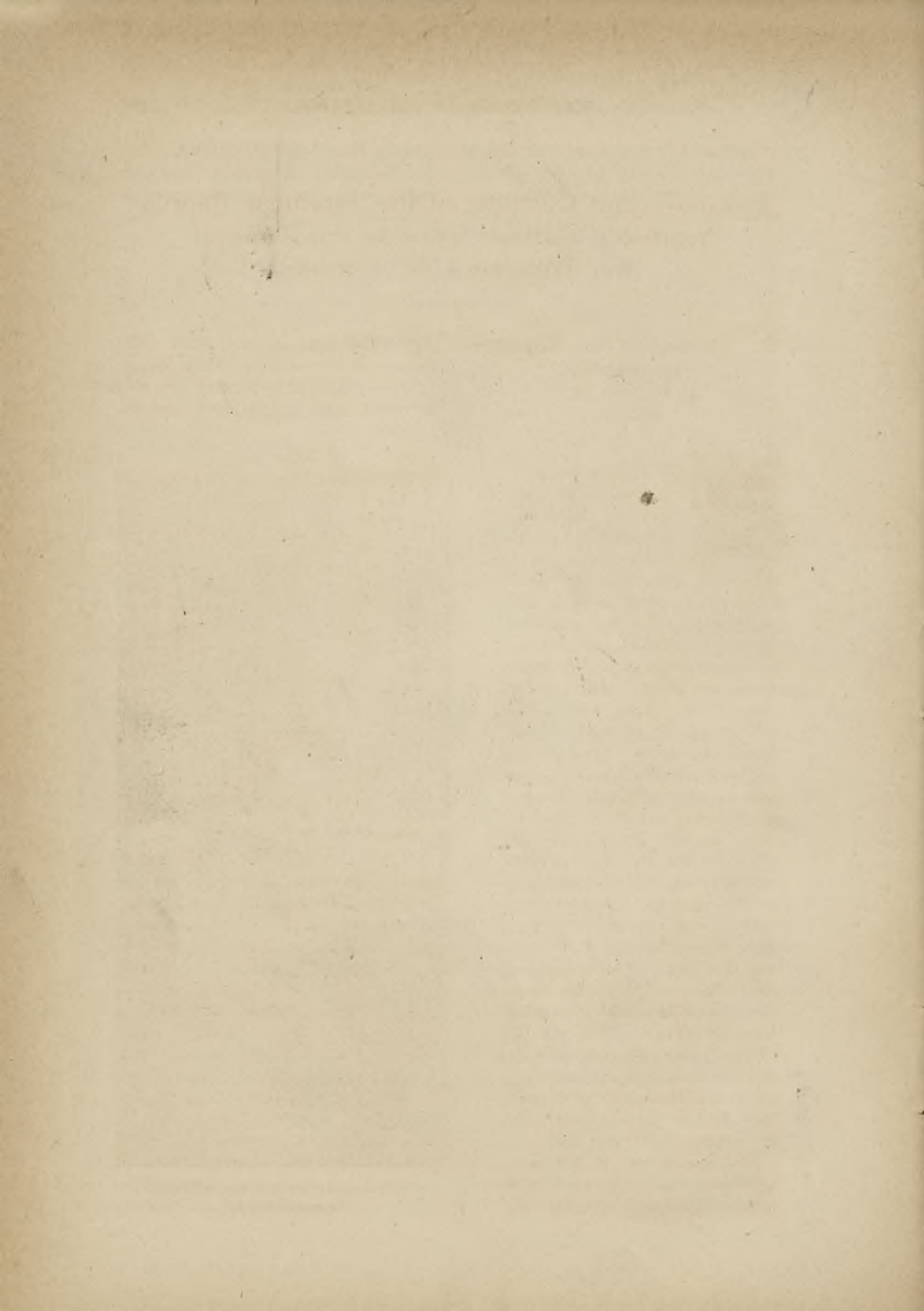
The physician of a great nobleman was expected every day to visit his employer to enquire after his health (*heimiaku ukagai*). He often was entrusted with posts of confidence or responsibility, and was generally expected to play chess and games for the entertainment of the *daimyō*. In fact, he occupied in a noble Japanese house very much the position which the chaplain occupied in a nobleman's family in Europe.

(To be continued.)





A Girl looking at Fire-flies.



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

(Continued).

10. The Age of the Tokugawa Government.

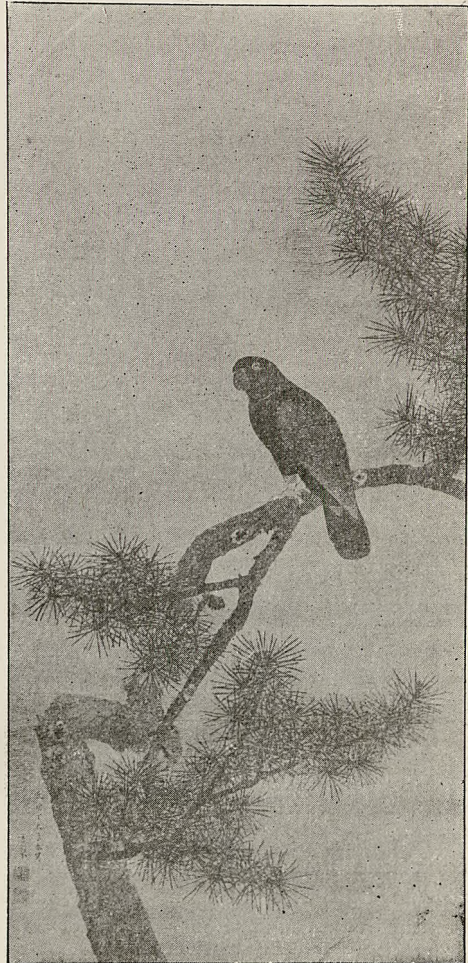
(A.D. 1603-1867.)

(Continued).

completely gone out of fashion. Oil-painting was revived by Shiba Kōkan in the later Tokugawa years. He also produced some copper plate engrav-

PAINTING made great progress in the early years of this period, and we may mention Kano Tanyu as an artist of great ability whose work was partly eclectic and partly belonged to the school of Sesshu. The Tosa school was far from prospering, yet it produced some good names,—Honami Koyetsu (1624-1643), and, in the Genroku period, Ogata Korin and Hanabusa Itcho. The former produced splendid pictures in gold and colours, the latter, illustrations of the real life of the people, thus showing affinities to the school of Kano. Between 1751 and 1771 a new school "Nanga," or "Bunjinga," rose into popularity. It affected Chinese methods and its chief exponent was Ike Taiga. The paintings of this school are rough but clear. Maruyama Okyo was famous between 1772 and 1788 for his lifelike *genre* pictures, and his disciple Matsumura Gekkei originated the famous school of Shijo. Tani Buncho was active in his art between 1787 and 1800.

Pictures painted in European style were introduced for a while between 1570 and 1590, but had

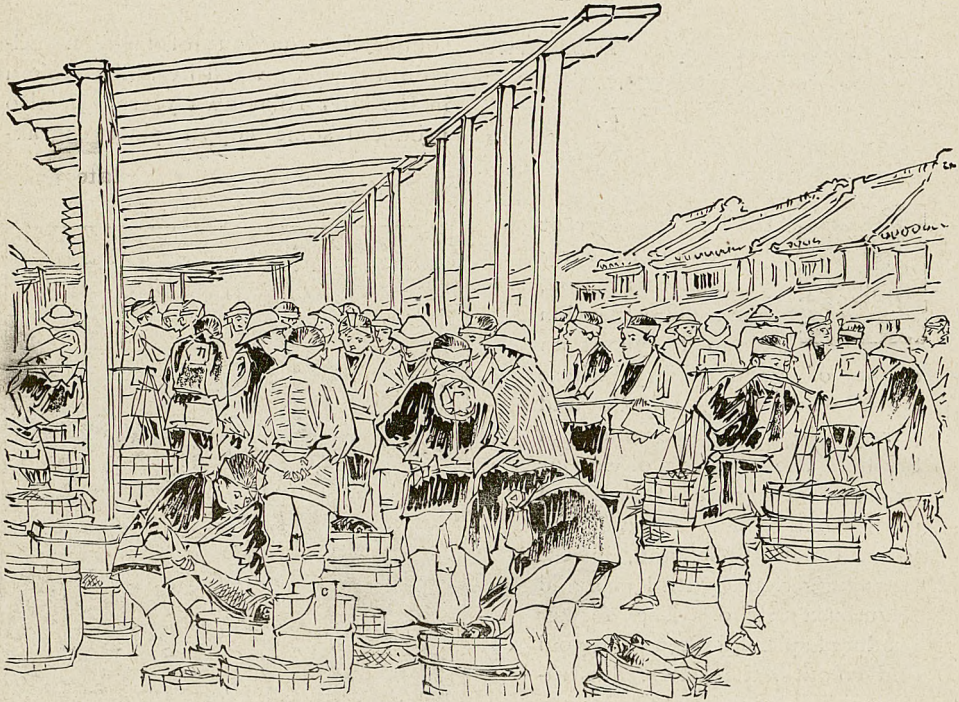


A Picture painted by Okyo, a famous
Japanese Painter.

ings. His work was much admired especially in the upper classes. In the lower classes a style of picture known as Ukiyoye was much in vogue. These

was a close competitor with the famous Osaka markets of Temma (vegetables), Zakoba (fish) and Dojima (rice).

Money was not in plentiful circula-



The Fish Market at Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

pictures were mainly representations of real life or portraits of actors and actresses; and the best known painters of Ukiyoye were Matahei, Moronobu, Choshun, Utamaro, Toyokuni, and Hokusai.

During the whole of the Tokugawa period Yedo continued to prosper (as was but natural), and many of the larger Osaka and Kyoto merchants transferred their residence and business to the Shogun's capital. Yedo thus became a serious commercial rival to Osaka and flourishing markets were established in the new capital. The fish-market at Nihonbashi in Yedo

tion at the beginning of this age, and in some provinces rice and other commodities served as mediums of exchange. The coinage was improved, however, after 1590, and new coins gradually came into circulation,—*Oban*, *Koban*, *Buban*, *Chōgin*, *Mameita*—and others. In addition to the coins thus introduced by the Government, many of the daimyates had a subsidiary paper currency of their own.

Foreign trade was carried on only at Nagasaki, in the province of Hizen and only with the Dutch and Chinese. The Dutch vessels came once in every year, arriving about April

and leaving in September, the Chinese came in spring, summer, and autumn.

Agriculture and industries made considerable progress, and a more complete subdivision of labour produced excellent results. There was a tendency in all professions and callings to become hereditary, the son following the occupation of his father, and many families boasting of a long-established business and trade connection.

Christianity was first introduced into Japan during the Muromachi age. It became very popular, and for a while made very rapid progress. Suddenly, Toyotomi's Government took

foreign trade which Hideyoshi did not absolutely prohibit. The Tokugawas, while liberal in their attitude towards Buddhism and Shintoism, took very stringent measures for the eradication of Christianity.

In 1611, the Dutch traders notified the Government of a conspiracy formed by the Portuguese which had for its object the overthrow of the Government. This conspiracy, so it was alleged, was to be carried out with the help of the Japanese Christians in Kiushiu, and at once strict precautions were taken. Over a hundred prominent Christians were exiled, their



Inasa, Nagasaki, a Place favoured by Russians.

measures to check its progress, which were in the main successful. Christianity was not, however, entirely extirpated. It continued to exist here and there, and was encouraged by the

number including Takayama Yushō, lord of Takatsuki in Settsu, and Naito, lord of Toba.

In 1613, Okubo Tadachika was commissioned to investigate the condi-

tion of Christians in Kyoto and the west, and, in the course of their investigations, he and his colleague, Katsushige Itakura, then governor of Kyoto,

forbidden to build or navigate vessels of more than 500 *koku* burden, so that distant voyages became an impossibility, and all religious books impor-



View of Shimabara, Hizen.

expelled the missionaries, burnt down the churches and made the believers renounce their allegiance to Christ by trampling on Christian emblems made at first of paper or wood, but afterwards of bronze.

In 1637 a band of Christian *ronin*, led by Amakusa Shiro, rose in defence of their religious liberties against the local Government of Amakusa, seized the fortress of Shimabara, destroyed Buddhist shrines and temples, and defied the authorities to put them down. After this, far severer measures were taken against Christianity and foreigners. Japanese subjects were

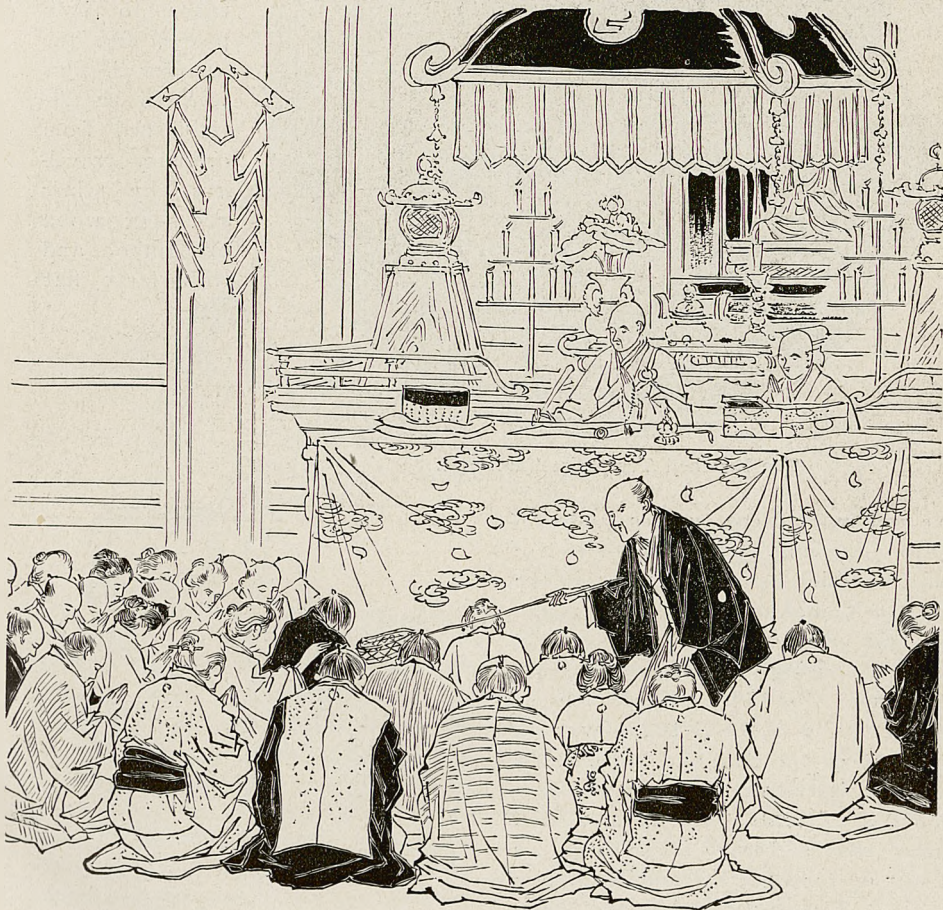
ted from abroad were confiscated and burnt. The Government succeeded in apparently eradicating Christianity from the country. The eradication was however incomplete, for when the Catholic missionaries returned to Japan in 1859, they found thousands of humble farmers and fishermen in the islands around Nagasaki who, in spite of the most rigorous persecution, still remained faithful, though in secret, to the faith their forefathers had embraced two centuries and a half ago.

As an offset to the suppression of Christianity, Buddhism was received into high favour. No distinction was

made between one sect of Buddhism and another. All were equally acknowledged, and each temple presented annually to the Government a list of its parishioners, so that in this way it was made apparent that Buddhism was the state religion of the country.

The "*Ikko*" or *Shinshū* sect, as being the plainest in its teachings, was the most popular, especially in the nor-

Hongwanji and the Western. The priests of the *Jōdo* sect had done much to assist Iyeyasu in establishing order throughout the Empire, and neither Iyeyasu nor his successors forgot the debt of gratitude owing to the sect. Records compiled during the years 1789—1800 give the total number of Buddhist Temples throughout the country as 469,934, of which the *Ikko*



The *Kaicho*, a Buddhist Ceremony.

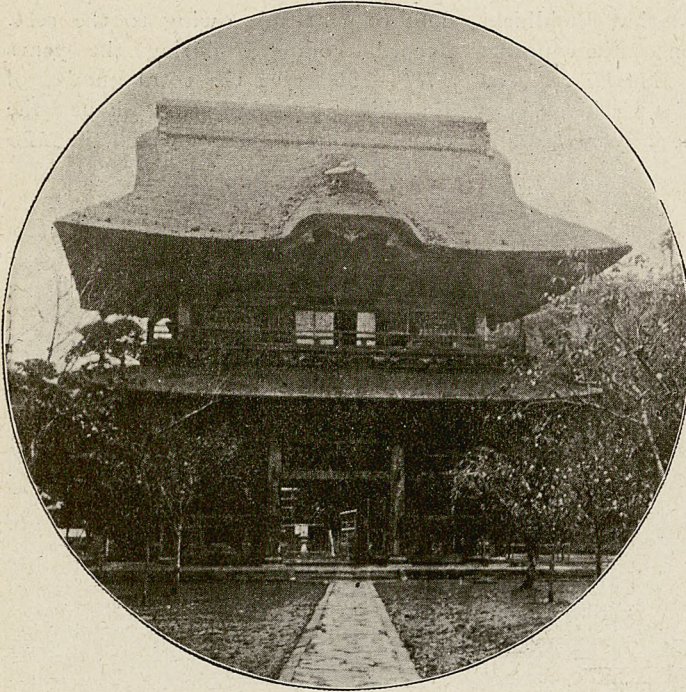
thern provinces. Its main Temple, the Hongwanji, was first erected at Rokujō in Kyoto, and the sect was subsequently divided into two, the Eastern

possessed 140,884, the *Jōdo* over 140,020, the *Nichiren* 33,020, and the Tendai 1820.

The sects were all fully established,

and no new developments of Buddhist doctrine or discipline were made ; but

household had its image of Buddha enclosed in a splendid "shrine" (*butsudan*). On the anniversaries of their parents' deaths they visited the parish temple and listened to the sermons of the priests. Pilgrimages were frequently undertaken to holy places, and the *junrei* or pilgrims were to be distinguished from ordinary travellers by their sticks of wood or bamboo and their large flat



The Kenchoji Temple at Kamakura.

one sect made great progress and won many adherents. This was the sect of the Zen which had at one time, in the days of Kamakura and the Muromachi, been very popular, and had greatly declined during the troubled years subsequent to 1560. The Emperor Go-mizunō (A.D. 1612-1629) was an adherent of the Zen, and, wishing to promote its doctrines, engaged from China, a celebrated Zen priest named Ingen, who succeeded in winning the favour of Iyetsuna the fourth Shōgun as well. Iyetsuna gave him the Mampukuji Temple at Uji in Yamashiro, and thus was founded the so-called Obaku sect which made much progress among both *daimyo* and *samurai*.

People in those days were very ardent believers, and almost every

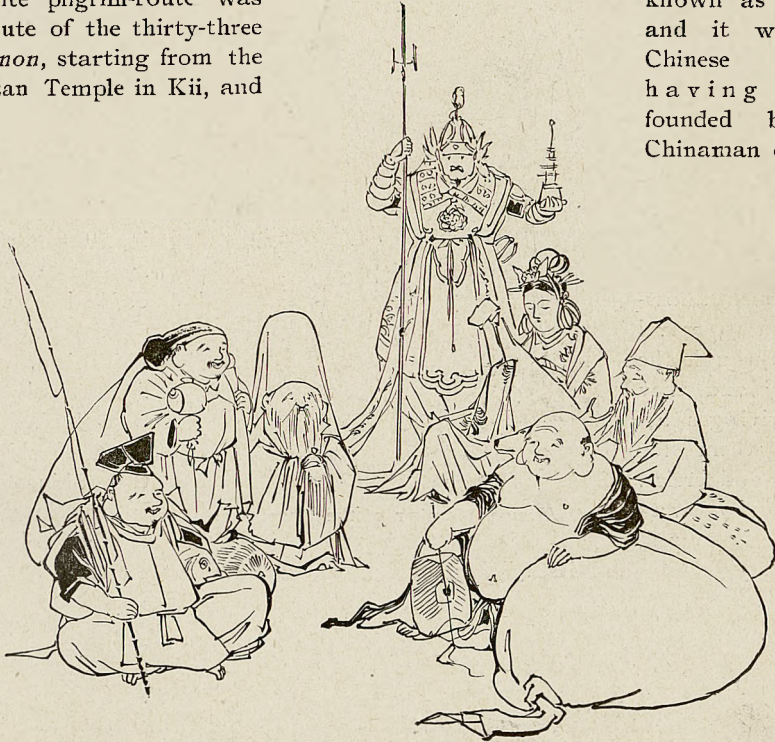


A Pilgrim to the Temple of Kompira.

hats. These pilgrimages had been very frequent throughout the Heian period (782-1155. A.D.), but the civil troubles had made travelling insecure, and the custom fell into abeyance until the strong hand of the Tokugawa had made the roads secure. A favourite pilgrim-route was the route of the thirty-three *Kwannon*, starting from the Nachizan Temple in Kii, and

Saga near Kyōto, the temple of *Fudo* at Narita in Shimosa and the celebrated temple of *Kwannon* at Asakusa in Yedo.

One peculiar sect deserves to be mentioned. The sect was known as *Fuge*, and it was of Chinese origin having been founded by a Chinaman of the



The Seven God of Luck.

finishing up with the temple of Tani-kumi in Mino. Another route lay through the Island of Shikoku in the footsteps of the great Saint Kōbō. In Yedo men crowded every spring to the temples of the *Shichifukujin* or Seven Gods of Luck. In most temples the curtain concealing the Most Holy Place was lifted once a year, and the images of the Buddhas exposed to the gaze of the worshippers. This ceremony was known as *Kaichō* or the lifting of the curtain, and the most famous temples in this respect were the *Zenkōji* in Shinano, the *Seiryōji* at

name of *Fuge*, with headquarters at the *Ichigatsuji* in Shimosa and the *Meianji* in Kyoto. Its priests were also samurai, and wore a dress half military and half ecclesiastical, which enabled the Government to use them as detectives. They carried short swords and wore a peculiar hat with a low brim, called *tengai*, which they never removed out of doors, as they saluted no one by the way, not even their parents. They played on the *shakuhachi* flute and stood at the gates of houses to receive alms. They were very strict in their discipline and

abstained from eating flesh and from marriage. Their temples had the privileges of sanctuary and a samurai who took refuge with them could not be touched for any crime. They lived as Buddhists, but their doctrines and principles were entirely based on Bushido, and they were more soldiers than priests. The Government allowed them to travel freely through the country and they had privileges accorded them for lodging and ferries.

Shinto was equally honoured, and every family had its *ujigami* or many scholars turned their attention



A *Komuso*, Member of the Fuge Sect.

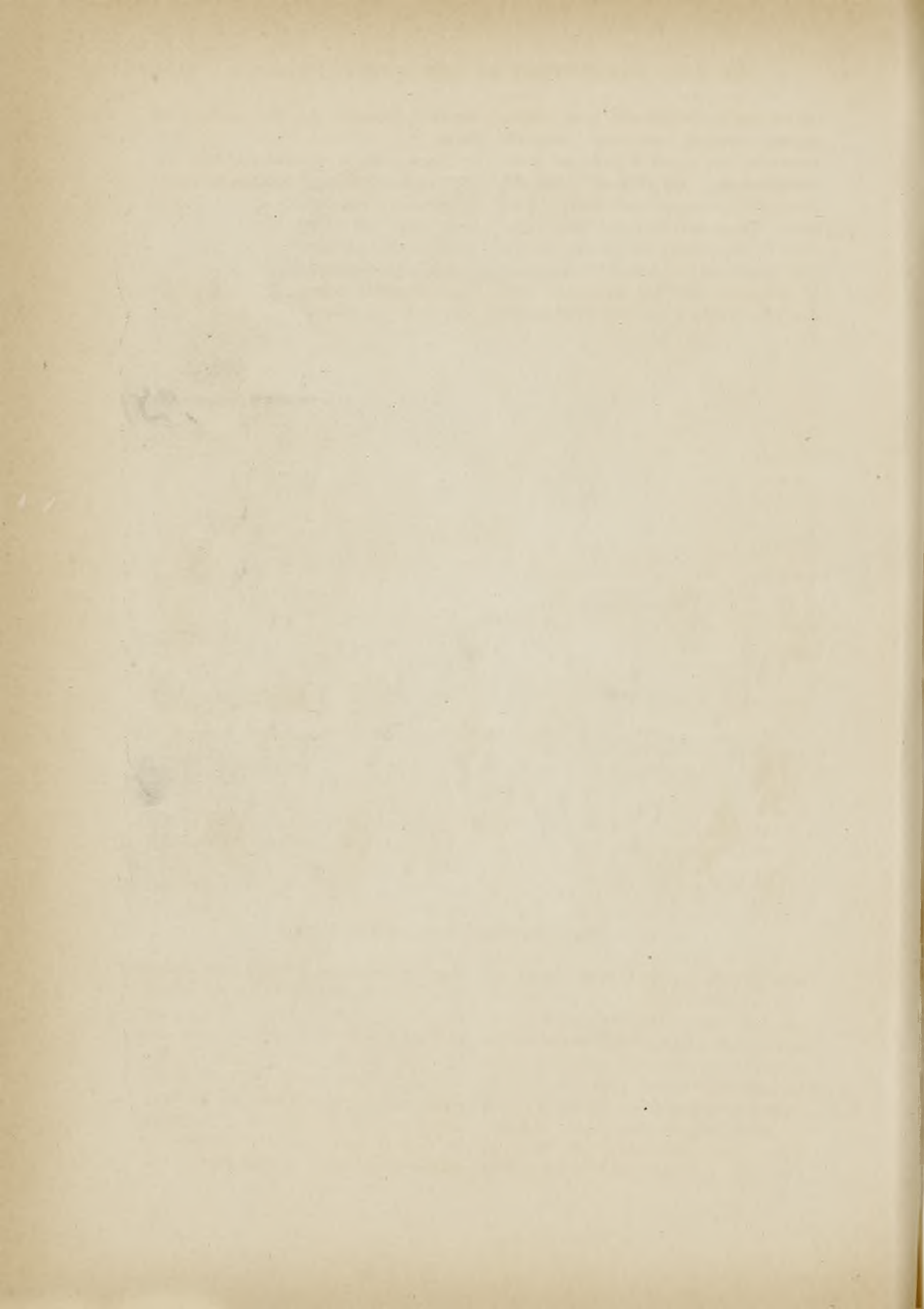
tutelary gods just as much as it had its own Buddhist temple. A modified form of Shinto (known as Ryōbu Shinto, or the combination of Buddhism and Shinto) had been in vogue since the Nara and Heian Ages, but about the year 1490 A.D. a man of the name of Yoshida Kanetomo had professed a system which he called Yuiitsu Shinto or Pure Shintoism, and his family had always been looked upon as the chiefs of the Shinto sect. In the later days of the Tokugawa



The Whole View around the Temple of Asakusa, Tokyo.



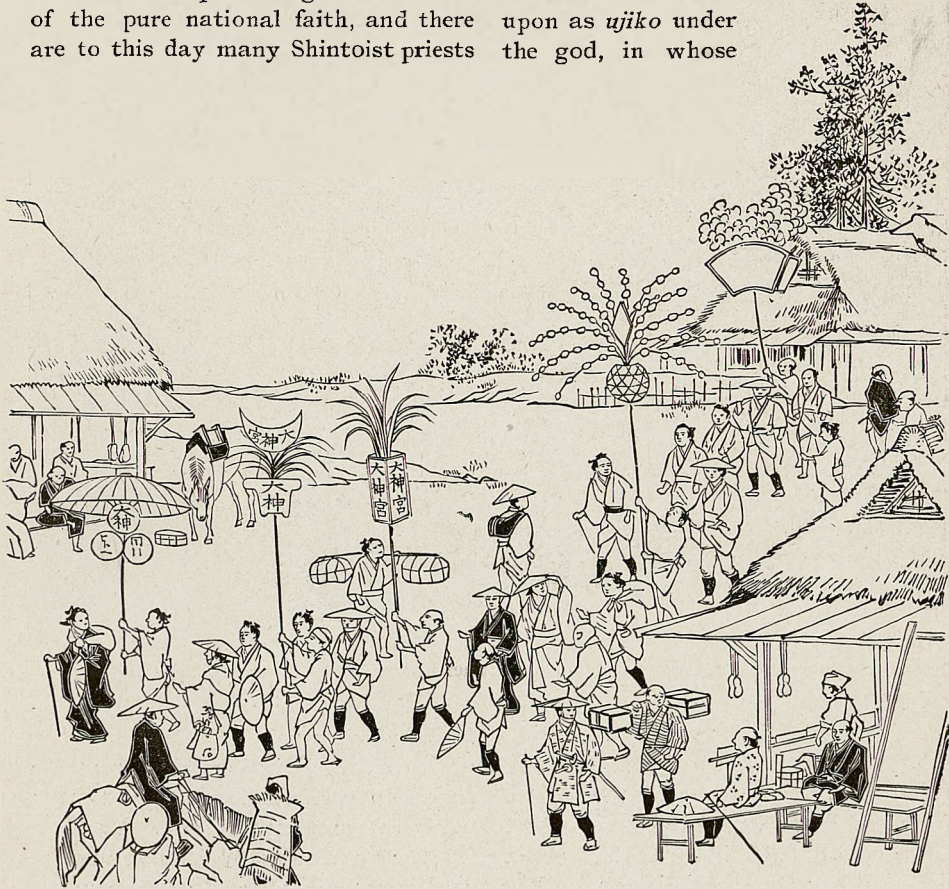
H. I. H. PRINCESS KANEKO, THE CONSORT OF
PRINCE HIGASHI-FUSHIMI.



to the revival of this the true religion of the country, we may note the names of the priest Keichū, of Kada Adzumamaro, of Kamo Mabuchi, Motoori Norinaga, and Hirata Atsutane. These men devoted their attention to the study of history as the best means of presenting the doctrines of the pure national faith, and there are to this day many Shintoist priests

which produced the Restoration of Meiji.

Each village or district had its own shrine dedicated to the *Chinju no Kami* or patron-god, and all the inhabitants of the district were looked upon as *ujiko* under the god, in whose



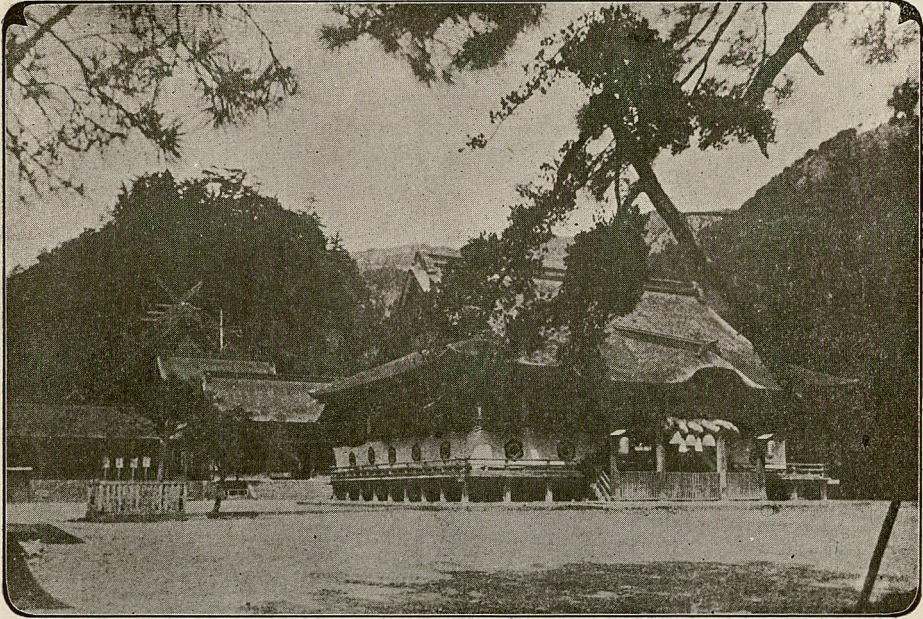
A Pilgrim Party visiting the Shrine of Daijingu.

who profess to be the followers of Motoori and Hirata. Another Shinto reformer was Inouye Masakane, a priest of the Shinmei Shrine at Umeda in Musashi, who had great influence in spite of the fact that the Bakufu Government exiled him for his political opinions to the island of Miyake. These Shinto reformers were often the premature advocates of the Imperialism

honour household worship was offered morning and evening before the *Kamidana* or god-shelf. Shinto had its pilgrims as well as Buddhism and the *Daijingu* at Ise, the shrines on Mt. Fuji in Suruga, on Mt. Oyama in Sagami, and on Mt. Mitake in Shinano, together with the Temple of Kōmpira in Sanuki, were favourite objects of religious journeys. Twice every year,

in spring and in autumn, religious festivals were held for the honour of the gods and the delectation of the worshippers.

shrine for a week after careful lustrations with cold water, often poured over his naked body in the depths of winter. Others made pilgrimages on



The Temple of Oyashiro in Izumo.

It had been long believed that everything in the Universe had a god of its own, and in accordance with this belief it was held that the god of Akiha in Totomi was the god of fire, the god of Taga in Omi the god of life, that the One-eyed Dragon god of Ise controlled the rain, that Inari was the god of grains, and the god of the great Izumo Shrine presided over marriages. The Gods Yebisu and Daikoku were worshipped by merchants as patrons of wealth, Onamuchi and Sukunahikona by physicians, Tenjin, otherwise Michizane Sugawara, by scholars, Shōtoku Taishi by artizans, and Hachiman by *samurai*, as the god of war. If a man desired to make a vow he would shut himself up in the

their bare feet, or performed the *Hyakudo mairi* or hundred times repeated visit to the shrine, walking from the shrine to the temple gate and back again between each act of adoration.

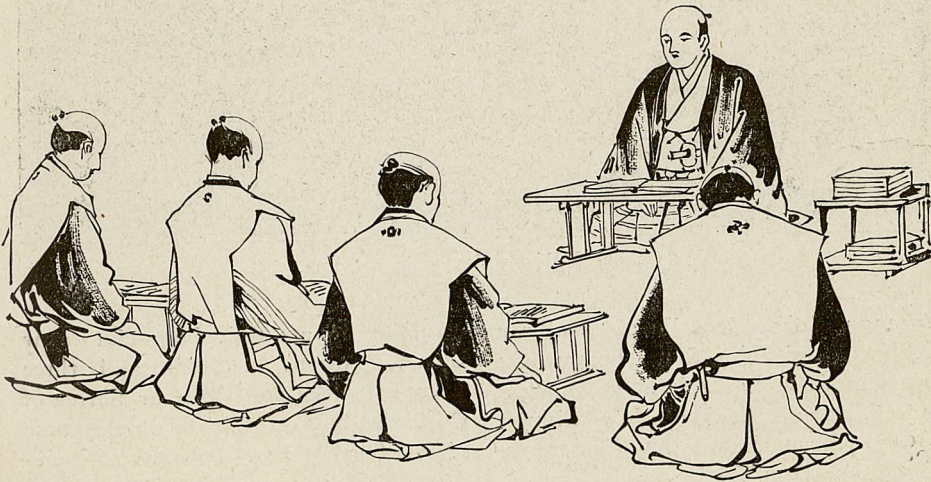
The popular superstitions remained as before:—old foxes, white snakes, bears, monkeys, eagles, were made objects of worship by the ignorant, birds and even insects had their devotees. Thus pigeons were held sacred as the attendants of Hachiman, monkeys, as the privileged servants of the Hiyoshi Sannō, serpents were sacred to Benten, rats to Daikoku, foxes to Inari, centipedes to Bishamonten, and ants to Amaterasu Omikami. Old and hollow trees were, by the people, endowed with souls and

reverenced as deities, and the appearance of a comet was looked upon with terror as the precursor of catastrophes. Epidemics were spoken of as the judgments of heaven. It was but natural that in such an age wizards and soothsayers should be held in great esteem.

When Iyeyasu assumed the reins of Government he fully understood the necessity of encouraging sound learning and good morals and became the consistent disciple and patron of Fujiwara Seikwa the eminent Confucianist who rescued the doctrines of the Chinese sage from the forlorn condition into which they had fallen since the end of the Muromachi age. From Seikwa's school issued a number of distinguished Confucianist scholars such as Hayashi Razan, Nawa Katsusho, Matsunaga Shōzo and others, of

Before Seikwa there had appeared among the retainers of Ouchi Lord of Suwo, a noted scholar of the name of Minamimura Baiken, who, on the fall of the Ouchi, retired into the province of Tosa in Shikoku, where he became the preceptor of Tani Jichū, Nonaka Kenzan, Ogura Sanshō, and other distinguished men. His school was called the Nangaku, and was looked upon as a practical branch of the Chutzu teaching of Confucianism. Other scholars of note were Nakai Toju (surnamed the Saint of Omi), Kumazawa Banzan, a retainer of Ikeda, Lord of Bizen, Kinoshita Jun-an, Arai Hakuseki, Muro Kyusō, Amemori Hoshū, &c.

The fifth Shogun, Tsunayoshi, was



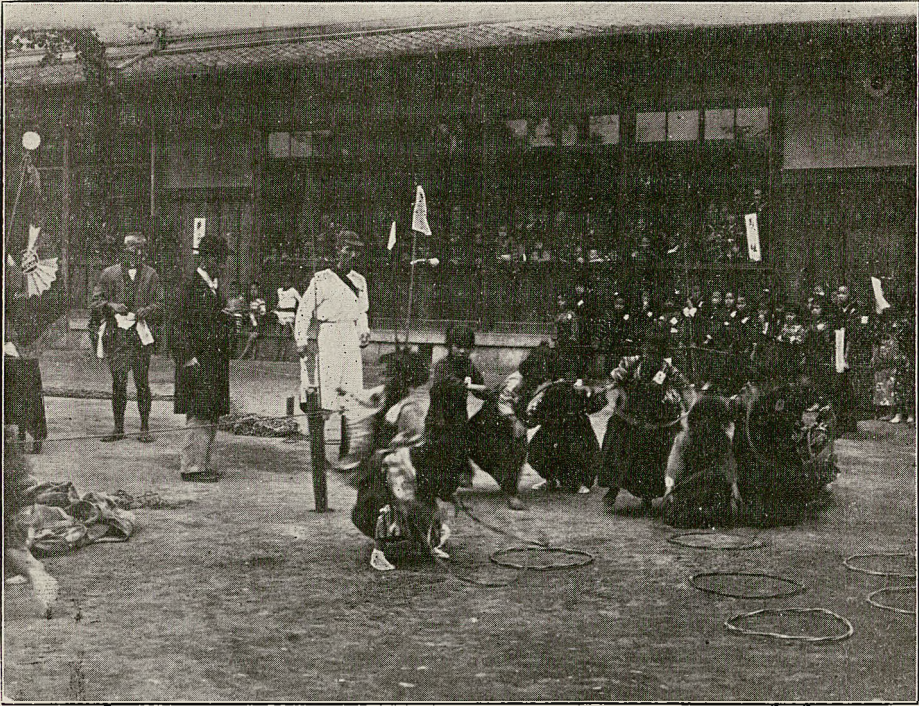
Shōgun Tsunayoshi giving a Lecture on a Chinese Work to his Attendants.

whom we may note that Hayashi Razan was appointed to a position of trust under the Government and that the post of *Daigaku no Kami* or Minister of Education remained in his family for several generations. Thus there were many disciples of the Hayashi School throughout the country.

especially fond of literature and not only studied the Chinese classics himself but did much to encourage the study in others. Following his example the *daimyos* did the same thing in their provinces, thus multiplying considerably the number of schools and scholars. Of these scholars there

were several who saw and freely criticized the errors they found in the Chutzu doctrines upheld by the school of Hayashi, and thus teachers like

A.D. 1601. Fujiwara Seikwa was president of a similar institution established at Kyoto in 1614. Hayashi Razan's school, the Kobun-in was



School Children playing in a Court.

Yamaga Soko, Ito Jinsai, Kaibara Yekiken, and Ogiu Sorai became the founders of a new school of thought in conflict with the Hayashi teachings. Inouye Kinzan, followed by Yamamoto Hokuzan, Ota Kinjo, and Kameda Hosai, found a school trying to combine the peculiar features of both these schools into one, and thus the air was full of polemics and controversy, though, in reality, the knowledge of true philosophy was very small.

The first school in which the Chinese classics were systematically taught was one established by the Tokugawa at Fushimi in Yamashiro,

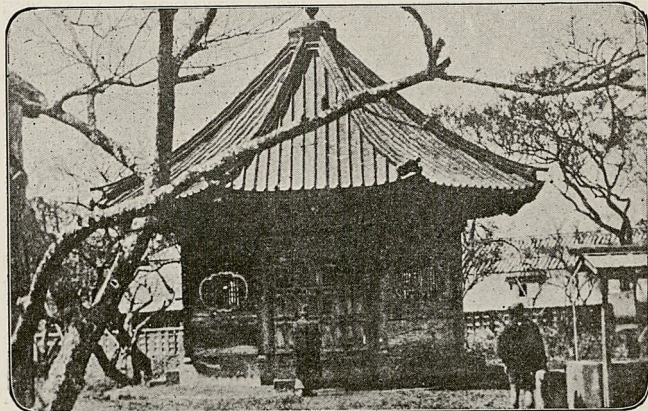
established at Shinobuga-oka near Uyeno, Tokyo, in 1630, and three years later the Sanseiden or Shrine of Confucius was established on the same piece of ground by Tokugawa Yoshinao. The shrine was in 1690 removed by Tsunayoshi to the Yushima Hill in Hongo, also in Tokyo. It was now called the Taiseiden and endowed with funds for the support of poor students, which made it afterwards become the nucleus of the famous Shohei School which for long years played so important a part in our educational history. Matsudaira Sadanobu's governmental reforms

(1789–1800 A. D.) turned the Shohei School into a public institution for the education of *heimin* as well as *samurai*. It was now opened as a day school with lectures to which the public interested in such things were admitted freely and without fees. In 1842, a school, known as Gakushujō, was founded at Kyoto for the education, and (shall we add?) the reformation of the *jeunesse dorée* of the court, too much addicted not only to idleness but to pleasures, and provincial schools were at work in all the larger daimyates under the protection of the local lords. Of such schools we may note the Kojokwan at Yonezawa, Kankakugakko at Bizen, one Meirindō in Kaga and another in Owari, the Kodōkwan at Mito and Saga, the Zōshikwan at Kagoshima, Jishūkwan at Kumamoto, Meirinkwan of Hagi, Nisshinkwan at Aizu, Yuzokwan at Ise, and Seitoku-shoin at Sakura. The largest of all the provincial schools was the Yōkendo at Sendai which contained 25 class rooms and was thoroughly furnished with the best scholastic equipments then known.

When we come to private schools, we find that in 1726 the Government sanctioned the establishment at Kyoto of the Hori-kawa-juku by Ito Jinsai, and of the Kwaitoku-shoin at Osaka by Nakai Shuan, and other private establishments were to be found everywhere but especially in Kyoto and Yedo. These schools however originally contemplated the education of samurai

children only. No provision was made for the education of the children of merchants and farmers until Ishida Baikan opened for them in Kyoto a school in which he lectured on morality based upon a combination of Buddhism, Confucianism, and Shinto. His lecture-rooms had separate seats for boys and girls with bamboo screens between them. Nakazawa Doji established, in 1789, at Yedo, lectures for the poor which were very popular not only with classes for which they were intended, but also with the nobles and samurai.

A kind of school named *Terakoya* was very commonly found in Yedo and elsewhere. The *terakoya*, of which it is estimated that there were over 1000 in the city, taught the three R's to the children of the townspeople. A school of this kind generally



The Kodōkwan in Mito.

gathered from fifty to a hundred children, the teachers being, in Yedo, as a rule, *ronin* or outcast samurai, or, in the province, *nanushi*, or physicians and priests, Shinto or Buddhist. The name implies that these schools were originally connected with the

tera or Buddhist temples, but the connection was lost in time *terakoya* might generally be found in the private houses of the teachers, where instruc-

Boys went to school at about 6 or 7 years old. Their comrades were mostly the children of merchants, labourers, farmers and small samurai,



The Kakizome.

tion in elementary knowledge, reading, writing, composition, geography, morals, &c. went on morning, noon and night. Studies generally began very early in the morning, boys and girls sat in the same rooms but apart, and the girls also received instruction in sewing from the teacher's wife. A very close tie was formed between the teacher and the taught, and the teacher was often more the *confidant* and adviser than the professor. On New Year's Day the children visited their teacher and brought him as their gift a specimen of their calligraphic powers on fine white paper. These were known as *Shihitsu* or "first essays at writing" and *Kakizome* or "first words for the New Year."

the children of high samurai and nobles being as a rule educated at home. Schooling was continued for a period of from three to seven years, and the sons of merchants (even wealthy ones) went into business as apprentices, at eleven or twelve years of age. Girls of well-to-do families were sent to learn etiquette in the household of a daimyo, where they also acquired the arts of tea-making (*chanoyu*), floral arrangement (*ikebana*) incense-burning (*ko*), singing, dancing, and music.

The Eastern Provinces had, from the earliest times, been noted for the bravery and independence of their inhabitants, and when, after the Tokugawa rule was firmly established,

the samurai came to settle in the towns, the city of Yedo became a second home not only for the simple and courageous knights of Mikawa, but also for Tokugawa adherents and others from every part of the Empire. Yedo was indeed not a place of commerce and industry, but a home for the military classes where they could train themselves in Bushido and other martial arts, which had been introduced during the Kamakura age but came to perfection under the Tokugawa.

Bushido consisted of three principal elements.

First, the *bushi* was taught to respect bravery and courage, and to

made it their pride to have excellent horses and swords while contented with plain houses and simple food. Every samurai learned how to fight, and consequently military instructors were to be found in every city, giving instruction not to samurai only, but also to the simple citizens.

The *bushi* was next taught the duty of faithfulness to his lord, and the sacredness of a pledged word. A man would leave parents or kinsfolk to serve his master, and would even lose his life for his sake. Service under two lords was esteemed a great shame, and many carried this idea to the pitch of declining to serve a second lord after the death of the first whom



The Genroku Dance.

practise military arts and horse-riding as matters of prime importance for a warrior. Literature and art occupied a secondary place, and even after the troublous times were over the samurai

they would follow into the next world by committing *harakiri*. This practice known as *junshi*, was indeed prohibited by repeated enactments dating from the Nara and Heian periods, yet

we find many instances of samurai cutting off their hair at the death of their lord, when the military spirit was at its height, cases of suicide

expedition to Korea, one of the nobles, Hineno, borrowed a hundred pieces of silver from another daimyo Kuroda Josui. At the end of the expedition



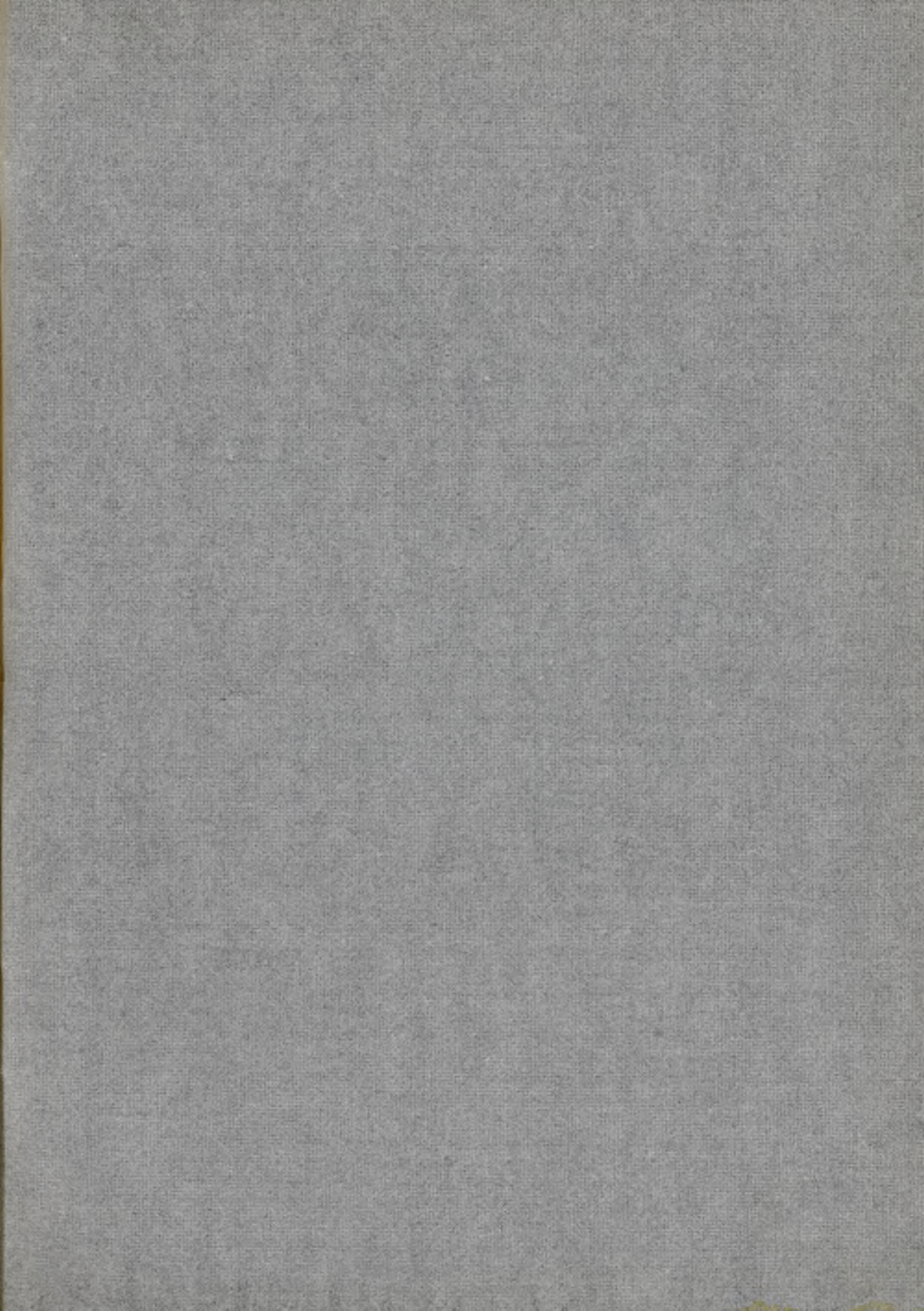
Kuroda Josui refusing to receive back Money which he had lent to a Man.

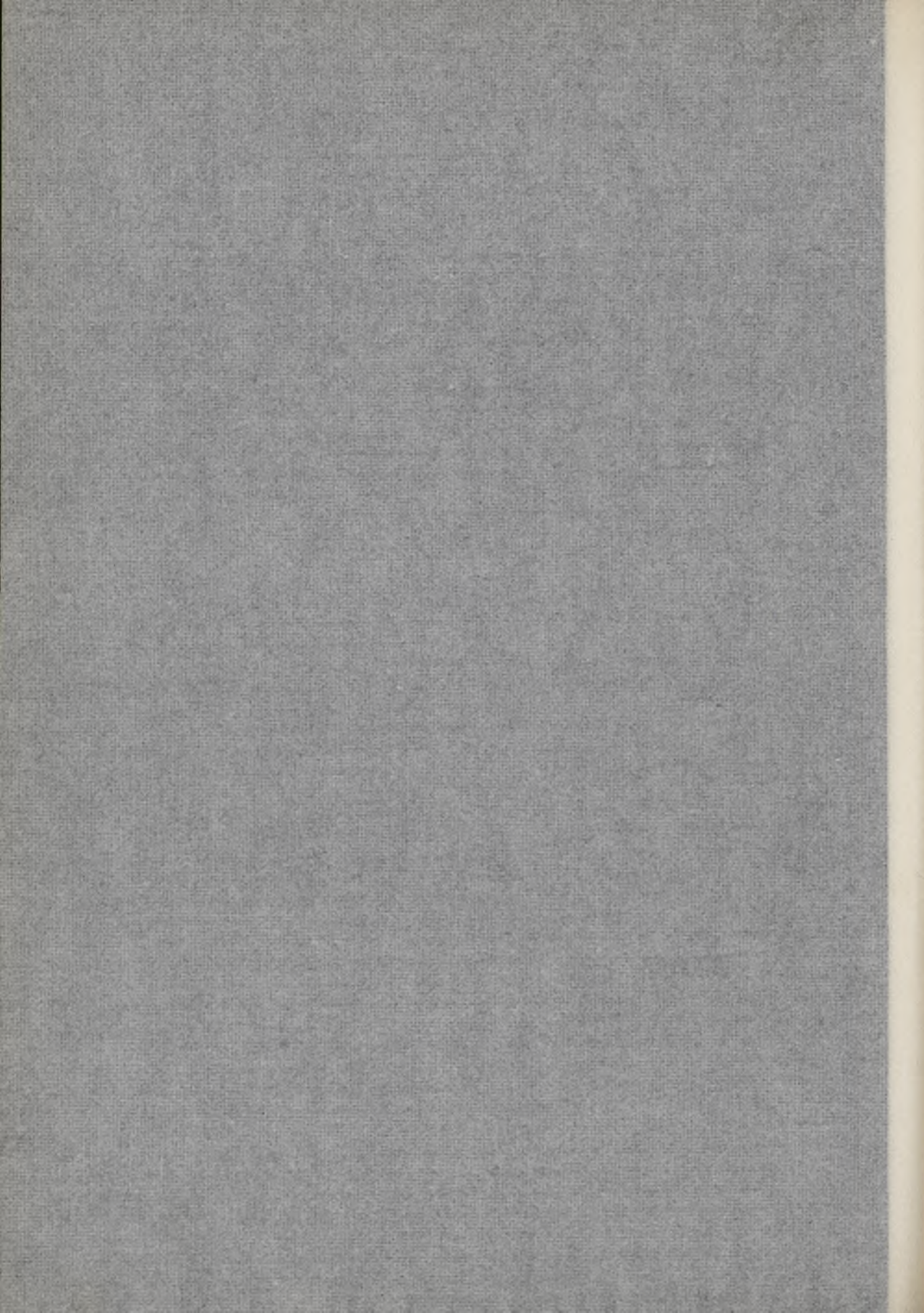
were not unknown. The same was the case in the early years of the Tokugawa. The Samurai would boast of the number of Bushido martyrs, most daimyos were followed at death by three or four retainers, and some by as many as twenty. The practice was strictly forbidden in 1663, and so died out.

The third element of Bushido was simplicity of life and a contempt for money. A samurai was looked down upon as a very mean fellow if he allowed himself to be allured by gain, however great the sum might be. He would never lend money, but he would give it, and he would never ask for money, though he would receive it as a gift. To lend or borrow for a fixed period of years implied the supposition that life would be prolonged until the debt was cancelled, and a samurai never knew the hour of his honourable death. Hideyoshi once punished a money lender for the wickedness of his calling. During the same hero's

he went to Kuroda to pay the money back, but Kuroda refused to receive it, saying that he had not lent with the hopes of repayment. Samurai were prohibited from partaking in any business undertaken for profit.

A principle of judicial administration, which had come down from Toyotomi's age, required that, when two persons quarrelled, both should be punished, without enquiry being made into the right and wrongs of the case. *Katakiuchi*, or vendetta, was in great vogue, this custom having had its origin in the troublous times of the civil wars. In those days when each province had its own administration of justice it was impossible to pursue a criminal from province to province (extradition being quite unknown) and the punishment of evildoers would therefore have become quite impossible if the law had not allowed the 'avenger of blood' to take matters into his own hands. The Tokugawa Government permitted







The forty seven Ronin under the Leadership of Ōishi Yoshio,
destroying Kira's House.

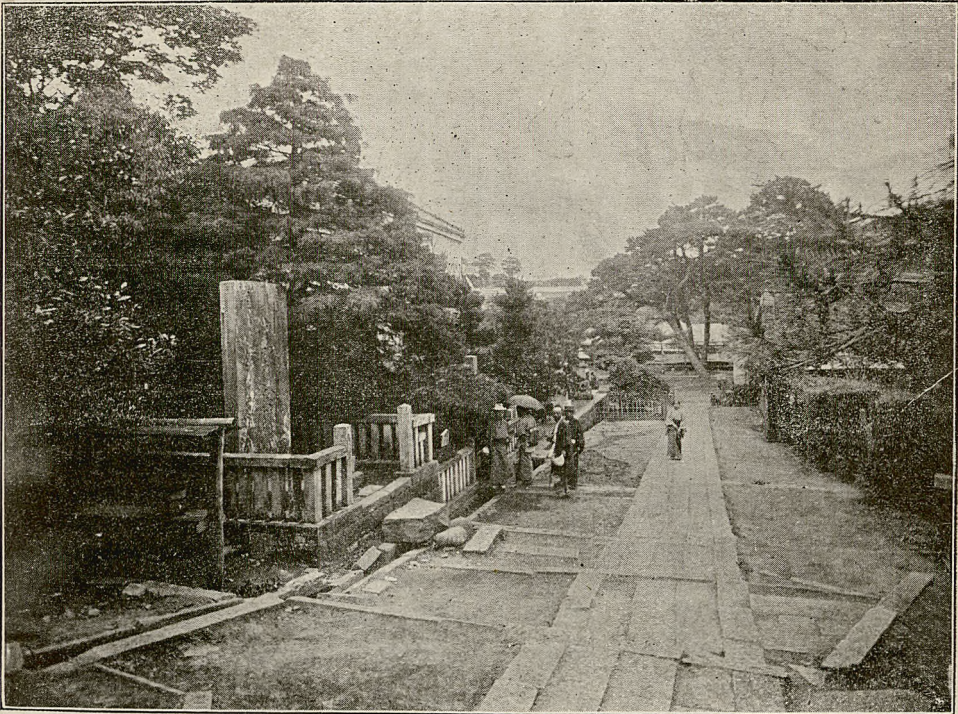
the custom, but with the proviso that the vendetta should not be pursued from generation to generation.

The most famous instance of *Katakiuchi* in the Kamakura age was the vengeance taken by the Soga brothers on Kudo the murderer of their father. In the Tokugawa age we may note the vengeance of Watanabe Kazuma on Kawai Matagoro, his father's enemy, in A.D. 1634: one at Oibashi, Yedo, in 1641, at Jōrurizaka, also in Yedo, in 1672, and the famous case of the Forty Seven Ronin

admiring persons in the quiet temple-yard of the Sengakuji, near Tokyo.

Even women sometimes engaged in this vendetta. Between 1716 and 1735 a vendetta feud was carried on in the village of Shiraishi in Oshū, in which two farmer's daughters killed a samurai who had been their father's enemy, and the maidservant of a lady in waiting to the lord of Iwami gained a name for herself by the murder of her mistress' enemy. The histories of the time are full of such cases.

The whole age was, to put the



The Temple of Sengakuji at Takanawa.

in 1702, when Oishi Yoshio and forty six other retainers of Asano, lord of Akō, killed his murderer Kira Yoshimide, and then committed suicide around his tomb. The tombs of these gallant men are still visited by many

matter succinctly, strongly influenced by the troubled life of the former period. A *samurai*, even in his amusements, was rough and inclined to bloodshed, he would never own to being hungry however long he had to

abstain from food and when at length he did break his fast he would eat much and greedily. Gentle manners were despised as being "Kyoto style,"

chatting amicably the while. When they arrived at the appointed place they fought, and each killed the other. In 1668 the practice of wearing swords



Two Girls Miyagino and Shinobu, avenging their Father who had been killed.

and luxuries as belonging to merchants, and yet merchants often affected the style of samurai, and occasionally a merchant might be seen walking about the streets with two swords. *Samurai* often quarreled amongst themselves and a mere word might lead to a deadly encounter, for the sword was the only reconciler of disputes amongst these proud and arrogant men.

A duel was called *hatashi-ai*, and was carried out strictly according to etiquette. Two samurai of the Owari Province once quarreled and arrangements were made for a duel to decide their disagreement. When the day arrived it was raining, so the two combatants walked out to the field of honour, under one umbrella, and

by merchants was prohibited, and vagrants were arrested. It was, however, difficult to restrain the spirit of military arrogance, and all through the Tokugawa age we have cases of Shōgun retainers losing their lives or forfeiting their estates to the Government as a punishment for their quarrelsomeness.

This arrogant military spirit produced a class of men known as *Kyōkaku* or men of chivalry, and sometimes also as *otokodate*. These men were either direct retainers of the Shōgun (*hatamoto-samurai*) or brave and chivalrous citizens. These 'men of chivalry' were divided into bands, each under the leadership of some captain of renown and daring. Among

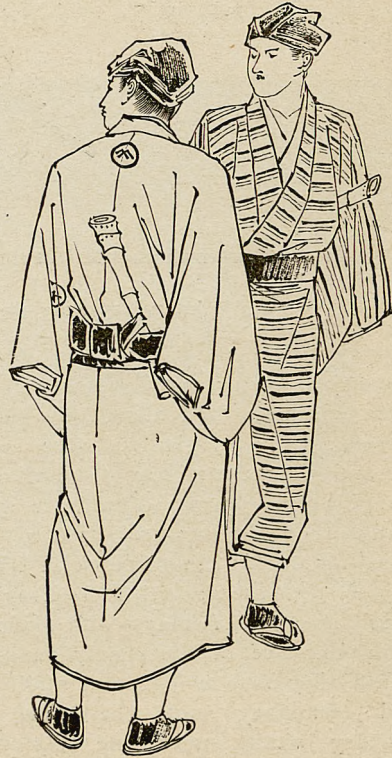
these captains we may note, of the *hatamoto* bands, Mizuno Jurōzaemon, Miura Kojirō, Takagi Nizaemon, Kondō Noboru and Abe Shirogoro, while of the citizen bands there were men like Banzui-in Chobei, Token Gonbei, Hanaregoma Shirobei, Yume no Ichirobei, Shinin Kozaemon, Meido Kohachi, and Kobotoke Kohei. Similar bands of *Kyokaku* existed in Osaka as well.

These men tried to carry out to its fullest extent the true spirit of chivalry. They made it their principle to defend the weak against the strong, to succour the needy whenever asked, and to right wrong at the risk even of life. They made it a rule never to submit to insult or words of shame, to be quick in righteous revenge and to make no account of money. As their numbers increased however their spirit lost its pristine simplicity, they became turbulent and dangerous to the public peace and the Shogun Tsunayoshi (A.D. 1681) assisted by the Mayor of Yedo, Nakayama Kageyu, was obliged to put them down with a strong hand. The *Kyokaku* spirit did not however altogether disappear: it lingered on amongst the firemen and the so-called *Yedokko* spirit, of which the citizens of Tokyo are so proud today, is said to be a remnant of the spirit which produced the 'men of chivalry.'

Throughout this age Yedo was of course the centre of enlightenment and progress, but Kyoto and Osaka were not far behind in arts or industries, though of course in military science Yedo remained easily supreme. It was in this age that Chikamatsu Monzaemon, the Shakespeare of Japan, produced his famous *yoruri* dramas, and the stage was a flourishing institution in the two cities of the West. There are still in the capital certain old families, whom etiquette does not permit to go to the theatre in Tokyo,

but who go readily in Osaka or Kyoto.

Communication between Yedo and Kyoto was easy and frequent, and the first three Shoguns of the Tokugawa line made it their practice to go to Kyoto to receive investment at the hands of the Emperor. Thus it came about that the manners of Kyoto were brought to Yedo and the strict simplicity of the Yedo *samurai* gradually assimilated to the more luxurious ways of the Imperial City. The merchants of Yedo became luxu-

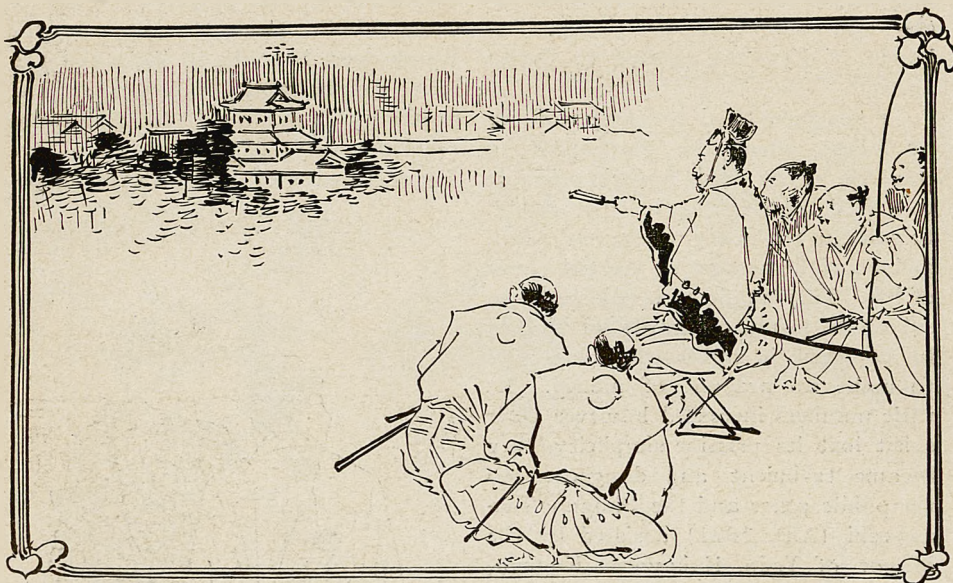


O'okodate.

rious, too, and the rice-brokers or *fudasashi* became notorious for their prodigality. These men lived round

the great rice-magazines in Asakusa, where they acted as brokers for the *hatamoto* and *samurai*, drawing their rice-allowances for them and often

Kyoto remained the Imperial residence throughout the period. Nagasaki was the only port open to foreign commerce, and the little information that came



Ōta Dokwan inspecting the Construction of the Castle of Yedo.

advancing money on this security at rates which enabled them to amass immense fortunes. It had once been the ambition of a merchant, his wives, and his daughters to imitate the manners of the samurai and to be taken for *bushi*: the tables were now turned, the samurai tried to live as merchants, *jōruri* plays and dances took the place of the manly amusements they had at one time affected, and effeminacy took the place of military virtue, until one day the dream was rudely dispelled by the arrival of the strict samurai of the south, who had come to place the Emperor in his proper place as actual head of the nation.

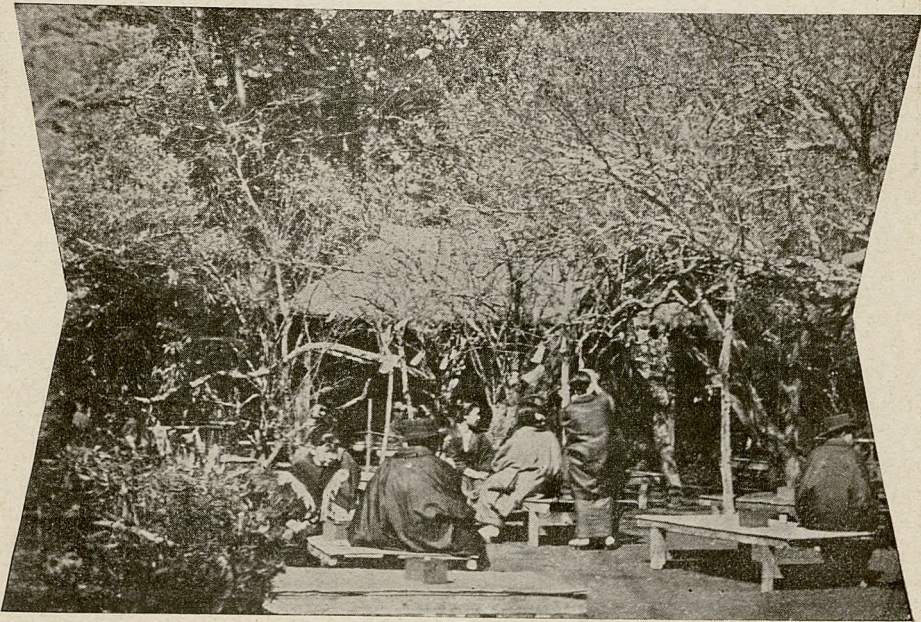
But if Yedo was the centre of civilization, and Osaka, of commerce,

into the country from abroad came through that one port only.

Yedo, now Tokyo, lies in the S.E. corner of the province of Musashi, at one corner of the great plain of Musashino. It is traversed by the river Sumida which cuts it into two unequal sections, and is washed on the south by the waters of Shinagawa Bay. Ōta Dōkwan was the first builder of its celebrated Castle (A.D. 1457), which after his death passed into the hands of the Hōjō Family who retained it until 1590 when it was taken by Hideyoshi and bestowed upon the Tokugawas. When Iyeyasu took up his residence in the Castle it was surrounded by a group of villages dotted over a desolate plain and inhabited by fishermen and farmers. The names of

these villages still survive in the districts of the City—Mita, Sakurada, Hirakawa, Kobinata, Koishikawa, Kanda, Hongo, Yushima and Yanaka. Iyeyasu's selection of Yedo Castle resulted in the creation of a vast city for many shopkeepers flocked thither, some from the province of Ise, and many from Odawara, where the ruin of the Hōjō had greatly affected the prosperity of the citizens. It was also the policy of the Tokugawas to make all the daimyos reside in Yedo with their families, who were practically hostages for the good behaviour of their lords, and thus Yedo in a few

which for more than two hundred and sixty years was the centre of the national administration and the seat of the Shōgun, and to which all the daimyos flocked to pay their homage to the *de facto* ruler. The population was most dense around Nihonbashi, the seat of the markets, and the centre of trade, and when the citizens wanted an outing they went to see the cherry blossoms at Uyeno, Asukayama or Mukōjima, the plums at Kameido, the chrysanthemums at Somei, or the full moon from a boat, roofed or unroofed, on the placid waters of the Sumida or Asakusagawa. Theatre-lovers



Plum Blossoms at Kameido.

years grew to be a mighty city. The moon which had formerly shone on fields of reeds and grass now shone on the tiled and shingled roofs of the citizens' houses.

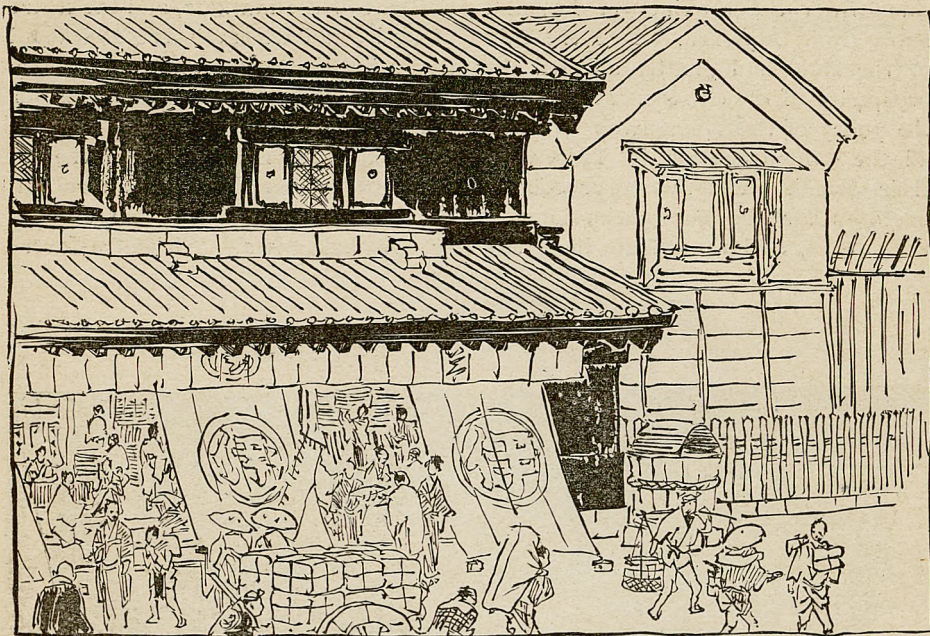
In the centre of the city stood the ancient castle of Chiyo-da (Yedo)

frequented the Nakamura, Ichimura, or Morita play-houses.

Tokyo has always been noted for its strong winds which sweep with immense force across the dreary plain of Musashino. These winds often produced or fanned fires and conflagra-

grations, which were at all times so frequent as to be called the "Flowers of Yedo." After the great fire in 1657 a Fire Brigade was started, consisting

it had been in the previous age of civic troubles, but it had lost all political importance, and was ever after the accession of Hidetada the second



Merchants' Shops in the Period of Yedo.

at first of 15 companies, reduced later to 8, and placed under the direction of a *hatamoto* of 4,000 *koku* income. The work of this Fire Brigade was supplemented in A.D. 1714 by special brigades which the daimyos were ordered to organize for service in special localities, so that practically every daimyo had his own Fire Brigade. In 1728 Oka Tadasuke improved the Fire Brigade organization. It now consisted of 47 companies, each with its own standard, and watch-towers, alarm-bells (or drums), and patrols of watchmen were instituted throughout city. The Tokyo firemen have always preserved their *otokodate* or *Yedokko* spirit.

Kyoto was more prosperous than

Shogun (1605-22), a very peaceful city. It had been the place of Imperial residence ever since the accession of the Emperor Kwammu in 794 A.D., and was full of historical monuments testifying to the culture of days gone by. The Imperial Court was still here, and was the centre of social order, the source of rank and dignity, and had therefore still the shadow of power though not its substance. It was the centre of Buddhism, every sect having its principal temple in the city, from which the priests and nuns throughout the country took their instructions and orders. The city had always been noted for its magnificence and beauty, but as Yedo increased in opulence Kyoto declined. It presented a more

bustling appearance towards the end of the period when it was crowded by excited politicians coming to protest to the Imperial Court against the Shogun's policy of truckling to the intrusive foreigner. Kyoto has always been noted for its picturesque views and historical building. Its fine Temples have always been famous—we may note the Five Great Temples on the Five Mountains, the Chion-in and Seiganji of the Jodo Sect, the Eastern and Western Hongwanji of the Ikko, the Honkokuji, Myomanji, and Honmanji of the Hokke, the Toji, famous as a former residence of Kōbō Daishi, Kurodani, where the saintly Hōnen Shonin was imprisoned, the Temple of Shaka at Saga, of Kwannon at Kiyomidzu, the Mibu Temple with its theatrical performances (*Mibu-Kyogen*), the Koryuji with its Cow Festival, the Sanjūsangendō (or Temple of the 33 Fathoms frontage), and the Daibutsuden or Hokoji with its gigantic colossus of Buddha. Shinto Shrines were as common as Buddhist Temples, the Upper and Lower Kamo, Gion, Kitano, Hirano, Matsuo, Ume no Miya, Inari at Fushimi, Hachiman at Otokoyama, all stood amidst beautiful foliage surrounded by trim fences.

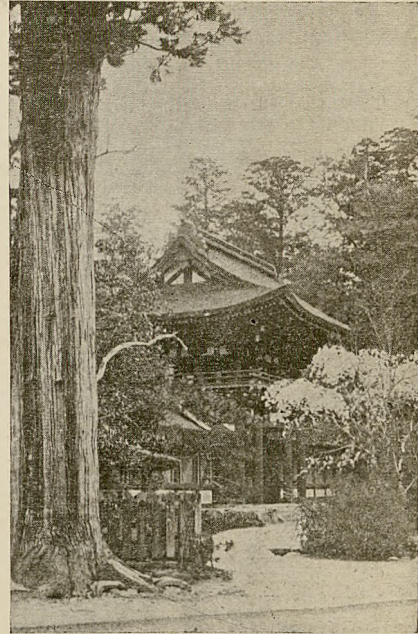
The Kyoto citizens had for his pleasure in spring the cherries of Omuro and Saga, in summer the cool breeze on the Shijo Bridge, the maples of Takao and Tsūten in autumn, and in winter the snows of Maruyama.

The commerce of Osaka made great strides after the fall of the Toyotomi. The streets were lined with merchants' shops, the river was always crowded with anchoring vessels awaiting their turn at the wharves, and every thoroughfare was crowded with traffic.

The Tenjin Shrine of Temma was crowded with worshippers and shops where vendors cried their wares. A number of other shrines were equally popular, some within the city and some without, but the place that was *par excellence* the abode of pleasure was

Dōtombori with its theatres and side-shows.

In the provinces the most prosperous cities were Nagoya in Owari, Kanazawa in Kaga, but especially Nagasaki with its monopoly of foreign trade with Holland and China. The citizens of Nagasaki were noted in those days for their gradual approximation to foreign ways which they were supposed to learn from the foreigners who traded with them. The importance of the city increased when, towards the end of the Tokugawa period, the foreign embassies and envoys began to make their appearance, and in 1861 there were founded



The Temple of Lower Kamo.

the Seitokukwan (for medical study) and the Saibikwan (for foreign languages) which may be looked upon as the first seed-plot of Western Civilization in the country.

(To be continued.)



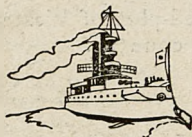
THE BATTLE OF THE JAPAN SEA.

MAY 27TH AND 28TH, 1905.

- 1.—That there's a God who rules above
And shapes man's destinies,
Is doctrine hard perhaps to prove:
But had you been with us that day,
When, from the deep indented bay,
Where hidden from the world we lay,
Brave Togo led his fleet
Our Russian foe to meet,
You would no longer have a doubt;
For, had you seen that rout,
You'd know that God does rule the skies,
And shape man's destinies.
- 2.—For weeks and months we heard from far,
From Neva's banks and Baltic tide,
The rumours of that war.
The mighty hammers' clang
In dock and shipyard rang,
Despite the nation's discontent
All efforts on the Fleet were bent
Which was to give sound chastisement
To Nippon's upstart pride.
- 3.—We watched it sail from Finland's Bay
And Libau's *rendez-vous*:
Through Sound and Belt it took its way
Into the North Sea, cold and dank
With mists, where, on the Dogger Bank,
The fishing-fleets of England stay.
And when the news came of the fray
With peaceful trawlers, as they lay
That night amidst their outspread gear,
We knew that we had nought to fear
From Rojestvensky's crews.
- 4.—Again we watched them sailing south
By England's coast for many a mile,
Across Biscayas's stormy mouth
To Vigo's harbour, then, once more,
Some by the rough Atlantic shore
Round the great Cape that lied of Hope,
Whilst other's past Gibraltar's slope
And Suez' straits their way did grope
To Madagascar's isle.
- 5.—We smiled—the Frenchmen did their best
To treat them kindly, and they lay,
Like some revered, long-lingering guest,
Around that sunny shore.
The summer into Autumn wore,
And we were busy as men could be,
Fighting their brethren, and eke the sea,
Off bleak Port Arthur, and so you see,
We smiled to think the Russ could play.
- 6.—Then, when Port Arthur, fell, we slipped,
One after one, towards the land,
To rest our men, for they were "hipped"
With ten months tossing on the brine
Midst gun, torpedo, and Russian mine,
And our ships (what were left) sore needed
repair,



- So we slipped into dock, some here, some
there,
And our men got shore leave, and a
breath of air,
And then we returned to command.
- 7.—But when 'twas now too late to save
The fortress from its fall,
Over the Indian Ocean's wave
The Baltic Squadron crossed,
Past Singapore to Annam's coast,
Where every nerve they strain
To coal their ships, yet loiter again,
As though unwilling to cross the main,
Even at Duty's call.
- 8.—Then knew we that they had no heart to
fight,
And still less hope to win;
Then knew we, too, that God had given us
might
'To fight and conquer': We held our hand,
And let them load up with contraband;
For coals and provisions don't make a
fleet,
Nor ships, be they never so trim and neat,
But handy men with nimble fleet,
And loyal hearts within.
- 9.—Two things we feared as we lay in wait,—
A fog on that cruel shore,
And the fear they should try the Sōya
Strait,—
But that morn the fog all cleared away,
Displaying the Russians under weigh,
Steaming full speed in battle array
For Vladivostock, and the signal flew
From ship to ship, from crew to crew,—
"The Empire looks to you: go forth
And smite them ere they reach the
North!"
So we went forth, and what befel
Our foeman I need scarcely tell,
For though the Russians, brought to bay,
Fought with despairing strength,
Within our hollow hand they lay
Our lawful prize at length:
And some were taken, and some went down
Fighting their guns, and some had flown,
Like frightened birds from hunter's snare,
To find a shelter anywhere:
And wind and tide were on our side
To humble Russia's boastful pride:
Next day they were no more.
- 10.—And so we know, beyond a doubt,
We who beheld that rout,
That there's a God that rules the skies
And shapes man's destinies.



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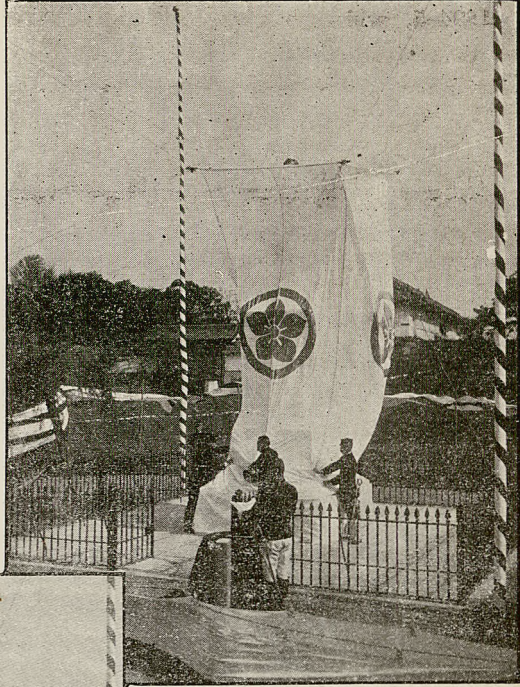


Our Squadron advancing to attack the Baltic Squadron.

The late General Kawakami.



THIS officer still remains among us as a name to be revered, and, though his death took place as long ago as May 11, 1899, we think that there are even many foreigners among whom his memory will still be alive. The writer of this short biography had the honour to serve under him for many years on the General Staff of the Japanese Army, and will therefore give a clear and impartial account



The Unveiling of the Monument of General Kawakami.

of his illustrious chief such as may form a suitable souvenir of the recent unveiling of his statue on the brow of the Kudan Hill in Tokyo, not far from the Military Club and the entrance to the Barracks of the first regiment of Imperial Guards.

The site of the monument is well chosen. It naturally attracts the attention of the many officers and soldiers continually passing it to and fro, and fills them with reverence for a man of so many exploits and services.

Kawakami was an unobtrusive worker, and many

of his greatest achievements were almost underground in their processes. The world knew little of the quiet preparations he made, for many years, for the Japan-China War of 1894-5, which he early saw to be

the Imperial Headquarters. More than this, he was responsible for the strategic plans of the present war with Russia, which he also foresaw to be inevitable, and, had he lived and been in good health, he would probably

have held the post of Commander in Chief now so ably occupied by Marshal Oyama. Japan owes him a very great debt of gratitude, if only for the reputation she acquired through his instrumentality, not only in this war, but far more solidly in the Chinese War which laid the foundation of her military greatness. We will now proceed to give our readers a short sketch of his career until he reached his high position in our military councils.

General Kawakami was born at the village of Yoshinomura where his father lived on the modest stipend of fifty *Koku* of rice, as a humble retainer of Shimazu, lord of Satsuma. Kawakami Denzaemon the father was a man



The monument of General Kawakami.

inevitable. He commenced his study of the Chinese Empire from the day that he was appointed sub-chief of the Imperial General Staff, and it is needless to say that these preliminary studies made possible the successful termination of the campaign in which he served as principal staff-officer at

of strict probity and integrity, and was said to trace his descent back to the famous general Minamoto Yoritomo. His wife, a daughter of Kimotsuke Gorobei, bore him four sons and one daughter, Sōnojō, our hero, being the third son. Sōnojō's early training was entirely due to his mother, a very



The British Squadron bombarding the City of Kagoshima.

capable woman, and an able administrator of home affairs, who did her own cooking and at the same time directed a large household, whilst extending liberal charity towards many of her poorer neighbours. She was also a woman of courage and personal bravery. When the British Squadron was bombarding Kagoshima, and Denzaemon and their eldest son Toshihiro were engaged in the Gionsu Fort, she showed herself to be worthy to be the mother of a future general by braving the enemy's fire in order to bring her husband and son their dinner.

The province of Satsuma has always been noted for the martial spirit of its knightly families, who despised literature and devoted themselves to military sciences. Denzaemon, however, felt that while military arts and sciences were things always to be studied, yet education ought not to be neglected, and to give expression to this feeling he founded at Nakanobeppu a private school for the educa-

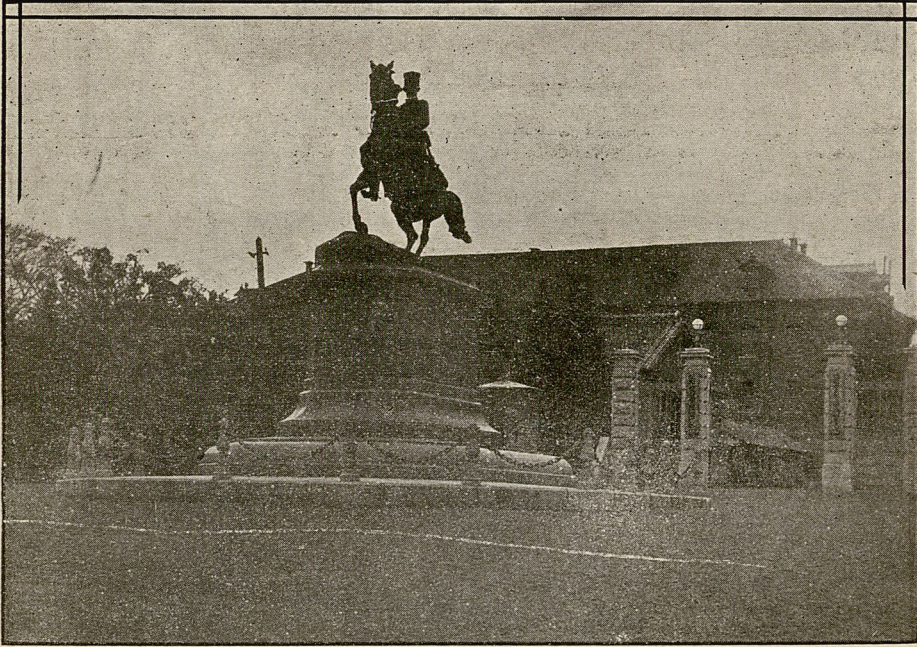
tion of boys. It was at this school that the future general and his elder brothers received their education, and from here, Kawakami passed on to



Lieut.-Colonel Kawakami.

the provincial College of the Zoshikwan at Kagoshima, a school to which none but lads with promise of ability

became distinguished, e. g. the late Lieut-General Kirino Toshiaki, Vice-Admiral Uemura, Lieut-General Iseji,



The First Infantry Regiment of the Imperial Guards.

were admitted. The College was about 2 *ri* (5 miles) distant from Kawakami's home, yet he never failed to arrive there punctually, and returning in the evening he took part in the exercises of the *Kenjisha*, an association which he had joined for physical recreation and exercise. The object of the *Kenjisha* was to promote not only physical exercise but moral discipline and loyalty as well, and the methods of the Association were more like those of a Spartan training-school than of an English playing-field.

At the age of eighteen he was appointed an instructor in the Zoshikwan. He was diligent, painstaking and popular, and made many friendships with men who in later years

and Nishi Tokujirō, member of the Privy Council, and at one time minister to Russia. It was a time of great national commotion: the Shogunal Government was unable to maintain order, and the Americans were knocking at the gates of Japan. National opinions were divided, some favouring the admission of foreigners, and some advocating their prohibition by force, if necessary, and the Satsuma clan incensed at the bombardment of their town, inclined to the latter. The experience gained at the bombardment convinced the Prince Shimadzu of a necessity of an improved army organization: a Satsuma army was raised and drilled after European models, and our Kawakami became a section

commander in this newly formed force. As such he took part in the engagement at Fushimi, in the corps commanded by a Satsuma commander of the name of Nakajima, and after the defeat of the Shogunal army at that place, marched north and was present at the engagement at Echigoguchi, Shōnai, and Dewa. In all of these engagements he distinguished himself greatly, and was then sent still further north to Hakodate where a remnant of the Shogunal party still remained.

At the close of the Civil War, he was rewarded by the Imperial Government for his faithful services. In the 4th year of Meiji (1871) he received his commission as a Lieutenant, and was attached to the Imperial Guards, his captaincy following shortly afterwards. In March of the same year His Majesty summoned to the Capital the following regiments of provincial troops, which, joined to the Imperial Guards, were to form the nucleus

of our present standing army:—3 battalions of Infantry from Yamaguchi, 2 from Kochi, and 4 battalions of Infantry with 4 divisions of Artillery from the Satsuma clan. Captain

Kawakami distinguished himself for the punctuality and zeal with which he discharged his military duties, and earned the good will of prominent men such as Saigo Takamori, Kuroda Kiyotaka, Okubo Koto, and others.

After Restoration there were frequent conflicts of opinion between the Civil and Military elements in the state, and General Saigo frequently urged upon the Government the neces-

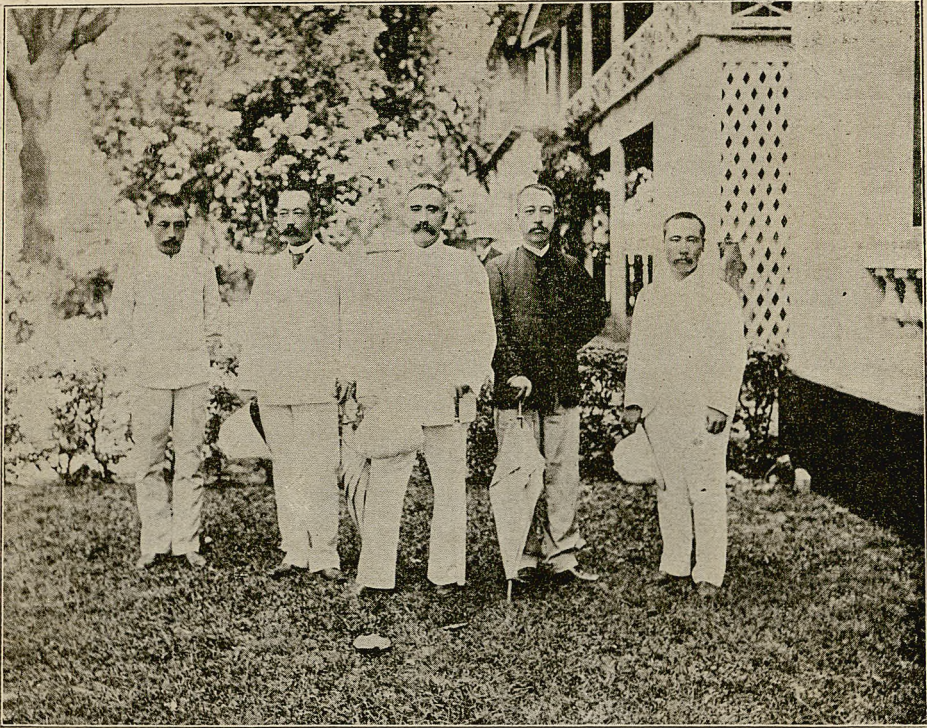
sity of sending a punitive expedition to Korea. His advice was, however, overruled, and Saigo resigned his position in disgust and retired to his native province of Satsuma. The majority of the officers, being Satsuma men, and looking upon Saigo as their father, followed his example and retired. This was in the 6th year of Meiji (1873). In 1874 Kawakami became a Major with the position of commander of a battalion of the Imperial Guards,—he was but twenty seven years of age at the time.



Major-General Kawakami

Soon after this his father fell sick and was at the point of death. It was Major Kawakami's duty to obtain leave of absence to return home and visit his sick parent, but he reflected

that if he did so at this juncture he might be forced to remain in Satsuma, and perhaps be even drawn into the leadership of General Saigo, his brother Jōkichi was among the revolutionary troops.

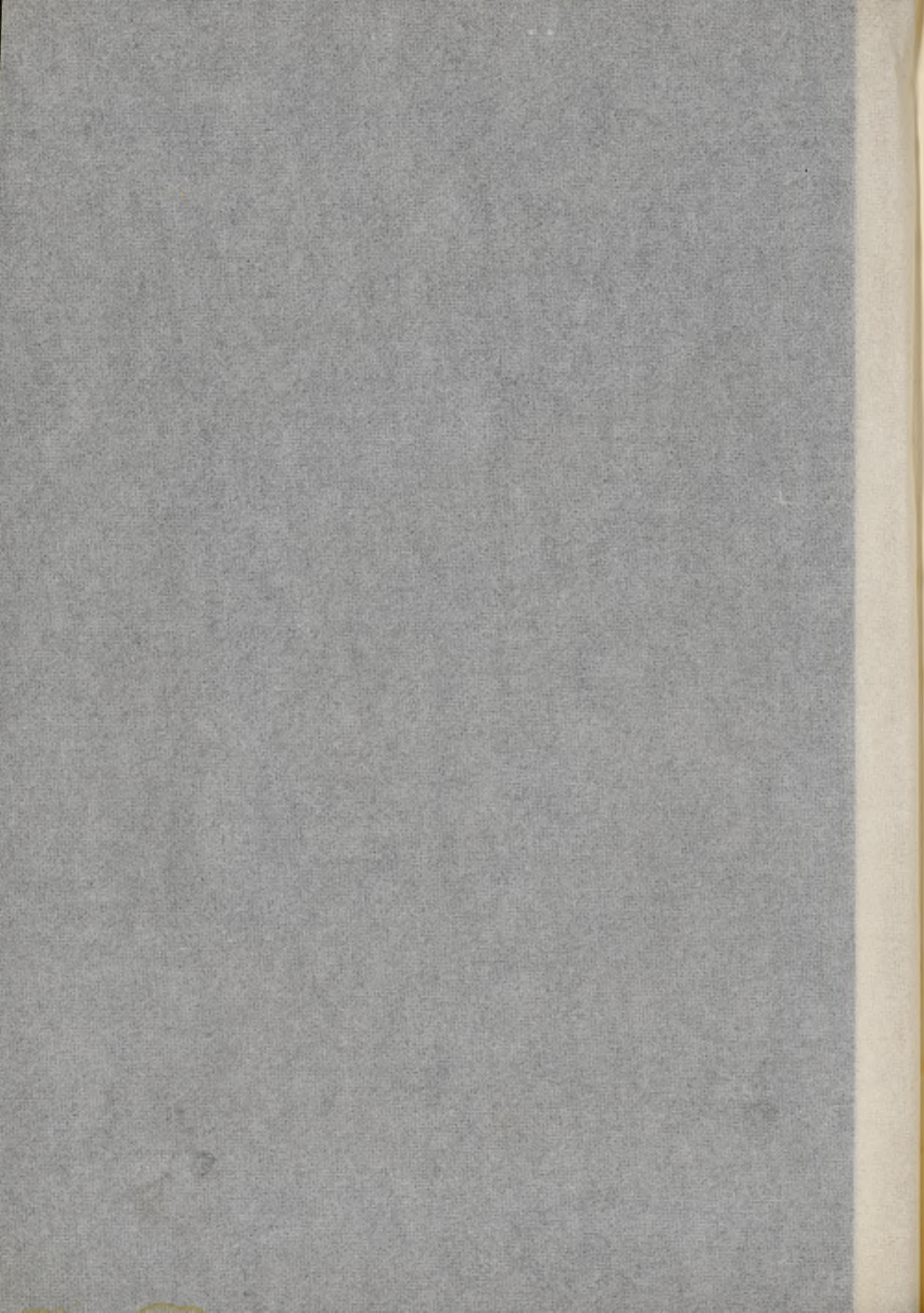


General Kawakami and Suite at the Japanese Legation in Bangkok.

dangerous schemes of Saigo and his associates, so he resolved to remain where he was and send his younger brother Jōkichi (then a student at the Kyododan training school for non-commissioned officers) to take his place at his father's bedside. Jōkichi carefully and dutifully discharged the office which was thus laid upon him, tended his father in his dying hours, buried him reverently, and settled his affairs after death. But, as Major Kawakami had feared, many efforts were made to detain him in Satsuma. The efforts were successful, and when in 1877 a rebellion broke out under the

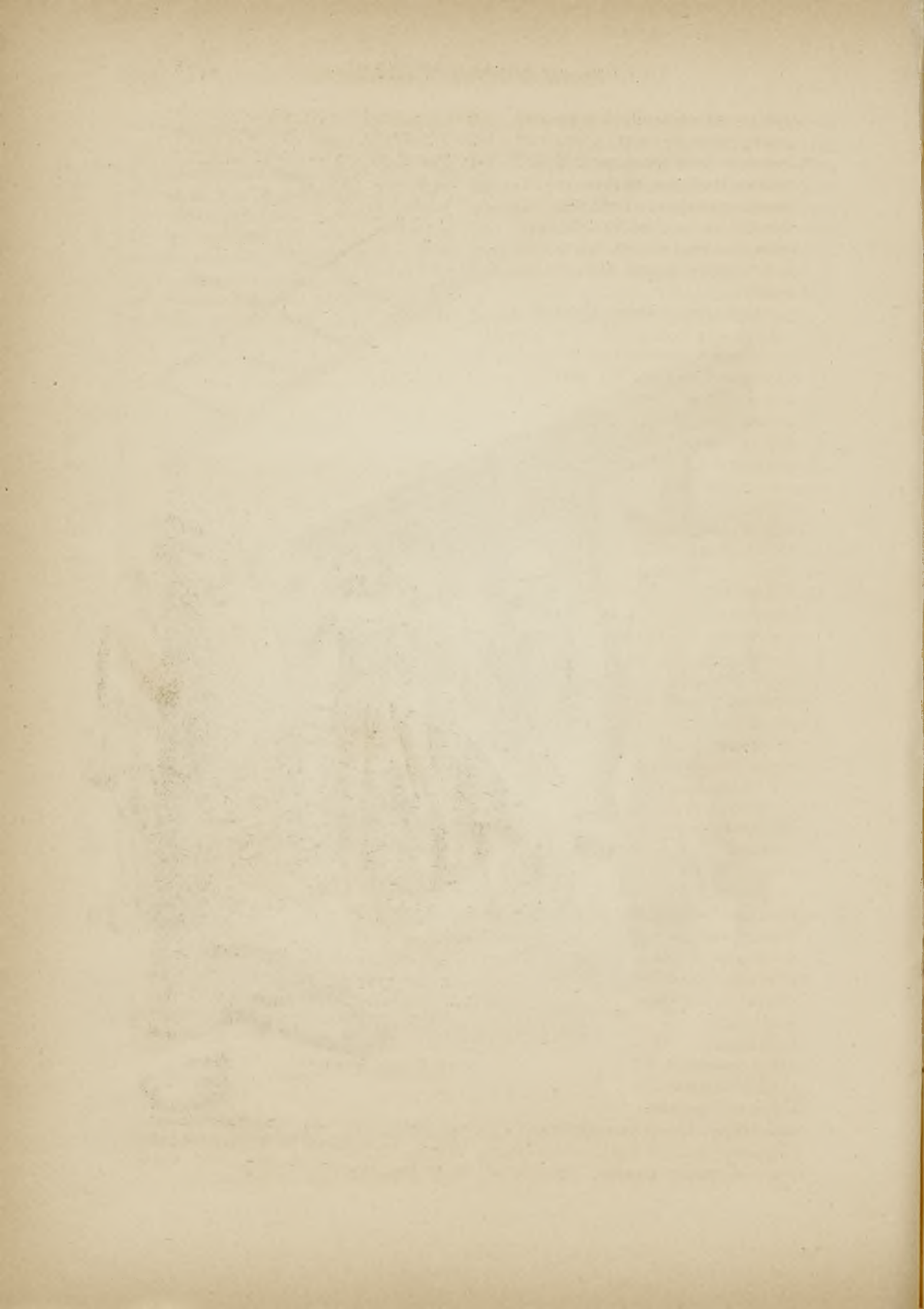
In the meantime, Major Kawakami, remaining in Tokyo, was in the 9th year of Meiji (1876), appointed to the Staff Office. At the beginning of the following year the beginnings of the Satsuma rebellion were plainly to be seen, and the Kumamoto garrison hesitated about defending the Castle in that city against the insurgents. When this news reached Tokyo, the Minister of War ordered Major Kawakami to go to Kumamoto without a moment's loss and strengthen the hands of the loyalist troops. Kawakami did so: he left Tokyo on the 14th of February, and reached it on the







Prince Kan'in addressing to a Wounded on his Way to Tokyo.



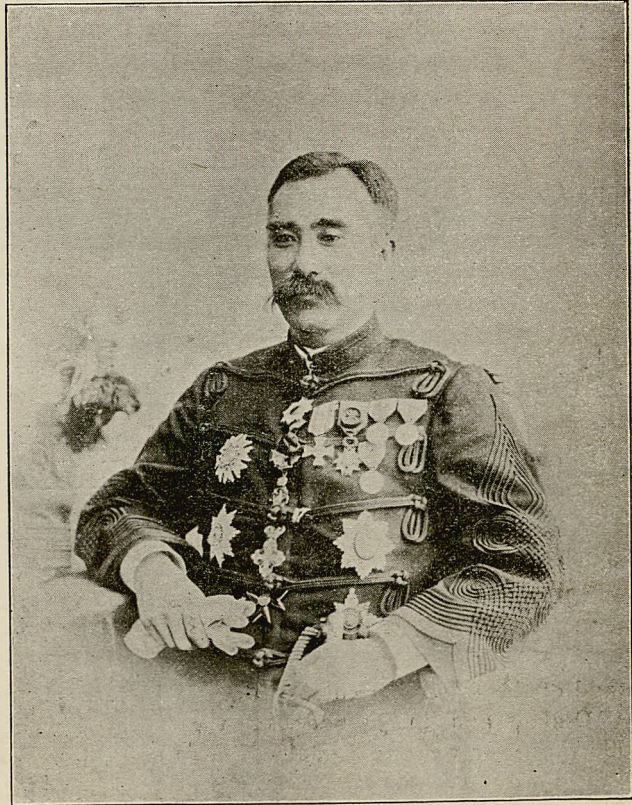
19th, not without adventures and perils, saw General Tani, the commander of the garrison, communicated to him the intentions of the Government, encouraged him to take measures for the defence of the fortress, and himself stayed to take an active part in the preparations for withstanding a siege.

Kawakami's journey had not taken place a day too soon. The rebellion broke out a few days after his arrival at Kumamoto, and the garrison soon found itself surrounded on all sides by troops of the insurgents. The siege was pressed vigorously, and in one of the engagements that took place, Lieut-Col. Yokura, Commander of the 13th Regiment of Infantry, was shot in action. Major Kawakami took his place, and remained in command of the regiment until the end of the war.

After a siege of over two months' duration, the provisions of the garrison began to run low, and General Tani, seeing no other hope of rescue determined to try a sortie. Kawakami was put in command. His party consisted of the 1st battalion of his own regiment under Major (now General) Oku, two companies of the 14th, under Major (now General) Ogawa. The sortie

was made on April 8, and was completely successful. The besiegers, taken off their guard, were routed after a vigorous resistance, and Oku's battalion cut its way through to Kawajiri where it met the Imperialist Army which now marched into Kumamoto and raised the siege.

After several more engagements, the rebel forces were at length driven back to Iwasakidani, in Shiroyama, where Saigo made his last stand. The insurgents were completely surrounded,

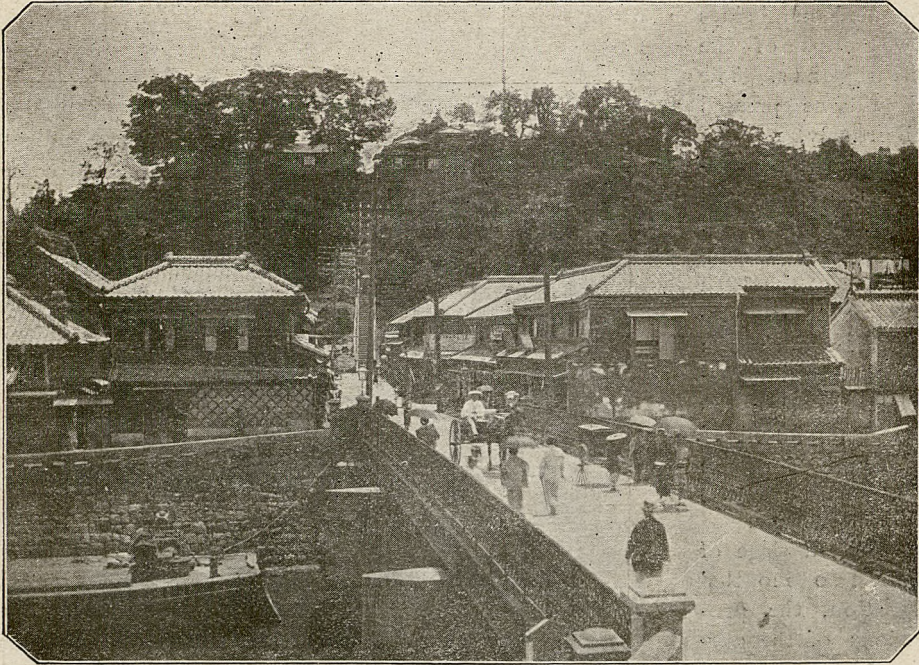


Lieut-General Kawakami.

and destroyed. Saigo and his principal officers were killed, and their death ended the Satsuma rebellion.

For his services in the putting down of the Satsuma rebellion, Kawakami received the 4th class order of the Rising Sun, and an annual pension of 135 yen. He was promoted Lieut. Col. in September 1878 and appointed to the command of the 13th Regiment which he had so gallantly led during the siege of Kumamoto. In 1880 he was transferred to the com-

to send a Military Mission to Europe to study questions of organization &c. The following officers were appointed:—General Oyama, Minister of War, Lieut.-General Miura, Major-General Nozu, Colonels Kawakami and Katsura, Surgeon-Inspector Hashimoto, Paymaster Inspector Koike, Major Murai, of the Artillery, Yabuki, of the Engineers, Shimizu and Kosaka, of the



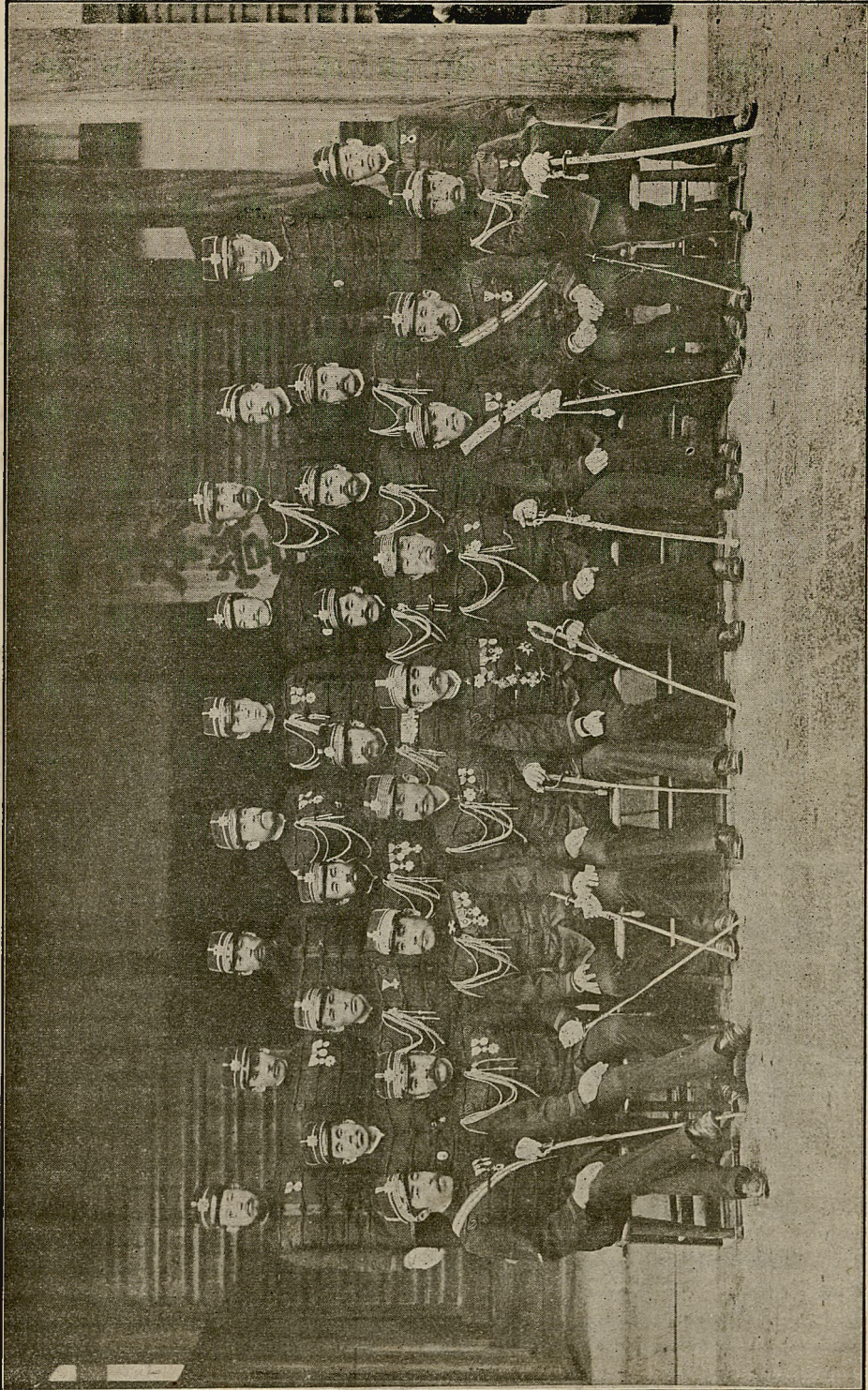
A Street of Yokohama.

mand of the 8th Regiment, stationed at Osaka, and in January of the following year went to Sendai as Chief Staff officer of the Garrison. In February of the 15th year of Meiji (1882), he was made full Colonel, and appointed Commander of the 1st. Regiment of Imperial Guards.

But the Japanese army system of those early days was extremely defective, and the Government determined

Infantry, Lieutenants Nojima (Inf) and Ijichi (Art.), Sub-Lieutenant Harada, and 3d class Paymaster Mataga.

The party left Yokohama on the 16th February 1884 by a French steamer, arrived at Hongkong on the 22nd, and stayed six days. After calling at Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, and Aden, they reached Port Said on the 22nd of March, and on the 30th landed at Naples when they were met



General Kawakami and Staff Officers' Photograph taken immediately after the Japan-China War.

by Major Terauchi from Paris and Captains Ishimoto and Sakomizu from Rome. After a stay of more than

hama, January 22. The Oyama Mission was absent from Japan about ten months, during which period it gather-



General Kawakami and Suite in the Japanese Consulate at Fusan.

thirty days in Italy, where they visited military schools, barracks, and fortresses, they reached Paris on the 4th May, and London eighteen days later. From London they went to Berlin, via Holland, from whence they proceeded to Russia where they stayed for some time. Returning from Russia they remained about one hundred days in Germany, investigating everything connected with military progress, thence to Austria and back again to England via France. On November 22 the party left Liverpool for New York, and again, leaving New York on the 1st of January 1885, arrived at Yoko-

ed a vast amount of very valuable information for the use of the Japanese Army.

In May 1885, Kawakami became Major-General and was appointed Sub-Chief of the General Staff, his friend Katsura also receiving the same promotion with an appointment as Vice-Minister of War. It is to these two men, who were both members of the Oyama Mission, that the re-organization of our Army was due.

The Imperial General Staff was established in December of the 11th year of Meiji, with the following organization :—

Principal Departments—General Affairs, Eastern District, Western District Departments.

Secondary Bureaux—Survey, Mapping, Reduction, Translation, and Library.

Before this organization there was a staff office, subject to the Minister of War. The General Staff now became an independent Department under the direct control of the Emperor.

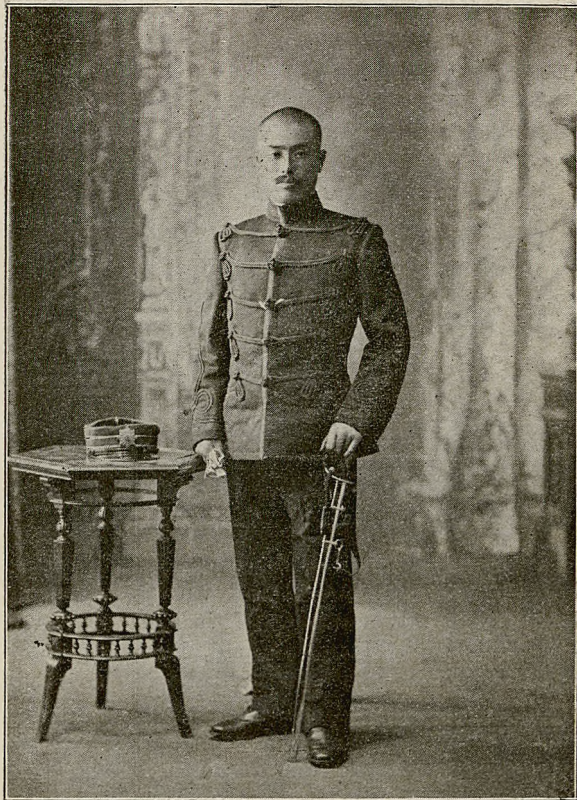
In 1883, a scheme for army development was carried out which owed much to Kawakami's thoughtful consideration. The plans for coast defence and fortresses were mainly elaborated by him.

A reform in the General Staff took place in the 19th year of Meiji (1886), in consequence of which the two General Staffs of the Army and Navy were amalgamated and placed under a new chief. This reform did away with Kawakami's post as sub-chief, and he was gazetted to the command of the 2nd Brigade of Imperial Guards, but did not hold the post for long as he was shortly afterwards sent abroad by Imperial Command for military study. He studied in Germany where he had the privilege of gaining the friendship of Moltke and Waldersee, then respectively chief and sub-chief of the Prussian General Staff, and had unequalled opportunities for studying the German Military system. He stayed

In the 21st year of Meiji, the Army

and Naval General Staffs were again separated, and the Land Surveying Department established. The next year another reformation took place, and Prince Taruhito was appointed Chief of the general Staff, with Major General Kawakami once more at his old post of sub-chief. He was now promoted to be Lieut-General, and had under him all the important affairs of the Army, all the divisional offices and the administration of the Military Staff College.

In 1891 the then Czarevitch, now



Captain Kawakami, Son of the late General Kawakami

Czar, Nicholas was travelling in Japan when he was murderously attacked by a fanatic at Otsu in the province

of Omi, and dangerously wounded. The whole of Japan was startled by this most untoward event, and the

conditions of those countries. He also made it his practice to send many officers abroad to Europe and Asia, so that his information about foreign countries was singularly accurate, and he thus became a man of the utmost importance, not only in the Japan-China War, but for Japanese foreign diplomacy in general.

The war with China was the making of our reputation as a military nation. We attacked an ancient and proud Empire and humiliated it. Since that war the European powers have looked upon us with respect and we have made immense progress in military and naval sciences, as well as in arts, industry, and commerce. The success of that war was mainly due to Kawakami's well-thought-out strategical plans, and to the excellent work he did at the Imperial Headquarters.

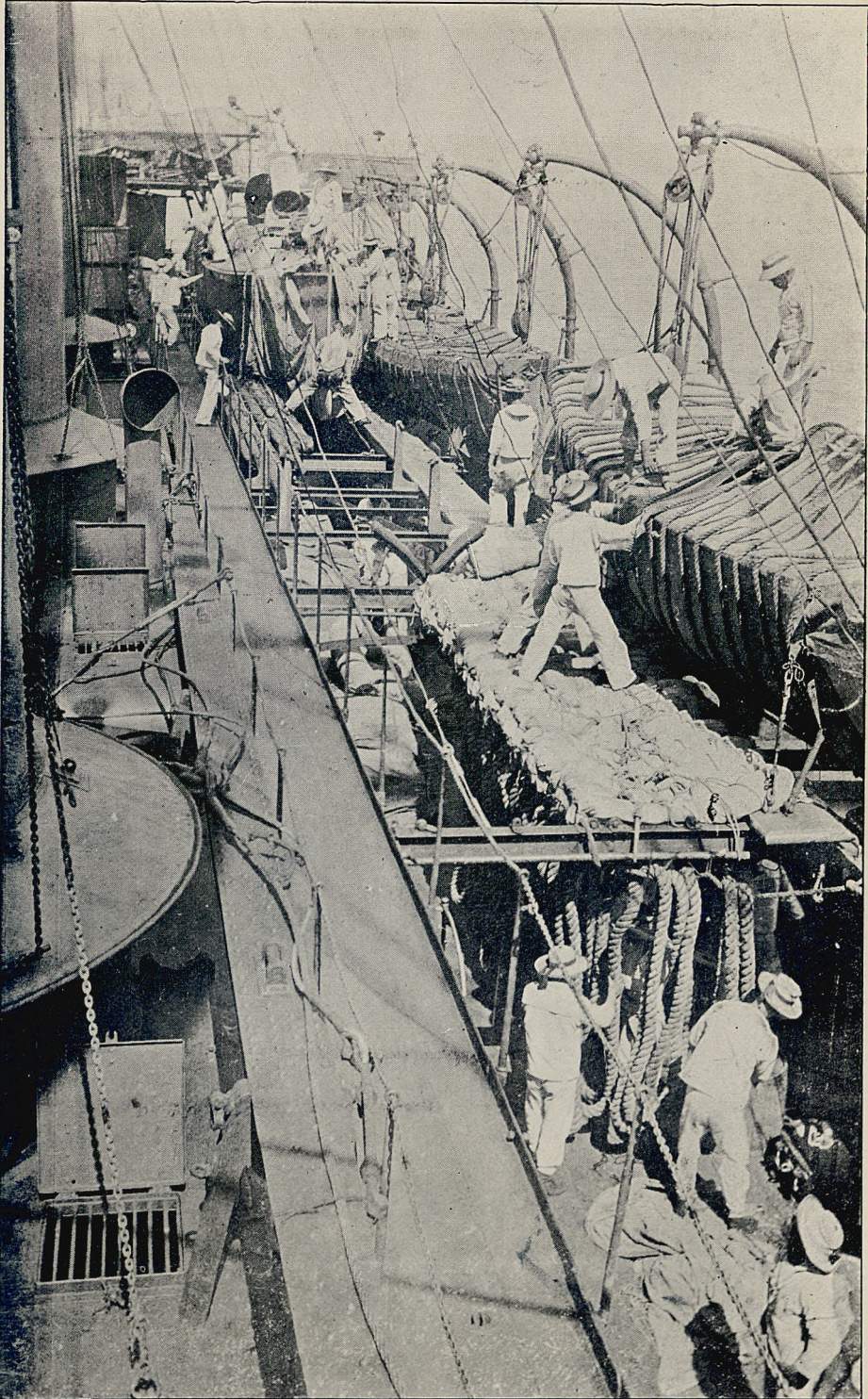
At the conclusion of the war France, Germany and Russia intervened, and, as our military and naval forces were not sufficient to enable us to resist the combined forces of these three Powers, we were obliged to return to China the Liaoutung Peninsula which had become ours by virtue of the Shimonoseki Treaty. This action of the Powers was looked upon throughout Japan as a national insult, and a great expansion of the Army and Navy was undertaken, mainly under Kawakami's guiding hand, with a view to preserving the national dignity and independence.



The Wife of Captain Kawakami.

Emperor himself travelled down to Kobe to visit the wounded Prince on board his ship. It was feared, however, that all apologies would be in vain, and for some time there seemed to be every chance of a war with Russia. Kawakami promptly prepared for every emergency, but fortunately his preparations were not needed, the danger of war being averted.

In 1893 he went to Korea and China, visited all places of strategical importance, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the geographical

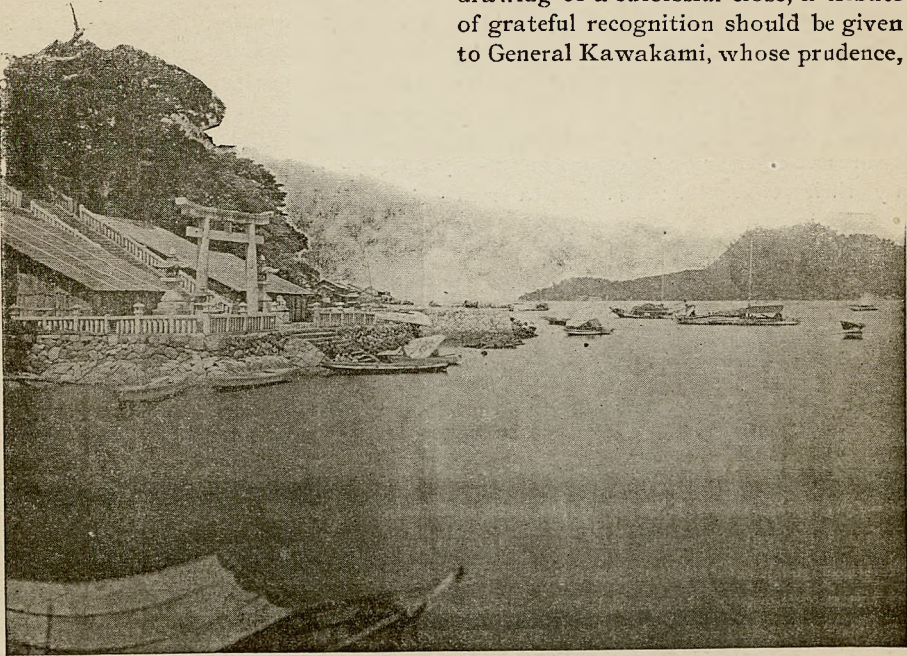


The Japanese Cruiser *Izumo* making Preparation for the Battle of the Sea of Japan.

At the conclusion of the China war, he travelled abroad, visiting Formosa, South China, Annam, Tonquin, Vladivostok and Eastern Siberia. In 1898 he became a full General and was appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff. But his health now began to fail, and he felt that he needed rest. He, therefore, procured the appointment of Lieut-General Oseko, an old friend of his, as sub-chief

of Meiji (1899) leaving behind him a son and a daughter. The former is now serving at the front as a Captain of Infantry, the latter was married some time ago to Colonel Ohara, but died shortly after her marriage.

The military organization which we have now, and of which we Japanese are so justly proud, is all Kawakami's work, for it has undergone scarcely any modification since that time. We feel therefore that, now that our great war with Russia is drawing to a successful close, a tribute of grateful recognition should be given to General Kawakami, whose prudence,



View of Shimonoseki.

of the General Staff, and left almost all the business of the office to him. He died on May 11, the 32nd year

foresight and single-hearted diligence has made possible this magnificent result.



Japan as She is.

(Continued.)

Characteristics of the Japanese.



In order to understand thoroughly how the Japanese have risen to their present state of progress, one can not do better than try to get a correct peep into the principal characteristics of the people, which, are so often misrepresented by superficial observers. What people are can be nothing but the result of their own actions modified by their character; so that a real

the Japanese race as exist among the other peoples of the world.

There are two main forces that have moulded the Japanese character; first the natural disposition inherent in the race and secondly the influence of the same line of education pursued for many centuries. The basis of the Japanese character is simplicity, boldness and earnestness, while education has built up the qualities of loyalty, patriotism, filial piety, faithfulness, bravery and generosity. In feudal times, it is true, a great majority of



A Mother telling an instructive Story to her Children.

knowledge of their character will dispel such mysterious notions concerning

the people remained uneducated in the sense of modern education, but there

was a kind of education given to every class of people, which might be called an unwritten code of ethics.

This code taught orally in most cases, provided a series of rules for all actions, the observance of which was required by every body who wished to be a true gentleman. It taught as the most important virtues loyalty to one's master, filial duty, affection for the wife, faithfulness to friends, and mercy to an enemy. This moral code, was carefully inculcated by parents in the minds of children. By the recital of anecdotes, good and noble deeds were encouraged while mean and wicked actions met with the severest condemnation. Most likely, the earnest talks of the parents made deeper impressions upon their children with stronger effect than the lectures of a school-master to a large number of pupils in the class-room. The sole object of teaching was to make one noble and honorable both in word and act, and this is still the back-bone of modern education in Japan. The moral code taught in the past is still a part of the present education and the national traits remain the same though greatly improved by broadened views and wider knowledge. So, loyalty being the highest virtue, the whole people are fervently devoted to the Emperor. Even a child knows how to revere the head of the nation, while a man in the lowest station of life would gladly sacrifice his all for the Imperial cause.

No act can be great and no deed honorable without being loyal; disloyalty is therefore the greatest disgrace and most heinous crime. The Emperor commands the highest reverence and the most profound respect. His name is sacred and none of his subjects are ever named after him. The people are very proud of the one and the same line of the Imperial dynasty, the homage and submission

they bring is truly unparalleled in the annals of any other country. A word of encouragement from the



A School Servant risking his Life to rescue the Imperial Portrait.

Emperor is the highest honor that can be vouchsafed to the people, and is so appreciated that they will make any sacrifice or perform any deed of bravery to merit it. It often happens that loyalty and patriotism are regarded as the same thing. For a Japanese the greatest regret is that he can not find a better opportunity to serve the Emperor, for the spirit of

loyalty is a ruling passion which directs all his actions.

The people are so enthusiastically loyal that, if such a thing were pos-

closer examination we shall find that these unhappy events were caused by ambitious men who took arms to displace those in power, and when



Commander Hirose and his brave Companions after the first Blockade of Port Arthur.

sible every Japanese would be killed to defend the person of his beloved Emperor. Already on several occasions men have lost their lives by rushing into burning school buildings to rescue the Imperial portrait from destruction. Even a very heated controversy in the Diet is often instantly quieted by a gracious word from the Imperial Palace. Though the present law provides for crimes against the Emperor and the Imperial Family, there is no doubt that these provisions will remain simply a dead letter, as it is impossible to believe that ever a hand would be raised against his Imperial Majesty.

Here our readers will probably call to mind several episodes in Japanese History treating of rebellions, but on

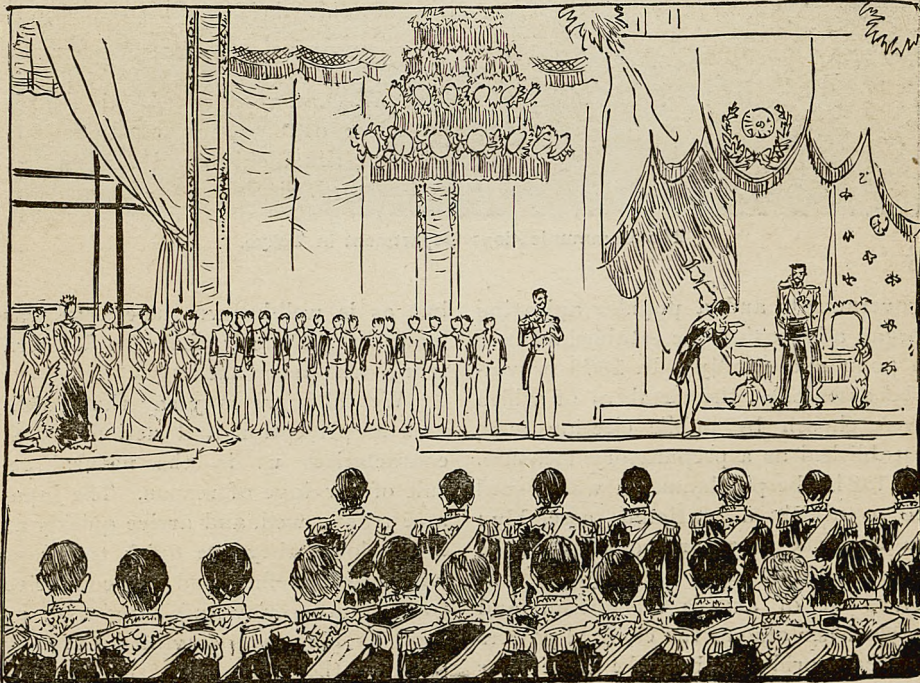
they failed were contemptuously styled rebels by their enemies; but there is no real evidence to show that any one has ever raised the standard of rebellion against the Emperor, who is as the Constitution affirms sacred and inviolate. Therefore when war is declared by our Sovereign we are all of us at once ready to sacrifice everything, and if need be to die honourably on the battle field in defence of our Emperor and Country. No wonder then at the numberless brave deeds performed in this present war by our soldiers and sailors. We need only mention the fights at Liaoyang, Nanshan, Mukden, and the many attempts to block the harbour of Port Arthur.

Another characteristic of the Japa-

nese is their extraordinary love for theories and ideas. Thirty eight years ago at the break-up of the feudal system, when the barriers of rank were abolished, the people turned to the acquisition of learning and abstract sciences, and almost all young men began studying law, politics and philosophy. Bentham, Jevons, Spencer, Mill, Montague and Blackstone were read with avidity, and it seemed at one time as if the country would be flooded by a mass of unripe politicians, lawyers and philosophers. But gradually our attention was turned to the great material progress of Great Britain and the United States

gress gradually absorbed the attention of the people, without however affecting the study of philosophy and abstract theories which will always prove a powerful attraction to the Japanese mind. We have also gradually discovered by the new light, that life is not long enough for one man to acquire all knowledge, and this has given rise to a large number of specialists year by year.

Perhaps nothing gives better proof of our being a reason-loving people than the fact that an absolute monarchy for more than 2,000 years was, in the short space of 20 years transform-



The Emperor giving a Scroll of his Rescript to the Premier.

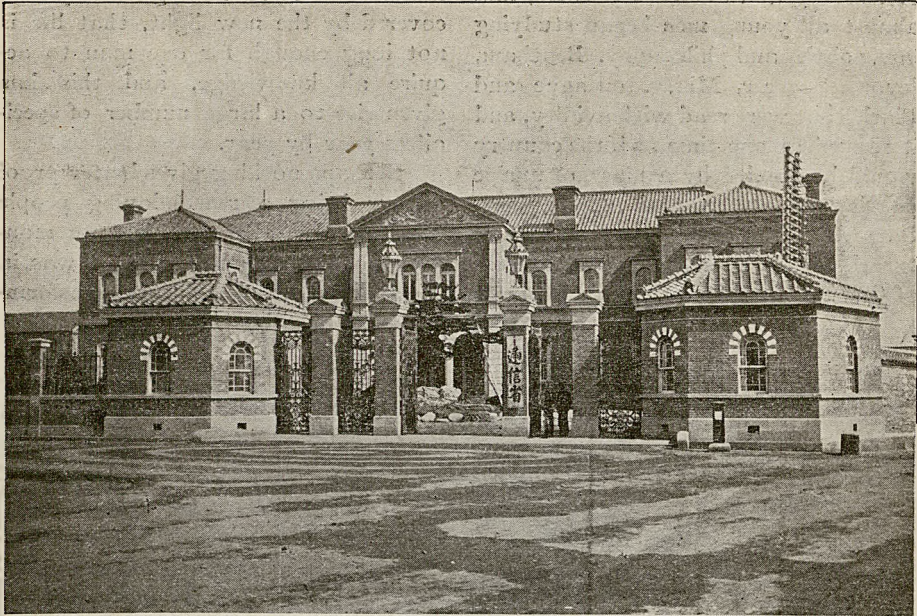
and, in consequence, our people began to study the more practical side of Western Civilisation. Commercial and technical schools were established, and all things conducive to material pro-

gress gradually absorbed the attention of the people, without however affecting the study of philosophy and abstract theories which will always prove a powerful attraction to the Japanese mind.

In 1868, the most memorable year in the chronicle of Japan, the Shogunal government came to an end; seven

years later the Emperor convoked a council of the officers of the provincial

least, several years of bloodshed and disturbances might have been expected,



The Communications Department in Tokyo.

governments and a popular agitation began advocating the establishment of a popular assembly; In 1878 provincial assemblies, the members of which were chosen by public election were established as a preparatory measure. In 1881, the proclamation was issued to establish a national assembly; in 1889 the Emperor promulgated the Constitution, which raised Japan forever out of Asiatic absolutism, and ranked her among the civilized powers of the world; and in the same year the law of local government for city, town, and village went into effect. Now it is already fifteen years since the people were admitted to a share in the administration. Without love of reason, and power to reason, how could the people have effected such a sudden change in their politics? At

but as is well-known the change was made so peacefully that the Western world was astonished.

We think we may say that quickness in perception and action which characterises us is the natural result of our love of reason. The Japanese reason well, and arrive quickly at conclusions; they are quick to adopt whatever is useful, good, and conducive to their prosperity and happiness; as soon as they are convinced the new path is the right one, they do not hesitate to tread it, and this accounts for the sudden change in ideas, manners, institutions etc, which has made people call them clever in imitating, but having no originality. But this is wrong: in the period of transition from Asiatic civilization to Western, at first they must be imitative, there is so

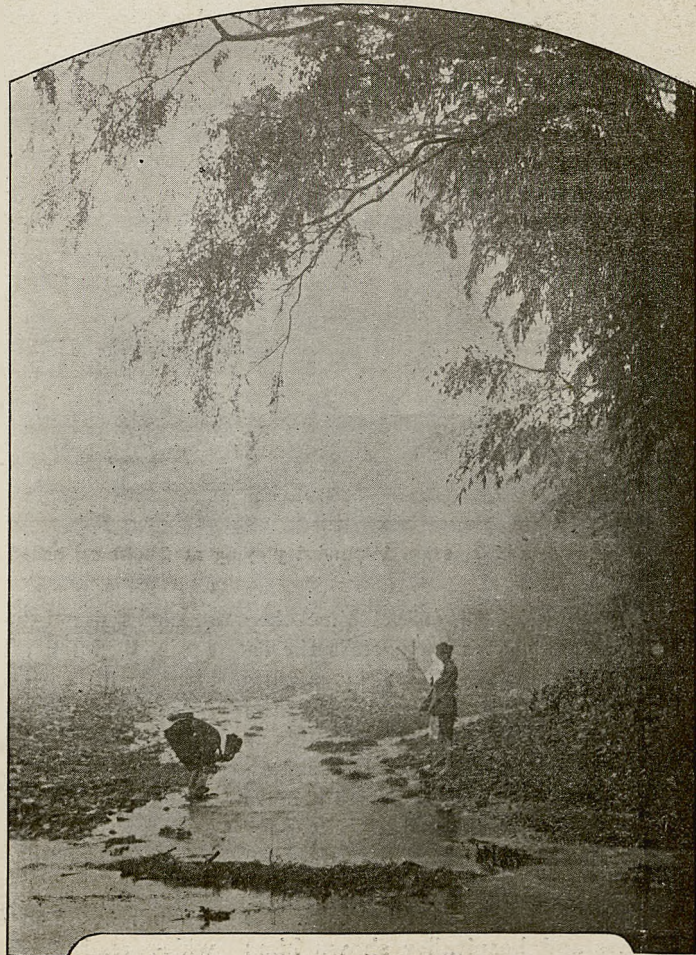


The Carrying Ammunition on Board a Japanese Cruiser.

much to learn and put into practice, that there is no time for invention. The results of centuries of study and work in the West are too valuable to be neglected, we must assimilate them quickly if we wish to be in the race and this necessitates imitation. Presently when there is time we shall sit down and examine our treasures and discard what is not suitable for us, or even dare to improve on them.

The post and telegraph systems have been in perfect operation for many years, over 5,000 miles of railway run through the small Island Empire; electric cars convey passengers in the principal towns; 15,000 telephones give facilities to business transactions in the city of Tokyo alone whilst 15,000 more have been already applied for: the people who had no ships larger than 200 tons forty years ago can now boast of several steamship companies, one of which is the Nippon Yusen Kaisha owning 80

output of articles tends only to expand the foreign trade of this country. On

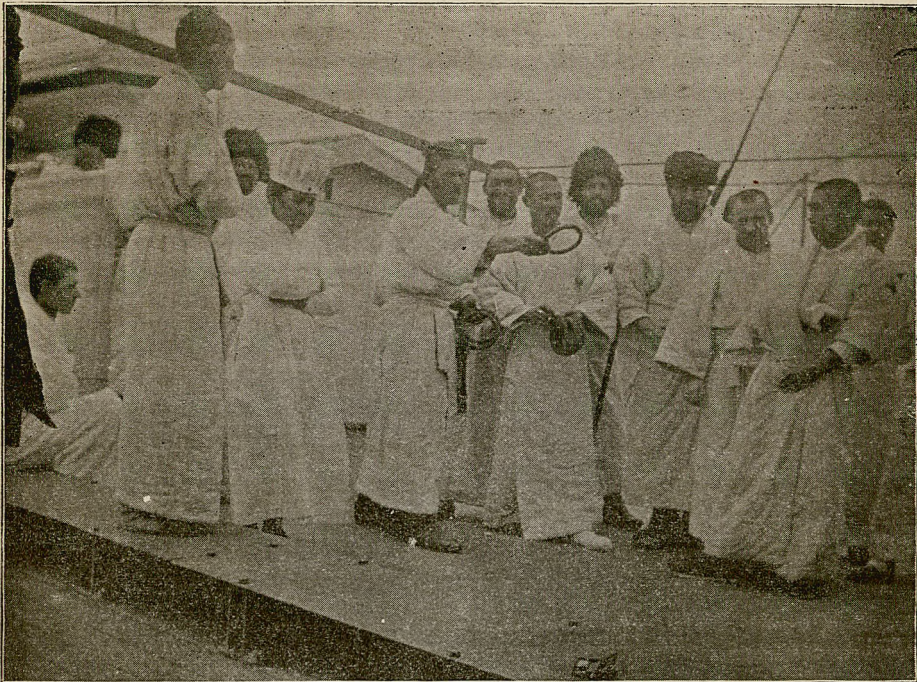


A View of the Kamogawa in Kyoto.

vessels with 300,000 tons and run-

the other hand, schools, colleges, and universities of all kinds are in perfect organization.—All this has been learned and accomplished in these few decades!

conspiracy to be agreeable; such a widespread compact to render the difficult affairs of life as smooth and graceful as circumstances admit; such fair de-



Japanese and Russian Wounded playing at Quoits on board a Hospital Ship.

But even in this short time they have shown that they possess the inventive faculty; already many patents have been obtained even in England and America and other parts of Europe for repeating pistols, smokeless gunpowder, gun cotton, medicines etc.

The Japanese are also celebrated for their unflinching politeness and courtesy. Even among the peasantry a stranger cannot fail to be struck with the kindness and hospitality shown him; it seems almost as if this courtesy were instinctive and not the result of education. This trait is recognised by Sir Edwin Arnold as follows: "Where else in the world does there exist such a

degrees of fine behaviour fixed and accomplished for all; such universal restraint of the coarser impulses of speech and act; such pretty picturesqueness of daily existence; such lovely love of nature as the embellisher of that existence; such sincere delight in beautiful, artistic things; such frank enjoyment of the enjoyable; such tenderness to little children; such reverence for parents and older persons; such wide-spread refinement of taste and habits; such courtesy to strangers; and such willingness to please and to be pleased?"

This politeness coupled with generosity goes to form a really striking

characteristic of the Japanese. To help the weak and to crush down the strong was, and is still a high principle dear to the hearts of all Japanese. "Yowaki wo tasuke tsuyoki wo hishigu." It might be fairly said that the present war is partly the operation of this principle to protect China and Korea against aggressive gigantic Russia. However, when the enemy is once crushed they turn to show him all kindness and mercy, no matter how deadly has been the fight. Instead of "Love your enemy," the Japanese are generous and kind to their enemy. The treatment of the Russian prisoners at the hospitals and prisons will sufficiently explain this point. The

Naval Hospital are matters well known to the public.

The Japanese are undoubtedly an aesthetic people. They love nature and find infinite pleasure in its beauties. Mountains, rivers, woods, fields, and every thing in nature has a great charm for them. Gardens without flowers but with rocks, trees, and streams they find beautiful as natural scenery in miniature. The moon, snow, and old curios are the objects of admiration. Perhaps, this is due to the natural condition of the land, which Prof. Geo. T. Todd thus describes:—

"Japan is the land of beautiful green mountains and luxurious and highly variegated flora. It is the land



The Kinkakuji in Kyoto covered with Snow.

interview of General Nogi with General Stoessel after the surrender of Port Arthur and the visit of Admiral Togo to Admiral Rojestvensky at the Sasebo

that lends itself to art, to sentiment, to reverie and brooding over the mysteries of nature and of life."

The Japanese have a very keen

sense of justice and honour. Whatever injures a man's honour or reputation can not be tolerated. They want fair

dier and illustrates the spirit animating the youth of Japan at the present day. Japanese soldier: You are a Russian

soldier? are you not? Russian soldier: Yes, as you see.

Jap: What's your name? and what have you come here for?

Russ: My name is Rusky Bakasky, and I have come to surrender myself.

Jap: But you do not appear in any way wounded.

Russ: That is the very reason I am here to surrender.

Jap: We Japanese do not surrender even when seriously wounded. 'Tis strange, your ways and ideas are so different from ours.

Russ: Yes, in many things. You are small in stature while we are big; your clothing is

very poor while ours is luxurious; your country is a little bit of an island Empire but ours is a large continent.

Jap: Though small in stature, we are big in mind; our clothing shabby but our heart is pure and noble; our country an island Empire but it is a dear home of gallant *samurai*! You see this difference goes a long way. Wherever you fight, you giants have received a crushing defeat and run away like rabbits; while we win the day



A big Rusky and a small Jap.

play. It is a dishonor to be semi-barbarous, and they must become enlightened and civilized. The idea of remaining a second rate nation is unbearable to their pride, so they try by all means to rise to the level of the highest educated nations.

They are naturally a peaceful people, but at the same time feel keenly any humiliation, and would make every effort to recover their prestige or protect themselves from dishonour.

The following dialogue given at a school entertainment is supposed to be between a Russian and a Japanese sol-

and pursue you like hunters. Everywhere you are defeated and every where we are conquerors. We die like men for our Emperor and for our country. But the only thing you seem to care for is your life—your self interest—you perhaps surrender without any cause. We defy shame with all our power; honour is the rock we stand on. Know that we, the sons of the Land of the Rising Sun, go forward into the world whether in peace or in war, as men of justice, bravery, and patriotism.

Russ: I see this is the reason that small Japan can now beat the giant Russia.....(In a low tone) Be kind enough to tell me if I can go to Matsuyama when I become your prisoner.

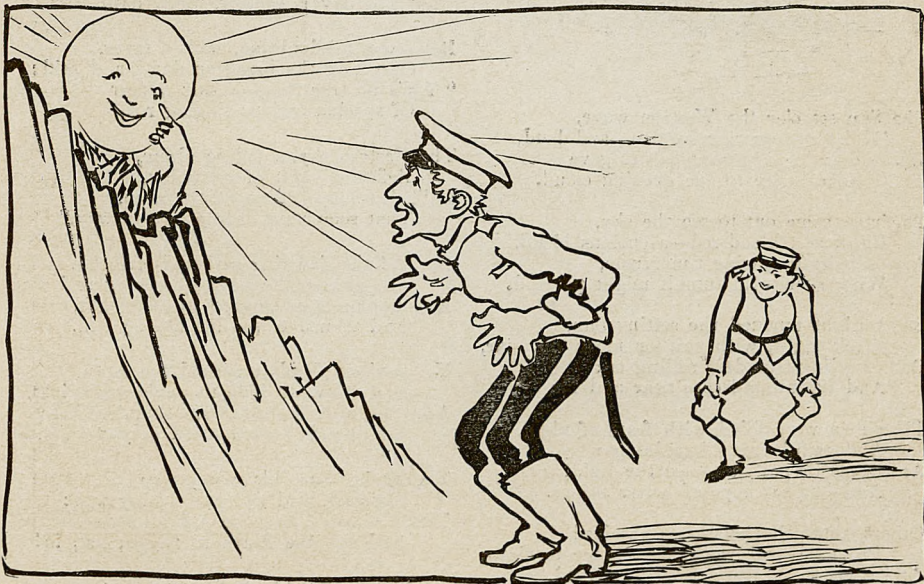
tell you. But what makes you ask that? Have you any relatives there?

Russ: No, simply I want a little shelter.....(in a lower tone) I want to be kindly treated by pretty Japanese girls there, as my comrades have been.

Jap: Ah! Rest assured that we are kind to all our prisoners. Though we fight fiercely, when once they are conquered and are weak and defenceless, we pity and love our enemies and protect them all we can.

Russ: Do you think there is any chance for me to get married to a Japanese girl?

Jap: There may be, but not while the war is going on. No Japanese girl however poor and however uneducated would dare



Yamatohime, a Japanese Girl rejecting a proposal of Marriage by a Rusky.

Jap: I cannot, as it is not my business. (Pointing outside) Officers in charge of prisoners might

to marry the enemy of her country. You can not possibly win her heart. Death will be

a far greater happiness to her than to stain herself with such a disgrace.

Russ: I am partly disappointed and partly glad. Oh, how I wish the war would end soon! At whatever cost, we must make peace. We began in injustice and the punishment we deserve. The sooner we confess our sins, the lighter, we shall suffer.

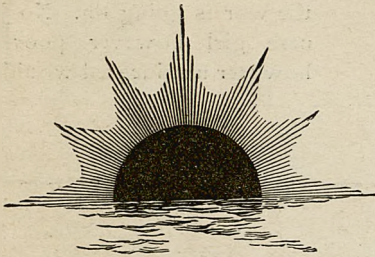
Jap: Yes, Throw off your coat of selfishness; break down your sword of savagery; never rely

upon your size and power; but kneel down before the sacred altar of principle and justice; and endeavor to live like enlightened peaceful people. Anything contrary will only hasten the down-fall of the Slav race and will speedily sweep off from the face of the world the once powerful Empire of Russia.

Russ: That is so, that is so. Power is might but justice is a greater might.

(To be continued.)

THE RISEN SUN.



The Sun set o'er the Western wave,
Midst rolling thunder long and loud,
While dazzling lightning-flashes gave
Strange lustre to the evening cloud.

The men came out to see the sky,
Black and blood-red—a curious blend,
And wondered, gazing timorously,
What such wild tumult might portend.

Black night pursued the setting Sun,
Black night, with neither moon nor star,
But growling thunders rolling on,
And lightning-flashes near and far.

Then men were filled with fears of night,
And awful vague imaginings:
And some despaired to see the light,
And had no hope of better things.

Others, that felt themselves absolved
From toilsome work, went home to sleep;
And some to pleasure. Some resolved.
A brightly burning lamp to keep:

"For Faith is dim," they said, "and Love
Has well-nigh perished from the Earth,
And Light no longer shines above,
Sure guide to things of lasting worth;

But Hope remains, that though the day
Endeth in Thunder's mouthful call,
Yet Light will dawn, for Suns obey
The Law of Him that made this All."

But presently a streak of light
Faintly appearing in the East,
Gave strength to Faith, to Hope gave might,
"The day is coming, night hath ceased":

But some, misdoubting, with a sneer,
Gazed on the breaking dawn and said:
"Yon's no true Sun,—a thin veneer
Of specious colour tinging red

The Eastern sky, a fading gleam,
Reflected light of yesterday,
Fallacious hope of noon-tide beam,
That soon must fade and die away."

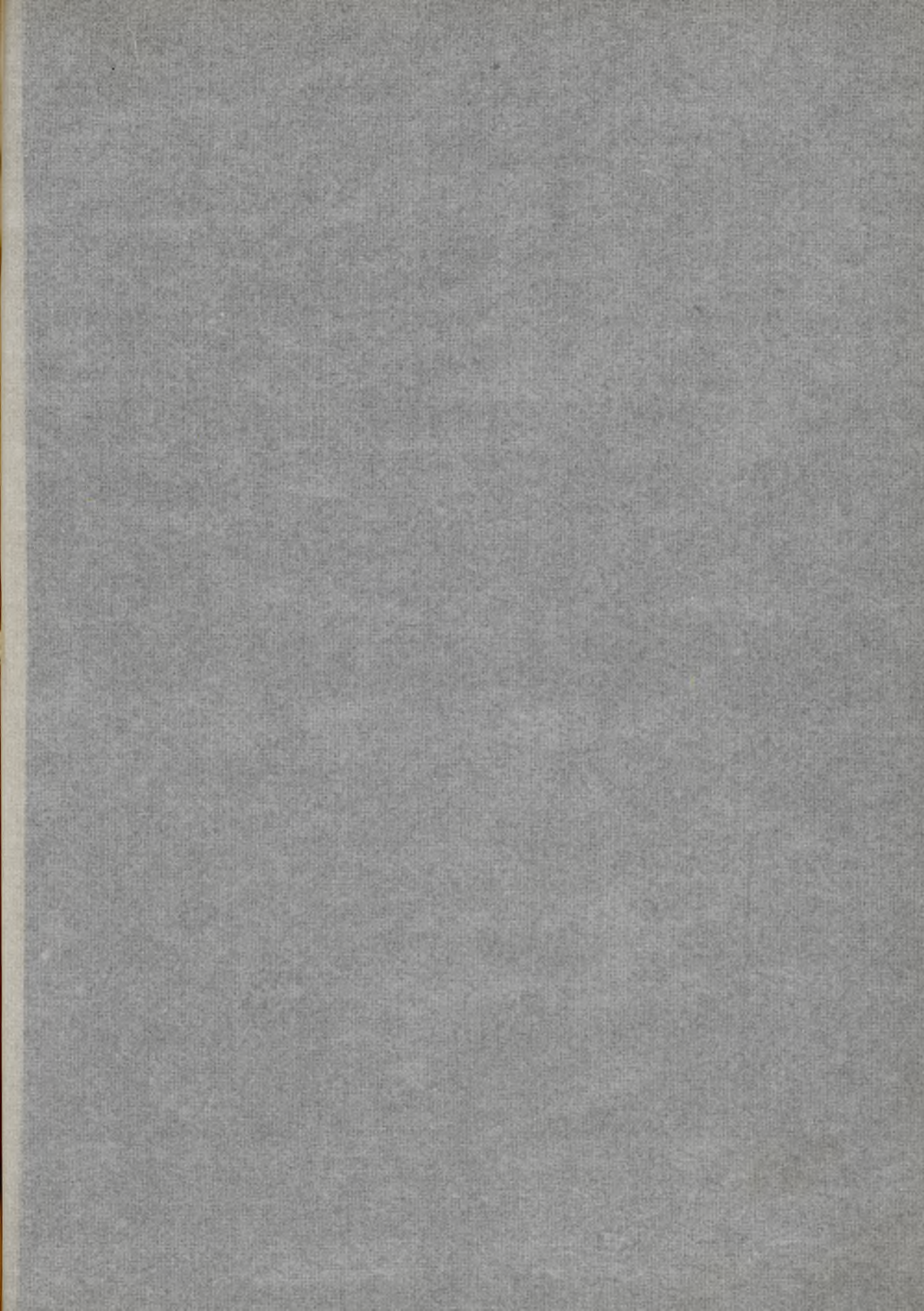
But lo! the dawning gathered strength,
And pierced the morn-mists grey and dun,
And hoping men cheered up at length,
And turned to see the Rising Sun.

Yet envious clouds obscured the morn,
And strove to hide its sunbeams bright,
And lightning flashed, from thunders born,
And clouds looked black as yesternight.

The setting Sun, his weary race
Finished, had fled the coming woe:
'Neath Ocean's wave he hid his face
And left the Earth to Night; but, lo!

The Rising Sun, fresh from the Sea,
Put forth his strength, the day was won,
The Conqueror rose, and bade men see
The Risen not the Rising Sun.

A. LL



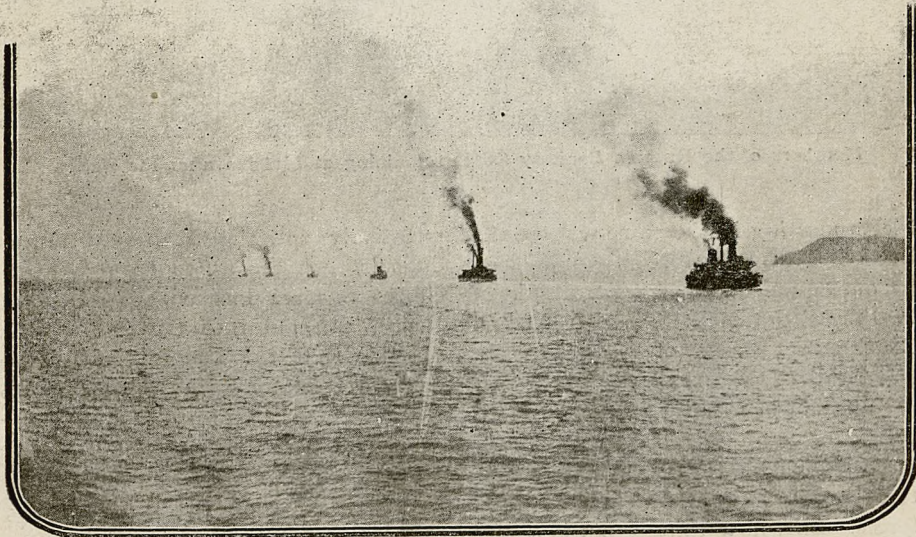


Our Cavalry destroying a Railway near Kharbin.

War Record.

AFTER the great defeat of the Russian Army at Mukden, the sole hope of the Russian Empire lay in the Baltic Squadron which was at that time already on its way to the Far East. It was felt by all that if that Squadron should succeed in reaching Vladivostock, or in crippling the Japanese Fleet which was sent to meet it, or in any other way recovering the lost mastery of the sea, it would be impossible for us to preserve intact our line of communication

bent all its energies on the mustering of the great Fleet from the Baltic, which after experiencing many dangers and difficulties, arrived safely in Chinese waters, where it was joined by another Squadron which had been despatched from Russia at a later date. From the China seas there are two ways of reaching Vladivostock: a ship may sail through the Formosa Channel and the Tsushima Straits or it may take a longer route by the Pacific Ocean and the Straits of Tsugaru or Soya. Which route the Japanese would



The Japanese Squadron in the vicinity of the Tsushima Channel.

with our armies at the front, and the tide of victory might begin to flow in an opposite direction.

The Russian Government therefore

defend was unknown to the Russians, which route the Russians would take was unknown to the Japanese, but as a matter of fact, a propitious destiny

determined Admiral Rojestvensky to try, and Admiral Togo to defend the Straits of Tsushima, and both to send to Manchuria, Japan can send the same and with far greater rapidity and ease, for it will be com-



Members of the Russian Sanitary Corps remaining at Mukden after the Battle.

Fleets meeting in the same waters, the Russian Fleet was almost annihilated by our Squadrons after a fierce fight of two days' duration. Thus perished all the Russian hopes of recovering the command of the Ocean.

Russia has now almost ceased to reckon as a Naval Power of any moment, though the Czar can still continue the war by means of his land forces. But, now that Japan is secure in her command of the sea, she is in a far better position than ever to reinforce her troops in Manchuria and keep them supplied with provisions and material of war. Whatever re-inforcements Russia determines

paratively speaking a by no means difficult task for us to keep in Manchuria a force larger than any that Russia can put into the field. It is possible that the Russians may have received re-inforcements amounting to 150,000 men. More than that they cannot have received, and that number only equals the Russian losses at Mukden, so that at the very best calculation the Russian forces now can only be about equal to what they were before that great battle was fought. It is generally believed that another great land battle is imminent, and the whole nation is eagerly looking forward for the news.

The situation at the Front since Mukden has been as follows:—

April 20.—According to a report from our forces in occupation of Tung-hwa, a small body of Russian troops was still stationed in the neighbourhood of Lao-ling and Ma-lu-tien, about 20 miles north of Tung-hwa.

On the 20th some 100 Russians attacked Yin-c-cheng but were repulsed by our troops.

In the direction of Tao-lu, the Russian outposts had been increased during the last few days, but the enemy showed no signs of activity.

With the exception of skirmishes between the opposing scouts in several places, no special changes in the situation had taken place.

In the direction of Feng-hwa,

cations that the enemy had of late been reinforced by new arrivals from Europe.

It was further reported that our forces were in firm occupation of the Tung-hwa district, thus enabling them to frustrate any attempt of the Russians under General Madriloff to threaten our rear in the direction of the Yalu. Some of the Russians who were recently defeated at Tung-hwa were said to have joined the enemy's force in the neighbourhood of Hai-lung, in the Hing-king direction. It appeared that there were no communications between the Russians on the Kaiyuan-Changchun road and those in the vicinity of Hai-lung, owing to the division of the two districts by the Ku-lu-shan range.



Our Cavalry advancing further North.

where the main forces of the Russian right were stationed, there were indi-

April 24.—On that day our forces in occupation of Kai-yuan delivered an

attack on a Russian force consisting of five battalions of infantry, 16 squadrons of cavalry and one battery of artillery north from the direction of Tung-hwa gradually drove off the enemy's cavalry and reached Tin-yu-tai (about 27½



Moving Wounded from a Train on to a Steamer at Talién-Wan.

artillery which had advanced to the vicinity of the above place, pressing our cavalry outposts in their advance. The enemy were repulsed and subsequently pursued toward the north of Mien-hwa-kai. In this engagement our casualties were 38, including officers, while the enemy's dead left on the field numbered about 200.

Two forces of the enemy, one consisting of six battalions of infantry and 16 squadrons of cavalry, and the other of 12 squadrons of cavalry and one battery of artillery, essayed an attack in the direction of Chang-tu and Siao-tao-tzu, respectively. Both attacks were, however, repulsed and the enemy retired northward simultaneously with the retreat of the enemy in the direction of Kai-yuan.

May 4.—Our forces advancing

miles north of Tung-hwa) on the 1st May.

In the direction of Chang-tu, the enemy's cavalry about two squadrons strong, accompanied by Chinese mounted bandits, attacked on the forenoon of the 4th May, the neighbourhood of Su-fang-tai and Erh-shih-li-pao (about 7½ miles north of Chang-tu), but they were repulsed by our forces and routed northward, leaving two dead and two wounded as well as four horses behind.

Our forces advancing north from the direction of Fa-ku-men towards Feng-hwa drove off the enemy in the vicinity of Erh-siao-tun and Ta-siao-tun (about 20 miles north-east of Fa-ku-men) on the 4th May and occupied Pa-pao-tun at 7 p.m. the same day.

May 9.—On that day at about 10

a.m. a detachment of Russian troops, consisting of two regiments of infantry, five squadrons of cavalry and one battery of artillery, advanced on the neighbourhood of Yin-e-cheng from the direction of Nan-shan-cheng-tzu, some 15 miles east of Yin-e-cheng. The enemy, under cover of artillery, commenced from about 2 p.m. to press our positions, which they finally approached to within 100 metres. Thereupon our forces in occupation of Yin-e-cheng delivered a counter-attack and after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, completely repulsed them in the direction of Nan-shan-cheng-tzu. In this engagement the enemy left on the field about 60 killed and 160 wounded. A large number of Russian troops attired in Chinese clothes, who had been killed or wounded, were carried away on stretchers. The total losses sustained by the enemy is considered to have been not less than 400. Our casualties were one killed and about 50 wounded.

With the exception of the above, the situation in various directions remained unchanged.

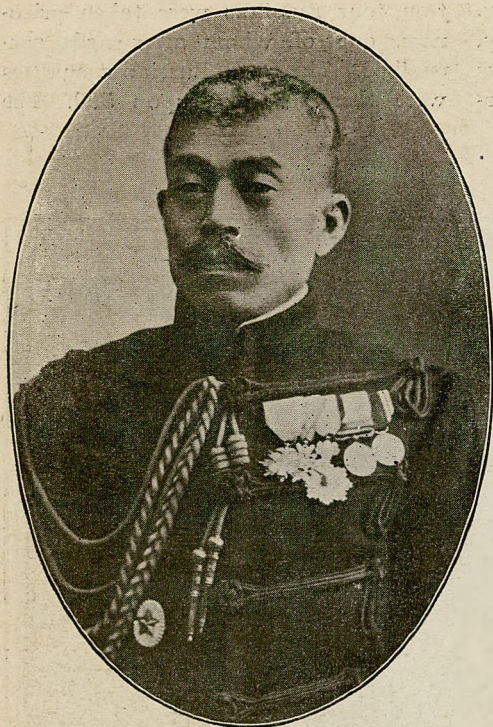
In connection with this engagement, the *Jiji's* military correspondent stated that 120 killed were left behind by the enemy. According to the natives, the Russians carried away 40 killed and 300 wounded. In addition, four Russians were taken prisoners, one of whom afterwards succumbed. The total Russian casualties were therefore close upon 500. The



The Occupation of Tieh-ling.

same correspondent further stated that though the Russians were closely pursued by our forces, they succeeded in

carrying away the greater portion of their wounded, effecting this by setting the forest on fire.



Colonel Kojima, Chief of the 6th Division Staff.

The same paper quoted the following statement of a military officer with reference to the engagement:—The Russians were apparently paying special attention to the movements of our forces in the direction of Tung-hwa. They fear that the latter may attempt a raid on the communications between Vladivostock and Kharlin, and are naturally desirous of knowing the real strength of this force. On this hypothesis, the officer concludes that the last attack by the enemy was merely a reconnaissance in force and that similar encounters will probably occur as our forces advance farther northward.

May 18.—In the direction of Wei-yuan-pao-men, on the 18th, a Russian force consisting of at least a battalion and a half of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, advanced from the direction of Tao-lu and reached the neighbourhood of Teu-se-hi-shi (11 miles northeast of Erh-tan-kang) at a little past 1 p.m., but encountering our advance guards at 4 p.m., retired towards Tao-lu.

About two companies of Russian infantry and five or six hundred cavalry advanced from the direction of Tung-ya-kou (6 kilometres north of Chien-cheng-tzu or Nan-cheng-tzu), and at 3.30 p.m. the infantry reached the heights south of Kō-jō-shi (two kilometres north-west of Chen-cheng-tzu), and subsequently more than two battalions of infantry arrived at Kō-jō-shi at 4 p.m. At 5.15 p.m. a portion of the forces of the enemy entered Chien-cheng-tzu, and subsequently a battalion of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry with 7 guns attempted to advance further south, but were repulsed by our forces at 6.30 p.m.

In the direction of Chang-tu, on the 18th at a little past 10 a.m., about 3 squadrons of the Russian cavalry advanced through Sha-ho-tzu and about an equal force penetrated Pa-dia-tzu (7½ miles north-east of Chang-tu), but were all repulsed by our troops at noon.

On the same day at 9 a.m., about four companies of Russian infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry with four guns, advanced from the direction of Er-shih-li-pao, and temporarily pressed our cavalry to the neighbourhood of Sz-chia-tzu and Chang-shan-pao, but from about 2 p.m. retired northwards, being pursued by our troops. In this engagement our casualties included two men and two horses

wounded. The Russian casualties were not known for certain, but about 20 casualties were witnessed.

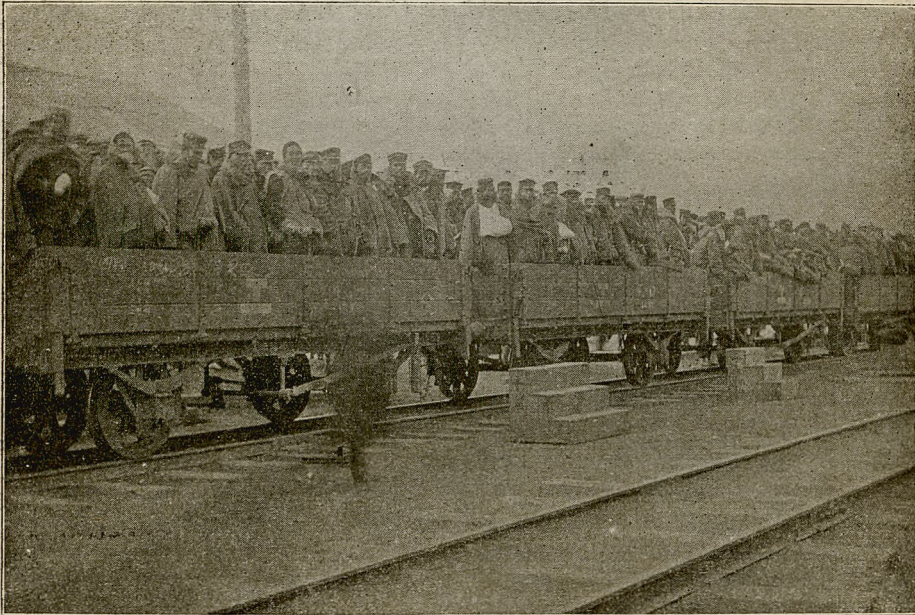
On the right bank of the Liao, on the 18th at 11 a.m. about 500 Russian cavalry advanced in the direction of Kang-ping and attacked our field hospital. But owing to our bombardment, the Russians retreated, sustaining severe losses.

May 19.—In the direction of Wei-yuan-pao-men, a Russian force consisting of two companies of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry again attacked Chien-cheng-tzu from the direction of Tung-ya-kou on the forenoon of the 19th, but was repulsed in the direction of Yang-tzu-ling and Mien-hwa-kai at 1 p.m. Almost simultaneously with the defeat of this force,

delivered a fierce attack from a north-eastern direction on our forces stationed in the neighbourhood of Tsin-yang-pao; but this attack was also completely repulsed at 6 p.m.

In the direction of Chang-tu, our forces on the 18th repulsed the enemy, who had advanced southward, in the direction of the line of Shwang-miao-tzu, Hing-liu-chien and Sz-mien-cheng. Since then no change has taken place in this direction except occasional collisions between the opposing scouts.

On the right bank of the Liao, the enemy's cavalry force, which had concentrated its main body in the vicinity of King-shui-ling (about 7½ miles west of Fa-ku-men) between noon and 1 p.m. of the 19th, immediately afterwards commenced a turning move-



Transporting Wounded Prisoners.

another body of Russian troops, consisting of one regiment of infantry and about five squadrons of cavalry, de-

ment in a south-western direction in order to threaten the communications of our rear-guards. But owing to the

stricktness of our surveillance, the Russians were compelled to retreat far to north-west without attaining any of their objects.

the river were routed northwards by our troops.

May 21.—In the direction of Chang-tu, a Russian force consisting of one



A Tight place for our Infantry.

May 20.—On the right bank of the Liao, this day at 10 a.m. the enemy's cavalry advanced on foot to attack Tai-fang (12½ miles south-west of Fa-ku-men). After a fight lasting for two hours, our forces repulsed the enemy, who were routed far to the south-west, leaving more than 300 killed and wounded on the field.

The above enemy's main force, after sustaining defeat in the vicinity of Tai-fang took quarters in the neighbourhood of Siao-ta-tzu (27½ miles from Fa-ku-men) and retired to the right bank of the Ma-lien-ho (a river running southwards along the western side of the Siamintun Fakumen road).

Meanwhile several squadrons of cavalry staying on the left bank of

and a half battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, with two guns, moved on the 21st from the neighbourhood of the mine (about 10 miles east Chang-tu) to the heights east of San-tao-kou (about 7½ miles east of Chang-tu) and commenced to fire on us from about 11.30 a.m. Subsequently four Russian guns made their appearance on the height north of Tsing-yan-pao (about two kilometres south-east of the mine). At a little past 4 p.m. two battalions of the enemy's infantry advanced against us from a point east of Tsin-yang-pao, but were repulsed. On the same day at 10 a.m. another Russian detachment, consisting of 300 infantry and four squadrons of cavalry, with three



The Russian Admirals and Captains drinking to their future Victory after the Council held on the Flag-ship.

guns, entered Erh-shi-li-pao from the direction of Hing-liu-chien but retreated, after setting the former village on fire.

May 22.—On that day at 7.30 about a battalion of Russian infantry and two or three squadrons of cavalry advanced on Chien-cheng-tzu from the Kirin Road and from Tao-lu (37 miles east of Wei-yuan-pao-men), and a company of infantry and cavalry penetrated to the heights west of the village, but both forces were driven off.

The enemy's cavalry which had proceeded south from the districts lying on the west of the Liao, com-

Elsewhere there was no change in the situation, except the occurrence of conflicts between small forces.

May 23.—On that day at 7 a.m. Russian cavalry and infantry were discovered constructing defensive works on the height north of Si-ya-kou (5 miles north of Wei-yuan-pao-men), and were at once driven off by our troops.

At about noon some four squadrons of Russian cavalry attacked the vicinity of Tai-ao-tun (about 7½ miles north-west of Chang-tu), but were also repulsed.

The Russian cavalry who have been operating since a few days in



Russian Soldiers at Drill in a Chinese Mausoleum in Mukden.

menced to retreat from early in the morning of the 22nd, and the enemy were nowhere to be observed in the south of Tai-tun (17 miles west of Fakumen) at 5 p.m.

the district lying to the right of the Liao, have retired north to the Mongolian borders.

May 25.—On that day at 2.30 p.m. a body of our cavalry drove off a

Russian cavalry force at Sz-mien-cheng (about 7½ miles north of Chang-tu), (17½ miles north of Chang-tu) both northwards and northeastwards, and occupied the place. but were repulsed by our forces at 10 a.m.

In other directions, there was no change in the situation except the occurrence of conflicts between scouts.

June 2.—On that day about 6.40 a.m., a force of 34 Russian cavalry appeared at Sha-ho-tzu (about 8 miles east of Chang-tu) and at 12.30 p.m.

At about 9.30 the same morning, about 20 squadrons of Russian cavalry advanced southward from the neighbourhood of Ta-ping-Kai (about 20 miles north of Kwan-ping) on the Kwanping—Tingkiatun road (some 50 miles north-west of Feng-hwa). A portion of this force attacked the



The Enemy firing upon our Stretcher-bearers.

on the same day a similar force arrived at Nan-cheng-tzu (some 6 miles north-east of Wei-yuan-pao-men). They were repulsed at both places. At about 3.30 on the same afternoon our scouts attacked a body of Russian cavalry some 4¼ miles north of the Chang-tu Station, killing one private and two horses and capturing a horse.

June 3.—Early in the morning of the 3rd about 300 Russian infantry and cavalry attacked Erh-shih-li-pao

vicinity of Shiu-tzu-zu (about 10 miles north-east of Kwan-ping), but were shelled by our artillery stationed in the neighbouring district and were obliged to retreat, in great disorder and with heavy loss, in western and north-western directions. In the engagement our casualties were only four men slightly wounded, while the enemy's losses reached more than one hundred.

This shows that the enemy has

concentrated a large force of cavalry on his right wing. Ting-kia-tun is a small village bordering on Mongolia, but as the place is now used as a commissariat depot by the enemy, it forms an important flank position on the Russian side. It is believed that the activity displayed by the Russian cavalry was for the purpose of reconnoitring the disposition of our left wing.

June 5.—For five hours from 4.30 a.m. on the 5th, the enemy's infantry attacked the neighbourhood of Ma-kia-tun (about 3 miles north of Wei-yuan-pao-men), but were repulsed by our troops.

On the same day, a detachment advancing in the direction of Sha-ho-tzu (10 miles east of Chang-tu) drove off the enemy from that neighbourhood and occupied the railway station there and the heights in the vicinity.

A portion of our cavalry also drove off the enemy's cavalry from the neighbourhood of Chi-kia-tzu (17½ miles north of Kang-ping) and Ma-kia-tun (7½ miles east of Chi-kia-tzu) to the north and occupied those places.



Transporting Provisions on Chinese Carriages

June 6.—On that day at about 11.30 a.m. 150 or 160 Russian troops



Major-General Sampsonow, Commander of the Siberian Kosack Division.

advanced towards Sz-miao-tzu (about 2 kilometres east of Yin-ge-pien-man), but being attacked by our troops on the heights north of that place, were routed towards Nien-yu-ling (about 7½ miles east of Ying-e-pien men) at about 3.30 p.m. In this engagement we captured a soldier and two horses.

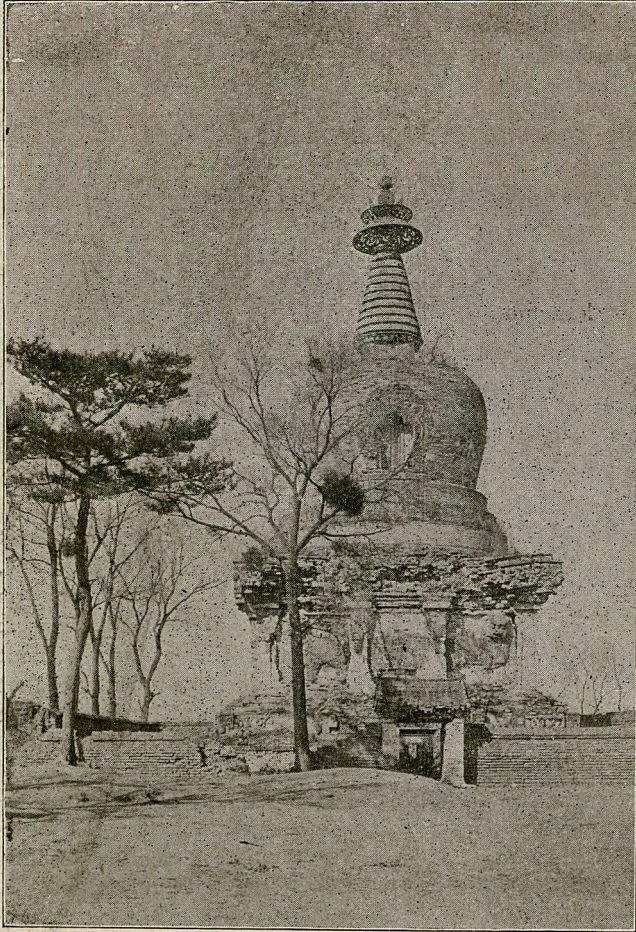
June 7.—Our detachment which advanced towards Liang-chui-chuan (2½ miles east of Chien-cheng-tzu), drove off the enemy consisting of about a company of infantry and 50 cavalry from the northern vicinity of the village at 3.30 p.m. on the 7th, and occupied the heights east of Chappeng-gan about (some 4 miles north-east of Chien-cheng-tzu) at about 6 p.m.

The same day at 6.30 a.m. a squadron of the enemy's cavalry attacked the neighbourhood of Sz-tang-tai (10

the range of heights extending from the north of Liang-shui-chuan to the north of Nan-cheng-tzu and occupied those places.

On the same day our troops occupied the whole of the vicinity of Erh-shih-li-pao (10 miles north-east of Chang-tu), Sz fan-tai, Tung-chia-tai (10 miles north of Chang-tu) and Hsing-lun-shan (12½ miles north-west of Changtu).

June 10.—On that day our cavalry drove the enemy from the vicinity of Si-ying-tzu (about 6 miles south of Liao-yang-wo-peng) and Si-ping-fang (about 2½ miles south-west of Si-ying-tzu and occupied those places. Another body of cavalry repulsed the enemy from the vicinity of Shao-cheng-tzu (17½ miles north of Kang-ping) and Kao-chia-wo-peng (2½ miles north east of Siao-cheng-tzu) and occupied the heights north of Siao-wei-tang (2½ miles east



The Northern Tower in Mukden.

miles north of Chang-tu). and at about 7.30 a.m. some 50 cavalry attacked Tai-ao-tun (about 6 miles north-west of Chang-tu), and 150 cavalry advanced to the neighbourhood of Shih-tienti (2½ miles north of Tai-ao-tun). These forces were, however, all repulsed by our troops.

June 9.—On that day at 4 a.m. our troops drove off the enemy from

of Kao-chia-wo-peng and 10 miles west of Liao-yang-wo-peng).

June 11.—A mixed column of the Russian forces advanced toward Ying-e-cheng from Siao-pai-ying-ho (16 miles north-east Ying-e-cheng) via Nien-yuling, but was repulsed by our troops in the vicinity of Sz-miao-tzu (4 miles north-east of Ying-e-cheng). At 6 a.m. the same day a force of the enemy,

consisting of a battalion of infantry and about two squadrons of cavalry with four guns attacked Erh-shih-li-pao from a north-eastern direction, and at 4.30 a.m. some 600 Russian cavalry with four guns delivered an attack in the vicinity of Sz-fang-tai, but they were repulsed everywhere.

June 14.—The enemy's attacks on Sz-fang-tai, Pa-pai-tai-ti (some 10 miles north of Chang-tien) and the neighbourhood of Hai-cheng-wo-peng (some 12 miles northwest of Chang-tien) were all repulsed on the morning of the 14th. In addition, collisions between the opposing scouts have taken place in various directions.

vanced from Shwang-mia-tzu to the vicinity of Ku-yu-shu, but were repulsed by our troops.

FRONT OF CHANG-TU.

Our advance guards drove off a body of the enemy from Sz-mien-cheng and occupied that place.

FRONT OF TAI-SIAO-TUN.

A body of our troops repulsed a force of the enemy's cavalry from Shwang-ta-tzu (7½ miles west of Sz-mien-cheng) and occupied that place.

FRONT OF KANG-PING.

Our central column penetrated the positions of the enemy's cavalry at



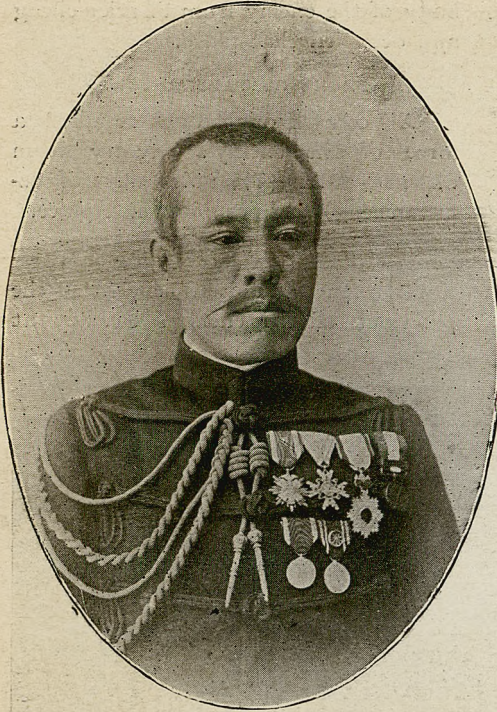
Russian Wounded Prisoners rescued by our Red Cross Party at Mukden.

FRONT OF WEI-YUAN-PIEN-MEN.

June 16.—On that day at 9 a.m. about 300 of the enemy's cavalry ad-

Tien-chia-wo-peng (16 miles north-east of Kang-ping) at 1.40 a.m. and carried them. Our troops then hotly pursued

the enemy, and attacked the latter's positions extending from the southern extremity to the east of Liao-yang-wo-



Major-General Otani.

peng from 4 to 8.30 a.m., completely occupying Liao-yang-wo-peng at 9 a.m.

Our right column also advanced, driving off the enemy in its front, and at 8 a.m. occupied Lo-chuan-kou (9 miles east of Liao-yang-wo-peng) and Ma-chia-pao (5 miles east of Liao-yang-wo-peng). Our artillery then shelled the enemy who were retreating northwards, and inflicted on them severe losses, finally routing them.

Our left column severely bombarded about 1,000 of the enemy's cavalry who were retiring in a north-westerly direction and inflicted severe losses on them.

According to the statements of the prisoners the enemy's force at Liao-

yang-wo-peng consisted of 5,000 cavalry with 20 guns, under the command of General Mistchenko. Their main force fled northwards and the rest to the north-east and north-west. In this engagement, the enemy left evidence of the confusion into which they had fallen in their flight. Judging from the stores of provisions and clothing which the enemy left on the field, the enemy's supply seemed to be extremely poor. We captured several hundred *koku* of cereals.

Before retreating, the enemy set fire to a house in the southern extremity of Liao-yang-wo-peng. There were unmistakable signs that the enemy's object in setting fire to the house was to burn their dead.

Our losses were 30 officers and men killed and 185 wounded. The enemy's losses were not known exactly, but the enemy's killed, left, or cremated, in front of our central column alone, amounted to more than 80. In addition, there were more than 10 horses killed and left, on the field. The total losses of the enemy along the entire front would have been, it is believed, considerable.

FRONT OF WEI-YUAN-PAO.

June 19.—Our forces which occupied Lien-kwa-kai on the 19th at 9.30 a.m. without encountering the enemy, subsequently drove off the enemy in the vicinity of Kirin road, and occupied Yang-mu-lin-tzu (about 20 miles north-east of Wei-yuan-pao-men). Another force expelled the enemy in the neighbourhood of Yang-tzu-ling (about 11 miles north of Wei-yuan-pao-men) at 3.20 a.m. the same day, and occupied the heights north-west of Shih-hui-wo-tzu (7½ miles north of Yang-tzu-ling) at 9.40 a.m. the same day. Subse-

quently this force attacked the enemy entrenched on the heights north and north-east of that place, and routed them.

FRONT OF CHANG-TU.

Our force advanced through the neighbourhood of the railway, drove off the enemy's infantry and cavalry from the heights about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Sha-ho-tzu station, and occupied the heights such of Shuang-miao-tzu ($17\frac{1}{2}$ miles north east of Chang-tu) on the 19th at 6.30 a.m. The railway station there was completely destroyed. In this engagement our losses were only four men wounded, whilst the enemy's casualties must have been comparatively large, judging from the fact that they left on the field 10 killed (including an officer) and three dead horses. We also captured one machine gun, one horse and a soldier.

Our force advancing along the Feng-hwa road dislodged the enemy from the vicinity of Pei-fang-shen-kou (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hsing-lung-chuan) at 3.30 a.m., and subjecting the enemy to a severe gun and rifle fire, occupied Lin-tiao-kou (19 miles north of Chang-tu and about 6 miles north of Pei-fang-sheng-kou).

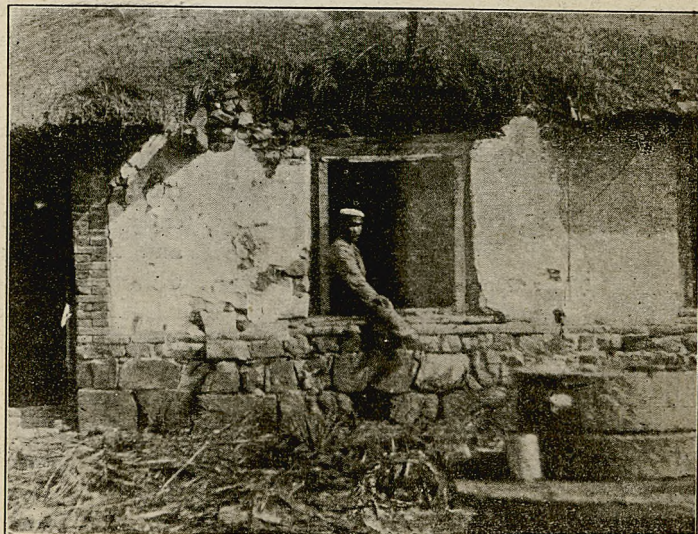
YIN-E-CHENG DIRECTION.

June 21.—On that day more than 1,000 of the enemy's troops, driving off our scouts

in the line of Wan-kou-tzu-kou to Hung-tsau-tien (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Wan-kou-tzu-kou), reached the vicinity of Hiang-yang-chen (about 10 miles west of Wang-kow-tzu-kou), at 4.30 p.m., when our troops repulsed them with heavy losses and at once pursued them.

WEI-YUAN-PAO-MEN DIRECTION.

After the return, on discharge of their mission, of our detachment which had occupied the neighbourhood of Yang-mu-lin-tzu on the 19th, the main force of the enemy, consisting of about three battalions of infantry and four squadrons of cavalry, with ten mountain and field guns and two machine ones advanced southward through the districts east of the Kirin road and a portion of the same force through the districts west of the road. From about 11.30 a.m., on the 21st the enemy's infantry commenced to appear



A Field Hospital.

on the heights near Cha-feng-an and Li-kia-tun, about 5 miles north-east

of Nan-cheng-tzu, while their artillery took up a position on the hills south-east of Lien-hwa-kai and opened fire on the heights north of Nan-chen-tzu at 1.15 p.m. Our troops stationed in that neighbourhood, after fighting for several hours, advanced and completely drove off the enemy at 7.45 p.m.,

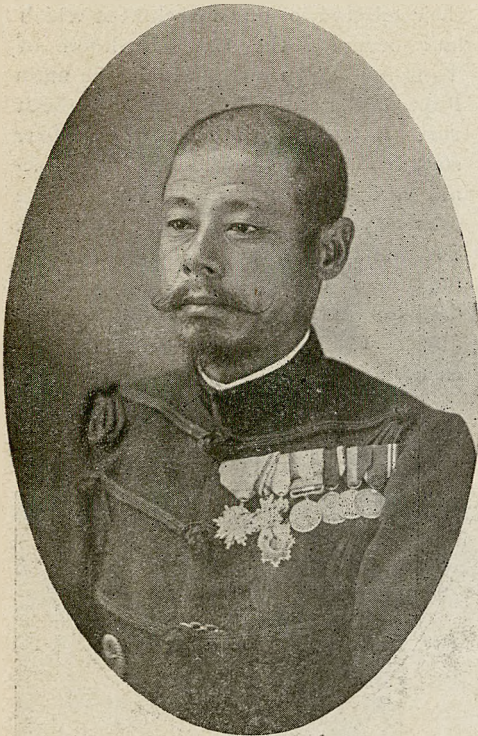
complete possession of Kyong-song on the 20th June at 11. a.m. Several thousand Russians, with artillery, stationed in the neighbourhood were retreating toward Su-song (some 10 miles north of Kyong-song).

Russian Attack on a Japanese Field Hospital.

A detailed account of Mistchenko's attack on the Japanese Field Hospital at I-kia-wo-tzu on May 18th, has now been published by the War Office.

At 10.40 on the morning of that day the members of the hospital on hearing a rifle fire in a western direction, at once fled. They were able to take with them only a small portion of the effects belonging to the hospital, and the rest was either burned or carried away by the Russians. Moreover the Russian cavalry overtook the party of Surgeon Fukuyama and a number of hospital orderlies, and in spite of the fact that the latter displayed their neutral badges, the enemy killed five men and captured Surgeon Fukuyama and 38 men, the former receiving a sword cut on the head. The Russians subsequently released Surgeon Fukuyama and 22 men at a place called Chin-tsai-puo-tzu, and promised to release the remainder at Sin-min-ting, but this promise was not carried out.

During this raid the enemy rifled our surgeon and men of their watches, purses and every valuable article which they possessed, and tore off the Red Cross badges from the surgeon and hospital orderlies whom they had either killed or wounded.



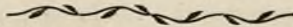
Major General Shibuya.

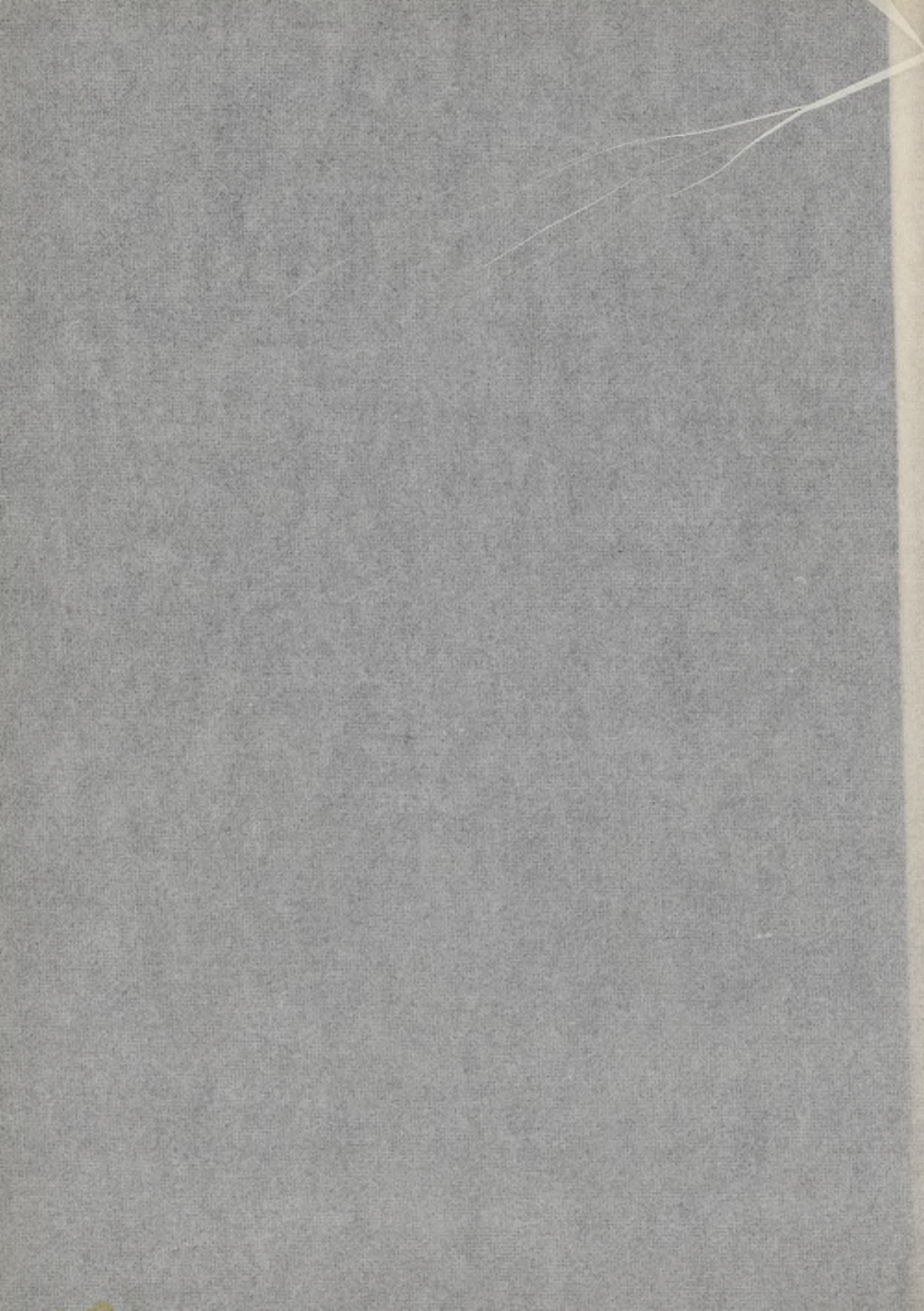
occupying the height in the neighbourhood of Huan-ki-ling. Our forces were still pursuing the enemy.

Situation in Northern Korea.

OCCUPATION OF KYONG-SONG.

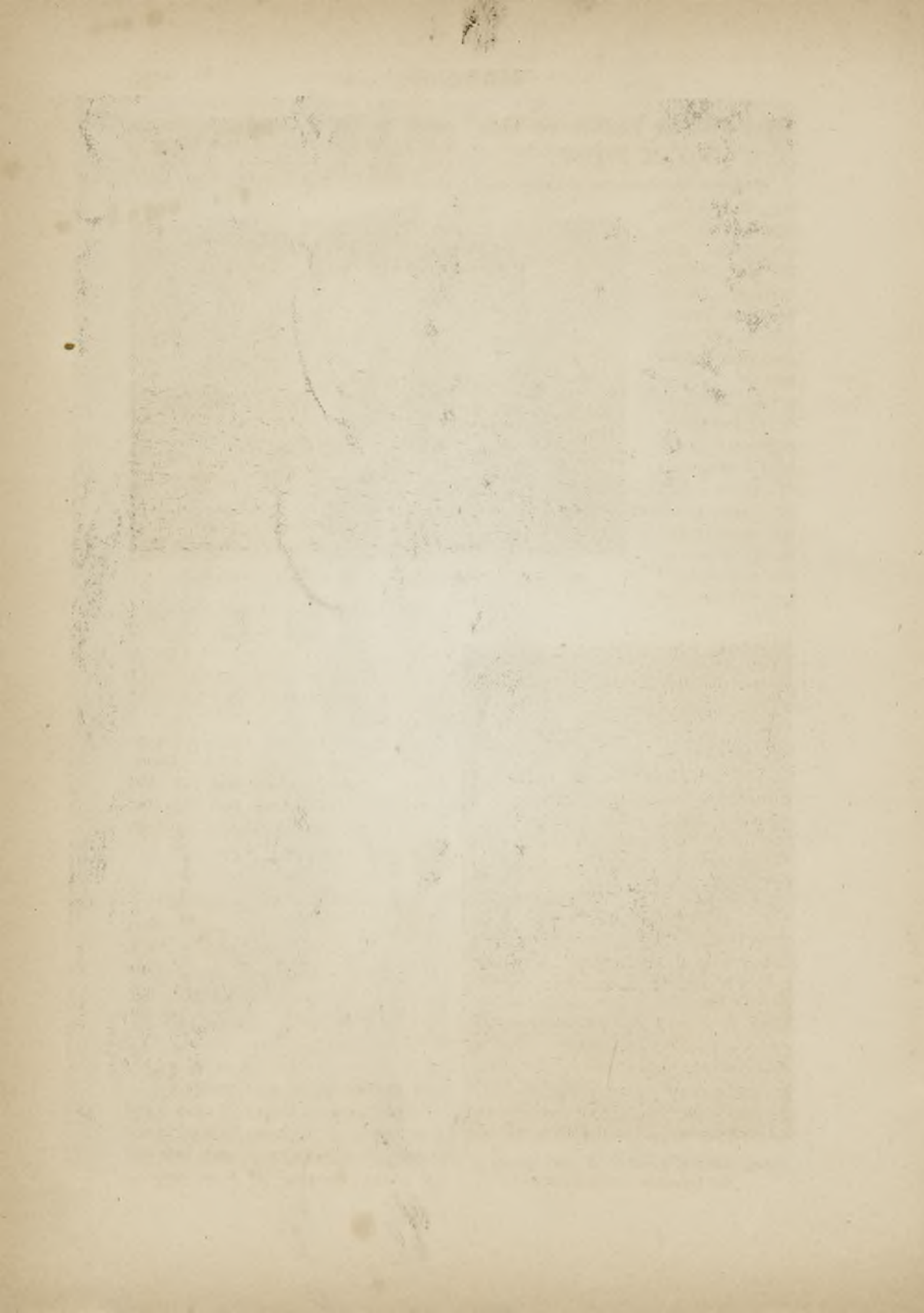
A body of our troops in the direction of Northern Korea took







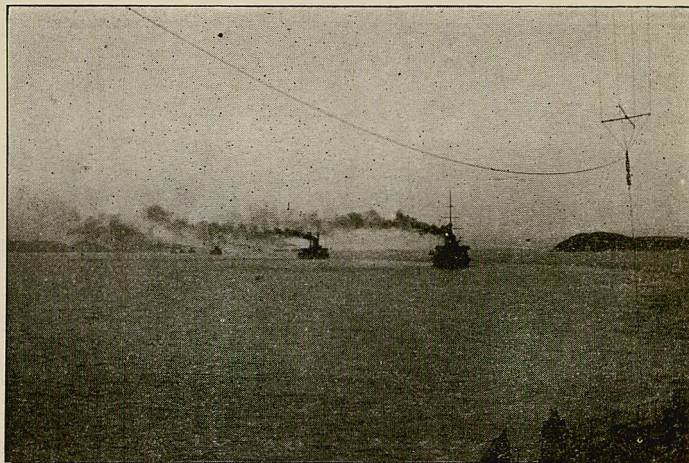
The Naval Battle at the Sea of Japan on the 27th May.



The Naval Battle in the Sea of Japan.

So great has been our naval victory in the battle fought in the Sea of Japan, that the whole of the Russian Fleet has been practically annihilated, and that Russia has at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, consented to discuss proposals of peace with this country. As the war is still in progress we are not allowed to describe the

series of factrial operations, carried out by Admiral Togo before the battle, but what is absolutely certain is that Admiral Rojestvensky was com-



Our Squadron advancing to meet the Baltic Squadron.



Rear-Admiral Kato, Chief Staff Officer of the Japanese Combined Fleet.

pletely deceived by Togo's strategy, and that he found himself suddenly obliged to run the gauntlet of the whole of the Japanese Fleet which was awaiting his arrival in the Channel of Tsushima.

The following are the reports received at various times from Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet during and after the Battle in the Sea of Japan, on May 27 and 28 :—

I.

(RECEIVED, MAY 27, FORENOON.)

Having received the report that the enemy's warships have been slighted, the Combined Fleet will immediately set out to attack and annihilate them. Weather is fine and clear, but the sea is high.

II.

(RECEIVED, MAY 27, NIGHT.)

The Combined Fleet to-day met and gave battle to the enemy's fleet in the vicinity of Okinoshima, and defeated the enemy, sinking at least four of

their ships and inflicting serious damages on the rest. Our fleet sustained only slight injuries. Our destroyers

According to the prisoners, the Russian war-vessels sunk during the engagement on the 27th were the



Vice-Admiral Kamimura on Board a Torpedo Boat.

and torpedo boats delivered daring attacks upon the enemy after dark.

III.

(RECEIVED, MAY 29, AFTERNOON.)

Since the 27th, the main force of our Combined Fleet has continued its pursuit of the enemy's remnant vessels. Encountering on the 28th in the neighbourhood of Liancourt Rock a group of Russian ships consisting of the battleships *Nicholas I* and *Orel*, the coast defence ships *Admiral Seniavin* and *General Admiral Apraxine* and the cruiser *Izumrud*, we immediately attacked them. The *Izumrud* separated herself from the rest and fled. The other four warships, however, soon surrendered. Our fleet sustained no losses.

battleship *Borodino* and *Alexander III* and cruisers *Zemtchug* and three other ships, some 2,000 Russians including Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff have been taken prisoner.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

In addition to the enemy's loss mentioned in the foregoing reports, the following losses of the enemy have been reported by commanding officers not under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief, and from observation:—

<i>Admiral Nakhimoff</i> (cruiser, 8,524 tons).....	Sunk.
<i>Dmitri Donskoi</i> (cruiser, 6,200 tons).....	Sunk.
<i>Vladimir Monomach</i> (cruiser, 5,593 tons)...	Captured and sunk.

- Svietlana* (cruiser, 3,727 tons)..... Sunk.
- Admiral Oushakoff* (armoured coast defence ship, 4,126 tons)..... Sunk.
- Kamtchatka* (specially commissioned ship, 7,207 tons) Sunk.
- Irtish* (specially commissioned ship, 7,507 tons)... Sunk.
- A large specially commissioned ship (name unknown)..... Captured.
- Three destroyers..... Sunk.
- One destroyer..... Captured.

The enemy's total losses thus far may be classified as follows:—

	Sunk	Captured	Total
Battleship.....	2	2	4
Armoured C. D. Ships.....	1	2	3
Cruisers.....	5	0	5
Specially Commissioned Vessels...	2	1	3
Destroyers.....	3	1	4

It is not yet ascertained whether the three warships reported sunk by the Russian

captured by the main force of the Combined Fleet, there are more than 1,000 prisoners captured in other direction.

IV.

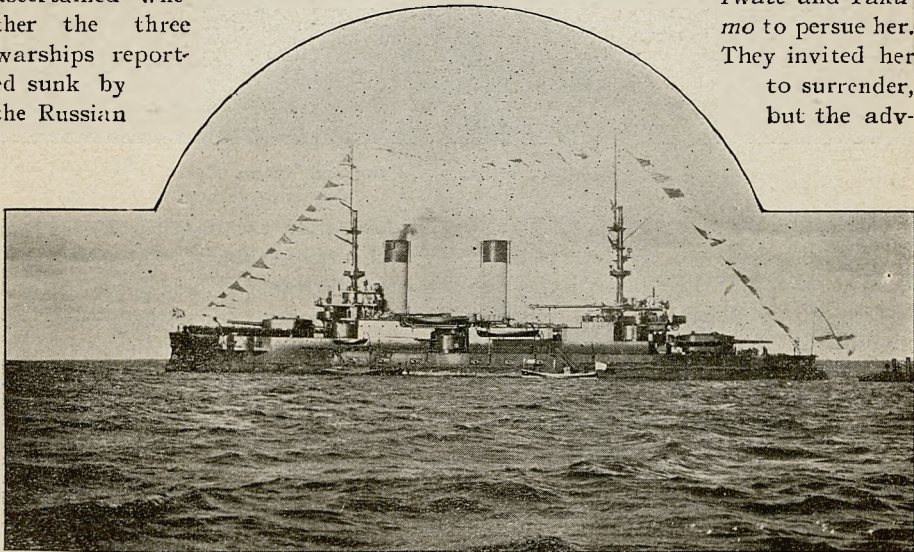
(RECEIVED, MAY 30, AFTERNOON.)

The naval engagement which took place from the afternoon of May 27th to May 28th inclusive, shall be styled the Naval Battle of the Sea of Japan.

V.

(RECEIVED, MAY 30, AFTERNOON.)

The main body of the Combined Fleet, as already reported in a previous telegram, surrounded and bombarded the main force of the enemy's remaining fleet near Liancourt Rocks on the afternoon of May 28th. The enemy having surrendered, we suspended our bombardment and were engaged in the disposal of these ship, when at about 3 o'clock we sighted to the south-west of us the *Admiral Oushakoff* steaming northward. I immediately ordered the *Iwate* and *Yakumo* to persue her. They invited her to surrender, but the adv-



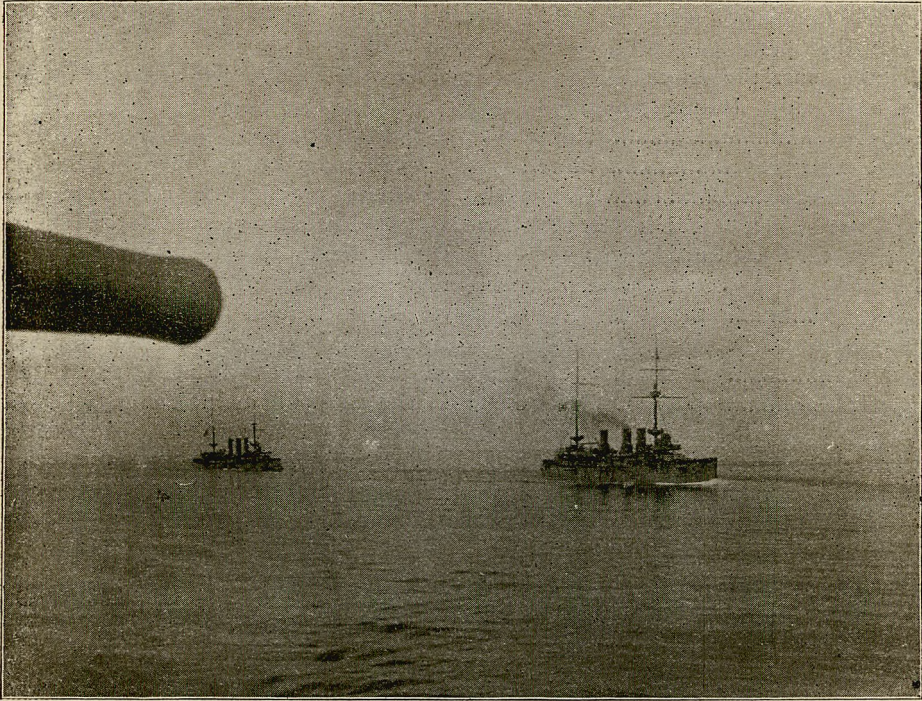
The Russian Battleship *Borodino*.

prisoners are included in the above or not. ice being refused, they attacked and sunk her a little past six o'clock.

In addition to 2,000 prisoners Over 300 of her crew were rescued.

At about five o'clock, the enemy's ship *Dmitri Donskoi* was sighted to the north-west of us. The fourth fighting detachment and the second

mander-in-Chief of the Russian Squadron, Rear-Admiral Enquist, their staff officers and others, numbering altogether over 80. They had boarded the



The Japanese Cruisers *Yakumo* and *Azuma*.

destroyer flotilla overtook her and fiercely attacked her until it was dark. But as she was still afloat, the destroyer flotilla attacked her during the night, but the result was unknown. The next morning, however, she was discovered by the second destroyer flotilla aground on the south-east coast of the Ullondo island. The above mentioned flotilla, together with the *Kasuga*, are now engaged in the disposal of the disabled Russian ship.

Toward dusk on the 28th inst., destroyer *Sazanami* captured the enemy's destroyer *Biedovi* at the south of Ullondo. On board her were found Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, the Com-

Biedovi after the flagship *Kniaz Souvaroff* was sunk during the engagement on the 27th inst. They have all been taken prisoner. The two Admirals are severely wounded.

The *Chitose*, while going northward on the morning of the 28th inst., discovered a Russian destroyer and sank her.

I have also received the report from the *Nitaka* and *Murakumo* that they defeated a torpedo-boat destroyer of the enemy and caused her to beach in the neighbourhood of Chukpyön Bay (Ullondo) at about noon on the 28th inst.

Summing up the reports so far

obtained and the statements of the prisoners of war, the Russian warships sunk in the engagement of the 27th and 28th, are the *Kniaz Souvaroff*, *Alexander III.*, *Borodino*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, *Admiral Nakhimoff*, *Vladimir Monomach*, *Zemtchug*, *Admiral Oushakoff*, an auxiliary cruiser, and two destroyers. The ships captured are five, namely the *Nicholas I.*, *Orel*, *Admiral Apraxine*, *Admiral Seniavin*, and *Biedovi*. According to the prisoners of war the enemy's battleship *Oslabya* was sunk after sustaining severe damage between 3 and 4 p.m. on the 27th. They further say that the battleship *Navarin* was also sunk.

In addition to the above, the third fighting detachment reports that it observed the enemy's cruiser *Almaz* disabled and about to sink at sunset on the 27th inst. But, as there still remains some doubt about it, her fate will be reported later on after further investigations, together with the result of the attacks delivered by our destroyers and torpedo-boats, about which no report has yet been received.

As for the damages sustained by the various ships of our Fleet, no detailed report has yet reached me; but within the scope of my personal observation, none of our ships have received any serious damage, all of them being still engaged in operations. Nor has there been sufficient time to make investigations as to be extent of our casualties. But I may state that there have been more than 400 officers and men killed and wounded in the first fighting detachment alone.

H. I. H. Lieut.-Commander Prince Higashi-Fushimi is safe. Rear-Admiral

Misu was, however, slightly wounded during the engagement of the 27th.

VI.

(RECEIVED, MAY 30, AFTERNOON.)

I consider that the report that the battleships *Oslabya* and *Navarin* were sunk is well-founded.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

It has been definitely reported that the battleship *Sissoi Veliky* was sunk on the morning of the 28th inst. The total losses of the enemy may now be stated as follows:—



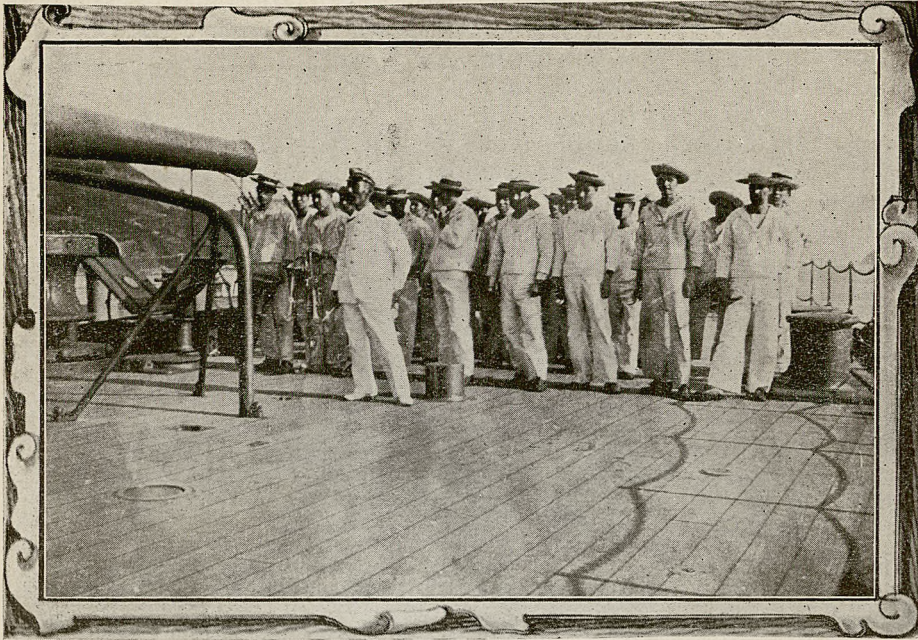
Captain Shoji, Commander of the *Nitaka*.

SUNK.

BATTLESHIPS :

- Kniaz Souvaroff*..... (13,516 tons).
- Imperator Alexander III*..... (13,516 tons).

<i>Borodino</i>	(13,516 tons).	COAST DEFENCE SHIPS :	
<i>Oslabya</i>	(12,674 tons).	<i>General Admiral Ap-</i>	
<i>Sissoi Veliky</i>	(10,400 tons).	<i>raxine</i>	(4,126 tons).
<i>Navarin</i>	(10,206 tons).	<i>Admiral Seniavin</i>	(4,960 tons).



The Crews singing the National Anthem on the Occasion of hoisting the Flag.

CRUISERS :

<i>Admiral Nakhimoff</i>	(8,524 tons).
<i>Dmitri Donskoi</i>	(6,200 tons).
<i>Vladimir Monomach</i>	(5,593 tons).
<i>Svietlana</i>	(3,727 tons).
<i>Zemtchug</i>	(3,103 tons).

COAST DEFENCE SHIP :

<i>Admiral Oushakoff</i>	(4,126 tons).
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SPECIALLY COMMISSIONED VESSELS :

<i>Kamtchatka</i>	(7,207 tons).
<i>Irtish</i>	(7,507 tons).

DESTROYERS :

Three destroyers.

CAPTURED.

BATTLESHIPS :

<i>Orel</i>	(13,516 tons).
<i>Imperator Nicholai I.</i>	(9,594 tons).

DESTROYERS :

<i>Biedovi</i>	(350 tons).
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Thus the enemy's total losses may be classified as follows :—

	Sunk.	Captured.	Total.
Battleships	6	2	8
Cruisers.....	5		5
Coast defence ships.....	1	2	3
Specially commissioned vessels	2		2
Destroyers	3	1	4

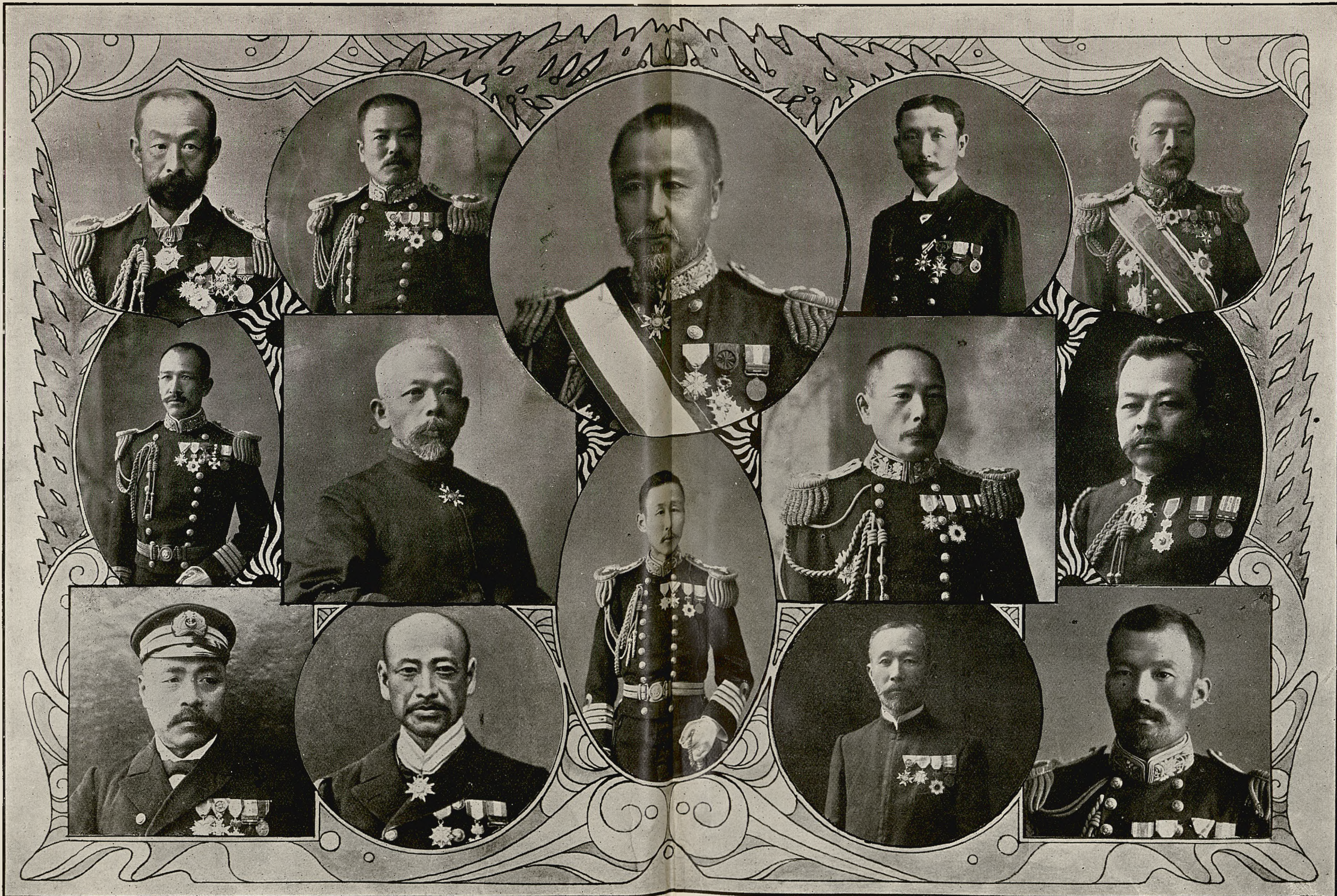
Total numbers..... 17 5 22

Total tonnage 153, 411 tons.

In addition to the above, the cruiser *Almaz* (3,285 tons) is suspected of having been sunk.

The prisoners number more than 3,000, including Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky and Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff.

The commanding Admirals and Chief Staff Officers of the Japanese Combined Fleet at the Battle of the Sea of Japan.



Rear-Admiral M. Togo, Commander of the 7th Fighting Detachment.

Captain Fuji, Chief Staff Officer of the Second Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Taketomi, Commander of the 5th Fighting Detachment.

Vice-Admiral Mitsu, Commander of the First Fighting Detachment.

VICE-ADMIRAL KATAOKA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Ogura, Commander of the Special Service Detachment.

ADMIRAL TOGO, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COMBINED FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Kato, Chief Staff Officer of the Combined Fleet.

Vice-Admiral Uryu, Commander of the Fourth Fighting Detachment.

VICE-ADMIRAL KAMIMURA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Yamada, Commander of the Sixth Fighting Detachment.

Vice-Admiral Dewa, Commander of the Third Fighting Detachment.

Captain Saito, Chief Staff Officer of the Third Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Shimmamura, Commander of the Second Fighting Detachment.

VII.

(RECEIVED, MAY 30, AFTERNOON.)

From the reports which have since poured in from the different squadrons and detachments under my command, it is now certain that the enemy's battleship *Oslabya*, having been seriously damaged in the early stage of the engagement on the 27th inst., left the fighting line and was the first to sink, which took place a little past three o'clock in the afternoon. As for the battleships *Sissoi Veliki* and the cruiser *Admiral Nakhimoff* and *Vladimir Monomach*, in addition to the hard beating they had received during the daytime, they were so severely damaged by torpedo boat attacks during night, that they lost all power of fighting and navigation; and while they were drifting about in the neighbourhood of Tsushima they were discovered the next morning by our converted cruisers *Shinano Maru*, *Yawata Maru*, *Tainan Maru*, *Sado Maru*, etc. When our ships were about to capture them, they all went to the bottom. Survivors from those Russian warships, about 915 in number, were rescued and cared for on board our ships and in private houses on the coast. It is also certain from the statement of the survivors from the battleship *Navarin*, that she sank as

the result of four hits from our torpedo boats after dusk on the 27th inst.

According to a report from the Commander of the *Niitaka*, the enemy's cruiser *Svietlana* was discovered by the *Niitaka* and *Otowa* off Chukpyön Bay on the 28th inst. at about 9 a.m., and was sunk by our ships.

There are grounds for the suspicion that the *Aurora* and the *Almaz* were sunk by our torpedo boats on the night of the 27th inst. In a previous report, the *Zemtchug* was included



Taking up a Boat.

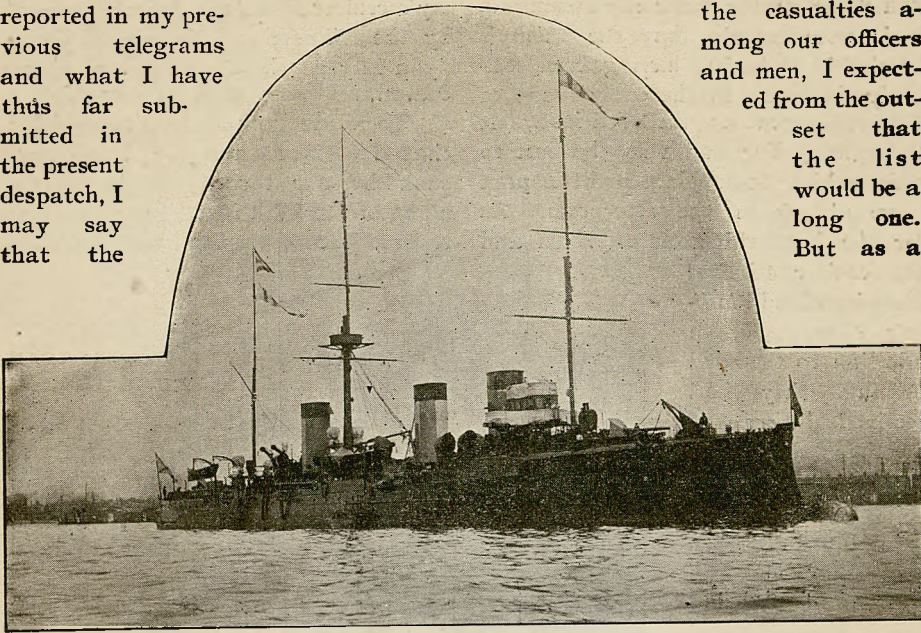
among the ships that were sunk, but as there is room for doubt, I have to withdraw my report on this matter

until the completion of more accurate investigations.

Putting together what I have reported in my previous telegrams and what I have thus far submitted in the present despatch, I may say that the

it is so unexpectedly slight, that none of those ships are unfit for future warlike uses.

With regard to the casualties among our officers and men, I expected from the outset that the list would be a long one. But as a



The Russian Cruiser *Zemtchug*.

eight battleships, three armoured cruisers and three armoured coast defence ships, which constituted the enemy's main strength, have all been sunk or captured, and as for the second class cruisers and other ships which served as the fleet's hands and feet, they have also for the most part been destroyed. The enemy's fleet has thus been practically annihilated by this one battle.

As for the losses sustained by us, I am in a position to state that, according to later reports, no ships have been lost except the three torpedo-boats, numbers 34, 35, and 69, which were sunk by the enemy's fire during the night attack of the 27th inst. The greater part of their crew were, however, picked up by their fellow boats. As for the damage received by the ships of and above the destroyer class,

matter of fact, later reports disclose the fact that the loss has been comparatively small. The present estimate falls below 800. The reports about the killed and wounded will be at once telegraphed as they come in, so that their families may be consoled with as little delay as possible.

In the present battle which was fought with almost the entire strength of fleet on both sides, not only was the field of operations extremely extensive, but the weather was very misty, so that even where there was no smoke of guns or coal the vision could not reach beyond five *ri* (12½ miles). It was impossible, even in daytime, to keep the operations of all the squadrons under my command within the range of my view. Moreover, the fighting continued for two days and nights, and the squadrons

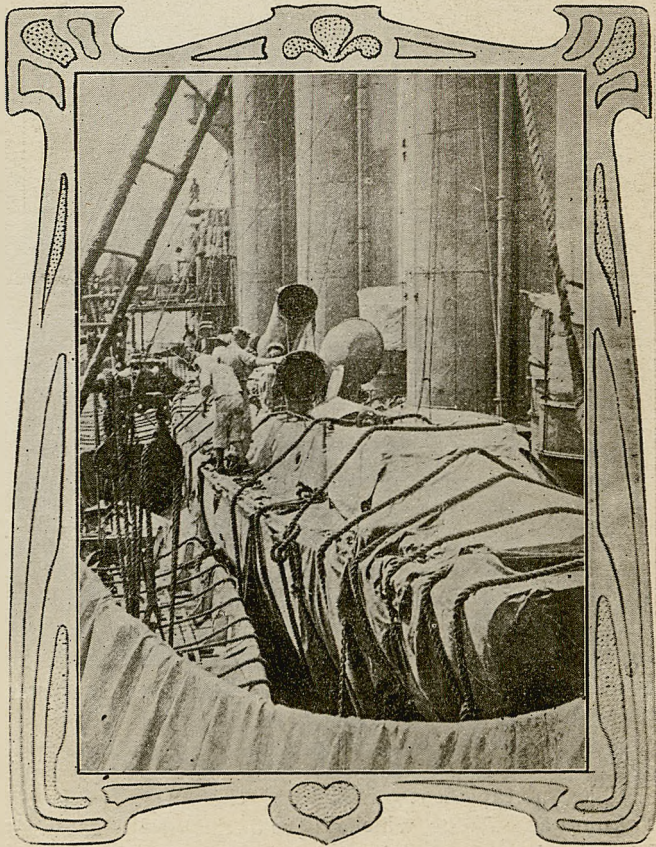
have pursued the scattered enemy in every direction, some of them being still engaged in various duties in connection with the completion of the battle. As for particulars of the actions of the entire forces, it will be some days before I may be able to forward detailed reports.

VIII.

RECEIVED MAY 31, NIGHT.

According to the report of the Commander of the cruiser *Kasuga*, which joined the Fleet this afternoon with the survivors from the *Dmitri Donskoi* on board, the latter ceased pumping operations on the morning of the 29th and sunk herself by opening her Kingston valves. Her crew landed on Ullondo island. They included the survivors from the enemy's sunken warship *Oslabya* and destroyer *Vidny*. The *Vidny* took on board Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, Commander-in-chief of the Russian Fleet, and his staff from the enemy's flagship prior to the latter's sinking on the afternoon of the 27th. While engaged in the work of taking in these officers, the *Vidny* was struck by a shell from one of our warships. She subsequently took in more than 200 survivors from

the battleship *Oslabya*. As this rendered it difficult for her to continue her further voyage, she removed Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff to the destroyer *Biedie* and then fled northward. She met the *Dmitri Donskoi* on the morning of the 28th and removed all the members of her crew to the cruiser, and then sunk herself. According to the statement of the survivors from the *Oslabya*, the vessel had her conning-tower struck by a



A Torpedoboat destroyed on Board a Battleship.

shell at the beginning of the engagement of the 27th. The shell killed Admiral Folkersahm. In consequence of the severe and concentrated fire of

our warships, the *Oslabya* finally sunk in the midst of her fellow warships at a little past 3 p.m. the same day. According to the survivors from the *Dmitri Donskoi*, two Russian destroyers were observed to sink while the engagement was raging at noon on the 27th. If the latter statement is correct, the number of the enemy's destroyers so far reported as sunk has reached six.

cover any of the enemy's vessels. According to the report of Rear-Admiral Shimamura Commander of the Second Squadron and on board the *Iwate*, the hostile warship *Zemtchug* was sunk almost immediately during the battle of the 27th, at 3.07 p.m. at a point 3,000 metres from the *Iwate*, by the fierce gun fire from the latter. At that time, the *Zemtchug* was on fire and enveloped in dense smoke, which pre-



Officers amusing themselves on Board a War Vessel.

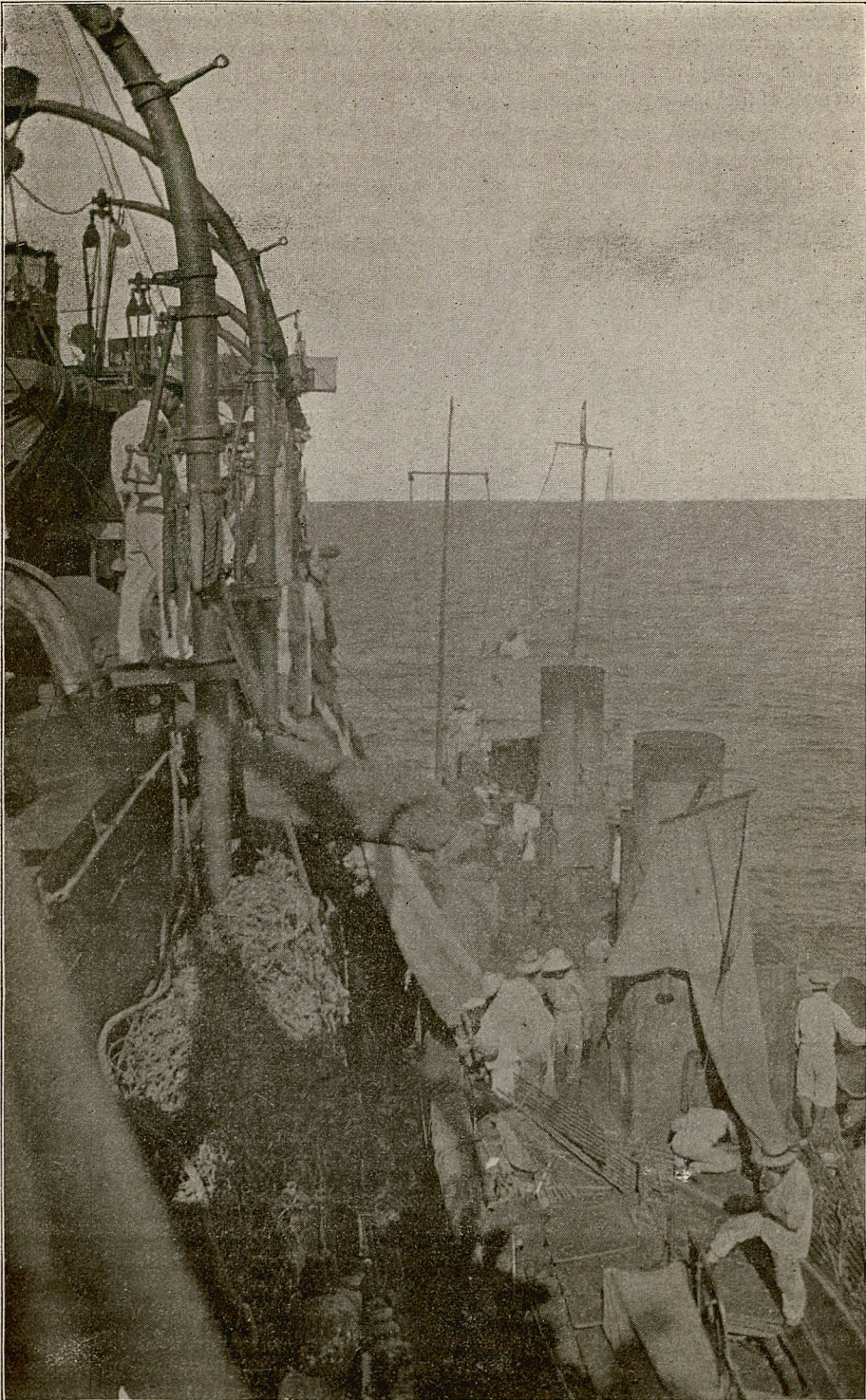
IX.

The detachment including the *Yakumo* and *Iwate*, which on the 30th May, having returned from the pursuit to the north, at once set out for the search to the south, has just returned (in the afternoon of June 1). The detachment thoroughly searched the neighbourhood of Torishima and also the Shanghai route, but failed to dis-

vented other ships in our fleet from witnessing her sinking. It was for this reason the event was lately reported as doubtful.

X.

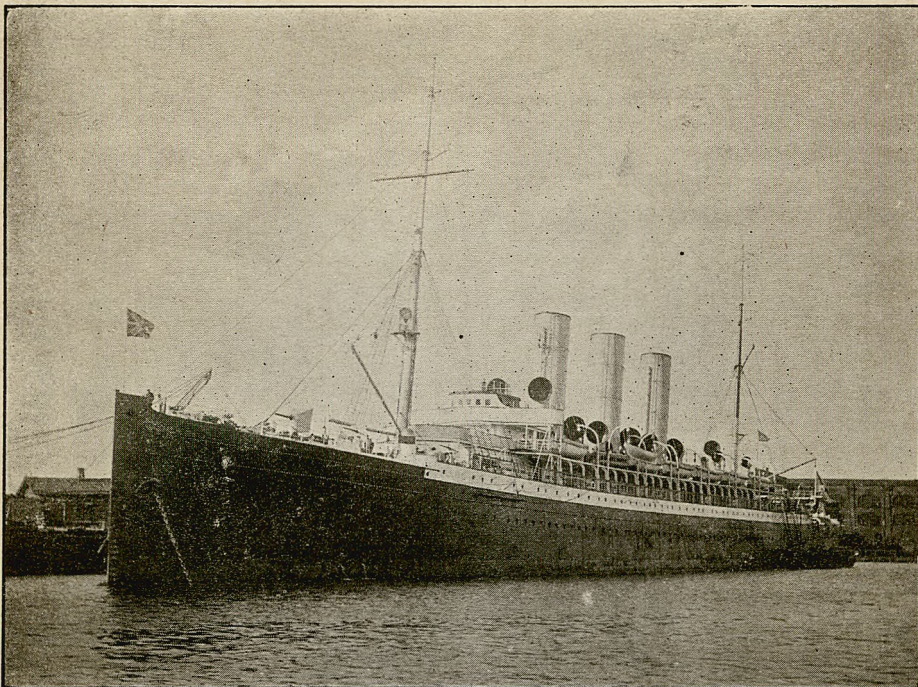
Of the enemy's specially commissioned vessels, those which were sunk during the engagement of the 27th were the auxiliary cruiser *Ural*, transport *Irtish*, repairing ship *Kamtchatka*, and



Coaling a Destroyer from a Cruiser.

another vessel. The latter was one of the two tug-boats which were following the enemy's squadron for the purpose of facilitating its coaling opera-

days must elapse before they are able to recover their fighting power.



The Russian Transport *Ural*.

tions. The sinking of this vessel was reported by the prisoners. Of the enemy's ships observed at the scene of the battle at its commencement, those whose whereabouts is yet unknown are the second class cruisers *Oleg* and *Aurora*, the third class cruisers *Izumrud* and *Almaz*, three especially commissioned vessels, two destroyers and one tug-boat. The rest have all been sunk or captured. Among these remnants, the *Oleg* and *Aurora* were within the range of fire from our third and fourth fighting detachment and were observed to be on fire several times. Though they may have escaped destruction, a number of

Our Casualties.

The list of our casualties during the recent naval battle reported up to noon on the 1st June, is as follows:—

Vessels.	Killed.	Seriously Wounded.	Slightly Wounded.	Total.
<i>Mikasa</i>	8	21	34	63
<i>Shikishima</i>	13	7	17	37
<i>Asahi</i>	10	7	22	39
<i>Fuji</i>	8	10	10	28
<i>Azuma</i>	10	7	22	39
<i>Izumo</i>	3	6	17	26
<i>Asama</i>	3	7	5	15
<i>Tokiwa</i>	1	0	14	15
<i>Iwate</i>	0	2	12	14
<i>Yakumo</i>	3	1	7	11
<i>Nisshin</i>	7	9	11	27

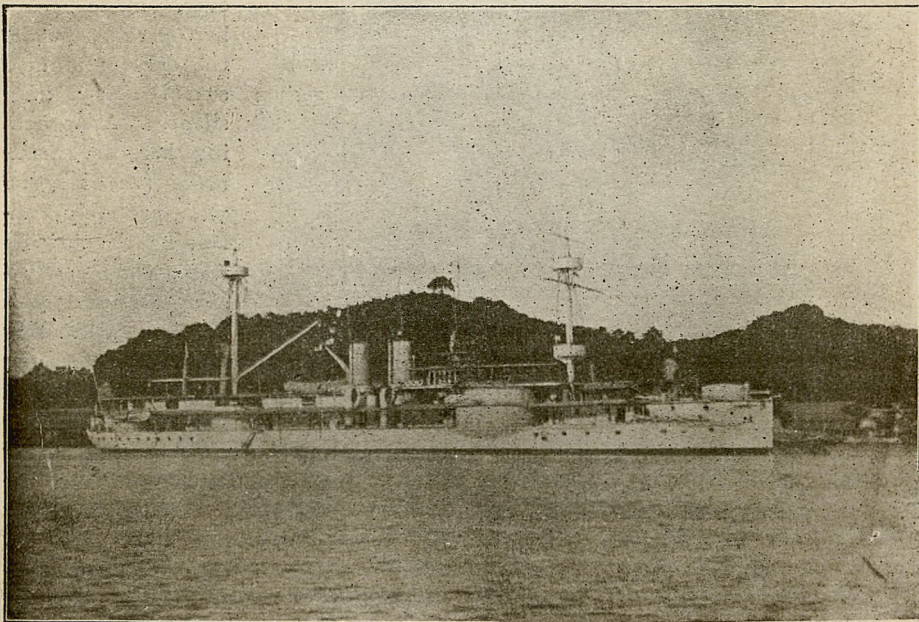
<i>Kasuga</i>	6	3	17	26
<i>Naniwa</i>	1	0	16	17
<i>Chitose</i>	2	1	3	6
<i>Hashidate</i>	0	2	3	5
<i>Matsushima</i> ...	0	0	1	1
<i>Otowa</i>	6	2	18	26
<i>Tsushima</i>	4	0	15	19
<i>Niidaka</i>	1	1	2	4
<i>Akashi</i>	3	1	6	10
<i>Suma</i>	0	0	3	3
<i>Akitsushima</i> ...	0	0	2	2
<i>Izumi</i>	3	1	6	10
<i>Chiyoda</i>	0	0	2	2
<i>Chihaya</i>	0	0	4	4
<i>Asagiri</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>Usugumo</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Akebono</i>	0	0	4	4
<i>Ikazuchi</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Oboro</i>	1	0	5	6

Tenth flotilla..	0	0	1	1
Eleventh flotilla.....	0	0	1	1
Seventeenth flotilla	8	4	15	27
Eighteenth flo- tilla	2	7	6	15

The above may be classified as 113 killed, 424 wounded, the grand total being 537. It is stated that no casualties occurred on board the *Itsukushima*, *Chinyen*, the seventh fighting detachment, the 9th, 15th, 16th, 19th, and 20th torpedo-boat flotillas, *Murakumo*, *Arare*, *Kumano Maru* and *Manshu Maru*.

Casualties to Our Officers.

The casualties to our officers dur-



The Japanese Battleship *Chinyen*.

<i>Shiranui</i>	4	1	8	13
<i>Fubuki</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Kasagi</i>	1	3	5	9
First torpedo- flotilla	6	3	7	16

ing the great naval battle were as follows:—

KILLED.

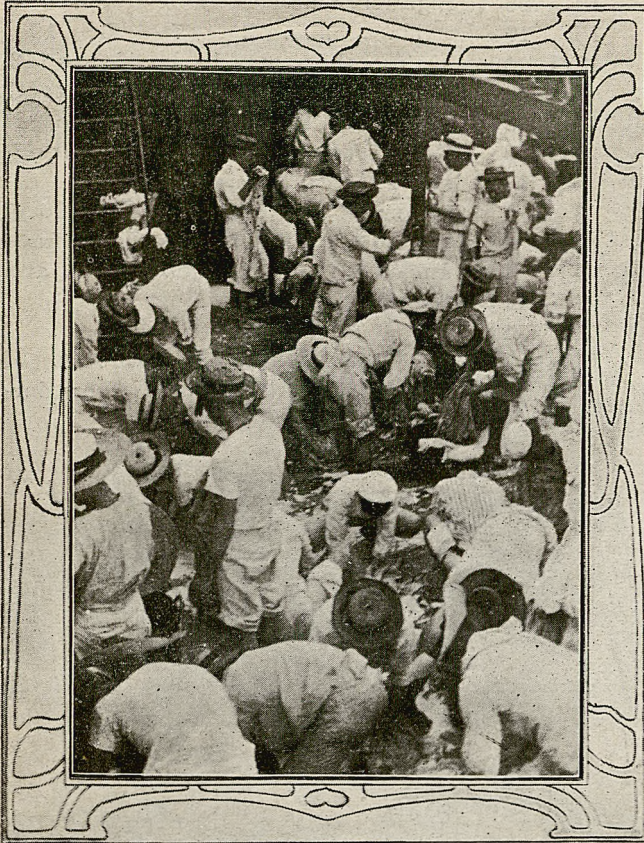
Commander K. Matsui and six others.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Commander S. Togo, Lieut.-Commander Y. Takahashi and 13 others.

Our destroyers *Sazanami* and *Kagero*, whilst engaged in the search for the Russian warships, observed far

ahead, at 10 a.m. on May 28th, two streaks of smoke, and though in doubt as to whether it was their comrades or the enemy, they set out in pursuit at a speed of 30 knots an hour. On arrival at the scene of the smoke, they discovered two hostile destroyers, and at once opened fire. One of the Russian destroyers, however, made good her escape, while the other remained stationary and silent. Approaching her, the *Sazanami* (the *Kagero* was probably continuing the pursuit) found that the Russian destroyer was flying a white flag on her foremast and a Red Cross flag at her stern.



Crew washing Clothes on a War Vessel.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Vice-Admiral S. Misu, Commander T. Matsumura, Commander T. Shima, Commander Y. Yamagata, Lieut.-Commander H. Iida, Lieut.-Commander Y. Aoyama, Lieut.-Commander K. Sugano, Lieut.-Commander Y. Tanaka, Lieut.-Commander M. Fukuda and 21 others.

The Capture of Admiral Rojestvensky.

Press despatches from Sasebo state:—

The *Sazanami* made enquiries by signals and was informed that the Russian destroyer, which was the *Biedovi*, had sustained damage to her engine, that her stock of coal and drinking water was running low, and that there were two admirals on board. The officers and men from the *Sazanami* then boarded the *Biedovi*. On board the latter were Admiral Rojestvensky, his chief staff officer, and eight other officers of his staff, in addition to the destroyre's crew of 80. Our officers and men were about to



Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky and the Destroyer Biedovi.

tranship Rojestvensky and others to our vessel, but the Russians protested against the removal of the Admiral, on the ground that he was seriously wounded. The respectful attitude of the Russians towards their Admiral was so sincere and touching, that our officers consented to the protest and removed only nine officers to the *Sazanami*. The *Biedovi* was then towed. It was already after dark, and there was the danger of encountering Russian warships at any moment. The destroyer proceeded at a speed of 10 knots an hour, but the voyage was twice interrupted by the breaking of the tow ropes. After daylight, however, the *Sazanami* sighted the Japanese warship *Akashi*, and informed her of the situation. The *Biedovi* was then escorted to Sasebo by the *Sazanami* and *Akashi*.

The Russian Fleet to Tsushima.

ROJESTVENSKY'S WAR COUNCIL.

A certain Russian officer who was on board the flagship of the Third Squadron, and who being released on parole at Sasebo stayed at Nagasaki, described the voyage of the Russian fleet to Tsushima and also gave particulars of the council of war held by Rojestvensky, as follows:—

At noon on the 4th of April, when

the Third Squadron left Jibutil, the flagship signalled that every one on board the squadron should make cautious endeavours to effect a junction with the Second Squadron. It was thought that this signal would allay the fear prevailing among the crew as to the fate of the squadron. In the Indian Ocean great difficulties were encountered and some of the crew who were not accustomed to the sea were unable to attend to their duties. At Singapore we received information concerning the whereabouts of the Second Squadron, and the junction



Russian Prisoners washing on Board a Japanese Warship.

with that squadron was effected at sea off Annam on May 5, when all

the crews were formed upon the decks and cheers for the Tsar were given. The men were in high spirits. protested against this proposal, saying, "We have come from one hemisphere of the world to another and must



A distant View of the Tsushima Channel shewing our Battleships.

The squadron spent some time in repairing and cleaning the vessels, and the crews were given a rest. Admiral Rojestvensky then summoned the Admirals and Captains of the fleet to his flagship and held a conference as to the route to be taken by the fleet. The conference lasted several hours. An admiral said that the enemy in the Sea of Japan was not to be despised, and suggested that the Russian Fleet should proceed to the Soya Straits by the way of the Pacific. Another admiral approved the proposal to take the Pacific route, but was of the opinion that the Russian fleet should force the passage of the Tsugaru Straits. A captain, however, emulate the deeds of Nelson. There is no use of flying from the enemy in our front and taking refuge in the Pacific. We should take Formosa at once and establish our base there." The younger officers expressed their approval of this gallant proposal by clapping their hands and stamping their feet. Admiral Rojestvensky then conferred with his staff officers, on the conclusion of which he announced that the fleet would proceed to Vladivostock via Tsushima. The decision was received with cheers. Champagne was then produced and Rojestvensky proposed the success of the fatherland and the health of the crews. The toast was heartily responded to, amid

much embracing and enthusiasm. On leaving the flagship the admirals and captains received an ovation from the crew of the flagship. This impressive scene took place in the China Sea. On the 18th, the fleet left the sea of Annam. The Flagship signalled, "The enemy is near but our destination remote. The destiny of Russia will be decided within a week. Sacrifice your life for the sake of your fatherland!" The fleet passed the Balintang straits on the night of the 19th; then turned northwards, proceeding east of Shanghai towards the Tsushima Straits.

The "Orel" at Maizuru.

The *Orel* carried on board 637 prisoners of war, including 24 officers. The latter were first landed, and then the bluejackets in groups of some 60 men. Their clothes, originally white, were now greyish and those originally black were brown. The shoes of the bluejackets were in a wretched condition. Each man carried a large canvas bag, kettle, icon, and other things, and the bandmen brought their musical instruments ashore. On landing, the men rushed for the water hydrants, to quench their thirst.

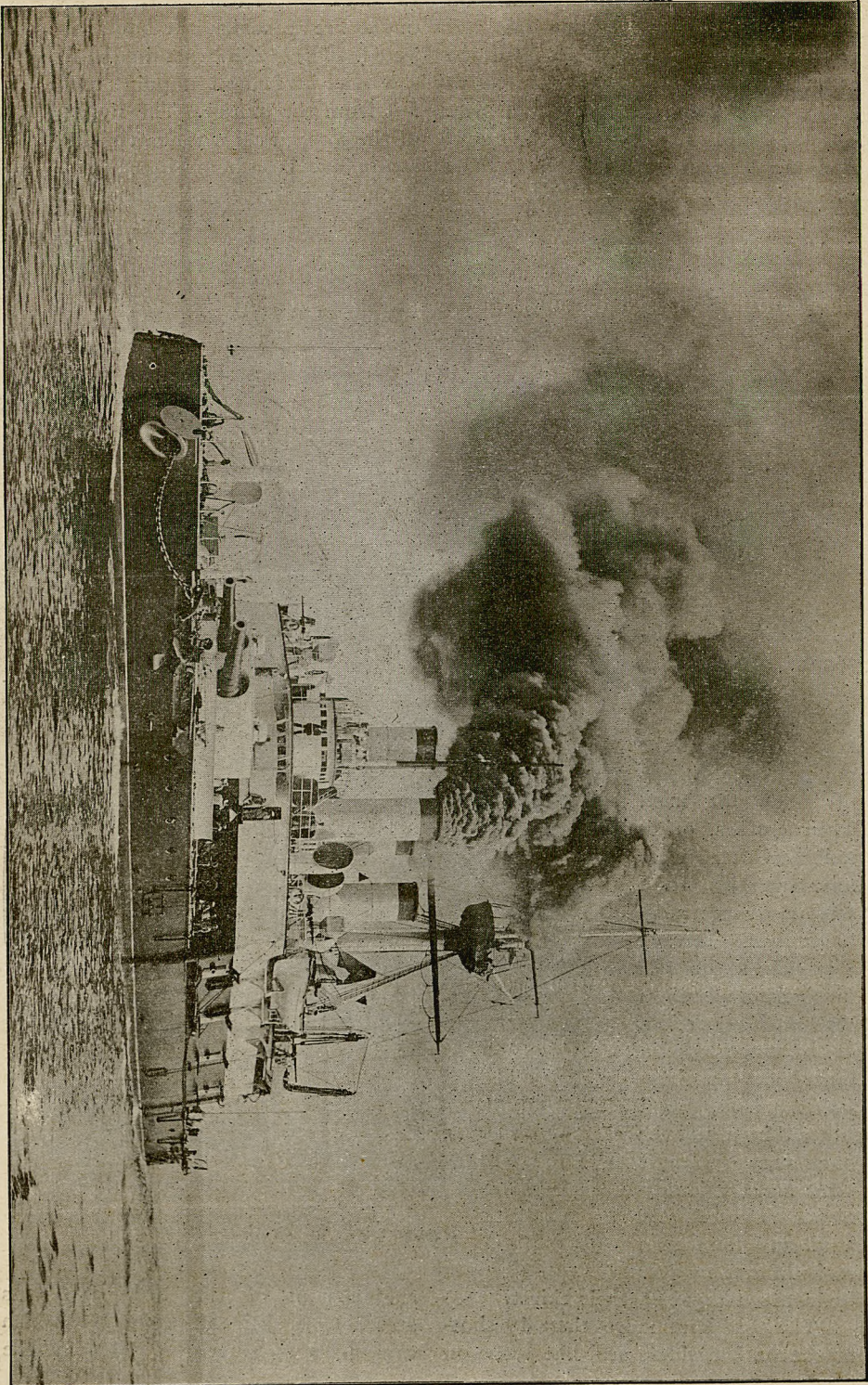
The *Orel* bore more than 40 shot-marks on her sides, and the scene on

the deck amply testified to the severity of the fire to which she had been subjected. The 12-in. gun in the foreleft side was broken at a point some six feet from the muzzle. The upper part of the fore funnel was destroyed, and a steam launch on board literally riddled. Both the interior and exterior of the ship were extremely filthy, the hull below the water line being covered with rust and sea-weed. According to the prisoners, during the engagement, the



Dinner ready in the Gun Room.

engine-room of the battleship was struck by a shell and set on fire, which caused her to surrender. Most of the



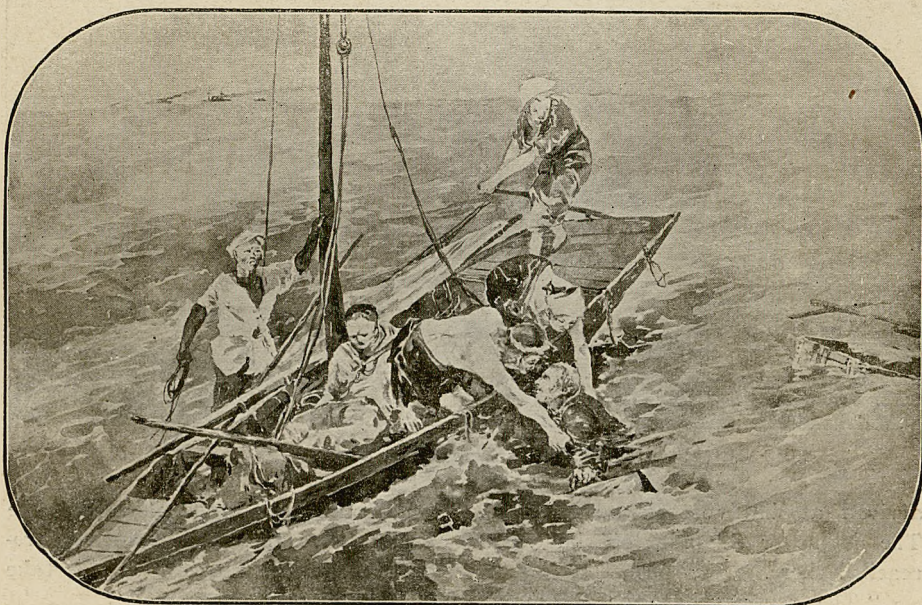
The Russian Battleship Navarin.

casualties were due to the conflagration. Several Russians were subsequently found hiding in different parts of the ship. Presumably they were afraid that they would be cruelly treated by the Japanese.

Statement of Russian Officers.

Captain Rojinoff, Commander of the Russian armoured cruiser *Admiral Nakhimoff*, which was sunk in the battle of the Tsushima straits, told the

by boats or buoys. The captain himself escaped in a steam-launch, and drifted about at sea until 10 a.m. on the following day, when he was rescued by Japanese fishing boats. As the steam-launch in which he escaped was badly damaged, he abandoned the vessel. At that time he discovered Lieut-Commander Loshonoff with a buoy drifting in the sea, and picked him up, taking him into the fishing boat. The officer was also on board



The Russian Captain of the *Admiral Nakhimoff* being rescued by a Japanese Fishing Boat.

Tokyo Asahi's Moji correspondent that whilst passing through the Eastern Channel of the Tsushima straits at 6 a.m. on the 27th May, the Baltic Fleet encountered the Japanese squadron quite unexpectedly. After a short artillery duel, the *Admiral Nakhimoff* sank, with a great explosion, at about 7.30 a.m., presumably due to a torpedo discharged by the Japanese. Of the crew of 600 men, the greater portion were killed and the survivors escaped

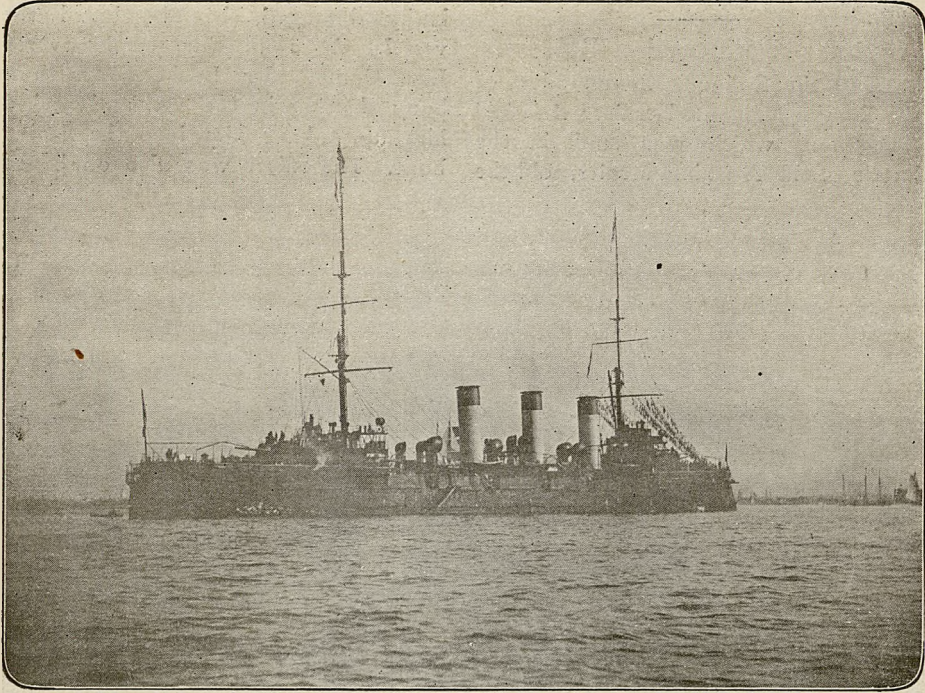
the *Admiral Nakhimoff*. The captain was exceedingly grateful to the fishermen who saved his life.

Russian Warships at Vladivostock.

ARRIVAL OF THE "IZUMRUD."

An official telegram received by the Foreign Office quotes a report published by the Russian Telegraphic News Agency as follows:—

"The destroyer *Bravi*, having on board four officers and 197 men of the crew of the battleship *Oslabya*, repairs to these vessels, which were unable to keep the sea owing to their injuries. The special investiga-



The Russian Cruiser *Oleg*.

arrived at Vladivostock on May 31. The destroyer *Gromashtchi* has also reached there.

"The report that the *Gromoboi* has been sunk is unfounded. The warship is now at anchor at Vladivostock. The cruiser *Izumrud* has arrived at the same port."

Russian War-Vessels at Manila.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

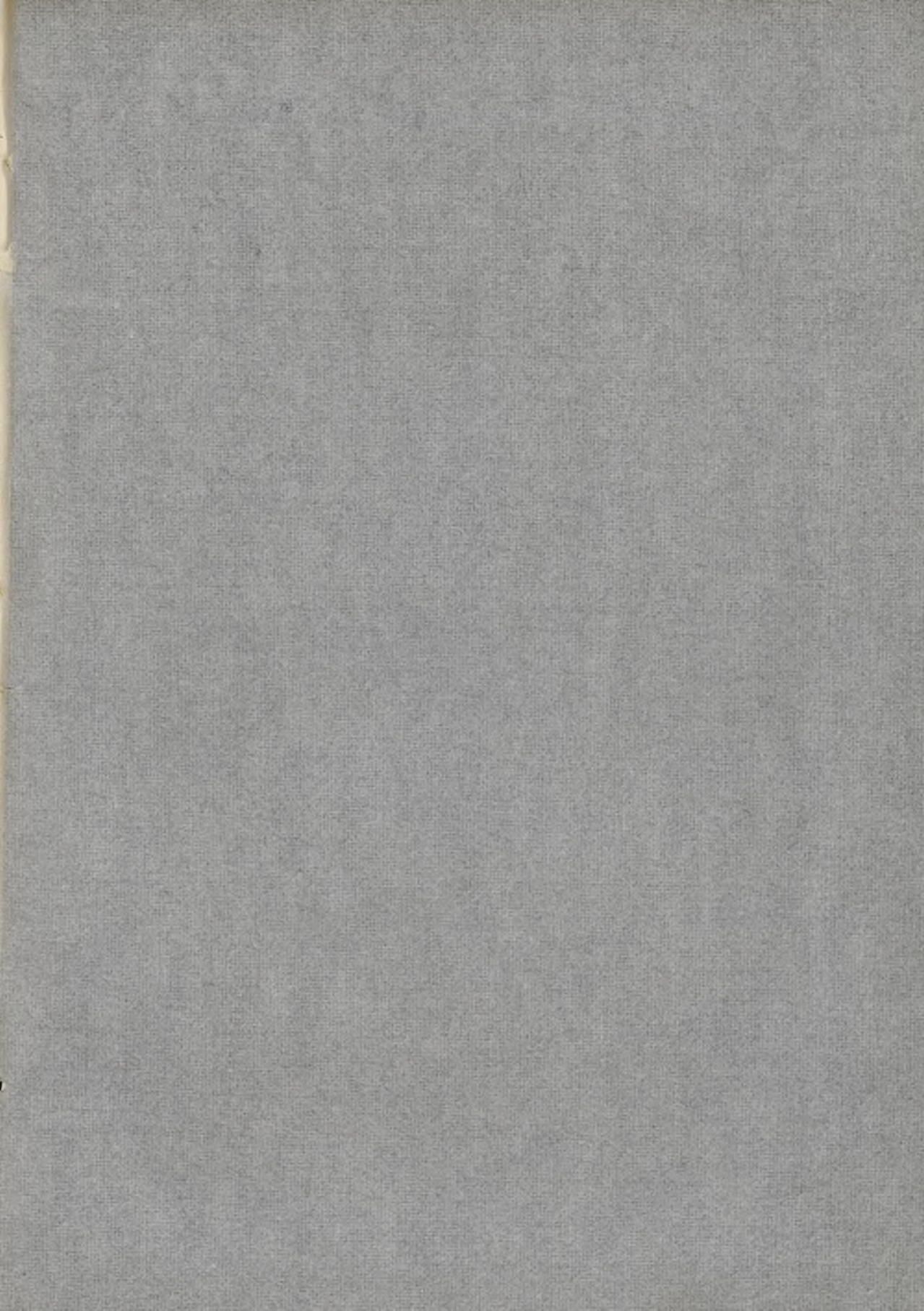
The following official statement was issued on the 8th June.

The Russian Admiral commanding the warships *Aurora*, *Oleg*, and *Zemtchug*, which entered Manila at 10 p.m. on June 3, has asked the Manila Government for permission to effect

tion committee appointed by the Manila Government subsequently reported that the repairs would take sixty days to execute.

On June 6 the U.S. Government informed the Imperial Government that the former had instructed the American authorities at Manila that in the event of the Russian warships being unable to leave the harbour in 24 hours, they should be disarmed.

On the 7th, the Governor-General of the Philippines informed Mr. Narita, our Consul at Manila, that, acting under instructions from the American Government, he would enforce the 24 hours regulation on the Russian warships, the time commencing from noon on the 7th.





Our Officers entering a Gun-Room of the Biedovi to capture the Russian Admiral Rojestvensky.

On the afternoon of the 8th the Governor-General again communicated with Mr. Narita, informing the latter that the 24 hours having elapsed, the Russian warships had been, in compliance with instructions from the American Government, handed over to the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Squadron, and were now under his custody.

Thus the question was satisfactorily solved.

It may be stated that the report that six Russian warships entered Manila, was incorrect, three warships only entering that port.

Detailed Official Report of the Battle of the Japan Sea.

The following detailed official report from Admiral Togo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was issued on the 14th June:—

By the grace of Heaven and the help of the gods, our Combined Fleet succeeded in nearly annihilating the Second and Third Squadrons of the enemy in the battle that took place in the Sea of Japan on the 27th and 28th of May.

On the appearance of the enemy's fleet in the South Seas, our fleet, in obedience to orders from the superior authorities, determined upon a plan of attacking the enemy in our adjacent waters, and concentrating its force in the Korean Straits, quietly waited for the approach of the enemy. As the enemy, after a temporary sojourn on the coast of Annam, gradually came northward, I posted

several scouting vessels along our southern cordon some days previous to the estimated arrival of the enemy in our adjacent waters. Meanwhile the various fighting sections of our fleet stayed at their respective bases, completely prepared for action and ready to issue forth at any moment. At 5 a.m. on the 27th, the *Shinano Maru*, one of our southern scouting vessels, reported by wireless telegraph that the enemy had appeared at a point designated as number 203 and that they were apparently shaping their course toward the eastern channel

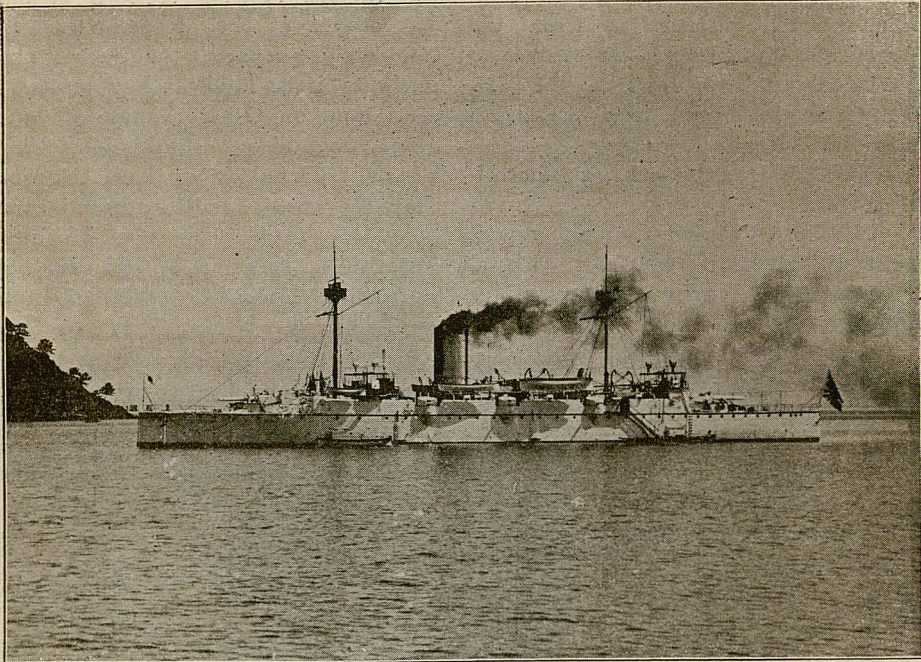


A Japanese Naval Staff Officer on Board a Warship.

of the Straits. The news was received with enthusiastic joy by the whole fleet, and the different sections of it at once commenced their hostile operations along the lines respectively laid

out for them in the prearranged plan. At 7 a.m., the *Izumi*, which had been stationed as the left wing scout of

to within five nautical miles, the information thus received enabled me at a distance of several tens of



The Japanese Cruiser *Takachiho*.

the inner cordon, also reported that the enemy had already reached a point twenty-five miles to the north-west of Ukushima and that they were proceeding in a north-easterly direction. Between 10 and 11 a.m., the cruiser squadron (under Vice-Admiral Kataoka), the Togo Detachment (under Rear-Admiral Togo), and the Dewa Detachment (under Vice-Admiral Dewa) came into touch with the enemy between Iki and Tsushima; and notwithstanding repeated firing by the enemy, these sections of our fleet maintained uninterrupted touch with the enemy as far as Okinoshima, all the while constantly and minutely telegraphing to me about the condition of the enemy. In spite of the thick mist which confined the vision

miles to form a vivid picture in my mind of the condition of the enemy. I was thus able, before I could see the enemy with my own eyes, to know that the enemy's fighting sections comprised the whole of the Second and the Third Squadrons; that they were accompanied by seven special service ships; that the enemy's ships were disposed in a double column formation; that their main strength was placed at the head of the right column with the special service ships at their rear; that the enemy's rate of speed was about twelve knots; that the enemy were continuing to steam in a north-easterly direction; and so forth. On the strength of this information, I was able to form a mental resolution to meet the enemy

with the main strength of my fleet near Okinoshima at about two o'clock in the afternoon and open the attack upon the head of the enemy's left column. The main strength of my fleet (viz. the battleship squadron under Admiral Togo, the armoured cruiser squadron under Vice-Admiral Kamimura, and the Uryu detachment under Vice-Admiral Uryu), and the various destroyer flotillas, arrived at a point about ten miles north of Okinoshima by about noon, and in order to appear to the left of the enemy they changed their course to the west. At about 1.30 p.m., the Dewa detachment, the cruiser squadron, still keep-

had expected, the enemy advanced with their main strength consisting of four battleships of the *Borodino* type at the head of their right column, while the vanguard of the left column, consisting of the *Oslabya*, *Sissoi Veliky*, *Navarin*, and *Admiral Nakhimoff*, was followed by the *Nicholai I.* and three coast defence ships. Between the two columns and guarding the front were the *Zemtchug* and *Izumrud*. To the back of all these, were dimly observed through the mist over a space of several miles a long line of ships including a detachment consisting of the *Oleg*, *Aurora* and cruisers of the second and third classes, the *Dmitri*

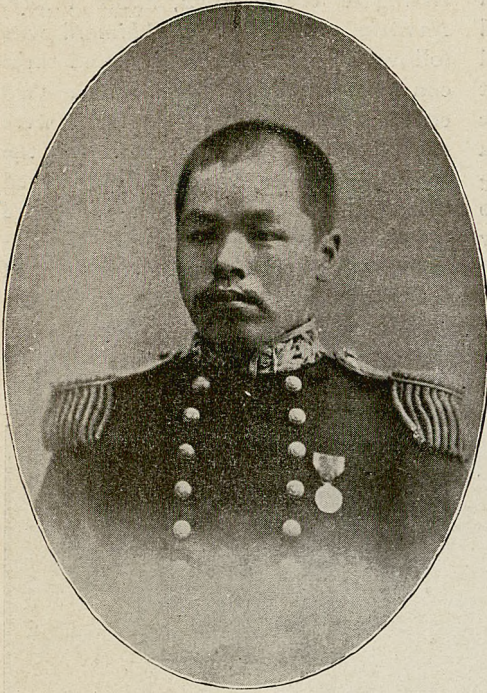


Captain S. Ijichi taking a Photograph on Board his Ship, the *Isumo*.

ing in touch with the enemy, joined us one after another. At 1.45 p.m., I first sighted the enemy on our port-side a few miles to the south. As I

Donskoi, *Vladimir Monomach*, the special service vessels, and so on. Thereupon I gave the order of battle, and at 1.55 p.m., I signalled to the

vessels within the range of my vision to this effect:—"The rise or fall of the Empire depends upon the result of



Captain Okumiya, Commander of the *Matsushima*.

this engagement; do your utmost, every one of you." The battleship squadron turned its head for a time in a south-westerly direction so as to make the enemy believe that it meant to pass them in an opposite direction. But at 2.05, it suddenly swung round to the east, and thus changing its front pressed obliquely upon the head of the enemy. It was soon joined at its rear by the armoured cruiser squadron, while the Dewa detachment, the Uryu detachment, the cruiser squadron, and the Togo detachment, in pursuance of the previously fixed arrangement, steamed to the south and came upon the rear of the enemy. Such was the situation at the commencement of the battle.

OPERATIONS OF OUR MAIN FORCE.

The enemy's van having been pressed hard by our battleship squadron, changed its course slightly to the right, and at 2.08 p.m. the enemy first opened fire. We bore the fire for a while, and reaching the range of 6,000 metres, we concentrated a fierce fire on the two warships which were at the head of the enemy's lines. The enemy seemed to be gradually pressed towards the south-east and both their right and left lines gradually wended their way to the east, the enemy's fleet in consequence being formed into an irregular single column, and proceeding parallel with our fleet. The *Oslabya* which had been at the head of the left column, was soon defeated, and fell out from the line of battle, a fire occurring on board her. At this time, the whole of our armoured cruiser squadron joined the battleship squadron towards the rear, and the concentrated fire of our entire fleet increased its efficiency in proportion to the decrease of the distance. The enemy's flagship *Kniaz Souvaroff* and the *Imperator Alexander III.* which was second in the line, fell off from the line, a severe fire having broken out on board those battleships. The confusion in the enemy's formation became more and more evident, and fire occurred on board several vessels which were bringing up the enemy's rear. The smoke, carried by the westerly wind, covered the whole surface of the sea, and combining with the fog, completely enveloped the enemy's fleet, so that our battleship squadron was compelled to suspend gunfire for a while. Our fleet also sustained more or less damage. The *Asama* was struck by three shells near the aft water line. She had her steering gear damaged, and also begun to leak

badly. She had therefore to leave the line of battle for a while, though shortly afterwards, having effected the provisional repairs, she was able to join the line. Such being the features of the fighting between the opposing main forces at about 2.45 p.m., the issue of the day was already decided at that time. Our main force thus pressed the enemy to the south, and sent an intermittent fire on the enemy's vessels whenever we observed them through the smoke and fog. At about 3 p.m. our force was already ahead of the enemy's fleet, and was proceeding in a south-easterly direction

fore simultaneously revolved 16 points to the left, and steamed in a north-westerly direction, the *Nisshin* leading our column. The armoured cruiser squadron changed its front, after doubling in its own track, and followed the battleship squadron. The enemy was thus again pressed to the south and subjected to a galling fire. At 3.07 p.m. the enemy's vessel *Zem-tchug* advanced to the rear of our armoured cruiser squadron, but severe damage was inflicted on her by our gunfire. The *Oslabya* which had already been put *hors de combat*, was sunk at 3.10 p.m. The *Kniaz Sou-*

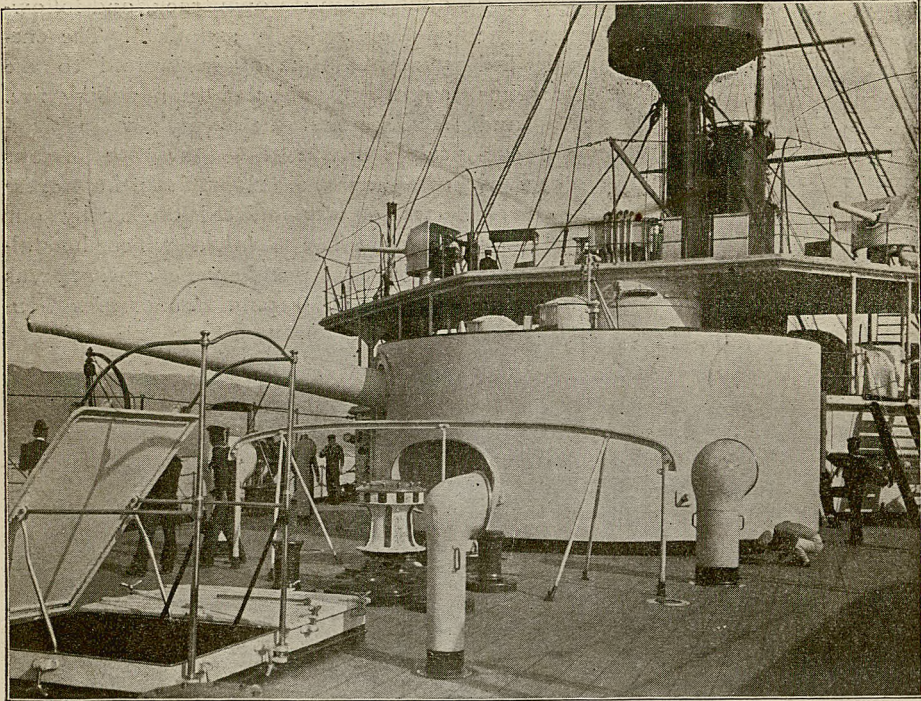


The Russian Cruiser *Aurora*.

when the enemy's vessels suddenly changed their course to the north and appeared as if intent on turning our rear and escaping to the north. The vessels of our battleship squadron there-

varoff which had been isolated, had lost one mast and two funnels, in addition to other severe damage, and was disabled, the entire ship being enveloped in smoke. The rest of the

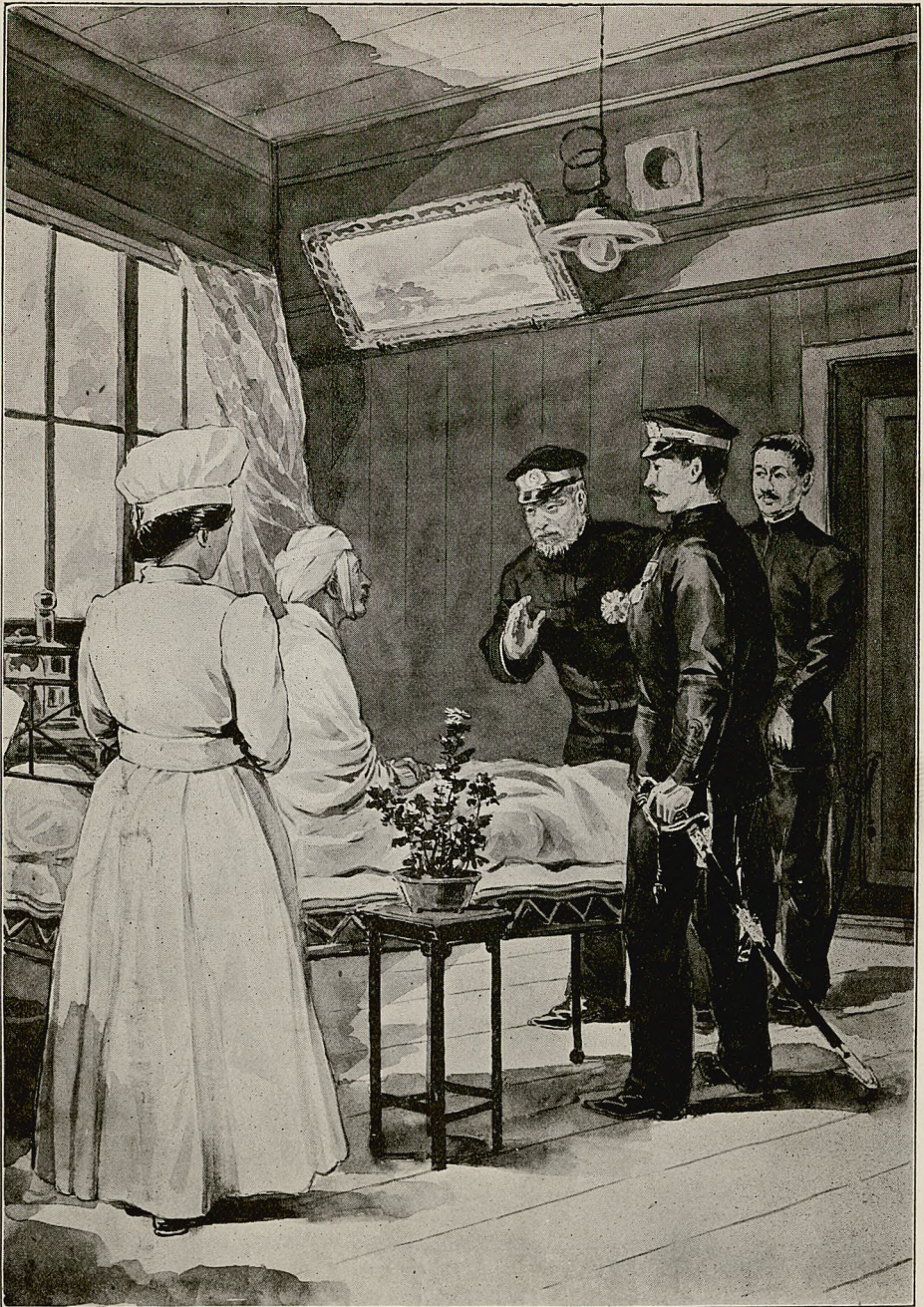
enemy's vessels had fallen into great confusion, and were wending their way eastwards, sustaining severe losses. and by the Suzuki destroyer flotilla at about 4.45. Although the result of the former attack was uncertain, it



The *Asama* showing her 12-inch Gun.

The vessels belonging to our battle-ship squadron therefore simultaneously revolved 16 points to the right, and, followed by the armoured cruiser squadron, hotly pursued the enemy, at times attacking their vessels with torpedoes. Thus the bombardment by our main force was continued till 4.45 p.m., always driving the enemy to the south but without any significant event worthy of mention. Special mention must be made of a stirring incident that took place during this period of the battle; namely, the daring torpedo attacks made upon the enemy's disabled ship *Souvaroff* by the *Chihaya* and Hirose destroyer flotilla (under Captain Hirose), at about 3.40

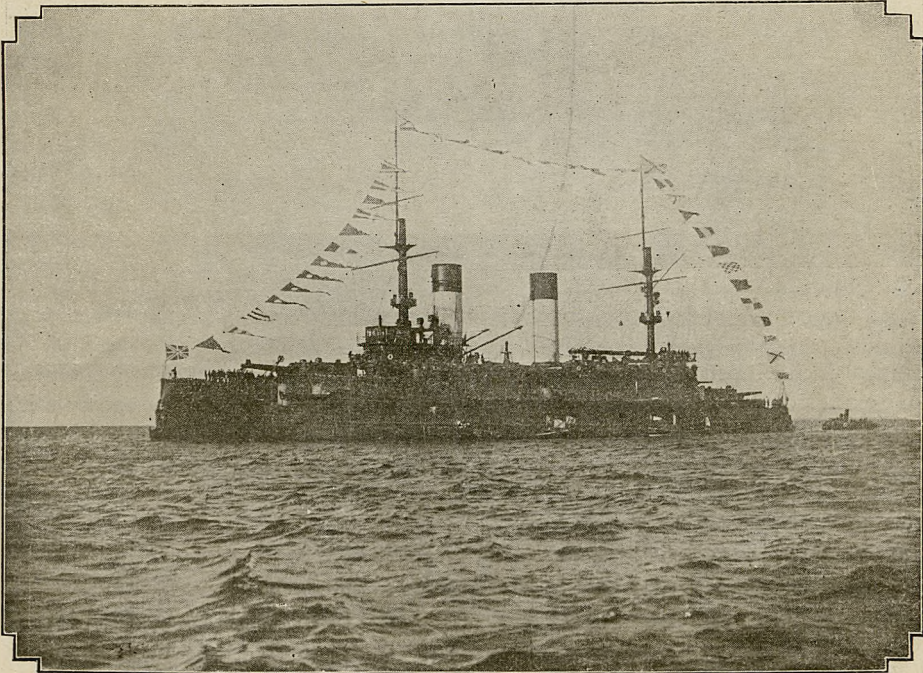
was observed that one of the torpedoes discharged on the occasion of the latter attack struck the enemy's vessel to the rear of the portside causing the vessel to incline ten degrees. During these torpedo attacks, the *Shiranui* of the Hirose flotilla and the *Asashiwo* of the Suzuki flotilla were hotly fired upon by the enemy's vessels in the neighbourhood and were each hit by one shot. They were for a time in a dangerous condition, but fortunately they were able to save themselves. At about 4.40 p.m., the enemy, probably despairing of cutting their way to the north, seemed to be gradually flying to the south. Thereupon the main strength of our fleet, with the ar-



Admiral Togo visiting Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky at the Naval Hospital at Sasebo.

moured cruiser squadron at its head, pursued the retreating enemy. The latter were soon afterwards lost sight of in smoke and mist. We thus steamed down to the south over a distance of eight miles, quietly firing upon the second class cruisers, the special service vessels and other ships of the enemy lingering to the right of us. At 5.30, our battleship squadron again turned its course to the north in search of the enemy's main force, while the armoured cruiser squadron went to the attack of the enemy's cruisers by taking a south-westerly course. These two squadrons of ours being thus separately engaged did not see each other until sunset.

and sank her. While proceeding still further northwards in search of the enemy our squadron discovered a group of about six vessels, the remnants of the enemy's force, flying in a northeasterly direction. Our squadron at once approached the enemy and fought first with them in parallel lines, and then advancing ahead of the enemy, checked their advance. The enemy, who had been taking a north-easterly course, gradually turned to the west, finally steaming towards the north-west. The fight in parallel formation continued from 6 p.m. to sunset, and while the enemy's gun-fire gradually decreased in power, the efficiency of our guns, which were



The Russian Battleship, *Suvoroff*.

At about 5.40 p.m. the battleship squadron delivered an attack on the enemy's special service ship *Ural*, which was close to the larboard side,

fired with the utmost calmness, became more and more evident. A warship, presumed to be the *Alexander III*, was the first to fall out of the line

and straggle behind. From about 6.40 p.m. a serious fire was observed on board a battleship of the *Borodino* type, and at 7.23 p.m. the vessel was

near and our destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas were approaching the enemy from three sides, preparatory to delivering an attack. The battle-



Fencing Exercise on Board a Warship.

suddenly enveloped by the smoke of an explosion, and instantly sank. Presumably the fire had spread to the magazine. Meanwhile, the vessels belonging to our armoured cruiser squadron, pursuing the enemy's cruiser squadron northwards, witnessed in the south a battleship of the *Borodino* type, which had been disabled and had a heavy list, approach the *Nakhimoff*, the vessel finally capsizing and sinking at 7.07 p.m. According to the prisoners of war, this vessel was the *Alexander III*. and that observed by the battleship squadron was the *Borodino*.

At that time, sunset was drawing

ship squadron therefore gradually relaxed the pressure on the enemy and at sunset (7.38 p.m.) changed the course to an easterly direction. At the same time, I ordered the *Tatsuta* to convey my orders to the entire fleet that the latter should proceed northwards and assemble at Ullondo the next morning. The engagement of the daytime was thus concluded.

OPERATIONS OF THE DEWA, URYU, AND TOGO FIGHTING DETACHMENTS AND CRUISER SQUADRON.

On receipt of the order at 2 p.m. to commence fighting, the Dewa, Uryu and Togo (Masamichi) fighting detach-



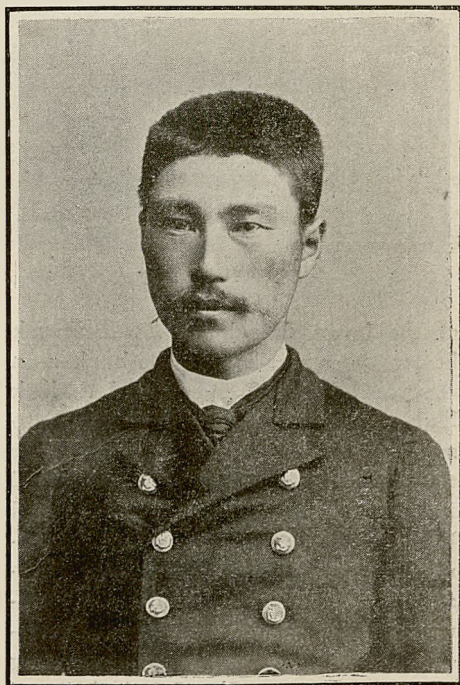
Our *Parlementaires* proceeding to the Russian Vessels to receive their Surrender.

ments as well as the cruiser squadron, separating themselves from our main fleet, steamed south in reversed lines with the enemy on the portside, and threatened, in accordance with the pre-arranged plan, the rear of the Russian fleet consisting of special service ships and the cruisers *Oleg*, *Aurora*, *Svietlana*, *Almoz*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, *Vladimir Monomach*, etc. At 2.45 p.m. the Dewa and Uryu detachments, maintaining touch with each other, first opened fire in reversed lines upon the Russian cruiser squadron, and gradually making a detour to the enemy's right across the rear, then opened fire in parallel lines. Availing themselves of their superior speed, these detachment frequently put about their heads and appeared now to the enemy's left and then to the right, thus continuing the attack for some 30 minutes. The Russian rear detachments were thus gradually thrown into disorder, and the special service ships after repeatedly changing their course, were at a loss as to their own disposition. In the meanwhile, a little after 3 p.m., a vessel of the *Aurora* type rushed out of the enemy's line and threatened to attack our forces, whose fierce fire, however, succeeded in repulsing her with heavy damage. At about 3.40 p.m. three Russian destroyers again dashed toward us, but were easily driven off before they could do anything.

The joint attack of the Dewa and Uryu detachments showed a remarkable development by 4 p.m. The rear detachments of the enemy had been completely routed and had become separated from one another. All their vessels had sustained more or less damage and some special service ships had already been disabled.

About 4.20 p.m. the Uryu detach-

ment observed a two-funnelled Russian special service ship with three masts (possibly the *Anajir*?) standing alone, and immediately sank her. Another special service vessel with four masts and one funnel (probably the *Irtish*) was then sighted by the same detachment, which opened fire and almost destroyed her. By this time the cruiser squadron and the Togo detachment had arrived, and they at once joined the Dewa and Uryu detachments in attacking the already routed Russian cruisers and special service ships. At 4.40 p.m., four Russian battleships (or coast defence ships), pressed from the north by our main fleet, arrived and joined the Russian cruisers, so that the



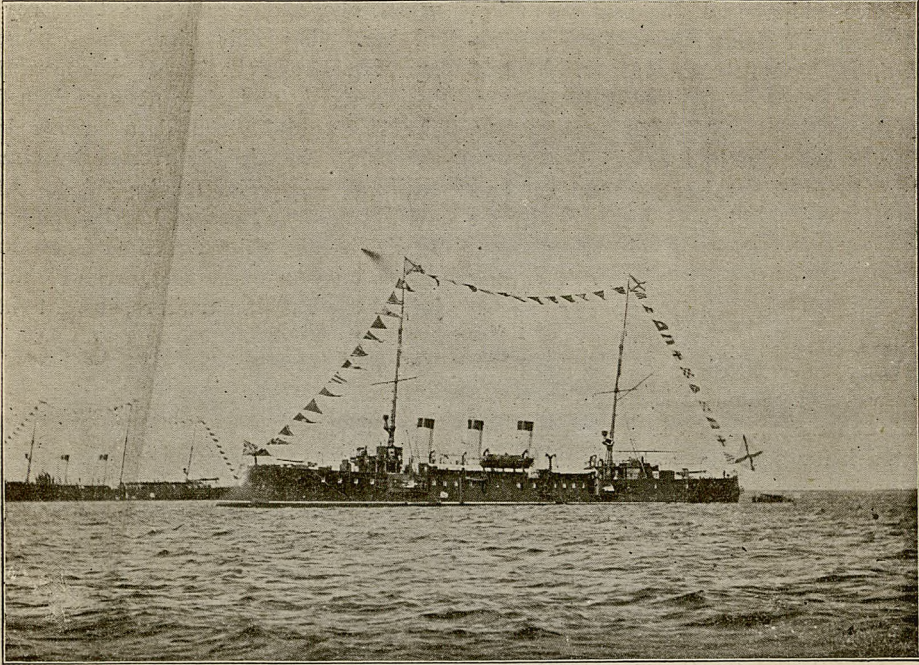
Commander Yamagata, Commander of the *Tatsuta*.

Uryu detachment and cruiser squadron were for a time engaged at a short distance in an arduous fight with a

powerful enemy. As a result all the vessels of these two squadrons sustained damages, which, however, were fortunately not serious.

Prior to this, the *Kasagi*, flagship

The *Naniwa*, flagship of the Uryu detachment, had also been hit below the water-line in the after part, and at about 5.10 p.m. she was compelled to retire for repairs.



The Russian Cruiser *Svetlana*.

of the Dewa detachment, was struck below the water-line at the bunker on the port side and commenced to leak badly. She was obliged to retire to smooth water, where she could be temporarily repaired. Vice-Admiral Dewa transferred to Rear-Admiral Uryu the command of his whole detachment, with the exception of the *Kasagi* and *Chitose*, which under the command of the former arrived at Aburadani Bay at 6 p.m. Hoisting his flag on the *Chitose*, Vice-Admiral Dewa issued from the same bay in the evening and steamed north, but the *Kasagi* was unable to take part in the engagement the following day, as her repairs could not be executed in time.

By this time the enemy had been thrown into complete disorder, both in the south and north. At 5.30 p.m. our armoured cruiser squadron, parting from the main forces, attacked the enemy's cruisers from the south. At the same time the enemy's warships fled in groups to the northward, and were pursued by the Uryu and Togo detachments and the cruiser squadron. Whilst in pursuit, they found the Russian battleship *Kniaz Souvaroff* and the repairing ship *Kamtchatka* lying unabled. The cruiser squadron and Togo detachment immediately attacked them, and the *Kamtchatka* was sent to the bottom at 7.10 p.m. The Fujimoto destroyer flotilla,

attacked to the cruiser squadron, then, attacked the *Kniaz Souvaroff*. The latter resisted to the last, firing a small gun at the stern, but she was twice torpedoed and eventually sank at 7.20 p.m. On the accomplishment of this task, these detachments and the cruiser squadron received a wireless message ordering them to assemble at Ullondo, and therefore all the vessels steamed away in a north-easterly direction.

OPERATIONS OF DESTROYER AND
TORPEDO-BOAT FLOTILLAS.

The night attack of the 27th was fiercely and gallantly commenced by all our destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas immediately on the conclusion of the engagement in the daytime.

From the morning of this day, a strong south-westerly gale prevailed, causing heavy waves. Observing that the management of small vessels was rendered extremely difficult, all the torpedo-boat flotillas under my direct command were ordered to take refuge in Miura Bay prior to the opening of the engagement in the daytime. Toward evening, however, the wind considerably abated, but the sea still ran high, and our torpedoers operating in the open sea were placed at no small disadvantage. But all the destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas, anxious not to allow this rare opportunity to slip by, assembled before sunset in spite of the wind and waves. They vied with each other in attacking the enemy. The Fujimoto destroyer flotilla pressed hard on the enemy's van from a northern direction, the Yajima destroyer flotilla and Kawase torpedo-boat flotilla from a north-easterly direction, while the Yoshijima destroyer flotilla attacked the enemy's rear from an eastern direction, and the Hirose (Juntaro) destroy-

er flotilla from a southeasterly direction. The torpedo-boat flotillas under Fukuda (Masateru), Otaki, Kondo (Tsunematsu), Aoyama and Kawada pursued from a southern direction the enemy's main squadron as well as a group of cruisers proceeding parallel to the left rear of the main squadron on the enemy's side. At sunset, we gradually disposed our squadrons in order to envelope the enemy from three sides. Apparently giving way to the danger thus threatening them the enemy, after sunset, fled in confusion to the south-west and then appeared to change their course to the east. On the delivery of the first attack by the Yajima destroyer flotilla

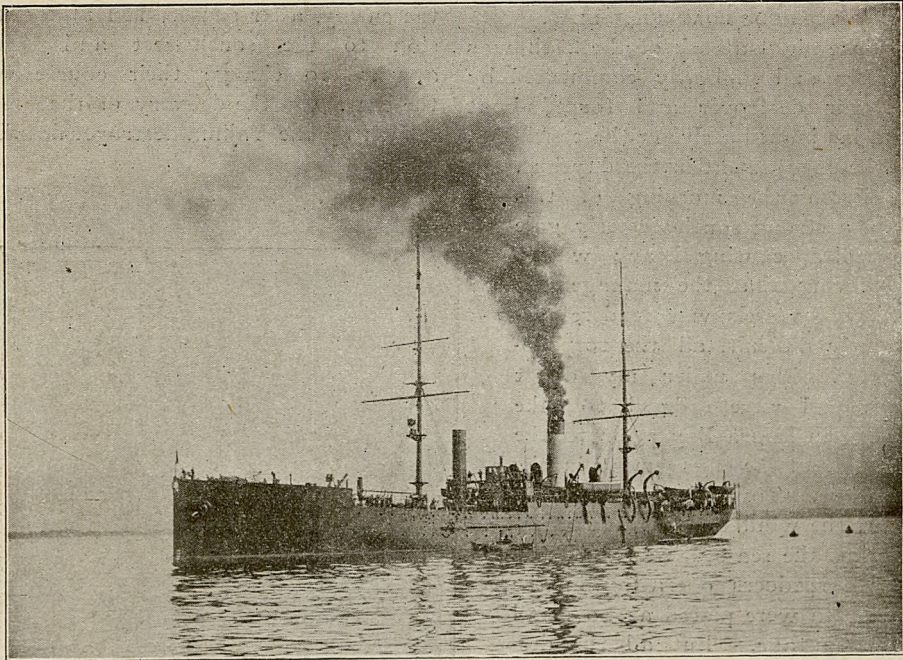


Captain Takagi, Commander of the *Chitose*.

on the enemy's head at 8.15 p.m., all the destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas rushed onward simultaneously and

swarmed around the enemy, whom they fiercely attacked at close range until 11 p.m. From sunset the enemy defended themselves to the utmost with gunfire and searchlights, but finally gave way to our attack. The enemy's ships lost sight of each other, and sought to escape separately, but were pursued by our attackers. A terrible melee ensued, resulting at last in the complete loss of the fighting and

The destroyers *Harusame*, *Akatsuki*, *Ikazuchi*, and *Yugiri*, and torpedo-boats *Sagi*, No. 68, and No. 33 sustained some damage due to the enemy's gunfire or through collision, and for a while were prevented from participating in the operations. The casualties were comparatively large, especially in the Fukuda, Aoyama, and Kawada torpedo-boat flotillas. But the crews of the three sunken torpedo-boats

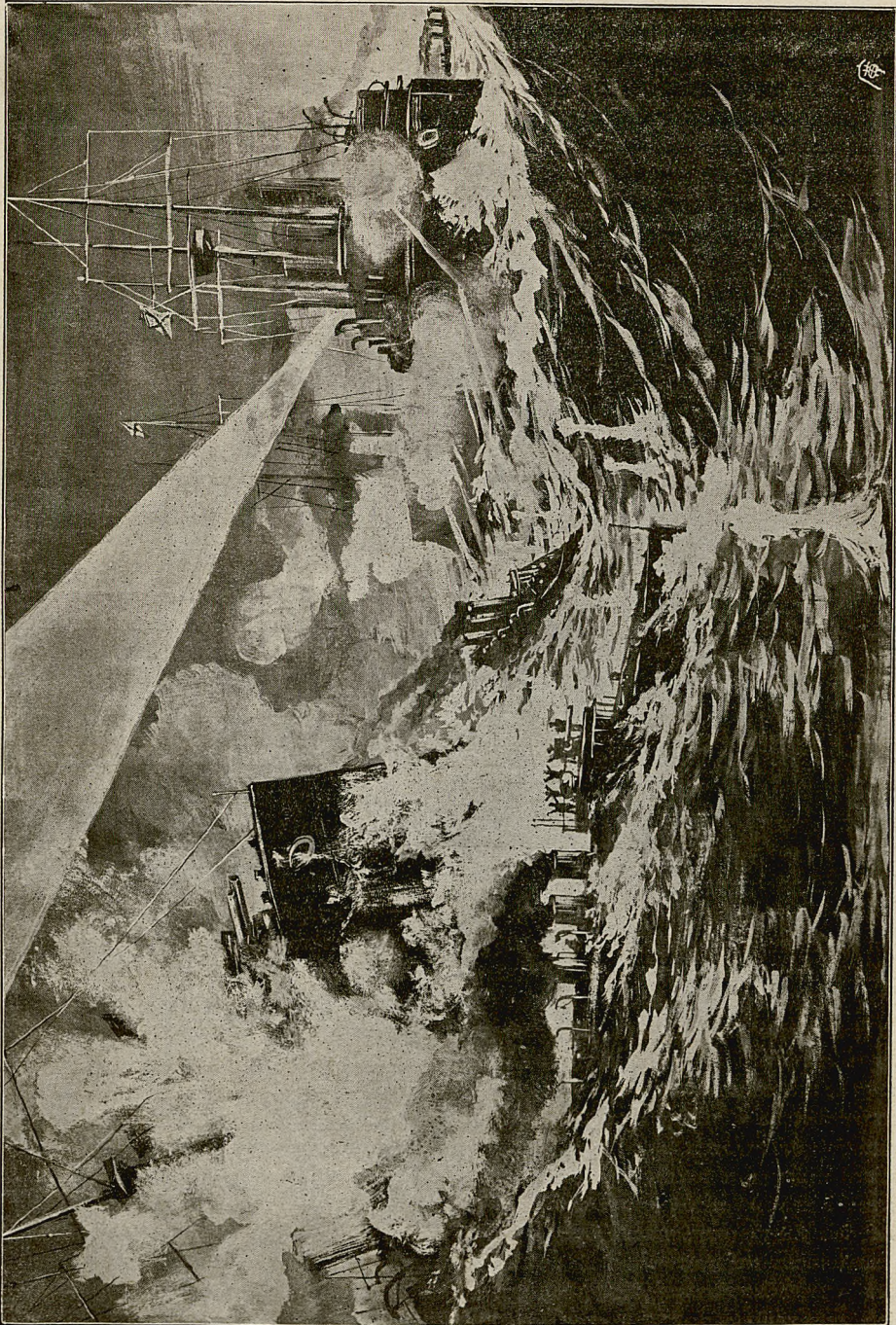


The Russian Repairing Ship, *Kamchatka*.

navigating capacity of the enemy's battleship *Sissoi Veliky*, and armoured cruisers *Admiral Nakhimoff* and *Mono-mach*, all of which were torpedoed. On our side, the torpedo-boat No. 69 (commanding boat) of the Fukuda torpedo-boat flotilla, torpedo-boat No. 34 (commanding boat) of the Aoyama torpedo-boat flotilla, and torpedo-boat No. 35 of the Kawada torpedo-boat flotilla, were sunk by the enemy's gunfire while delivering the night attack.

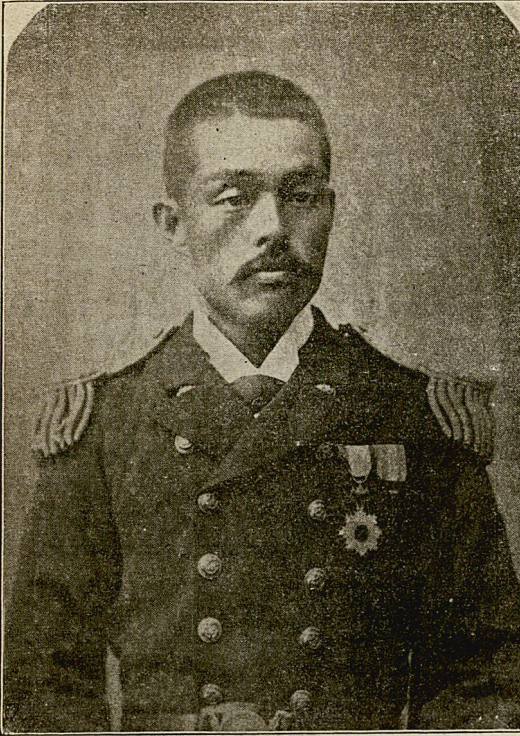
were saved by their fellow boats *Karigane*, No. 31, and No. 61, and others.

According to the statement since made by the prisoners of war, the severity of the torpedo attack on that night was almost beyond description. Our destroyers and boats advanced in such quick succession to the attack that the enemy had no time to prepare for defence, and the distance between the attackers and defenders was



Our Torpedo Boat Attack on the Russian Squadron on the Night of the 27th May.

so short that our boats entered within the dead angle of the enemy's guns, which therefore could not be laid on our vessels.



Commander Yoshida, Commander of the *Shinonome*.

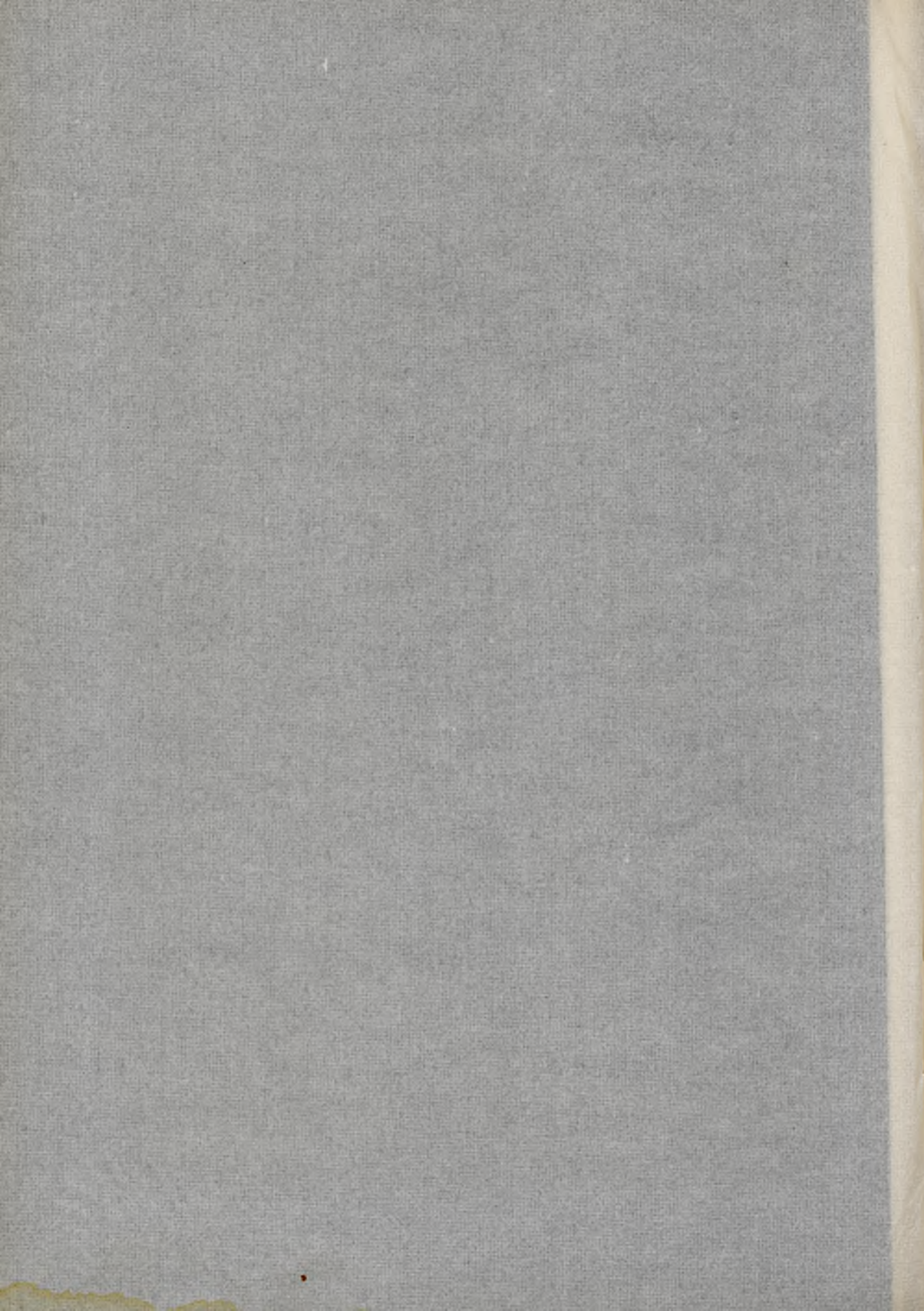
In addition to the above, the Suzuki (Kantaro) destroyer flotilla and the torpedo-boat flotillas not mentioned above, searched for the enemy in other directions. On the 28th at 2 a.m. the Suzuki destroyer flotilla discovered two of the enemy's vessels steaming northwards at a point 27 nautical miles north-east by east of Karasaki, and at once torpedoed them, sinking one. According to the statement of the prisoners, this vessel was the battleship *Navarin*, which received two consecutive hits from torpedoes on each side of the hull. Other flotillas searched for the

enemy in every direction throughout the night, but failed to discover any of the enemy's vessels.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATIONS ON THE 28TH.

At dawn on the 28th, the fog that had prevailed since the preceding day had cleared away. At that time our battleship and armoured cruiser squadrons had reached a point 20 nautical miles south of Ullondo. Other fighting detachments and the destroyer flotillas which executed the torpedo attack during the preceding night were on their way to the rendezvous by different routes from the rear. At 5.20 a.m., when I was about to order our cruiser squadron to extend in a line of search to the east and west, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, the cruiser squadron, which was proceeding northwards at a distance of 60 nautical miles in the rear, discovered the enemy and reported that several streaks of smoke were observed in an eastern direction. Immediately afterwards, the squadron approached the enemy and

reported that the enemy's squadron consisted of four battleships (two were subsequently discovered to be coast defence ships) and two cruisers, and that it was taking a north-easterly direction. It was evident that this squadron was the main force of the remaining enemy. Our battleship and armoured cruiser squadrons therefore changed their course, and gradually turning to the east pressed hard on the line of the enemy's advance. The Togo and Uryu fighting detachments also joined the cruiser squadron and guarded the enemy's rear. At 10.30 a.m. at a point 88 nautical





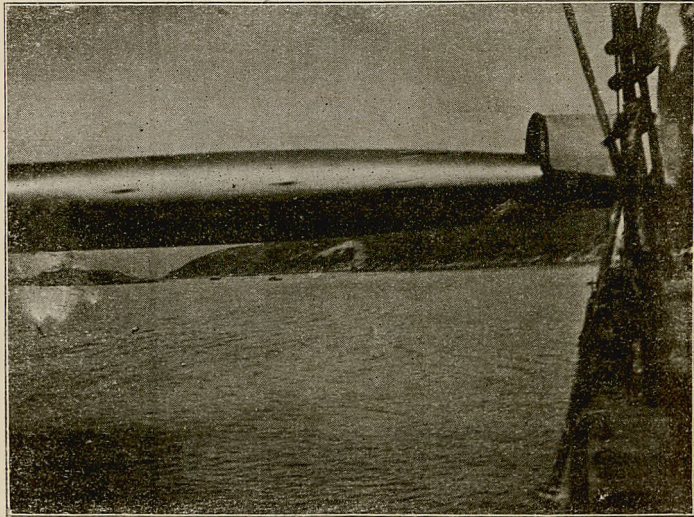
Our Torpedo-Boat Destroyers making repeated Attacks upon the Russian Squadron on the Night of the 27th May.

miles south of Takeshima the enemy's vessels were completely enveloped. They consisted of the battleships *Nicolas I*, and *Orel*, the coast defence ships *General Admiral Apraxine* and *Admiral Seniavin*, and cruiser *Izumrud*. Another cruiser straggled far behind in the south and finally disappeared. The enemy's vessels had been severely damaged and were no match against our superior force, so that immediately after the opening of gunfire by our battleship and cruiser squadrons, Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, commander of the enemy's squadron, and his subordinate officers expressed their desire to surrender. I therefore accepted this proposal, and specially permitted the officers to wear their swords. But the enemy's cruisers *Izumrud*, availing herself of her high speed, escaped southwards prior to the surrender, but being checked by our Togo fighting detachment, she then ran eastwards. The *Chitose*, arriving from Aburatani Bay after sinking *en route* the same morning one of the enemy's destroyers, set out at once in pursuit of the *Izumrud* which, however, made good her escape in a northerly direction.

Prior to this the Uryu detachment, while proceeding northward, discovered at 7 a.m. a Russian warship in a westerly direction. Thereupon a section, consisting of the *Otowa* and *Nitaka* under command of Captain Arima, com-

mander of the former vessel, was ordered to attack the Russian ship. This section approached the enemy at 9 a.m. and found that the ship was the *Svietlana*, which was also accompanied by a destroyer. The enemy's vessels were immediately pursued and attacked, the engagement lasting about an hour. At 11 06 a.m. the *Svietlana* was sunk off Chuk-pyon Bay. The *Nitaka*, acting in co-operation with our destroyer *Murakumo*, which had just arrived on the scene, pursued the enemy's destroyer *Bystri* and at 11.50 a.m. the latter ran aground and was destroyed in an unnamed bay about 5 nautical miles north of Chuk-pyon Bay. The survivors from these two Russian vessels were taken on board our specially commissioned ships *America Maru* and *Kasuga Maru*.

The main portion of the Combined Fleet which had received the enemy's



Discharging a Torpedo.

offer of surrender was still in the neighbourhood of the place of surrender, engaged in the disposal of the four surrendered Russian ships, when

at about 3 p.m. the *Admiral Oushakoff* was sighted coming from a southerly direction. The *Iwate* and *Yakumo*



Captain Arima, Commander of the *Otowa*.

dashed forward in order to encounter the Russian ship. The latter then attempted to escape southward, but was overtaken at a little past 5 p.m. and was at once called on to surrender. The enemy made no reply, but at once opened fire on us. We therefore returned the enemy's fire and finally sank the vessel. About 300 survivors were rescued by us. Our destroyers *Sazanami* and *Kagero* discovered about 3.30 p.m. at a point some 40 nautical miles southwest of Ullando Island, two Russian destroyers coming from an easterly direction. Pursuing them at full speed, our vessels overtook the enemy at 4.45 p.m. and opened fire on them. The enemy's second destroyer thereupon hoisted a white flag as

a sign of surrender. The *Sazanami* took possession to be the *Biedovi*, and found on board Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff, who, with the crew of the destroyer, were taken prisoner by the *Sazanami*. The *Kagero* continued her pursuit of the other Russian destroyer until 6.30 p.m., when the latter succeeded in escaping northward. The Uryu detachment and the Yajima destroyer flotilla, while searching for the enemy in a westerly direction, discovered at 5 p.m. the *Dmitri Donskoi* steaming northward. The Russian vessel was immediately pursued and on reaching a point some 30 nautical miles south of Ullando Island at 7 p.m., the *Otowa* and *Niitaka*, together with the destroyers *Asagiri*, *Shirakumo* and *Fubuki*, were sighted in front of the enemy, coming from the direction of Chuk-pyong Bay. They pressed the Russian cruiser from a westerly direction and opened fire on her, thus placing her between two fires. The heavy firing continued till after sunset. The enemy's ship though greatly damaged was not sunk, and when night came she was lost sight of. After the firing was over, the *Fubuki* and the Yajima destroyer flotilla repeatedly attacked the Russian ship. Though the result of the attack was not then clear, the *Dmitri Donskoi* was on the following morning discovered sunk off the south-eastern coast of Ullando Island. The survivors from her had landed on the island and were subsequently taken on board the *Kasuga* and *Fubuki*.

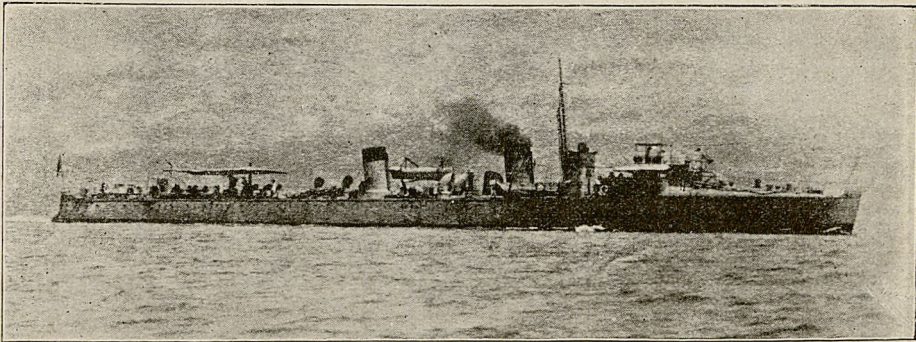
While the main portion of the Combined Fleet was engaged in the work of pursuit in the north, there were in the south also some captures at the scene of the previous day's engagement. Early on this day the special service ships *Shinano Maru*, *Tainan Maru*, and *Yawata Maru*, which had been despatched for the purpose of clearing the scene of the engagement,

discovered at a point some 30 nautical miles north-east of Karasaki the enemy's battleship *Sissoi Veliky*, which was in a sinking condition, owing to the damages sustained during the torpedo attack on the previous night. The necessary measures to capture her were immediately taken and the survivors were rescued by us. The ship finally sank at 11.05 a.m. The destroyer *Shiranui* and the special service ship *Sado Maru* met at about 5.30 a.m. at a point some 5 nautical miles east of Kotosaki, Tsushima, the *Admiral Nakhimoff*, which was in a sinking condition, and subsequently discovered the *Vladimir Monomach*, which had a considerable list, approaching the vicinity of the same point. The *Sado Maru* took measures to capture the two ships. But both of them were water-logged and, after the removal of their crews to our ships, they sank, one after the other, at about 10 a.m. At about the same time, the Russian destroyer *Gromki* also appeared in that neighbourhood,

vessel was also severely damaged and she subsequently sank at 12.43 p.m.

After the battle our gun-boats and special service ships instituted a search along the coasts near the scene of engagement and rescued a large number of the crews of the enemy's sunken warships. Taken together with the prisoners from the five warships captured in this battle, the total has almost reached 6,000.

The above is the outline of the naval battle from the afternoon of the 27th May to the afternoon of the 28th. Afterwards, a portion of our fleet searched for the enemy far in the south, but could not discover any of the enemy's vessels. The enemy's fleet which attempted the passage of the Sea of Japan consisted of 38 vessels, and only a few cruisers, destroyers, and special service ships escaped from being sunk or captured by us. The losses of our fleet during this battle which continued for two days were three torpedo boats only. There are some vessels which have sustained more or



The Japanese Destroyer *Kagero*.

but suddenly changed her course northward in order to escape. The *Shiranui* pursued her, and acting in co-operation with the torpedo-boat No. 63, silenced the enemy's guns and captured the destroyer off Ulsan at about 11.30 a.m., taking her crew prisoner. This

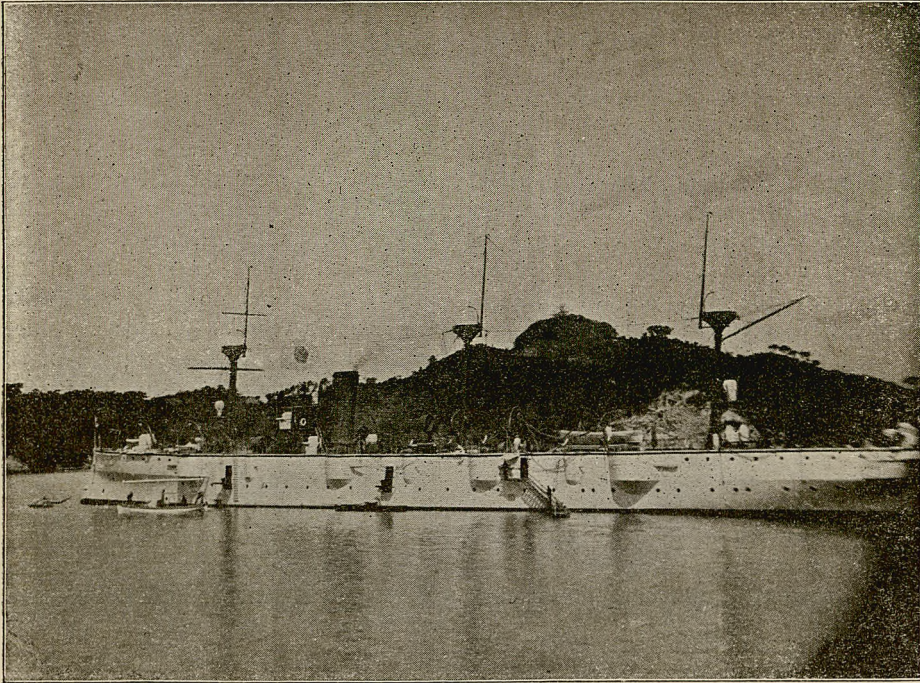
less damage, but none of them is unfit for future service. Our total casualties throughout the fleet amounted to 116 officers and men killed and 538 wounded. The details have already been reported.

In this encounter the enemy's force

did not show much disparity as compared with ours, and the enemy's officers and men, it must be admitted, fought with the utmost energy on be-

Supplementary Note.

The enemy's vessels which appeared on the scene of the battle were as follows:—



The Japanese Cruiser *Chiyoda*.

half of their country. The fact that in spite of these circumstances, our Combined Fleet has been able to win a victory and achieve such a miraculous success as above described, must be attributed to the illustrious virtues of H.M. the Emperor and not to any human power. In particular, I cannot but thank the unseen protection of the spirits of our Imperial Ancestors for the smallness of the losses sustained by our fleet and men. Even our officers and men who advanced so gallantly against the enemy and fought so fiercely, seem, now that the results of the battle are known, almost at a loss how to express their feelings at the wonderful victory.

EIGHT BATTLESHIPS:—

6 sunk:—*Kniaz Souvaroff*, *Imperator Alexander III.*, *Borodino*, *Oslabya*, *Sissoi Veliky*, *Navarin*.

2 captured:—*Orel*, *Imperator Nicolai I.*

NINE CRUISERS:—

4 sunk:—*Admiral Nakhimoff*, *Dmitri Donskoi*, *Vladimir Monomach*, *Svietlana*.

3 escaped to Manila and interned:—*Aurora*, *Oleg*, *Zemtchug*.

1 escaped to Vladivostock:—*Almaz*.

1 escaped to Vladimir Bay, was beached and destroyed:—*Izumrud*.

THREE COAST DEFENCE SHIPS:—



Our brave Sailors firing the Enemy's Ship.

- 2 captured :—*General Admiral Apraxine, Admiral Seniavin.*
- 1 sunk :—*Admiral Oushakoff.*
- NINE DESTROYERS :—
- 1 captured :—*Biedovi.*
- 4 sunk :—*Vidny, Bystri, Gromli,*
(name unknown).
- 1 entered Shanghai and disarmed :—
—*Bodry.*
- 1 sunk on the way to Shanghai :—
Blestiaschg.
- 1 missing.
- 1 escaped to Vladivostock :—*Bravi.*
- 1 AUXILIARY CRUISER :—
- 1 sunk :—*Ural.*
- SIX SPECIAL SERVICE SHIPS :—
- 4 sunk :—*Kamtchatka, Irtish,*
Anajir (?) , Rusi.
- 2 escaped to Shanghai and
disarmed :—*Korea, Suveri.*
- TWO HOSPITAL SHIPS :—
- 2 Detained (*Orel* and *Kostroma*,
the latter being subsequently released).
- TOTAL, 38 VESSELS :—
- Sunk..... 20
- Captured 5
- Destroyed or sunk after
escape 2
- Detained or disarmed
after escape 6
- Missing 1
- Detained 2
(one released.)
- Escaped 2

The Kataoka Squadron.

ITS STRENUOUS FIGHTING DESCRIBED BY AN OFFICER.

In connection with the recent naval battle an officer describes the strenuous battle in the sea of Japan, a certain manner in which the Kataoka squadron fought during the battle, substantially as follows :—

The Kataoka squadron, which did not consist of powerful warships, was of course unable to cope with the enemy's formidable squadron. Yet the

squadron as soon as the Russians were first discovered dashed forward from the cover of the batteries and by skilful strategy pressed on the head of the enemy's squadron. Admiral Kataoka thus led the Russians into a trap and enabled our main fighting detachments to use their fighting strength to the utmost.

In the engagement of the 28th the Kataoka squadron kept in close touch with the enemy's squadron consisting of the battleships *Orel* and *Nicolas I* and others, until received by our main fighting detachments. The surrender

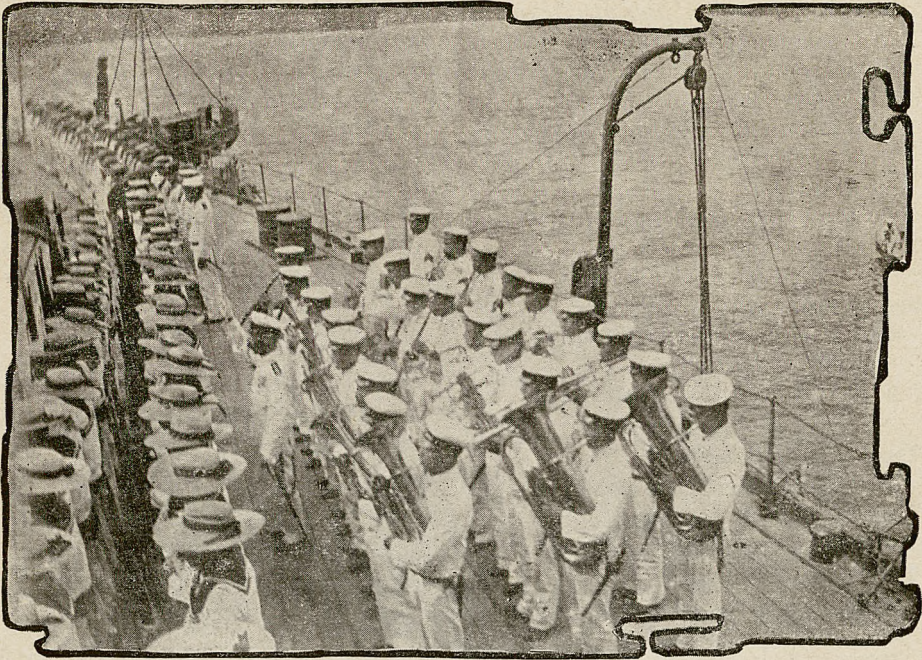


Lieut-Commander Kobana commanding the specially Commissioned ship *Kasuga-maru.*

of these Russian vessels took place immediately afterwards.

Of the cruisers under command of Admiral Kataoka during the battle, the most conspicuous was the *Izumi.*

In spite of her weak defensive strength, she engaged single-handed several of the enemy's ships and fought most warning and thus succeeded in saving them from imminent danger. A large proportion of the torpedo-



A Salute for the Emperor on Board a Japanese Warship.

desperately. According to the statement of the prisoners, the Russians were greatly astonished at the gallant action of the *Izumi*.

Prior to the beginning of the battle, the *Izumi* observed several of our transports and other steamers proceeding from the direction of Moji towards the scene of battle apparently ignorant of the coming engagement. She immediately signalled to those ships to leave the dangerous zone. These signals, however, were not discerned owing to the fog and the vessels continued their course. The *Izumi* then approached the transports, and the crew of the warship shouted a warning, which, however, the men on the steamers greeted with *banzais*. Finally the cruiser managed to convey the

flotillas that were engaged in the attack on the battleship *Kniaz Souvaroff*, during the night of the 27th, was also under the command of Vice-Admiral Kataoka.

All the above bears testimony to the gallantry displayed by the said squadron during the late battle.

Naval Casualties.

From the beginning of the war to June 12th, 3,670 casualties occurred in our navy, as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.
Officers....	221	170
Men	1,782	1,497
Total....	2,003	1,667

The wounded may be classified as follows:—

	Discharged from	At	
	Cured.	the Service.	Hospital.
Officers....	117	1	22
Men	876	65	198
Total...	993	66	220

The total of this table does not coincide with that of the preceding, apparently due to the fact that some of the wounded are recuperating at their homes.

The total of the Russian wounded naval prisoners taken in by the Sasebo and Maizuru Naval Hospitals is as follows :—

	Arrivals.	Died in Recuperat-	ing.
		Hospital.	
Officers....	34	3	31
Men	244	7	237
Total....	278	10	268

Russian Losses in the Recent Naval Battle.

The aggregate force of the Baltic Fleet amounted to 18,000 officers and men. Of this number 14,000 sank with their vessels, and of the remaining 4,000, over 3,000 were captured, the rest making good their escape.

Admiral Togo and his Superiors.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

On the receipt of the telegram from Admiral Togo, stating that, "having received the report that the enemy's warships have been sighted, the combined fleet will immediately set out to attack

and annihilate them," Admiral Baron Yamamoto, the Minister of the Navy, and Admiral Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Board of Command, wired to Admiral Togo :—

"We wish the Combined Fleet a grand success."

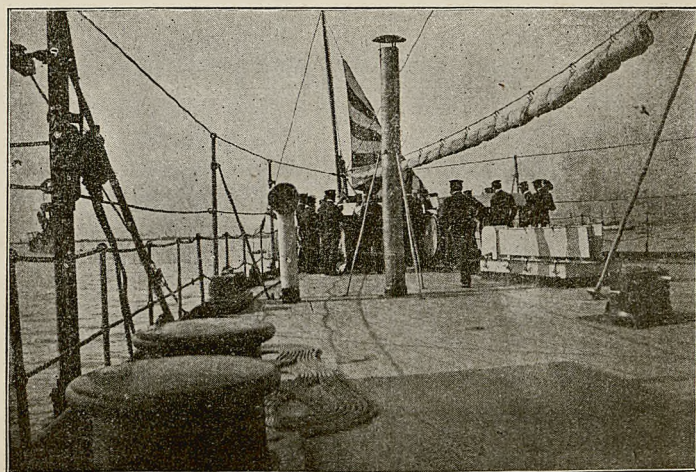
On May 30th Admiral Togo wired to the Minister and the Chief as follows :—

"The main force of the First and Second Squadrons of the enemy has been almost annihilated. Please be at ease."

Imperial Messages.

On May 30th, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to bestow the following gracious message upon the Combined Fleet :—

"Meeting the approaching hostile fleet in the Korean Straits and fighting bravely for days, Our Combined Fleet has achieved an unprecedented

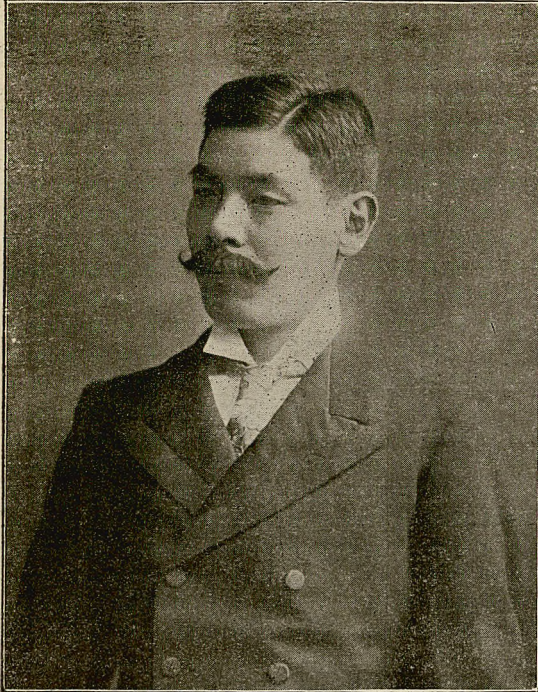


Hoisting a Flag.

success by annihilating the enemy's fleet.

"We are pleased that by your loyalty and bravery We have thus

been enabled to answer to the spirits of Our Ancestors. The way before us is still far and distant. We therefore look to you to put forth your utmost



Lieut-Commander Yamasumi, Commander of the *Iwaki*.

efforts so as to bring the war to a successful issue."

On the same day, the following message was granted by His Majesty to the Imperial Navy :—

"Successful alike in strategy and in fighting, Our Navy by its combined efforts at home and abroad has carried out Our wishes by annihilating the enemy's fleet. We deeply appreciate its magnificent services. We trust that you, the officers and men of Our Navy, will make unflinching exertions for the attainment of the ultimate success."

Imperial Benevolence to the Vanquished.

NEBOGATOFF MAY GO HOME ON PAROLE.

The following official statement has been issued May 30th :—

Acting under the command of His Majesty the Emperor, Admiral Viscount Ito, Chief of the Naval Board of Command, has sent the following instructions to Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet :—

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to authorize Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, to accord the following treatment to Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and other officers who have surrendered with the battleships *Imperator Nicholai I* and *Orel*, and the armoured coast defence ships *General Admiral Apraxine* and *Admiral Seniawin* :—

1.—Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff may be permitted to send to the Tsar a report on the naval battle, together with

the list of the Russian casualties and prisoners.

2.—The Russian officers taken prisoner from the above-mentioned warships may be allowed to return home on parole.

Fate of the "Izumrud."

SHE STRIKES A ROCK AND SINKS.

A Reuter's St. Petersburg despatch states as follows :—

Baron Ferjen, Captain of the *Izumrud*, wires to the Tsar under date Olga Bay (200 nautical miles north of Vladivostock), June 1st, as follows :—

The Baltic Fleet, proceeding to the Tsushima straits on May 27th, en-



Admiral Tozo receiving Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and others on
Board the *Mikasa*.

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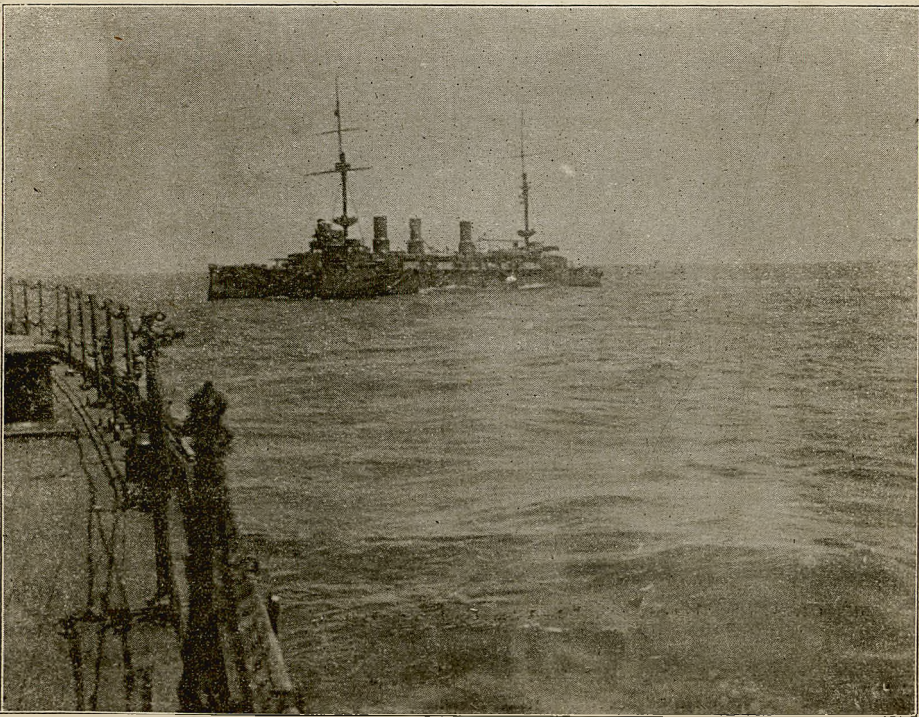
countered the entire strength of the enemy's fleet.

Gun-fire was opened at 1.20 p.m. The enemy's fire was at first concentrated on the flagship *Kniaz Souvaroff* and *Oslabya*. Before dusk, the *Oslabya*, *Alexander III.*, and *Borodino* were sunk. The *Kniaz Souvaroff*, *Kamtchatka* and *Ural* were terribly damaged and they eventually disappeared, the command of the fleet then falling upon Rear-Admiral Nabogatoff. After dusk, the *Nicolas I.*, *Orel*, *Apraxine*, *Seniavin*, *Oushakoff*, *Sissoi Veliky*, *Navarin*, *Nakhimoff*, and *Izumrud*, proceeded northwards in the order now stated. My vessel the *Izumrud*, was commis-

off from the line of battle, and were not again seen.

The battleships proceeded at a speed of 14 knots and were repeatedly attacked by the enemy's torpedo-boats. In particular, the warships at both ends of the line of battle were severely attacked. At dawn, it was discovered that our fleet consisted of the *Nicolas I.*, *Orel*, *Apraxine* and *Seniavin*. (This means the loss of the *Sissoi Veliky* and *Oushakoff*.)

On the 28th at dawn we observed on the horizon smoke from the enemy's ships. I communicated this fact to Rear-Admiral Nabogatoff, who at once increased the speed of the fleet. The

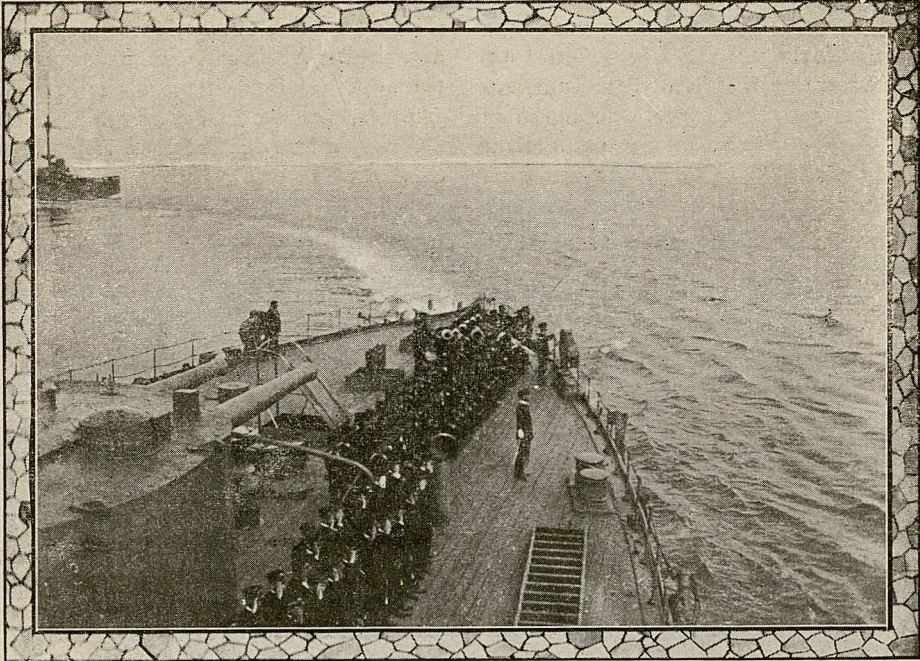


The *Azuma* seen from the Rear Deck of the *Izumno*.

sioned as orderly between the battleships. Two vessels (presumed to be the *Nakhimoff* and *Navarin*) were cut

Seniavin and *Apraxine* fell behind, owing to their inferior speed. At 10 a.m. the Japanese squadron first ap-

peared on our larboard and then on our starboard. At the same time, the enemy's cruisers pressed our larboard and then blow up the vessel, so as to prevent her from falling into the enemy's hands. During the naval



A Farewell Salute on Board a War Vessel.

from behind us. Our ship was cut off and as it was impossible for us to rejoin the squadron, we decided to steam to Vladivostock. I proceeded at full speed, the enemy pursuing us. Being short of coal and in order to avoid encountering the Japanese cruisers, we changed the ship's course and proceeded towards Vladimir Bay (north of Olga Bay). The vessel reached the bay on the night of the 29th. Owing to the extreme darkness, our vessel stranded on the sunken rocks at the mouth of the harbour at 1.30 a.m.

The coal on board amounted to only ten tons, and I considered that it was impossible to refloat the vessel. I therefore ordered the crew to land,

battle, 10 bluejackets on board our ship were wounded. The officers and the rest of the bluejackets are all safe.

The Voyage of the "Orel."

Lieutenant-Commander Nakagawa, Chief Gunner of the armoured cruiser *Kasuga*, who brought the battleship *Orel* from the Liancourt Rocks to Mizuru, relates to the *Jiji's* correspondent as follows:—

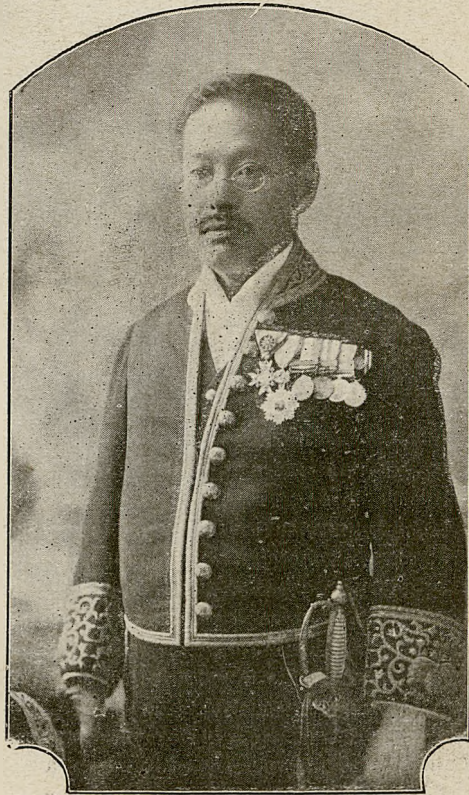
The signal from the *Orel* to surrender was first observed by the *Kasuga*. The crew of the *Orel* were to be taken on board the *Asahi* and *Kasuga*, but as the scarcity of boats prevented us from carrying out this work satisfactorily, we decided to board the Russian battleship and take her to

Maizuru. This task having been entrusted to me, I selected three officers, 33 non-commissioned officers, and 62 men, and embarked on the *Orel* at 4 p.m. on the 28th. We took with us the requisite instruments for navigation, but as the rudder, compass, and other apparatus of the ship were still available, we began to navigate the vessel, taking the utmost precautions to prevent the ship from sinking owing to the number of shots received under the water line. Of 800 men on board, about 30 were wounded. The Captain of the vessel succumbing to his wounds during the voyage, we buried him at sea with due honours. Four other members of the crew, who also died, were treated in a similar manner. The respectful manner in which the dead were treated deeply impressed the Russian prisoners on board. Some of them volunteered their services in the navigation of the vessel, and thanks to their assistances, our men were enabled to take some biscuits and water. At first the convoy of the battleship consisted of the destroyer *Usugumo* alone, so that we had to keep a vigilant watch over the Russians. Later on, however, the *Asahi* and *Asama* appeared on the scene and our anxiety was then dissipated. The *Orel* was subsequently brought to Maizuru at 1 p.m. on the 30th. One noteworthy fact about the vessel is her filthiness. Coal dust and filth were evident everywhere. In the eyes of the naval officers, this contrast with the cleanliness of our warships is the diverging point between victory and defeat. The omnipresence of coal shows that the Russian had laden every part of the ship with it. It seems that important parts of the guns were thrown by the Russians into the sea.

One third of the guns were made unavailable by our gunfire.

Further Particulars of the "Yawata Maru" Disaster.

According to a statement from Aomori, Mr. Hamano and nine of the crew of the *Yawata Maru*, which was destroyed by the Russian torpedo-boats on the 5th June, arrived at Aomori on the 8th. According to their statement, the vessel left Rishiri Islands, Kitami Province, for Tsugaru on April 29th, with 300 *koku* of bal-

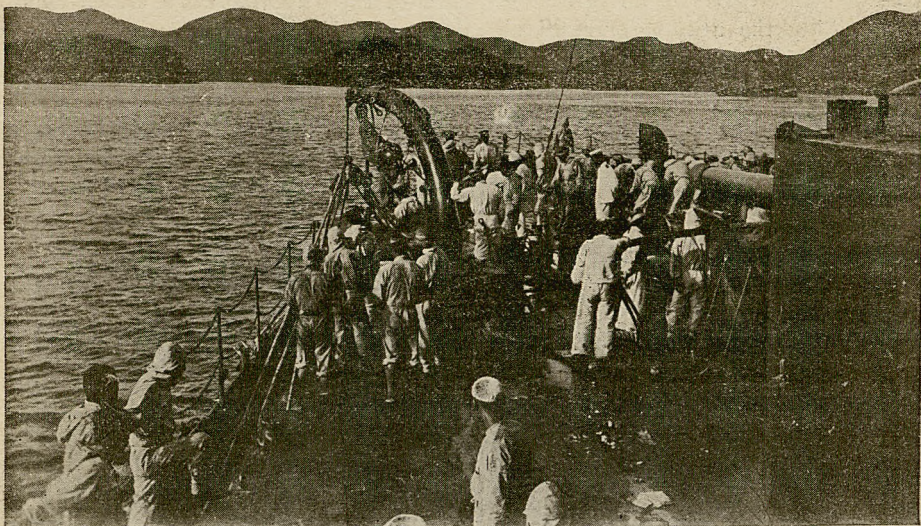


Mr. Shimose, a Naval Engineer famous
for an Invention of Powder.

last and 150 bales of salt. On the 5th at 11.30 a.m. the vessel was about 7 miles off Shiraitozaki, near Suto,

when she observed a thin streak of smoke, in the north-western direction of Yakejiri, which she believed to be issuing from Japanese torpedo-boats. Presently four vessels were observed rushing toward the *Yawata Maru*.

latter and recovered a few of the papers. But the charts, log-book, chronometer, and all other valuables were seized. The Russians then ordered the Japanese to embark in a Russian boat, and took them to one of



Crew working.

They did not show any flag until they were quite near to the sailing vessel, when they displayed the Russian naval flag, and surrounded the Japanese vessel. The latter pulled down her sails and hoisted the Japanese flag high on the mast. Each of the Russian torpedo-boats despatched a boat manned by two or three officers and six or seven bluejackets. The Russians were armed with revolvers, and on boarding the sailing vessel called out "Go away! Go away!" in Japanese. The crew took their personal effects and attempted to embark in a boat belonging to the vessel. But the Russian bluejackets, stopping them, robbed them of their pocket money. Mr. Hamano's trunk containing commercial papers was seized by the Russians. He, however, grappled with the

the torpedo-boats. The Captain of the sailing vessel was detained, but the crew were released. The Russian then poured upon the deck of the vessel the kerosene which was on board, and fired two shots. One of the shots fell into the sea, but the other struck the Captain's cabin, and set the vessel on fire. The Japanese crew rowing towards the shore were rescued by a fishing boat, and subsequently embarked on a steamer bound for Aomori. The party was to leave Aomori for Tsuruga by railway on the 9th June.

Past Naval Disasters.

The ships of the Imperial Navy which have been lost since the commencement of the war, but whose names have not yet been published, are as follows:

1.—Battleship *Yashima*: sunk on May 15th, 1904, by striking a mechanical mine of the enemy while engaged in the blockade of Port Arthur.

2.—Destroyer *Akatsuki*: sunk on the night of May 17th, 1904, by striking a mechanical mine of the enemy while engaged in the blockade of Port Arthur.

3.—Gun-boat *Oshima*: sunk on the night of May 18th, 1904, by collision with one of her comrade ships while cruising in Liaotung Bay with the object of co-operating with the Army.

4.—Destroyer *Hayatori*: sunk on September 3rd, 1904, by striking a mechanical mine of the enemy while engaged in the blockade of Port Arthur.

5.—Gun-boat *Atago*: stranded and wrecked on a sunken rock on November 6th, 1904, in Pechili Straits while engaged in the blockade of Port Arthur.

6.—Cruiser *Takasago*: sunk on the night of December 12th, 1904, by striking a mechanical mine of the enemy while engaged in the blockade of Port Arthur.

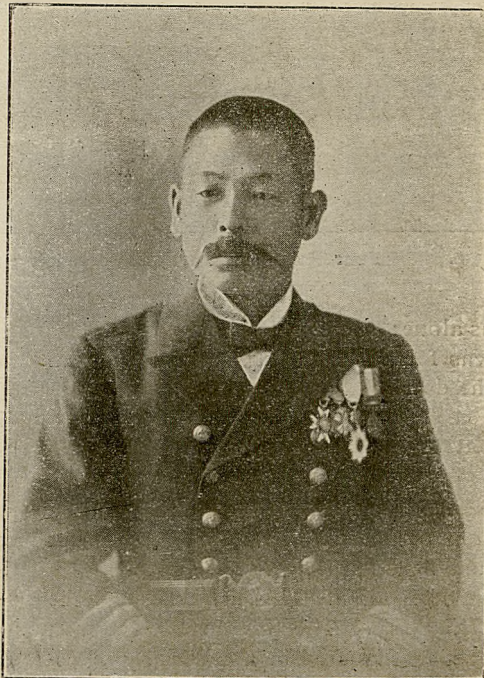
The Sinking of the "Yashima."

The loss of our battleship *Yashima*, which fact has hitherto been kept secret, took place in the following manner:—

Five minutes after the sinking of the battleship *Hatsuse* by mines in the neighbourhood of the Miso Islands, on May 15th last year, the *Yashima* also struck a mine, which exploded with terrible force. Captain Sakamoto at once ordered the ship's course to be changed, and the vessel proceeded at full speed to a certain naval base. At the same time all measures were taken to prevent the inrush of water. When she had proceeded some 60 miles and reached the neighbour-

hood of Yuantao, the inrush of water was so great, that the saving of the vessel was hopeless. The Captain therefore ordered the crew to embark on the *Kasagi* and *Tatsuta*, and the ship subsequently sank in 25 fathoms of water. Even at present the tops of her masts can be observed above the surface of the sea.

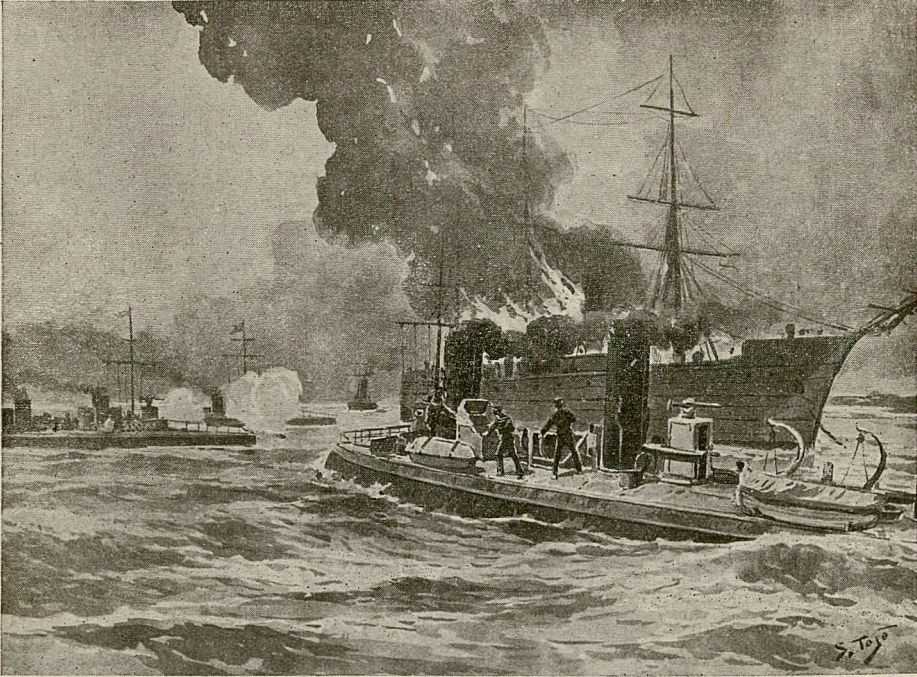
At the time of these disasters, our squadron which had been cruising off Port Arthur consisted of the battleships *Hatsuse*, *Shikishima*, and *Yashima* and cruisers *Kasagi* and *Tatsuta*. The *Hatsuse* and *Yashima* formed the wings and the *Shikishima* the centre. The latter on witnessing the almost simultaneous disasters to the *Hatsuse* and *Yashima*, became conscious of



Lieut-Commander Yashiro, Commander
of the *Takao*.

the magnitude of the risks to which she was also exposed, for had she sustained a similar disaster, the Japanese

battleship fleet would have lost half its power. She was, however, proceeding to the assistance of the *Yashima*, when the latter signalled, "Leave of its superior speed, pressed on the head of our line of ships. The enemy's battleships concentrated their fire on our principal battleships, and nine



Four Russian Destroyers torpedoping the Merchantman *Yawata-maru*.

us alone: seek safety." The *Shikishima* was fortunate enough to escape from the danger zone in safety.

Russian Reports on the Recent Naval Battle.

Admiral Enquist reported to his home Government under date of June 5th, Manila, as follows:—

The naval battle began on the 27th May. The Japanese Squadron was first sighted in a northerly direction, and fighting immediately ensued. The enemy's object was to prevent our Squadron from entering Vladivostock. Whenever our Squadron attempted to take a northern course, the Japanese Squadron, taking advantage

of its superior speed, pressed on the head of our line of ships. The enemy's battleships concentrated their fire on our principal battleships, and nine Japanese cruisers and the *Chinyen*, taking an independent action, attacked our battleships from a different direction in order to place our ships between two fires. Our cruisers were then forced to operate against this portion of the enemy, thus placing our transports in a most dangerous position. Toward night, the enemy's torpedo-boats commenced an attack. I am unable to say anything definitely as to the result of this attack, as it was impossible for me to distinguish our own warships and torpedo-boats from those of the enemy. I attempted several times to escape northward, but the enemy's subsequent attacks compelled me to take a southern course.



A Sailor writing to celebrate the Great Naval Victory at his last Moment.

On the morning of the 28th, I was unable to ascertain the fate of the main force of our squadron, and at the same time my ships were exposed to the danger of being attacked by the enemy's whole. Owing to the heavy damages sustained by our cruisers and the scarcity of coal, I finally determined to proceed to Manila. The bravery of the men under my command during the engagement is beyond praise.

A Russian Staff Officer's Statement.

RUSSIANS WERE TOO CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Replying to a question why the Russian Fleet preferred the Sea of Japan to the Pacific for the voyage to Vladivostock, a Russian naval staff officer, now a prisoner at Sasebo, is reported to have made the following statement:—

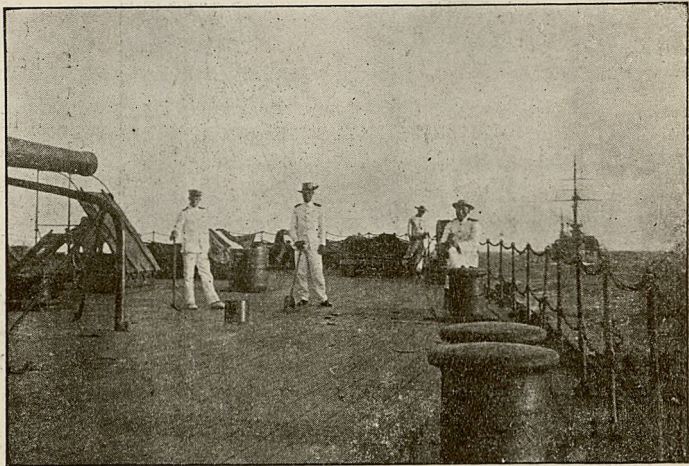
The superiority in strength of the Russian fleet made its crews extremely confident of victory and it seemed absurd for them to make a detour of the Pacific, as they wished to triumphantly enter Vladivostock after a decisive battle with Togo's fleet. Prior to leaving the Baltic Sea the Tsar declared that the Fleet was proceeding to the Far East not merely to reach Vladivostock but to annihilate the Japanese Fleet. That Imperial decree had fully defined the aims of the Russian Fleet's

expedition. There was therefore nothing strange in selecting the Sea of Japan as their route.

With regard to the crushing defeat, the officer attributed it to the defective reconnoitring of the Russian Fleet, which, he said, was ignorant of the disposition of the main Japanese squadron. He further stated that the Russians were too over-confident of victory to trouble themselves concerning the whereabouts of the Japanese main force.

"Kanjo" for Naval Officers.

Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, conferred on June 20th a "Kanjo," letters of praise, on each of the following officers who had rendered illustrious services in the recent naval battle in the Sea of Japan:—

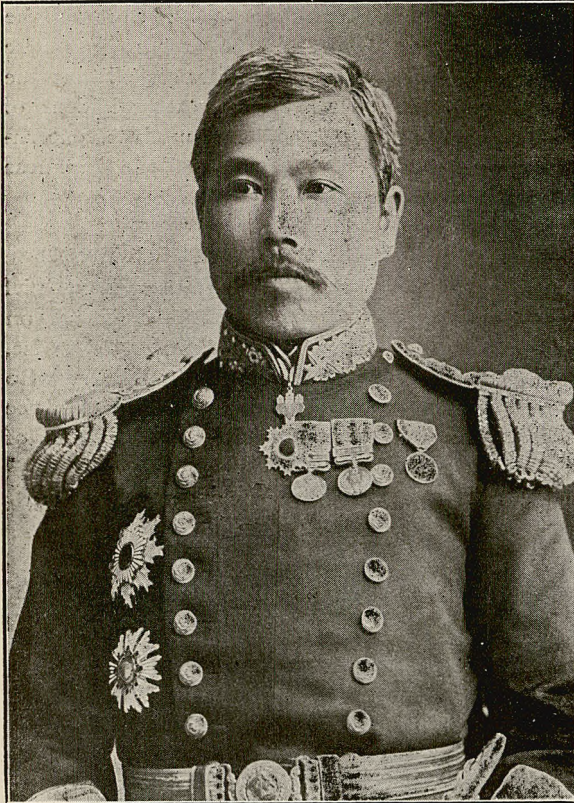


Officers amusing themselves on Board a Ship.

Captain Narikawa, Commander of the *Shinano-maru*, a special service ship; Captain Ishida, Captain of the warship *Izumi*; Commander Eguchi, Captain of the warship *Chihaya*; Commander Hirose and Commander Suzuki, Commanders of destroyer flotil-

las ; Commander Kawase and Lieut.-Commanders Fujimoto, Fukuda, Aoyama, Kawada, and Otaki, Commanders

placement 7,726 tons and speed 21 knots) was successfully refloated today.



Engineer Inspector General Miyahara famous for the invention of a special Boiler.

of torpedo-boat flotillas ; Lieut.-Commander Aiba, Commander of the destroyer *Sazanami*, and Lieutenant Yoshikawa, Commander of the destroyer *Kagero*.

The "Bayan" Refloated.

The following telegram from Vice-Admiral Shibayama, Commander-in-Chief of Port Arthur Naval Station, was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on the morning of June 24th:—

The armoured cruiser *Bayan* (dis-

Correspondences between the Tsar and Russian Admirals Here.

The following statement was issued by the naval staff of the Imperial Military Headquarters on the afternoon of the 25th June:—

Admiral Rojestvensky, after being picked up by our warships, requested Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of our Combined Fleet, to forward the following message to the Tsar, and the request was granted:—

To HIS MAJESTY THE
TSAR, at Tsarskoe
Selo ;

On May 14th (May 27) at 1.30 p.m. between the southern extremity of Tsushima and the main land of Japan, we came into action with the main force of the Japanese squadron, consisting of 12 vessels, and their cruiser squadron, consisting of not less than 12

vessels. At 2.30 p.m. the *Souvaroff* had to leave position in the middle of our fighting line. At 3.30 p.m. some of the members of my staff and myself were transferred in a senseless condition to the *Buini*, on board of which was found a portion of the crew from the *Oslavya*, which had already been sunk. I then handed over the command of our fleet to Nebogotoff. During the night-time the *Buini* lost sight of our squadron, but on the following morning met with the *Dmitri Donskoi*, which was accompanied

by two destroyers. The crew from the *Oslabya* were removed to the latter warship, whilst I was taken to the *Bedovi*. I then proceeded with the *Gromki*.

I learned that on the evening of the 15th (28th) the *Bedovi* surrendered to two Japanese destroyers. On the 17th (30th) the *Bedovi* was taken to Sasebo. On the 18th (31st) I heard that Nebogatoff was at Sasebo.

ROJESTVENSKY,

Aide-de-camp to the Tsar.

His Majesty the Tsar subsequently forwarded Admiral Rojestvensky the following telegraphic message through the French Legation at Tokyo :—

Admiral ROJESTVENSKY ;

We deeply appreciate the fact that you and the whole members of the crew of the fleet discharged your duties faithfully in fighting in disregard of your lives on behalf of Russia and Us. Though Providence did not

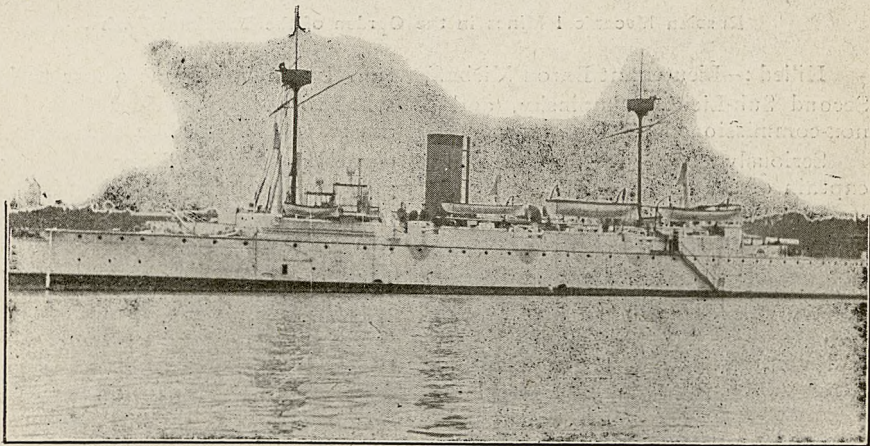
Immediately after arrival in this country, Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff asked Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, to transmit the following telegram to H.M. the Tsar, and his request was granted :—

YOUR MAJESTY THE TSAR,

St. Petersburg.

I respectfully submit the following to Your Majesty :—

After the severe fighting of the preceding night, the ironclads *Nicolas I.*, *Seniavin*, *Apraxine*, *Orel*, and cruiser *Izumrud*, were proceeding towards Vladivostock on May 15th (28) when we were enveloped by 27 Japanese warships (exclusive of torpedo boats). Owing to the deficiency of ammunition, destruction of guns and the loss of the fighting capacity of the *Orel*, it was absolutely impossible for us to offer any resistance to the enemy's fleet. As it was useless to sacrifice 2,400 lives, the four vessels, excluding



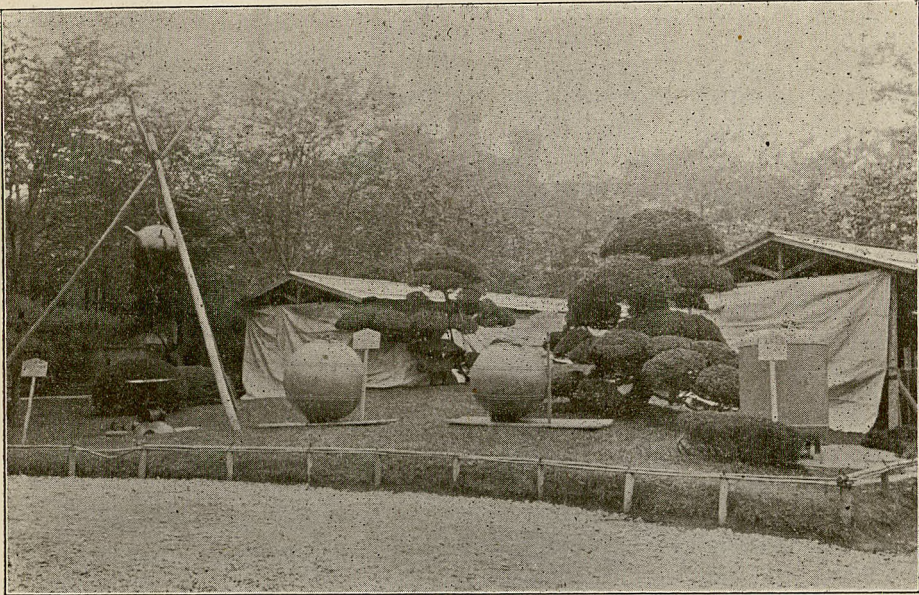
The *Naniwa*.

crown you with a glorious victory, the immortal valour and bravery shown by you and your men will always be a source of pride to the fatherland. We hope that you will soon recover your health. May God bless you.

NICHOLAS.

the *Izumrud*, which availing herself of her speed escaped, were compelled to accept the inevitable surrender, on the condition that the enemy should obtain permission for our officers to wear their swords and to return home on parole. The condition was sanctioned by the gracious wishes of H.M.

Emperor of Japan. I, Your Majesty's humble servant, ask for Your Majesty's instructions with regard to the above. *Seniavin* and *Apraxine* had surrendered to the enemy on May 15th (May 28.) On receipt of the news of this misfor-



Russian Mecanical Mines in the Garden of the Yasukuni Jinsha.

Killed :—Lieutenant Baron Mirbaff, Second Sub-Lieut. Schupinsky, and 6 non-commissioned officers and men.

Seriously wounded :—Captain Yung, captain of the *Orel*.

Wounded :—Captain Smyrnoff; Captain of the *Nicolas I.*, Lieut.-Colonel Teodotcheff, Captain (Army) Kuromu, Second Sub-Lieut. Suikowsky, and 22 non-commissioned officers and men. (The list does not include the casualties on board the *Orel*.)

NEBOGATOFF.

On June 12th, Admiral Rojestvensky asked for the transmission of the following telegram addressed to H.M. the Tsar in reference to the surrender of Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and others, and his request was granted :—

HIS MAJESTY THE TSAR ;

A few hours prior to the receipt of Your Majesty's message, I received a report that our warships *Orel*, *Nicolas*,

I was entirely at a loss to know what to do. I consider that I alone am responsible for the sad event, and earnestly request Your Majesty to give instructions concerning the future movements of those now placed in a distressful condition.

ROJESTVENSKY.

No reply from the Tsar to the above messages of the two Russian Admirals has yet been received, and Admiral Nebogatoff and other surrendered officers do not desire to return home on parole, unless the Tsar's permission be given to that effect. As it is, however, inconvenient to detain them any longer at the hands of the Navy, Admiral Nebogatoff and other surrendered officers have been handed over to the prisoners' quarters of the Army, and will be released on parole in the event of the Tsar's permission being given.





A Scene after the Battle.

War Time Anecdotes.

The Late Commander Matsui.

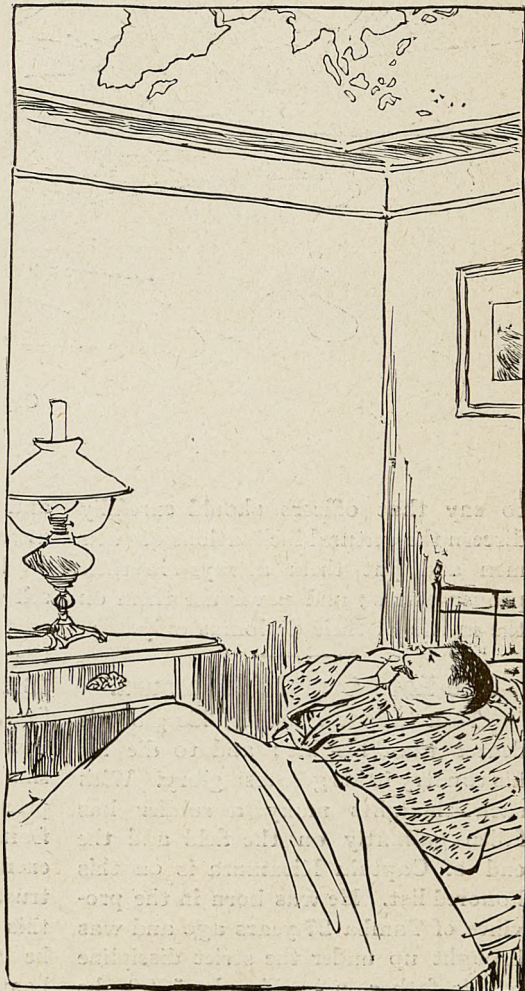


SINCE the outbreak of the war, many a young naval officer of bright promise has fallen in battle to the irreparable loss of our navy, and among them, the death of Commander Matsui which took place on board the *Nisshin* during the Japan Sea fight is very deeply deplored in naval circles. He was a man of resolute purpose and careful nature. Extensively read and clear in judgment, he was known as a great expert in gunnery. He held that a naval fight is determined by the precision of the guns. So, he devoted himself to the study of this branch of arms and encouraged his men in their training.

Though he did not engage in the bold undertakings of blocking the entrance to Port Arthur or in reconnaissance in force, he performed valuable services as a staff officer and drew up plans of operations which proved successful and of great importance in the subsequent development of the war. Before the war, he served on the Board of Commands and was a radical advocate of declaring war against Russia. It seems that he cared for nothing in the world but to improve the effectiveness of guns and to raise the country as a naval power. His private room was filled with various models of guns and the ceiling was covered with a map of the

world, that he might study it whenever he had leisure.

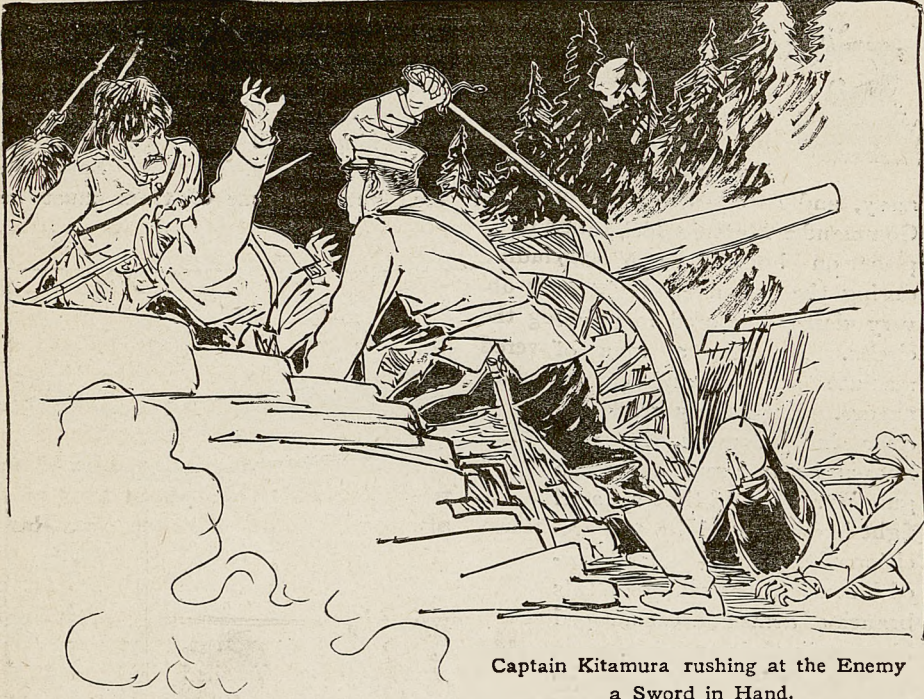
It was his opinion that the modern world wants "men of one-sidedness," as he called specialists, and he often said that though sailors should know something of all such things as navigation, gunnery, torpedo handling, &c., yet each one of them must be



Commander Matsui looking at the Map of the World on the Ceiling of his private Room.

perfectly trained in some one particular branch; and he was contented to be one-sided in gunnery. Again, he used

was regarded as a model young officer for his superior behavior and conduct his promotion was unusually rapid,



Captain Kitamura rushing at the Enemy
a Sword in Hand.

to say that officers should carefully discern the natural inclinations of their men and put them always in their proper places; and never use them on the merits of their diplomas only.

The Late Captain Kitamura.

To a Japanese soldier, his glory is dearer than his life; and to die for his country is his greatest glory. With such thoughts many a soldier has fallen gallantly on the field and the end of Captain Kitamura is on this honored list. He was born in the province of Tamba 27 years ago and was brought up under the strict discipline of his father, a bushi. In 1898, he entered the Military School and in 1900 was appointed Sub-Lieutenant. As he

and he became a Captain in 5 years after his first appointment.

In the present war he made himself well known in the Japanese army at the engagement of Liao-yang. But the fight near Bankozan on October 16th last resulted in his death. At first, a report was received by the Commander of the Division that a small force of the Japanese was in a precarious condition being pressed in front by a far superior force of the enemy. Captain Kitamura was entrusted with the work of rescuing this small Japanese force. Thereupon, he and his men advanced with all haste. Under the hazy light of the half-moon, they came to a wood where a number of artillery soldiers were

collected. They at once challenged them and received the reply "Dai ichi dai tai," the First Battalion. The pronunciation of the words, however, clearly revealed the fact that the men who answered were Russians. So, the Japanese lost not a moment in firing upon them. The Russians were thrown into disorder for a moment but, soon discovering that the Japanese were a small body of men, they rallied and the next moment a fierce hand-to-hand combat ensued. The Russians outnumbered the Japanese so much that most of the latter fell on the spot including Captain Kitamura who was last observed gallantly rushing in among the enemy. His corpse was discovered half a year later amidst the millet plants near Sando Koshi, and a decoration of the 5th Grade Golden Kite was conferred upon him.

The young officer was very generous and bold by nature, qualities

men was said to be exemplary. From his generous nature, his purse was always open to his friends and he himself lived so poorly that when once visited by his superior he had to offer him tea in a cracked cup.

The Commander of the Destroyer Sasanami.

On the night of May 27th, our torpedo boats and destroyers made free but rapid movements here and there, inflicting irretrievable damages upon the Russian fleet, whose guns proved ineffectual on account of the short range required. The Japanese boats which had come out almost uninjured continued their attacks and pursuits of the enemy on the following morning, at which time the *Sasanami* sighted in the distance the Russian boat *Biedovi* which had hoisted a white flag on the fore-mast and was afterwards found to have two Rus-



The Wife of Commander Aiba receiving a Visit of Congratulation.

which won for him the special attention of his superiors. He was also a strict officer and his reviewing of his

sian Admirals on board. Thus, the great honour of capturing the distinguished Admiral who had once com-

manded the formidable armada of the Russian Baltic Squadron fell upon the shoulders of Commander Aiba of the *Sasanami*.

In August last, Commander Aiba was on board the *Tsushima* and pursued the Russian Cruiser *Novic* in Soya Straits and completed her destruction. But being of a humble nature, he never boasted of his deeds but spoke often of his regret that he could not serve the country better, and was eagerly waiting for the time to come when he should encounter the Baltic Fleet. The time came and he made a prisoner of Admiral Rojestvensky.

He is a very dutiful son. To put his grandmother aged 74 and his mother of 58 at their ease, he has never written them of the risks of the sea, but always of interesting events that would divert their minds.

The grandmother who is very affectionate to him was much struck with surprise when she learned of the Battle of the Japan Sea from a newspaper extra, for it was such a big fight and she believed he must have been wounded at the least. But in a day or so, she was relieved by a postal card from her grandson, saying that a great naval victory had been won.

On the 5th June, the officer's house was visited by a large number of people who made a lantern procession through the village to celebrate the victory, and the inmates, the old grandmother and mother, were received with hearty "Banzais" from the crowd.

The End of Leut.-Colonel Narahara.

Major Narahara of the Imperial Guards distinguished himself in many battles during the China-Japan War and Boxer disturbances, and for his merits was decorated with the 5th

Grade of the Golden Kite. In the present war, his company won a great name for its bravery right away from the battle of the Yalu. After fighting successfully at various places, it was ordered to drive away the Russians strongly fortifying a height opposite Wai-tou-shan, during the fierce battle about Mukden. It was here the beloved officer fell under the Russian fire; and then was promoted to Leut.-Colonel with the decoration of the 4th Grade of Golden Kite. Of his gallant end, his groom Ninzo gives a minute description as follows:

Early on the morning of March 3rd, the fighting began. A stream of 42 feet wide separated our company from the enemy who were far superior in number and fought very stubbornly, occupying an advantageous position. The Russians poured their fire upon us from under defence works, so thickly that it was necessary to protect ourselves by building an embankment with sand bags. Leut.-Colonel Narahara stood out upon the parapet work to survey the enemy's position, regardless of warnings of danger. He made a second attempt saying, "No Russian shot can hit me" but this time he was mistaken. A bullet pierced his shoulder and lodged in the spinal column. Toward sunset when the enemy's fire was reduced, the wounded officer was carried on a stretcher to the bandage camp though he remonstrated that he would not move till the enemy should retire. At the camp all efforts were made to restore heat to the body of the officer who had been exposed to cold lying on the field for 12 hours, from 7 in the morning but with no avail.

Meanwhile, the Russians who perceived the small number of our force began a night-attack and their shots reached the bandage camp. Again, the wounded officer was removed to

the field ambulance, where he expired next day. It is worth special mention that the dead officer loved his men so much that he was regarded as father by his whole company. When his death was announced, the whole body inflamed with anger began their forward movement determined to avenge their commander's death, and finally pursuing the enemy caused them to surrender.

His groom Ninzo is a native of Manila, where Leut.-colonel Narahara went to watch the Spanish-American war some years ago. Ninzo admired the personality of the officer and came to Japan to serve him. He followed the officer to the front as his groom. Really touching was his grief when he lost his master. He cremated the dead body and extracted the shot which pro-

ved so fatal; and carrying the ashes and shot, he joined the company in the pursuit of the enemy. Afterwards, he came back to Tokyo to make report to the family of the dead officer and for his faithfulness it is settled that he shall be cared for by the officer's family during his life.

A Cigarette Case saved a Japanese Tar.

Keiichi Yamaguchi, warrant officer, on board a Japanese cruiser writes to his friend in Tokyo and tells how



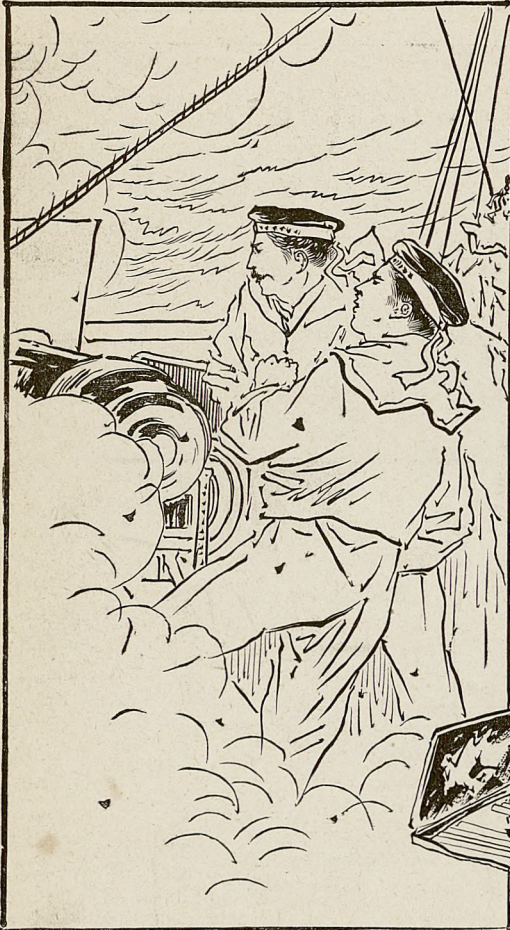
Lieut.-Colonel Narahara and his Servant.

he experienced several narrow escapes in severe naval engagements. His letter which shows his cool spirit and brave heart contains the following:—

“Our ship succeeded in making another very creditable record in the engagements of the 27th and 28th inst. and for it was given words of

high praise from the Commander-in-Chief, in whose presence I was also complimented by our captain as a "Model Warrant Officer"—an honour

breast and laid me on my back. But I rose again and continued my work. In the next hour I saw the Russian ship on fire and with joy forgot every thing of the accident till the sun-set when we were ordered to cease firing. Then while in the pursuit of the enemy, I found a little leisure to examine my breast and discovered the silver cigarette case you sent me last year; it had caught two small pieces of cannon ball, with no injury even to its contents. But for this case, there is no doubt that I might have been counted among the fallen patriots or at least among the wounded. Does this not prove well that the Russian balls do not like me? Please tell this to the makers of the case and kindly let me have something more that I may earn another memento in the engagement that will soon follow at Vladivostock."



A Cigarette Case saves the Life of Warrant Officer Yamaguchi.

I can hardly realize as my own. It seems that the Russian balls and shots still continue to dislike me. In the battles at Port Arthur last August, I faced the Russian fire many times but came out quite uninjured though I once had my cap and shoes entirely blown away. On the 27th inst., a piece of a 6 in-ball discharged from the Russian Flag-ship *Souvaroff* struck my

Japanese soldiers, seriously wounded here, was the next day receiving medical treatment at the Field Hospital. He had his left thigh shattered by a cannon ball besides several other wounds. Lying upon the operating table he was fast becoming fainter but on being asked if he felt pain or wanted to say anything he replied, "No, no pain but cure me quickly and let

The National Hymn sung in the Operation Room.

The battle of Mukden was undoubtedly one of the severest, and resulted in many thousands of wounded among the Japanese as it did also among the Russians. One of the

me fight soon." "All right," was the response of the attending physician, who nevertheless seeing extreme pain in the patient gave him narcotics. Whilst he was thus senseless his left leg was severed from the trunk and the knife was about to be applied to his injured shoulder, when his pulse became suddenly weaker. An injection was resorted to but with little avail. In another moment, the dying soldier opened his eyes with a mixed appearance of pain and contentment and began to sing the National song:

"May the reign of the Emperor continue thousands of years till the gravel turn into stones covered with moss."

Sugiura Chukichi of the Fukuchiyama Regiment.

The Late Sub-Leutenant Ikeda.

Being an island country, Japan has a long coast line, but there are several provinces which have no access to the sea. Yonezawa is a town surrounded by mountains, only to be reached from the sea in any direction by a journey of more than 90 miles; and it seems rather singular that from such a place there should have appeared many naval officers of distinction, among whom we may mention Captains Kuroi, Kamizumi, Yamashita, Inouchi, Kama-ya, Irisawa, and Gejo. Sub-Leutenant Ikeda was also a native of the same



A wounded Soldiers singing the National Hymn at the last Moment.

He concluded the singing with high and low tones, sometimes his face contracting with pain and sometimes radiating with happiness. The end of the song was the signal for him to pass away quietly. This soldier was

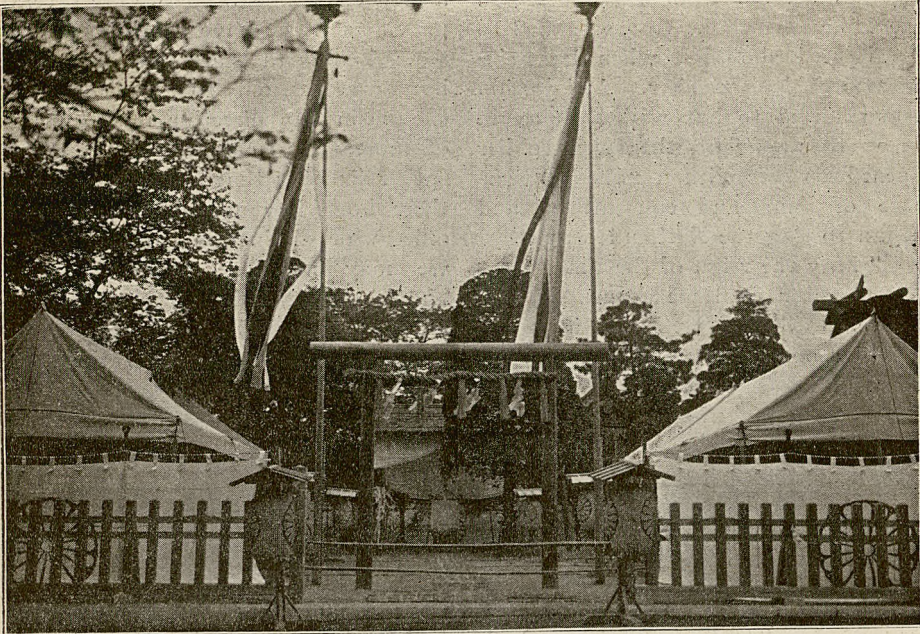
town, and at the age of 25 died a gallant death on board the destroyer *Ikazuchi* in the great naval battle of the Japan Sea.

He was a son of Mr. Ikeda and a younger brother of the present mana-

ger of the Mitsui Bank. In his boyhood he came to Tokyo and grew up under the strict guidance of Captain Kuroi. He also attended a naval

torpedoing work that he was struck by a piece of a cannon ball which broke three ribs and caused his instant death.

He was a pure strict moral young



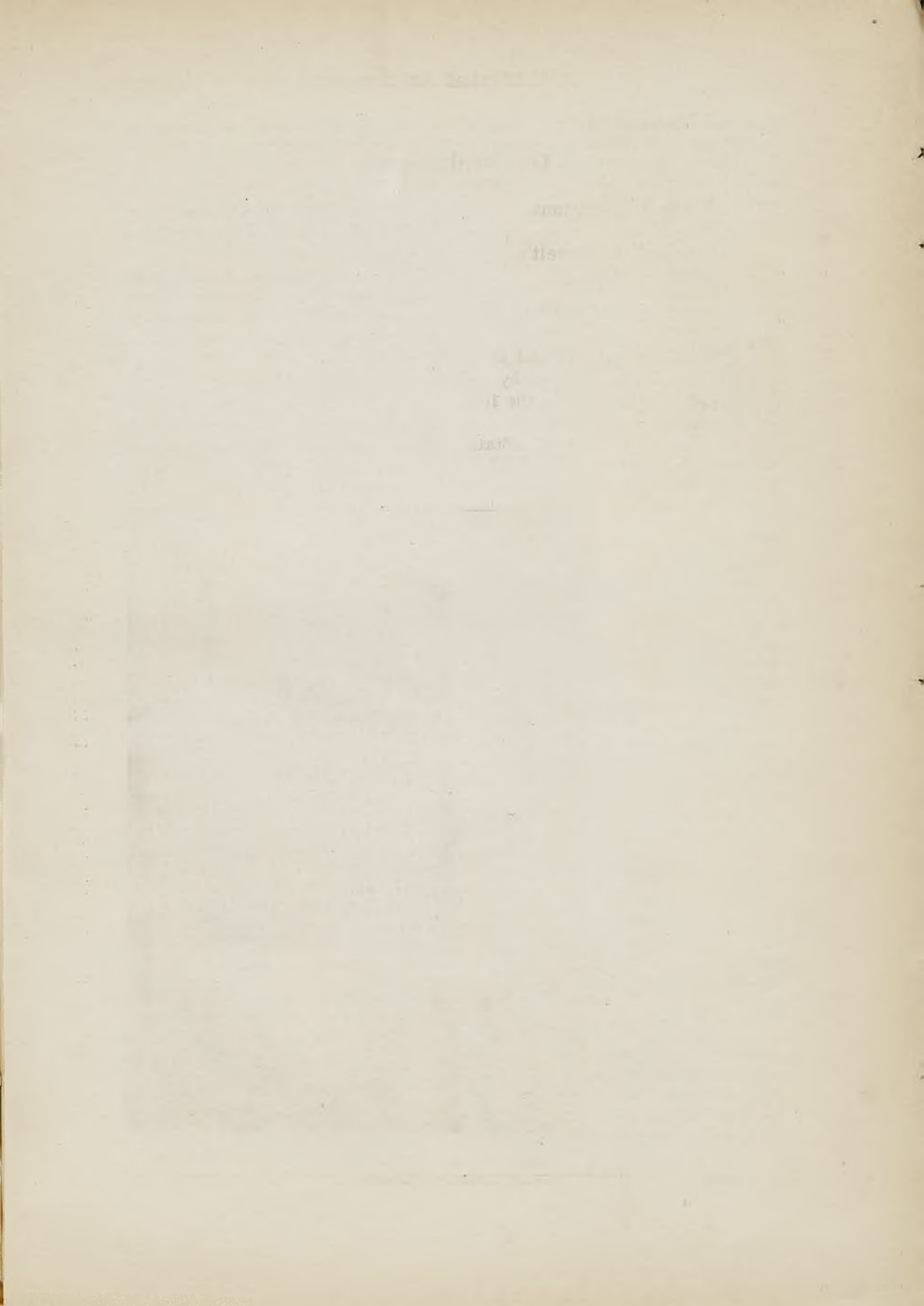
The Yasukuni Jinsha (Patriots' Shrine) on the Day of annual *Fête*.

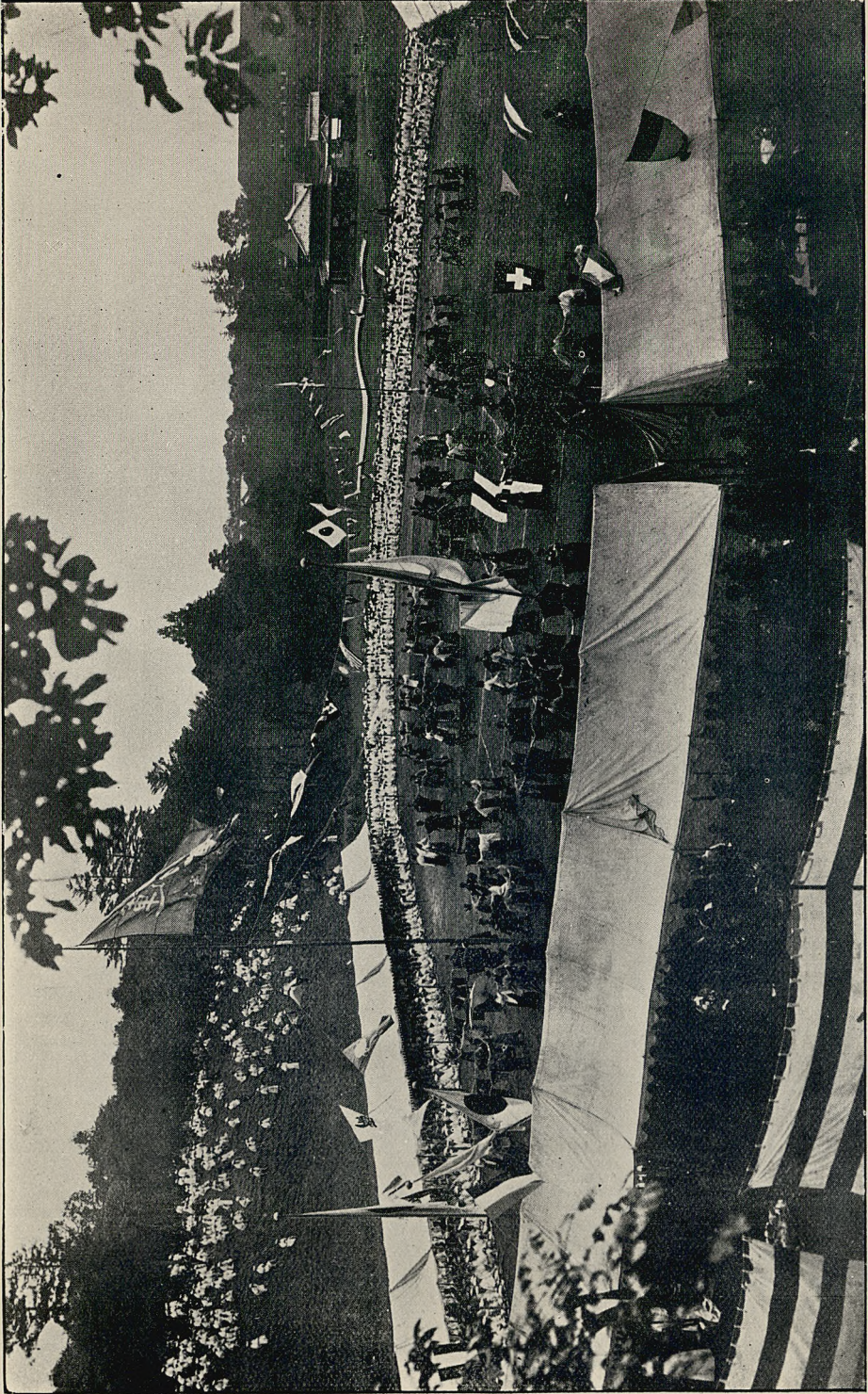
preparatory school and learned *Jujitsu* from Mr. Kano. Six years ago, he entered the naval college and upon graduation sailed to Australia under Vice-Admiral Kamimura. As a midshipman, he served in the first attack upon the Russian Fleet at Port Arthur last year. Then he was promoted to a Sub-Lieutenancy and served throughout the blockade of Port Arthur and also in the dangerous work of clearing mines at Dalny. In January this year, he was placed at a Naval Station but on the news of the approaching Baltic squadron he sought to take part in the engagement with this formidable armada. In March he was put on board the destroyer *Ikazuchi* which played so important a part in torpedoing the Russian warships on the 27th March. It was during this

man and in boyhood his pleasure was to attend school and to study about war-ships. His later taste was found in photography. In August last, when Capt. Ichiji was wounded he photographed his wound, and the work was considered a very good specimen, attracting the attention of even Admiral Prince Arisugawa.

Several days prior to the Great Naval Battle of the Sea of Japan, his brother in Tokyo was surprised to receive a package from him which contained his uniform, hat, and other articles of ceremony. The motive for such a step on the part of the young officer was not clear till the news of his death came, and there was no doubt that he had determined to die in the great naval engagement.







School Girls' Entertainment in Honour of the Wounded at the Toyama Hospital.

General News.

Peace Negotiations.

President Roosevelt's Good Offices.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.



THE following official statement was issued by the Foreign Office on the 10th June :—

The United States

Minister in Tokyo made the following communication to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 29th instant :—

“ In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State, I have the honour to communicate to Your Excellency the following :—

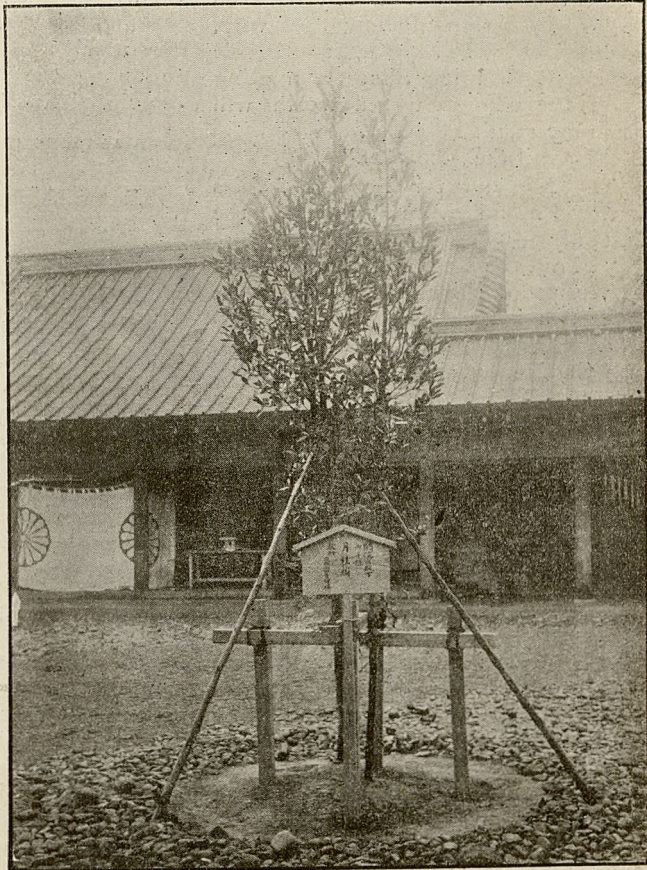
“ The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavour to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged.

“ With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each

and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations.

“ The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese Governments, not only for their own sakes but in the interests of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another.

“ The President suggests that these peace negotiations be concluded directly and exclusively between the belli-



A Laurier which Prince Kan-in planted himself at the Yasukuni Jinsha.

gerents; in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two Powers to agree to terms of peace.

"The President earnestly asks that the Japanese Government do now agree to such meeting and is asking the Russian Government likewise to agree.

"While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called with regard to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two Powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two Powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace.

"I avail &c., &c., &c."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered as follows under date of the 10th July:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of the 9th instant, communicating to me a telegraphic instruction to you from the Honourable the Secretary of State and I beg to request that you will have the goodness to transmit by wire the following as the reply of the Imperial Government.

"The Imperial Government have given to the suggestion of the President of the United States embodied in the Note the very serious consideration to which, because of its source and its import, it is justly entitled.

"Desiring in the interest of the world as well as in the interest of Japan the re-establishment of peace with Russia on terms and conditions that will fully guarantee its stability, the Imperial Government will, in response to the suggestion of the President, appoint plenipotentiaries from Japan to meet plenipotentiaries from

Russia at such time and place as may be found to be mutually agreeable and convenient, for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace directly and exclusively between the two belligerent Powers.

"I avail &c., &c., &c."

PLACE OF MEETING SETTLED.

A telegram from Washington received in official quarters states that, acting in compliance with the wishes of the Governments of Japan and Russia, President Roosevelt has selected Washington as the place of meeting of the Plenipotentiaries and the two countries will be formally notified to that effect.

In this connection a Reuter telegram, dated London June 11, mentions a surmise that, in the event of Washington being selected, Baron Rosen, the newly-appointed Russian Ambassador to the United States, will be appointed Russian Plenipotentiary.

APPOINTMENT OF OUR PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Takahira, our Minister at Washington, have been appointed our Plenipotentiaries at the peace negotiations.

It was officially announced at the same time that the Russian Government had appointed Baron Rosen the new Minister to the United States, and Count Muravief Minister at Rome, to be Russian Plenipotentiaries at the peace negotiations.

Baron Komura and suite left Japan for Washington on the 8th July.

Tartar Straits and Amur Bay.

The Japanese authorities have renamed the Tartar Straits and Amur Bay the Mamiya Straits and Mamiya Northern Straits respectively. "Mamiya" is the name of the Japanese explorer who in 1808 explored the straits and dissipated the popular illusion that Saghalien was a part of the main land of the continent.

