

THE

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

SEPTEMBER

1905



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TOKYO:

NO 10.

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THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

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Kusunoki Masashige giving Advice to his young Son
Masatsura at Sakurai-no-eki.

The Russo-Japanese War



Vol. III.

SEPTEMBER, 1905.

No. 10.

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.)



ROADS and bridges had been made or renewed in every part of the country during the times of the Oda and Toyotomi: during the long and peaceful years of the Tokugawa ascendancy, the means of communication throughout the Empire had been brought to comparative perfection.

In 1604, the Bakufu caused an earth-mound (*chiri zuka*) to be made to mark every *ri* along the main roads in every province; on this mound was

planted an *enoki* tree, while trees of other species were erected along both sides of the road. The Nihon-bashi Bridge in Yedo was taken as the starting point for all distance-measures along the high roads. A further series of regulations issued between 1624 and 1643 required all *daimyos* to reside in Yedo for a certain number of months during the year, and the constant travelling to and fro, which the observance of this law involved, not only tended to keep the roads in order, but also necessitated the erection of post-houses at regular intervals along the main arteries of traffic. There were two great roads leading from Yedo to Kyoto: the one the Tokaido, passing through Kusatsu and the provinces of Ise and Owari, a-

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long the seacoast of the Pacific, past Hakone, Fujisawa, and Shinagawa, took the traveller from the Imperial residence to the Shogun's capital in about ten days. It was a much travelled road

were known as the Five Roads. There were again smaller roads, known as the *Waki-ōkwan* or side roads, such as the *Hokkoku*, *Chūgoku*, *Ise*, *Nagasaki*, *Mito*, &c.



View of Kiso.

and was furnished with 53 posting stations with accommodations and relays. The other, known as the *Nakasendō*, or Kiso route, took the traveller from Kyoto through the mountainous provinces of Mino and Shinano, down the Kiso river, over the steep Usui Pass near the modern Karuizawa, and lastly through the Itabashi suburb into Yedo. It had 69 post stations and the journey occupied twelve days.

There were other less important roads leading out of Yedo. Such were the *Kōshū Kaido*, leaving the city at Naito-Shinjuku, the *Nikko Kaido*, leading through Oji, and the *Oshū Kaido* which left the city at Senju, and these three, along with the great thoroughfares already mentioned, formed what

But there was, in spite of these good channels of communication, much mutual mistrust and suspicion between the Shogun's government and the *Daimyos* of the various provinces, who lived for the most part shut up in their own castles; and one consequence of this mistrust was that the roads were for the most part built through remote districts and indirect, so as not to offer more facilities than was absolutely necessary for unwelcome intruders and travellers with hostile intentions. Many rivers were purposefully left unbridged, and travellers had to be carried in ferry boats or on the shoulders of coolies over the Oi, Tenryu, Fuji, and Rokugo rivers, even along the much frequented Tokaido. The

central government maintained guard houses at Hakone and Arai on the Tokaidō, at Usui and Fukushima on the Nakasendō, where travellers were strictly examined and searched, a heavy penalty attaching to the crime of trying to evade the guard-house by travelling by a side road or mountain path.

Post horses, with a fixed tariff of charges, and a system of coolie-bearers were provided early in the Tokugawa period. Court officials, samurai, priests and nuns, had a right to use the horses and coolies, by producing tickets of authorization from their

those piping times of peace to travel with immense retinues and enormous quantities of luggage, which often overtaxed the resources of the post-stations. In such cases, the postmasters were authorized to impress men from the neighbouring villages; and this system of furnishing "Sukegō," or compulsory aid, proved to be so great a loss and burden to the farmers that they were glad to escape from it by the payment of a tax in lieu of service. With this money the stationmasters hired worthless tramps and vagabonds to do the work of carrying.

Inns were everywhere to be



The Passage across the Ōi River.

superiors, masters, or temples: merchants, artisans and farmers, could only obtain their services by making a special bargain at each station. It was the custom of the *daimyos* in

found, but in the early part of the period they were still very primitive. A traveller would carry his own food with him, the hostelry only furnishing him with a bare room and a few

necessaries, in return for a modest payment of *Kisen*, or *Kichin*, i.e. "fuel money." As communications became more regular, and the ways of the people more luxurious, the roadside inns improved in every respect. Food, bath, beds, attendance

letters would come and pick out their correspondence.

Associations for the improvement of hotels were instituted about 1804. Most of the hotels joined these associations and displayed their flags, but even the flag of a powerful association



A Dispatch Bearer in the Shogunal Period.

were all provided, and in the intervals between the post-stations the traveller would find simple cottages where, as to-day, he could buy tea and refreshments, and rest his wearied limbs after walking or riding.

In 1624, a regular post was established under the superintendence of the Osaka police, and two-sworded letter-carriers travelled regularly between Osaka, Kyoto, and Yedo. This was supplemented in 1663 by "machibiyakuya," private deliveries of letters for merchants and others within these cities. This mail travelled three times a month between the great cities, hence its alternative name of *sando hikyakuya*, or "three-time-postmen." When one of these mailmen arrived in Yedo, or Kyoto, he would spread out all his letters on a mat in front of his hostelry, and people who expected

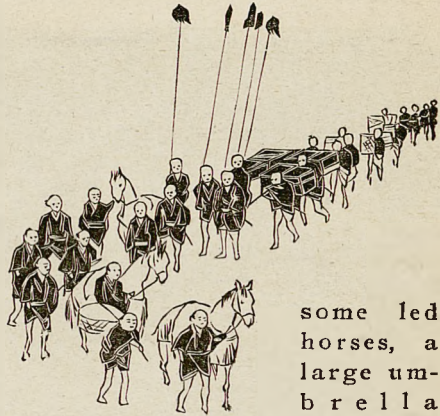
for the protection of travellers was not always a guarantee that there would be no fleecing or other inconvenience.

When the Shogun went out in the streets of Yedo, great ceremonies were observed. No one was allowed in the streets through which he passed, and every door had to be shut. The road was sprinkled with fresh sand, and the watertubs at the hosedoors were filled with clean water. Even cats and dogs had to be kept within. The fifth Shōgun, Tsunayoshi, who was a very ardent Buddhist, modified this absurd ceremonial in many ways.

The roads in those days, with their varieties of travellers, were a very picturesque sight. *Bushi* strutted along, with their two swords in their girdles and their shoulders arrogantly raised, merchants in simple clothes,

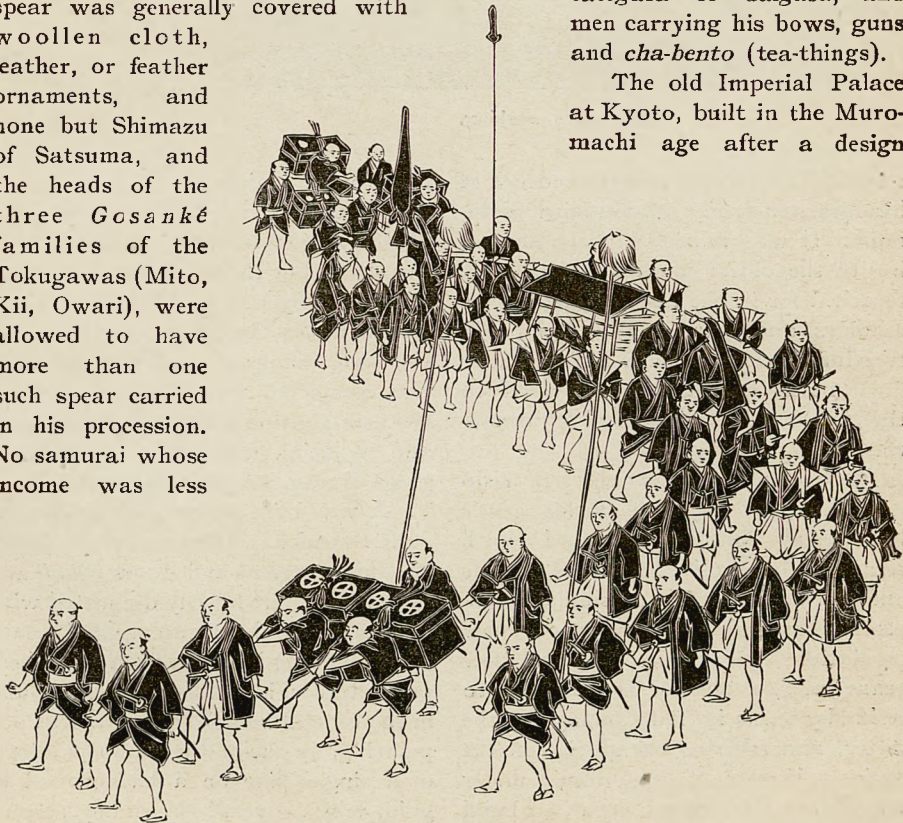
and packs on back, toiled along, jostled by running postmen, while pilgrims in picturesque garb strolled from town to town enjoying the scenery as they went. The most picturesque sight was the procession of a *daimyo* on his way to Yedo to do homage to the Shogun. He was followed by his retainers, sometimes a hundred, sometimes a thousand strong, armed with swords and spears, and carrying the *impedimenta* of their small army in picturesque *hasamibako*, the gilt crests on which, and on the arms and scabbards, told the exact rank and title of their noble master. Everything was regulated for such a procession, even the number and size of the *hasamibako* had to accord with the rank and dignity of the *daimyo*. The sheath of the spear was generally covered with woollen cloth, leather, or feather ornaments, and none but Shimazu of Satsuma, and the heads of the three *Gosanké* families of the Tokugawas (Mito, Kii, Owari), were allowed to have more than one such spear carried in his procession. No samurai whose income was less

than 3000 *koku* of rice was allowed more than one pair of *hasamibako*. The *daimyo* himself rode on horseback or in a *kago*: behind him came



some led horses, a large umbrella known as *tategasa* or *daigasa*, and men carrying his bows, guns and *cha-bento* (tea-things).

The old Imperial Palace at Kyoto, built in the Muro-machi age after a design



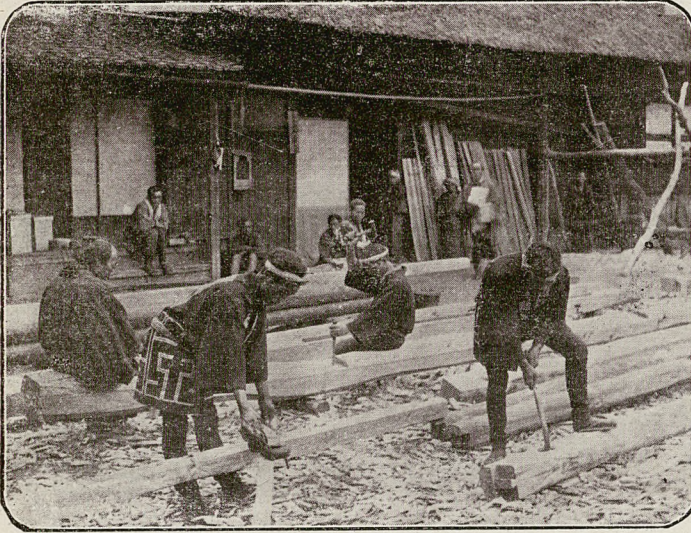
A Daimyo's Procession.

which differed materially from the primitive style of old Japan, was destroyed by fire in 1788. Iyenari, the eleventh Shogun, made the *daimyos*

with carved porches and costly paintings by famous artists, and all the samurai were well and comfortably housed, except only those who held

directly from the Shōgun; and these, like their master, continued to reside in humble straw-thatched dwellings.

The buildings of the Castle were all indeed renewed by Ieyasu, between the years 1596 and 1614; but Iyeyasu's influence successfully prevented the introduction of even the thin wedge-end of luxury, and the straw-thatched



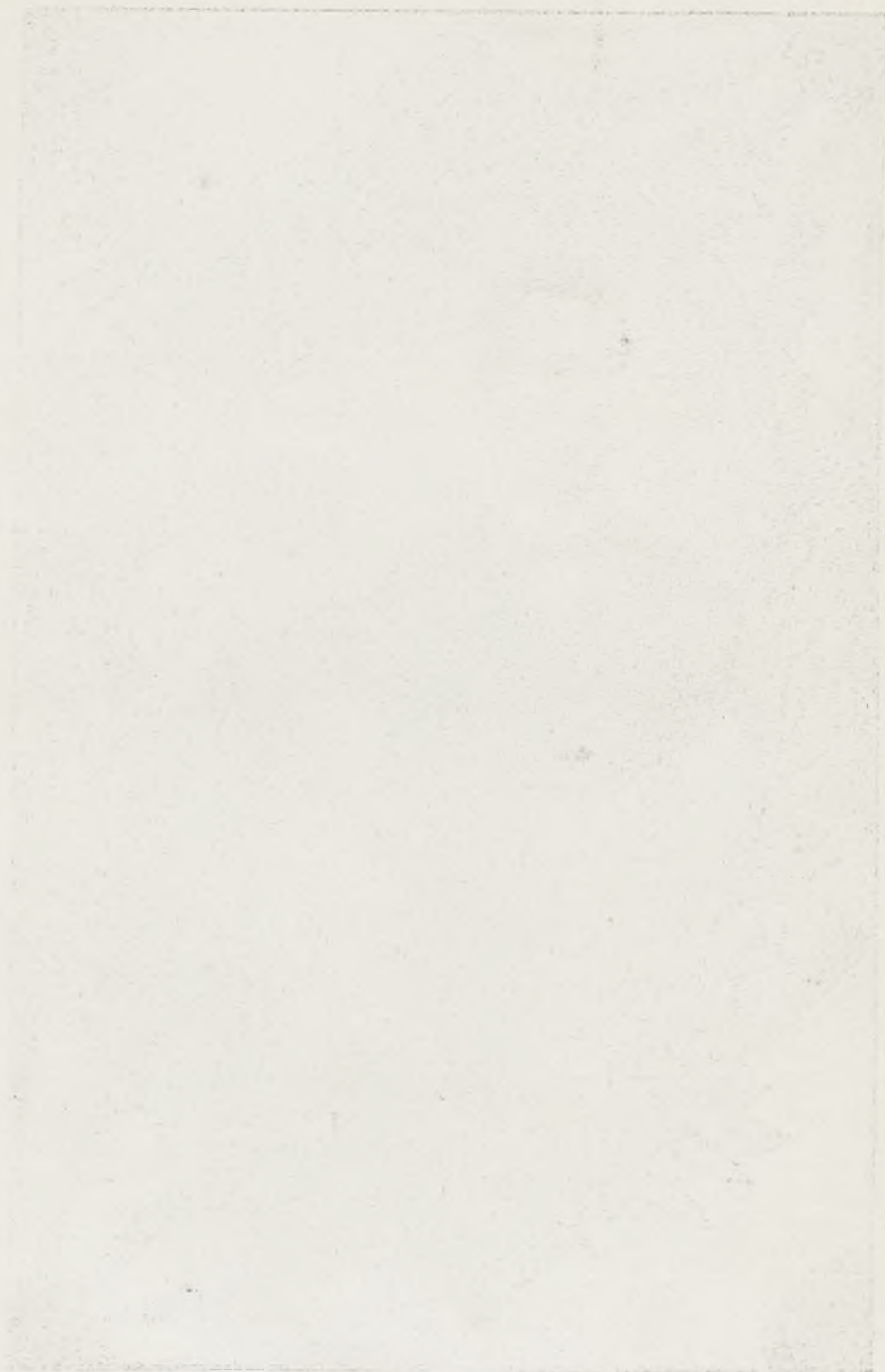
Carpenters working.

rebuild it under the superintendence of his Minister (*rōjū*) Matsudaira Sadanobu. It was rebuilt entirely according to the oldest models, which were searched for in the ancient records by scholars and learned men, and the erection of this palace is said to have done much to direct men's mind to the Mikado as the true and legitimate ruler of the Empire.

When Iyeyasu first entered Yedo in A.D. 1590, the roof of his castle there was humbly thatched with straw, and the residences of his officials and ministers were in a similarly unpretentious style. But when the new regulations, which he issued a few years later, compelled the *daimyo* to reside by turns in Yedo, many of the latter, remembering the glories of the ancient House of Toyotomi under which they had served, began to build for themselves elaborate mansions,

roofs were maintained. Some slight modifications, in imitation of the Muromachi style, were introduced after his death, but the whole structure was destroyed by fire in 1657, and when rebuilt under the direction of Iyenobu, the sixth Shogun, who died before it was completed, was much admired for the combination of military simplicity and palatial dignity, worthy of a great House, which it displayed.

It was built in the so-called Kyoto style, to which Iyenobu was very partial, its sliding screens and doors (*Shoji* and *Karakami*) were largely decorated with paintings of the Kano school, each room deriving its name from the principal picture which adorned its walls, and in the central hall of the castle was one painting, by one of the Kano painters, of a single pine on a background of gold, which covered the sliding screens for a space of 72 fathoms.





BARON KOMURA AND MR. TAKAHIRA.

In Kyoto, as the Imperial residence for so many centuries, the ways of the people had always been somewhat ostentatious, and most houses were roofed with thatch or shingle, tiles being used for temples and public buildings. In Yedo, there was a greater simplicity, and even shingles were rarely to be seen on private houses. After the great fire of 1601, the Government did its best to discourage the use of thatch, but it was some time before tiles came into use. A man named Takiyama Yajubei was the first to roof his own house with tiles, and the eighth Shogun, Yoshimune, did much to introduce plaster walls and tiled roofs as preventives against fires. Fire-proof godowns and storehouses were introduced gradually as the city advanced in wealth, and a shopkeeper in 1655 made the first cellar. Almost every house was provided with apparatus of some kind for the extinction of fire, and the rich frequently had firepumps, hose, and other appliances on their own premises. The opening of Yokohama and other ports

in 1859 introduced brick to the Japanese.

The *daimyos* lived either at Yedo, or in their castles within their own domains. No *daimyo* was allowed to have more than one castle, all the other castles being destroyed by Iyeyasu's edict. No new castles might be built, but the existing ones might be kept in repair, though in certain cases the Shogun's authorization was necessary

before the repairs were executed. Farmers and peasants lived in houses of mud wattle thatched with straw, generally with a raised floor.

We have already mentioned that the residences erected in Yedo by some of the *Daimyos* were of a splendour intended to recal the magnificence of the Toyotomi age. They were frequently destroyed by the fires which have always been known as the "flowers of Yedo," and gradually a simpler kind of buildings, known as "nagaya-dzukuri" or "tamon-



Picture painted by Kano Tannyu, a famous Painter.

dzukuri," took their place. They were not very magnificent, but were distinctive, as the common citizens were

not allowed to use buildings of this kind.

In 1617, the mausoleum of Iyeyasu was erected at Nikko, the shrine being

house (mon). The trademark was also generally exposed on the roof. Drinking water was obtained from wells, sometimes from a clean stream, the people



A Part of the City of Yedo, with a specially large number of Store-houses.

roofed with copper plates, which came hereafter into frequent use for the roofing of temples and similar buildings. Walls were made sometimes of alternate layers of clay and tiles (*neribe*), sometimes of stones and lime, much used for temples and the houses of samurai, and sometimes of mud and wood covered with tiles and marked with white lines of mortar (*sujibe*). This last kind was limited to the Imperial Residences, and a few very high class shrines.

Most of the merchant's houses had two stories (rarely three): and in front of their shops were curtains bearing the name and mark of the

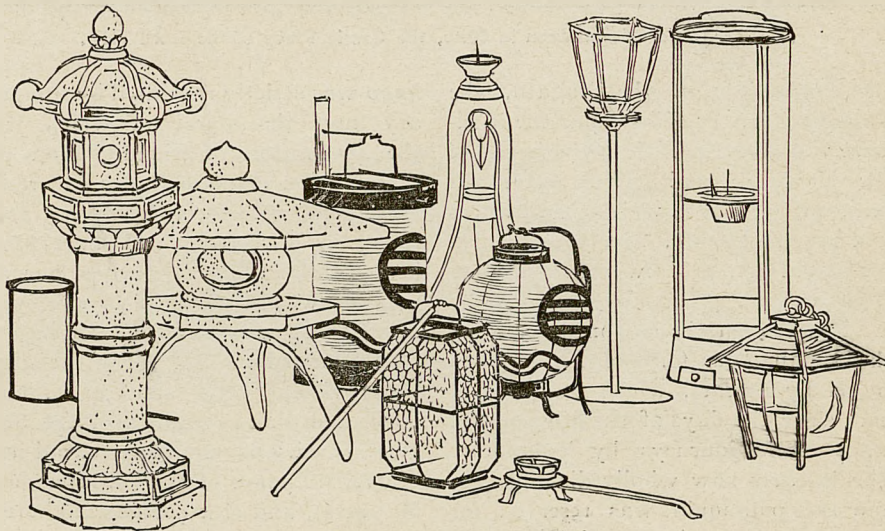
in Yedo had an aqueduct which supplied parts of the city. Wealthier houses had bath-rooms of their own: for poorer families there were public baths which could be used for a trifling payment. It has since times immemorial been the custom of the Japanese to take a bath every day, or every other day.

Ando (or paper covered lamps) were in use within doors, and were of many shapes, round, square, &c. Candlesticks were used at banquets, and there were paper lanterns of all shapes and sizes for every manner of use. Hand-lamps of a peculiar make, called *teshoku*, were sometimes

used, but torches, once so popular, almost entirely disappeared. Stone lamps (*ishidōrō*) stood in the yards and gardens for use, especially in summer, entirely superseding the bonfires (*teiryō*) of former ages. Fire was obtained from flint and steel.

Chanoyu retained its ancient popularity, especially at Kyoto, where every wealthy house had its own tea-room and garden in the so-called *Sukiya* style, which made quietness and simplicity the special features of the ceremony. Evergreen trees took the place of flowering bushes in the gardens, and stepping stones were arranged to serve instead of paths. By degrees the garden arrangements became more and more complicated. *Ishidōrō* were placed here and there, and wells, ponds, and imitation mountains introduced in places where they

As the population of Yedo increased the tea-room was crowded out; households had to be small, and the people were too busy for that long and prolix ceremony. Only the very wealthiest could afford a tea room of the *Sukiya* style: the rest contented themselves with a tiny garden plot with a miniature pond, a few gold fish and a diminutive Fuji. Rich people built themselves villas in picturesque spots in the suburbs: in Kyoto, round Saga, Murasakino, or Uji: in Yedo, at Negishi, Nippori, Nakanogō, or Mukojima. The imperial villas of Sugakuin and Katsura were the most famous in Kyoto, whilst in Yedo the most beautiful were those at Fukiage and Hama, belonging to the Tokugawas. These two palaces, now in Imperial occupation, were under the charge of officers of *Wakadoshiyori*



Various Kinds of Lamps in the Shogunal Period.

would not naturally be expected. Even the fences and gates differed in style, and there were different schools of gate-makers as there were of painters.

rank, styled Governors of Fukiage and Hama respectively. The gardens of these Palaces were laid out by famous landscape gardeners, and kept with the

utmost care. The *Kōrakuen* of the Mito *daimyo*, the *Gaisanyen* of the Owari, the *Hōraiyn* of the Matsuura, which there were many varieties, *uchi-kage*, *koshi-ajiro*, *koshi-ita*, and *koshi-dzutsumi*. The use of *norimono* and



The Garden of Kairakuyen in Mito, the Castle Place of the Lord Mito.

the *Chinkaiyēn* of the Nagato, the *Rokugiyēn* of the Kōriyama, the *Kirakuyēn* of the Iida, the *Onyokuyēn* of the Kuwana, and others were all beautiful gardens in which their owners had much pleasure, and from which poets and artists drew many inspirations.

It had been the custom, ever since the Heian Age, for great nobles to travel by ox-cart, whilst the samurai had, since the days of the Muromachi, made their journeys by palanquin. The ox-carts now wholly disappeared, and the palanquin was reserved for ceremonial occasions only. Nobles generally travelled, during the Tokugawa age, in the simpler *kago* of which there were several kinds,—the *hikido-kago*, *tare-kago*, *yotsude-kago*, *yama-kago*, &c. A variety of the *kago* was the so-called *norimono* of

kago was strictly regulated by sumptuary laws the object of which was the promotion of frugality and the preservation of social order and rank. Merchants were forbidden to use *norimono* in A.D. 1681, and, in 1737, a law prohibited *samurai* whose income was below 10,000 *koku* of rice from using these vehicles. A law issued in 1615 allowed the free use of the *kago* to provincial lords, samurai of high rank, and direct retainers of the Shogun: physicians, soothsayers, old men of over 60 years of age (in later times 50 years), and sick persons might use *kago* after obtaining a Government permit.

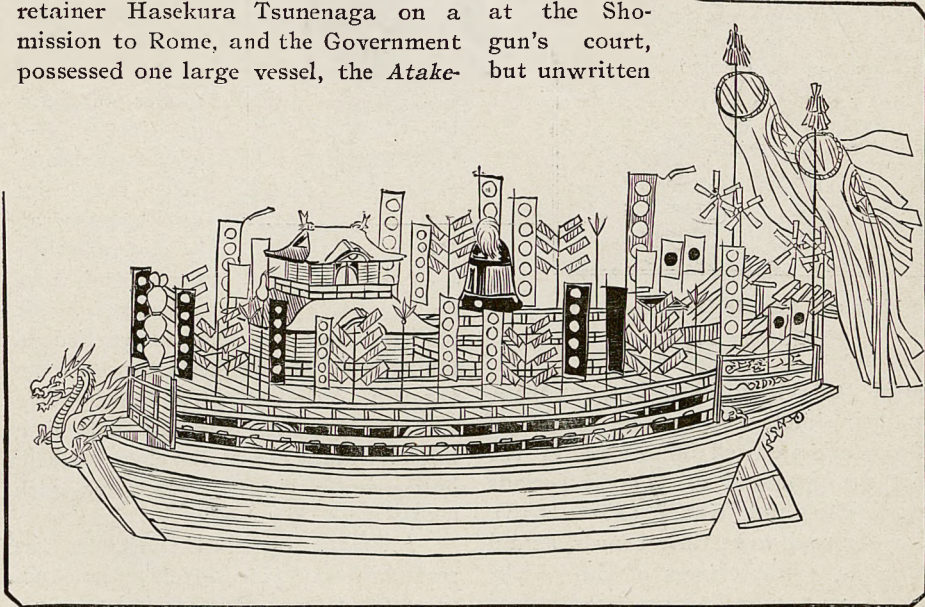
As luxury increased, the fashions of the *norimono* and *kago* became more ostentatious, vehicles of great elegance being used by the nobles and wealthy classes. They were often

painted with gold lacquer outside, while the interiors were embellished with pictures of the Tosa school. *Yotsude kago* and *yama kago* were made of bamboo basket work. They were used for travelling, and carried by *kumosuke* or low-class coolies from the country side. *Tsujikago* were used in the streets of the great cities, especially in Yedo, where their numbers increased in spite of all that the Government could do to limit their use. A cart known as *daihachi guruma*, and drawn by oxen or men, was used for the conveyance of luggage, &c.

After the year A.D. 1635 the Bakufu Government prohibited the construction of all ships of over 500 *koku* of burthen, except cargo-barges, and large vessels were very rarely to be seen. Date Masamune, lord of Sendai, at the beginning of this period, built a large vessel which conveyed his retainer Hasekura Tsunenaga on a mission to Rome, and the Government possessed one large vessel, the *Atake-*

vessel 18 fathoms in length, the *Kaifū maru*, in 1671, but broke her up not long after she was finished. As for barges and cargo-boats, the best known kinds were the *hishigaki* transport boats, used at Osaka, and the barges known as *sengoku*, *hokkoku* and *hirata*. For purposes of pleasure *yakata* and *yanebune* were in use. These pleasure-boats were often beautifully decorated and were used by the merchants and samurai of Yedo on the Sumida and Yedo Rivers. Smaller pleasure-boats were *chokibune* and *chabune*.

The Shogunal Government regulated even the smallest details of the court-nobles' and samurais' dress, according to their ranks and according to the seasons of the year. No regulations were issued for the dress of ladies at the Shogun's court, but unwritten



The *Atake-maru*.

maru, which was over 30 fathoms in length, and carried a three-storied tower on her deck. Tokugawa Mitsukuni, lord of Mito, constructed a

fashion was more powerful than any sumptuary law, and there was no variation from established fashions of clothes or hairdressing.

The hard customs which had come down from the troublous days in the latter part of the fifteenth century were still to be found in the early years of the Tokugawas, and the Yedo

and hairdressers continued to do a thriving trade.

Garments were short, both in skirt and sleeve, and were made of linen in summer and cotton in winter. When a samurai walked abroad he wore his two swords, and was followed by an attendant squire, and a servant who carried a spear. All were, as a rule, bare-headed, but at times an *ami-gasa* hat was worn. Another popular head-covering was the *dzukin* or kerchief.

The ladies' toilets and modes of hair-dressing were extremely simple. When they went out they generally covered their faces, and wore a *katsugi*, while

an attendant maid-servant carried an umbrella to shelter her mistress from the sun. The wife of a bushi rarely walked, but went for her calls in a *kago*: women of a lower class walked, but generally covered their faces with a *dzukin*.

After the reign of Hidetada, the second Shogun (1608-1622), the country settled down to a period of profound peace, which gradually produced habits of idleness and luxury. This was especially noticeable under the fifth Shogun, Tsunayoshi, in the period known as Genroku (1688-1703), when the country reached its lowest depths



Male and Female Costume in the Genroku Period.

bushi still clung, as did the others, to their simple and austere modes of life, which are well illustrated in the pictures produced during the periods of Keichō and Kanei (1596-1643). The samurai wore their beards, as did even the lowest classes of the people, and a man who had no beard would often paint his cheek in imitation of whiskers with black ink. Government regulations tried in vain to check the fashion of growing beards. The samurai were willing to give up the custom of blackening the teeth, but the barbers

of effeminacy and feebleness. In this period the degenerate samurai (or some of them at least) again took to shaving their faces and heads, and some of them even went so far as to powder their cheeks like women. It was but natural that under these circumstances the women should pay more attention to dress and toilet, and lose the simple elegance of the days of Iyeyasu and Hidetada. Combs and hair-pins, *kōgai*, and other ornaments, richly carved and lacquered with gold ornaments, came into vogue. The custom of shaving the eye-brows after marriage came into vogue, the courtladies reverting to the artificially painted eye-brows (*mayuzumi*) of a former period of extravagance, powder and rouge were as much the fashion in Yedo as at the courts of St. James

damasks and brocades, were eagerly bought from the Chinese and Dutch merchants at Nagasaki, scents were freely used and women vied with each other in the splendour of their clothes. The wife of a rich merchant of Yedo, Ishikawa Rokubei, introduced the use of coral ornaments. The sumptuary regulations of the Government were again powerless to stem the ebbs and flows of the tides of fashion.

In 1656, the custom of covering the face when walking abroad was prohibited and *wataboshi* hats, of which there were many varieties, were much worn by ladies. Rain-coats came into use early in the period, mostly of woolen or cotton cloth, but sometimes also of oil-paper (*tōyugappa*). The eighth Shōgun, Yoshimune (1724), did his best to rectify the



A Hair Dresser and a Barber.

or Versailles at the same period, and blackened teeth became the universal custom for all who had attained to womanhood. Foreign cloth-stuffs,

manners of the age which his predecessor had ruined by his own luxurious example. His efforts were however of little avail, it was not until 1840 that

a general simplification of manners took place, partly owing to the new spirit which was even then stirring in

A few vegetables and fruits were imported from abroad and used as articles of food, but the staple article of diet was pure rice for the upper classes and rice mixed with barley for the lower. The meal was generally followed by a cup of hot tea or hot water. Meat was very rarely eaten, as it was considered to be an unclean food, the partaking of which excluded a man from temples and holy places for several days, but poultry was freely taken, the most esteemed of all fowls being the crane. Fish was commonly eaten by all classes.

The best kinds of *sake* were produced at Itami and Ikeda in the province of Settsu, but there were other well-known brands, such as *nanto-sake* (Yamato), *nintōshū* (Kii), *kikushu* (Kaga) and *awamori* (Satsuma). Restaurants were first opened in Yedo, from which city they spread to the provinces. The citizens of Yedo esteemed the flesh of the bonito as a great delicacy, and so great was the desire to get it as early as possible in the season, that poor people would sometimes pawn



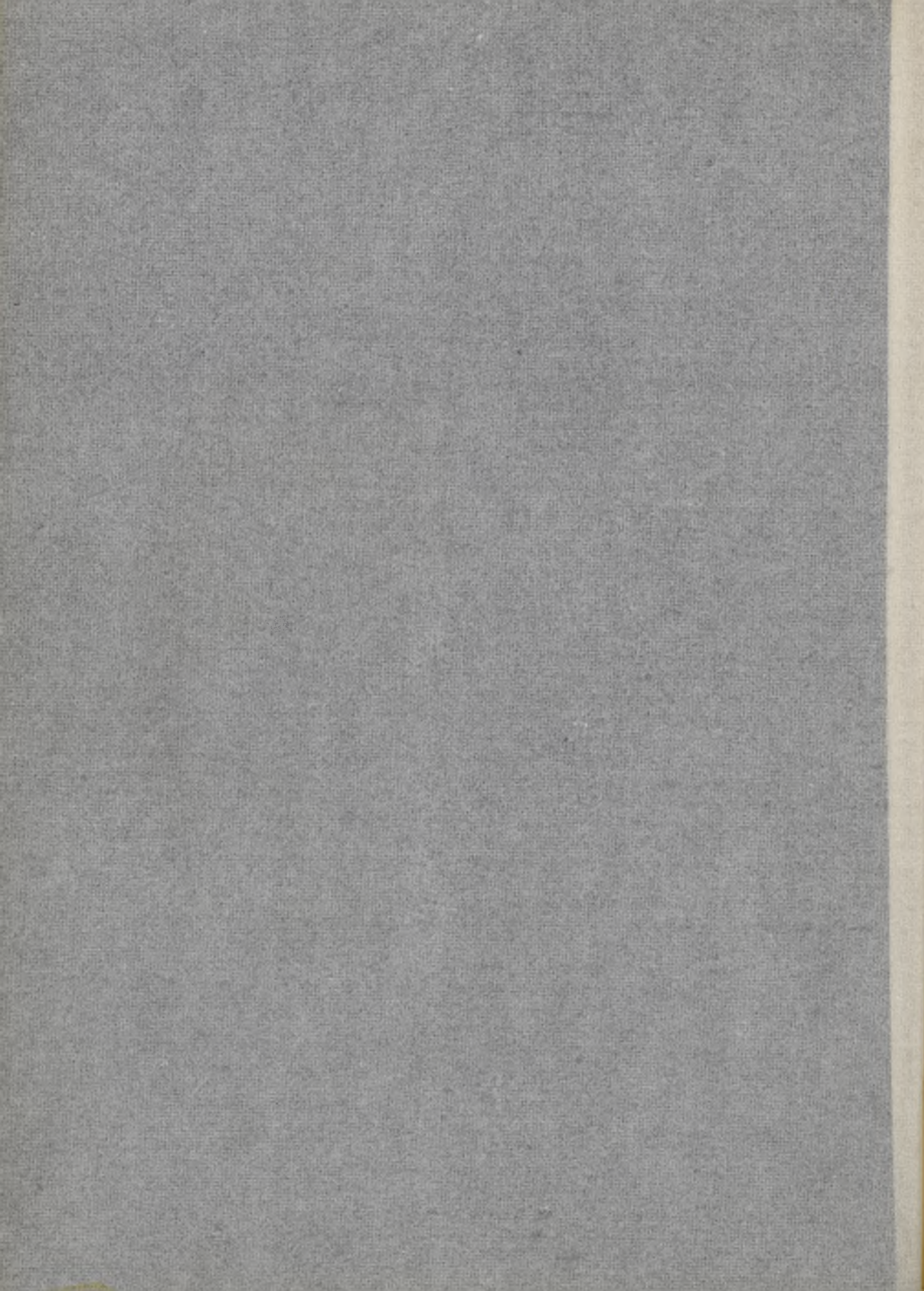
Tattooed Kago Bearers.

their clothes in order to get an early dish of what was called *hatsugatsuo*.

When a man had had a steak of spring-bonito he would throw the head and tail of the fish into the street before his door, so that all men might see that he was able to afford the delicacy. The great delicacy in Osaka and Kyoto was a dish of early egg-plants.

the nation, and partly to the disturbed conditions of the country during the days of social and political ferment. Samurai and merchants dressed their hair in a top-knot known as *mage*, physicians and scholars were shaven like priests, as were also aged men and women. In striking contrast to the general effeminacy of the upper classes, was the vigour of the lower orders, the firemen, coolies, and kago-bearers, who prided themselves on their courage, and tattooed their bodies. Tattooing was prohibited between 1830 and 1843 as a bad custom, but the fashion continued, nevertheless.

Tobacco was first introduced to this country by the Dutch at the end of the Muromachi age, and spread rapidly in some parts of the country between 1573 and 1591. Tobacco-cultivation was introduced in 1605,





西川祐信筆
[Red Seal]

Japanese Girls in the Genroku Period.

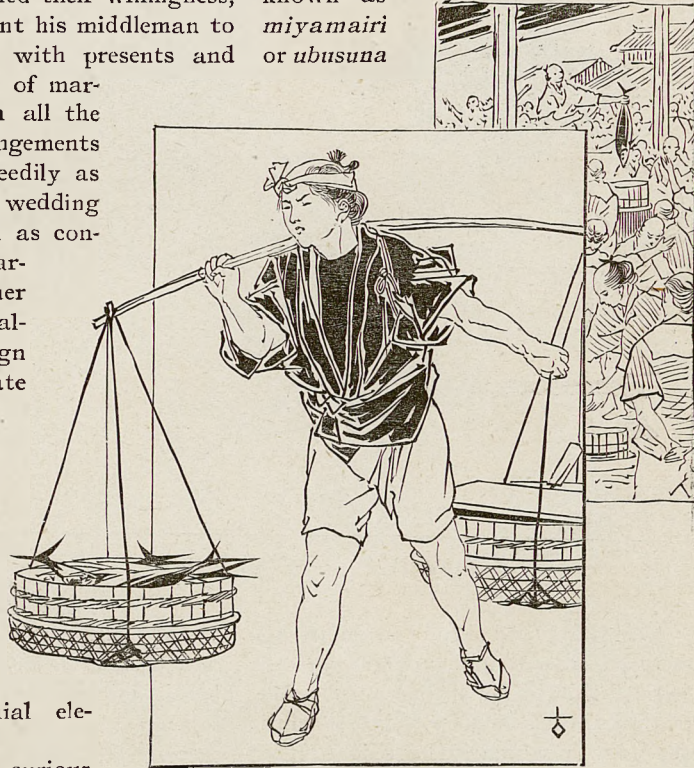
and after that date the use of the weed became universal. At first the whole leaf was smoked, wrapped into a sort of cigar with a covering of thin paper: it was some years before fine-cut tobacco and pipes came into fashion. Of course the Government discouraged the practice, and of course the people went on smoking.

The marriageable age among the common people was from 20 to 25 for males, and from 17 to 20 for females. It was customary then for prospective brides and bridegrooms to see each other before betrothal and this meeting was known as the *mi-ai*, or inspection interview. When both parties had signified their willingness, the bridegroom sent his middleman to the bride's house with presents and a formal proposal of marriage, after which all the necessary arrangements were made as speedily as possible, and the wedding came off as soon as convenient to both parties. In the higher classes, and especially during the reign of the effeminate Tsunayoshi, the ceremonies were complicated and minute, and the Ogasawara marriage rites, as they were called were considered to be the very pink of ceremonial elegance.

There was a curious custom, known as *mizu-iwai*, or water-blessing. On the first New Year's Day after marriage, the newly made husband was visited by his friends who poured water over him in token of congr-

tulation. After the ceremony they were entertained by the bridegroom. Another custom, still prevailing in some parts of the country, was to throw stones or pebbles against the shutters and doors of the bridal pair's house on the night of the marriage. But the custom was not a good one and the abuses of it led to its prohibition and gradual abandonment.

The birth of a child was the occasion of many ceremonies. The mother took her babe to the shrine of the tutelary god on the 33rd day after birth, if a boy, on the 32nd, if a girl. This ceremony was known as *miyamairi* or *ubusuna*

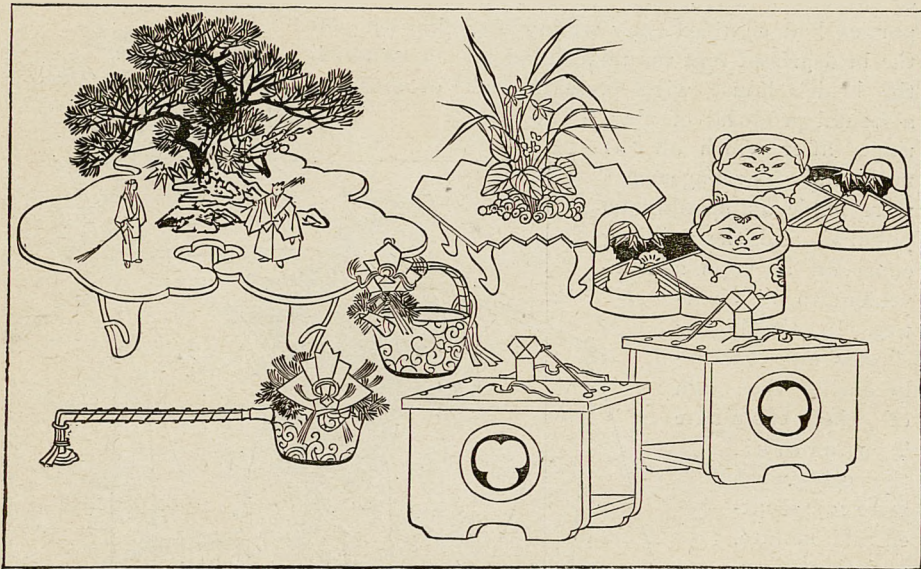


A Fish Monger.

mairi, and corresponded somewhat to the "churching of women" as practised in England and elsewhere. On the way back from the shrine, visits were

paid to the houses of friends and relations, and thanks returned for kind enquiries and presents at the time of child-birth. The birthday of the child was kept annually, and prayers offered for the health both of parents and children, and so strict was this rule that the birthday ceremonies were no longer observed after the death of the parents. The hair of the child, whether male or female, was generally shaved until the 15th November of the third year after birth, after which it was allowed to grow.

At death the corpse was lifted by the relatives from the bed and placed on a new mat. At the head was placed a small table on which stood lighted lamps and burning incense. A sword was placed by the corpse to enable the deceased to ward off the attacks of evil spirits. Notice of the death was next given to the friends and relatives, as also to the priests of the temple from which priests were to be asked to come to read over the corpse the proper sections of the Buddhist Scriptures. The relatives

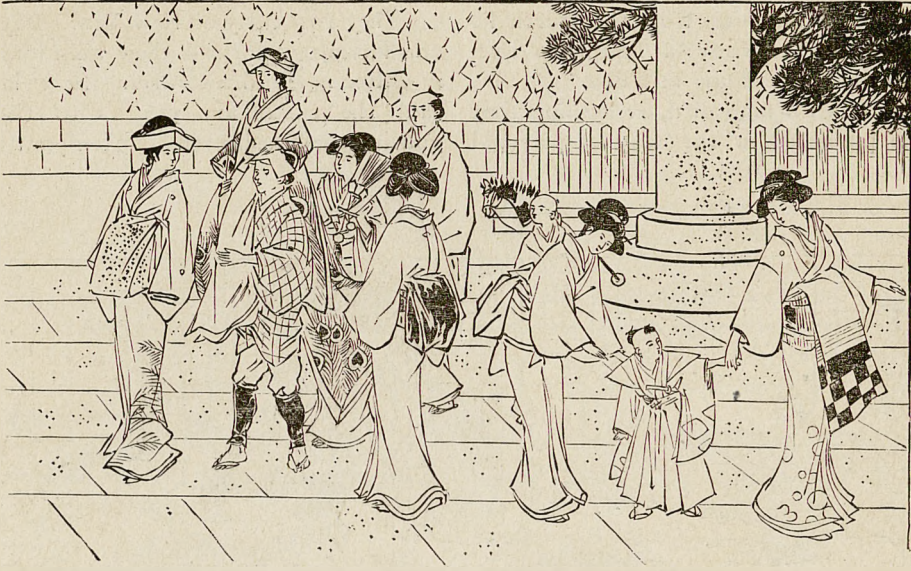


Wedding Utensils.

The 25th and 42nd years of age were considered unlucky for men, the 19th and 33rd for women. The 61st birthday was a day of great rejoicing: the man or woman who reached that day put on red clothes in honour of the day and received congratulatory visits from friends and relatives. Appropriate ceremonies were also in vogue for the 70th, 77th, 80th, 88th and 100th birthdays.

washed the corpse, shaved its head, and dressed it in pure white clothes before putting it into the coffin. A wife would not infrequently put a piece of her hair into the coffin with her dead husband.

The funeral generally took place in the evening, twenty four hours about after death: farmers and merchants were, however, generally buried by day. In the great cities and

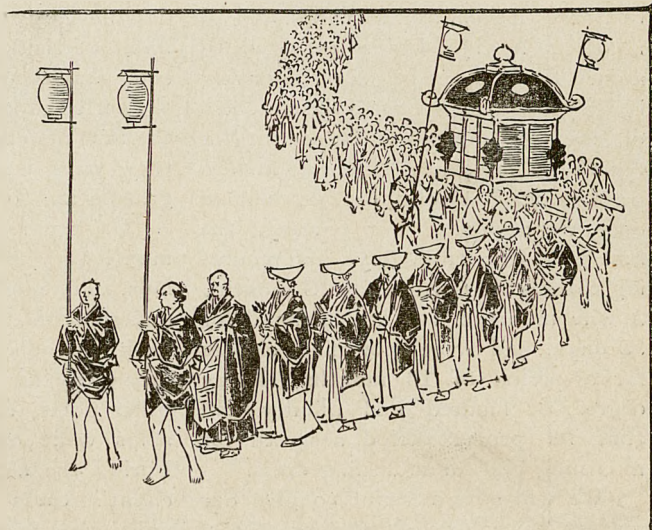


A Visit to a Temple for the Sake of a new-born Infant.

among the rich, the funerals were often occasions of great ostentation, but in the country the ceremonies were extremely simple, and the deceased would be carried to his last resting place by his friends and neighbours. After the priest had read the prescribed liturgy before the coffin in the temple, the body was put in the grave or cremated.

Cremation at Imperial Funerals had been in vogue from the death of the Empress Jito in A.D. 696 to that of Gokomyō in 1654, when, on the earnest petition of a fishmonger in Kyoto, the Court decided to revert to burial as had been originally the practice of the Imperial House. Ieyasu was first buried at Kunōzan in Suruga, but his body was afterwards removed

to the mausoleum at Nikko in Shimotsuke, on the advice of a priest named Tenkai. The third Shogun spent immense sums of money (700,000 ryō) on the beautifying of Ieyasu's tomb and the erection of his own mausoleum close to it. Hidetada, the second Shogun, was buried in Yedo, and all



A Funeral Cortege in the Tokugawa Period.

the later Shōguns, from the fourth lie either at the Kanyei Temple in Uye-no, or in the Zōjōji in Shiba.

When a man died, everything that he possessed in the way of personal

They rose early on New Year's Day and having performed their ablutions in water newly drawn from the well, said the customary prayers to the gods whose blessings (mainly temporal)



An Entertainment in the Shogunal Period.

articles was distributed amongst his relatives, friends, and servants, and all relations by blood were expected to mourn for him, the period of mourning being graded according to the closeness of the relationship. There was a period of mourning, and a further period during which mourning clothes only were worn. For parents, the first period lasted 50 days, and mourning clothes were worn for 13 months. A wife mourned for her husband for 30 days, and wore mourning clothes for a period of 13 months. Every degree of kindred and affinity had thus its proper period assigned for mourning and for mourning dress.

We will now attempt to give our readers some idea of the year's life of our people during this age :—

they invoked for the year that was dawning. Some persons were in the habit of rising early, and retiring to some eminence from which they could the better adore the rising sun. During the first fifteen days of the first month they were busied with visits of congratulation to be paid and received.

On the second day of the first month they made a beginning of business. The merchant opened his shop and sold his first goods, the artisan took his tools in hand and made his first essay for the year, in Yedo and other ports, but especially at Osaka, ships went out for their first trip. During the next few days, the merchant's carts went round the city, gaily caparisoned, to deliver goods to their customers. The first fifteen days

were known as "Matsu no uchi," "within the pines," in allusion to the pine-trees planted as decorations before the gates of the houses.

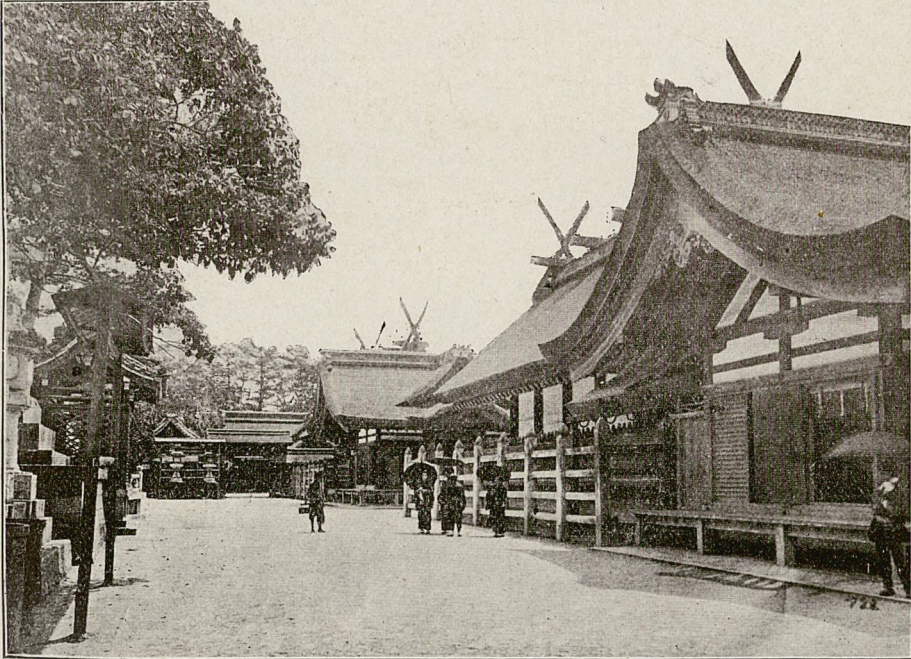
The 3rd day of the third month was a great festival for girls who brought out all their dolls for the *Hinamatsuri*, or Dolls' Feast. The merchants made preparations for this festival by splendid exhibitions of dolls which filled their shops from the 25th of the second to the 2nd of the third month, and attracted many young purchasers.

A similar festival for boys was held on the 5th day of the 5th month,

still) looked upon as the emblem of success in life.

The 15th and 16th days of the 7th month were the Buddhist All Souls' Festival, known as *Urabon* or the Feast of the Departed. A dance known as *Bon-odori* was celebrated in every town and village on some open place, and in this dance "young men and maidens, old men and children" participated. They danced in a ring with joined hands, and the festivities were generally kept up during the whole night.

The Tokugawa Government required from each *daimyo* a certain quota of men at arms, according to income and extent of territories. These



The Temple of Sumiyoshi, Osaka.

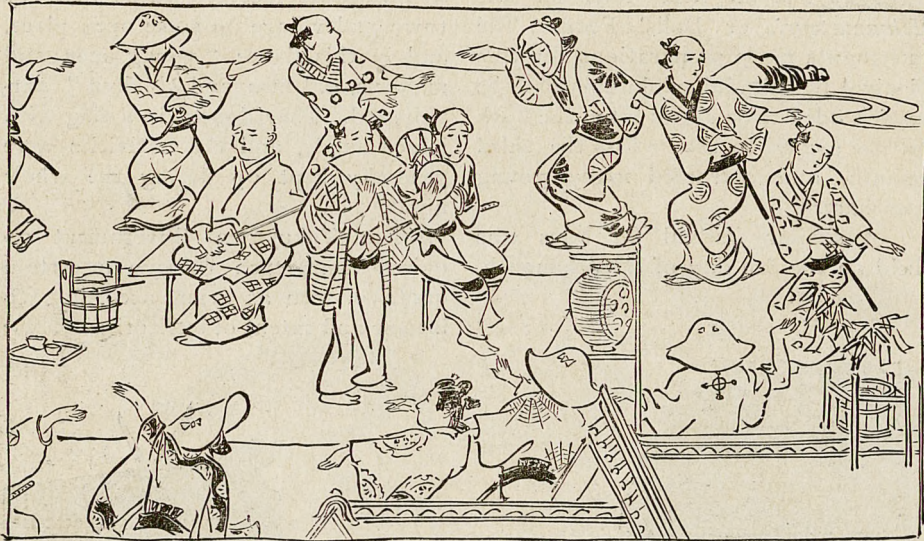
the dolls used on this occasion being mostly armed warriors with banners and swords. Paper flags in the form of *Koi* (carp) were also suspended from tall bamboos, especially in houses where a new son had been born during the year past. The *Koi* was (and is

men were kept in readiness for the calls of government, which could thus easily raise an army of 300,000 fighting men, with attendants and camp followers who brought up the whole force to close upon 1,000,000 persons.

The Shogun's bodyguard were the

descendants of the Mikawa knights who had followed Iyeyasu from that province to Yedo, and had been rewarded with the title of *Hatamoto*

&c. being famous methods of instruction in swordsmanship. Lances had been also in use ever since the age of the Muromachi. They were still in vogue,



The *Bon-Odori* in the Genroku Period.

Hachimang-i. There were, as the name denotes, originally 80,000 of these troops, but the actual force was seldom over 30,000. In the early years of the Tokugawa rule the people, inured to wars and commotions, were brave and vigorous, but the long peace was unfavourable to military prowess, and the samurai longed for the opportunity of sharpening their swords for a real battle. Even the merchants took a keen interest in military arts, and there were many private fencing schools at which the youth of Japan could receive instruction. There were many schools of military tactics, such as those of the Takeda, Hojo, Yamaga, Naganuma and others.

The sword was the weapon in most prominent favour, the samurai looking upon it as their soul. Sword-exercise was almost universally taught, the *Shindo-ryu*, *Mijin-ryu*, *Arima-ryu*,

and their use was taught by the schools of *Kashibara*, *Honma*, and *Hōzōin*.

Archery, which had once been almost abandoned, came into fashion once more. The most favoured school was the *Yoshida-ryu*, but there were also others, such as the systems of *Okura*, *Insei*, *Jūtoku*, and *Yamashina*, which were all based on the school of Yoshida. A man; who wished to establish a reputation for archery, would repair to the Sanjusangendō in Kyoto (established by the Emperor Goshirakawa, and measuring 66 fathoms in length). Here he would find many competitors from all parts of the country and could exhibit his prowess before many spectators. Another Sanjusangendō of similar dimensions was erected at Fukagawa in Yedo, as a counter-attraction to the one in Kyoto, but it was never very popular.



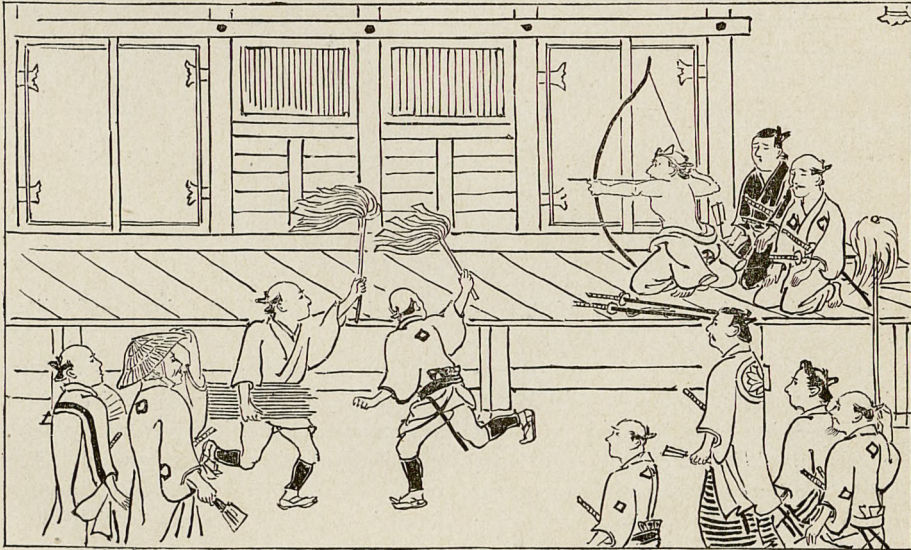
MARQUISE OYAMA.

Horsemanship was taught in the Otsubo school, which had been established in the Muromachi age: and also in the schools of *Sasaki*, *Uyeda*, &c. Guns and rifles were introduced by the Portuguese in 1550. A.D. and *jūjitsu* or *yawara* came into prominence now.

All these schools differed in technical details, but their object was always the same,—to make their pupils adept fighters. The Government had its own instructors, as had also the *daimyos*, and many *ronin* or free-lance samurai opened schools for fencing &c. in the towns and cities. Fencing and *jūjitsu* matches were of frequent occurrence, and some students (*musha-shugyō*) made it a practice to go round from school to school and challenge others to matches (*shiai*). As

down. That statesman had designed to keep alive the military spirit of his warriors by encouraging the martial games which had been in vogue during the palmy days of the Kamakura and Muromachi dynasties. *Inu-o-mono*, *Yabusame* (See P. 609, No. 5), or hawking were constantly encouraged, as were also shooting, swimming and swimming-on-horse-back.

Russian and English ships began to appear off our coasts from A.D. 1789 onward, and the possibility of danger which these visits portended gave a great impetus to the cultivation of the military arts. From this time began the study of European arts of warfare and strategy. Mizuno Tadakuni (Shogunal Minister from 1830 to 1843) convinced himself of



An Archer exhibiting his Prowess at the Sanjusangendo.

luxury increased with continued peace, and especially during the effeminate age of Genroku, interest in military sports was often lost.

This was quite the reverse of the principles which Iyeyasu had laid

the superiority of European fire arms, and in spite of serious opposition appointed two instructors of European gunnery in his army. Nabeshima, lord of Hizen, built anew, in 1846, the forts of Kamishima and Iwoshima for the

defence of Nagasaki, and armed them with guns of foreign construction. The Bakufu placed cannons at Uruga, and fortified the entrance to Yoko-

posed in Kyoto, and at a later period introduced by Satsuma Jōun into Yedo where they became exceedingly popular. The original *jōruri* ballads related to



Joruri-Singers reciting a *Joruri* accompanied by Puppet Dances.

hama, whilst Shimazu, lord of Satsuma, obtained permission to have large vessels constructed, and to buy ocean-going boats from the Dutch merchants. In 1854 Tokugawa Nariaki reformed the Shogunal Navy, and built, at Uruga, the new warship the *Hcomaru*. In 1855 a military school, called the *Kōbusho*, was erected at Koishikawa, and the Naval School at Tsukiji in 1857.

Literature and music made much progress during this age. The most popular songs were what are known as *jōruri*, sung by men as well as women to the accompaniment of the *samisen*. These songs were first com-

posed in Kyoto, and at a later period introduced by Satsuma Jōun into Yedo where they became exceedingly popular. The original *jōruri* ballads related to the recital of deeds of valour or fidelity, in the later developments we get tales of love as well. The most famous composer of *jōruri* was *Chikamatsu Monzaemon*, who has frequently been called the Shakespeare of Japan. The recital of the *jōruri* was often accompanied by puppet-dances which illustrated the subjects of the songs.

Besides *jōruri* we find other poems, *kouta* and *naga-uta*, also sung to the *samisen* which has always been the favourite instrument of the middle and lower classes.

The *samisen* was first brought into use at Osaka in A. D. 1672; it was first played by blind musicians, but

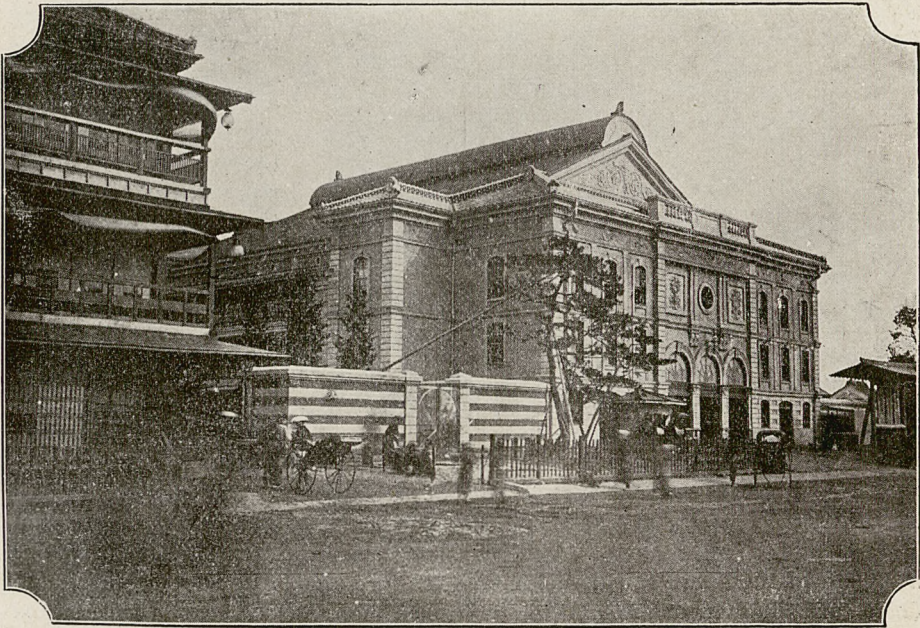
was soon universally adopted. Another favourite instrument was the *tsukushigoto*, a kind of harp of 13 strings, first introduced from Tsukushi (Kyūshū).

In this period the old *sarugaku* dance was developed into the stately *nō*, and became the favourite amusement of the samurai, as did also the *kyogen*, or mime.

Theatres and dramatic performances flourished, and there were many good actors, male and female, the most famous of the Yedo playhouses being the Nakamuraza, Ichimuraza, and Moritaza. Great wrestling matches were held every spring and winter in Yedo, and were often patronized by the Shogun himself. The performances

Komusubi, etc, according to their proficiency in the contests, the awards being given by an umpire, named *Gyōji*, who was always attired in ceremonial *kamishimo*. The wrestlers themselves were naked.

Chanoyū ceremonies were very popular, especially those of the *senke* school, and hundreds of dollars were often spent by enthusiasts for the purchase of a single cup for use in the ceremony. The prices thus obtainable gave a great impetus to pottery-making and the arts of making lacquered goods. Incense-burning and flower arrangement were much practised, the latter according to the rules of the *Ikenobō*, *Yenshū*, *Sekishū* and other methods.



The Kabuki Theatre in Tokyo.

took place on some large piece of open ground, fenced round with boards or matting, the arena, or *dohyō*, being covered with sand. The wrestlers gained the titles of *Ōzeki*, *Sekiwaki*,

Japan has had novels since the earliest days, but they were generally in manuscript and so confined to the select classes until the Tokugawa Age, when popular *printed* works fiction

were introduced. The *Ukiyo-ye*, a picture specially produced in Yedo, was very popular. The people of Osaka, Kyoto, and elsewhere spoke

Boys had all the out-door games that are in vogue in other countries: little girls played with balls and dolls, and at battle-dore and shuttle-cock.

Toys were various and abundant: we may especially note the doll-inkstands that came from Saga, the porcelain dolls from Kiyomizu, the teapicking dolls from Uji, the straw dolls of Omori, and the jumping dolls of Asakusa. Ise made flutes, shell-work came from Ise and Enoshima, baskets from Zenkōji in Shinshū.

The Yedo citizen had many pleasures, according to the seasons of the year. In spring he visited plumgardens and cherry avenues: in autumn he took his pleasure in admiring the full moon or the red leaves of the maple: the winter snow was much esteemed for its beauty. Each province had its own pleasures, but the people of Kyoto and Osaka were more frugal in their play than those of the metropolis.



Hitachiyama, the famous Wrestler.

of these pictures as *Yedo-ye*. They were at first hand-painted with ink of one colour only. After the year 1785 we get them painted in various colours. These are known as *Nishiki-ye*, or brocade pictures. Many games of cards were invented. Such are *utagaruta* (poem-cards), *irohagaruta* (alphabet cards), *hana-garuta* (flower cards) etc, the very word *garuta* (or *karuta*) being an evidence of the foreign origin of these forms of amusement.

In April the Yedo citizens strolled forth to Mukojima, Uyeno, or Asukayama, to see the cherries. Every one was dressed in their very best, and much money was spent in toilets and festivities, and even though it rained the Yedo belles would not conceal their beauties under umbrellas. The same luxury and extravagance marked the summer festival on the Sumida river, and was in striking contrast to the quiet pleasures of the Kyoto folk on

the Kamo river. In the provinces the hot springs were always crowded with visitors, who filled the hotels provided for their accommodation at places like Kusatsu, Ikao, Nasu, Yumoto, Yugawara, Arima, Dogo and Kirishima.

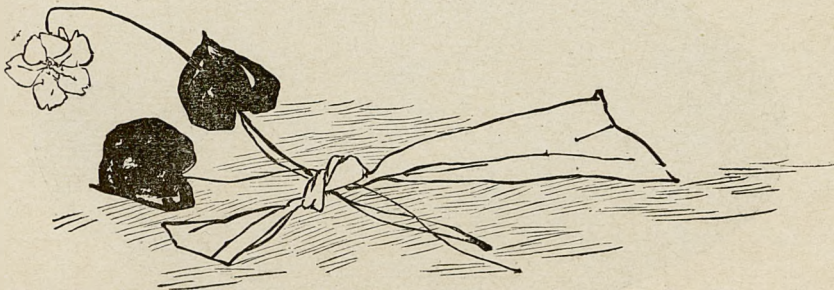
of our national history down to the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate which occurred some forty years ago. The years of Meiji, the period since the Restoration of the Imperial Power, have been characterized by great changes, of every sort, and it would require a large volume to portray



Boys at play in the Shogunal Period.

The survey of the manners and customs of the Japanese people has brought us from the earliest periods

them adequately. We accordingly bring our survey to an end, and bid farewell to our readers.



JAPAN.

(COMPOSED AND DEDICATED TO JAPAN BY DR. N. A. BAKER, MARCH 11, 1905).

Japan, we sing to thee,
Sister over the sea,
Thy prowess laud.
Brave and serene art thou,
Who dost no flight allow
In Freedom's cause.

Alike on sea and land,
Thou doest thyself command
In majesty.
With land force or on sea
'Tis all the same with thee,
Defeat thou wilt never see,
O! brave Japan.

The world will never know,
Or future "eons" show
A nobler part.
As victor thou art kind,
Chivalrous and refined,
To modesty resigned,
Humane Japan.

Terrible was the foe
Against which thou didst go:
Serene and calm.
Soldiers dreaded by all
Before thy warriors fall,
Thou mad'st the "Bear" to crawl
From roused Japan.

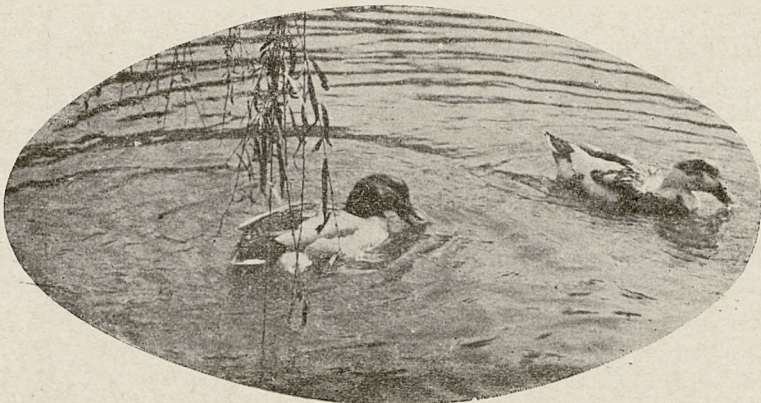
Hail! to thy soldiers true
Who, like "Our Boys in Blue,"
Defy defeat.
Hail! to thy myriads brave
Who dare death and the grave,
Court death their flag to save,
All hail Japan.

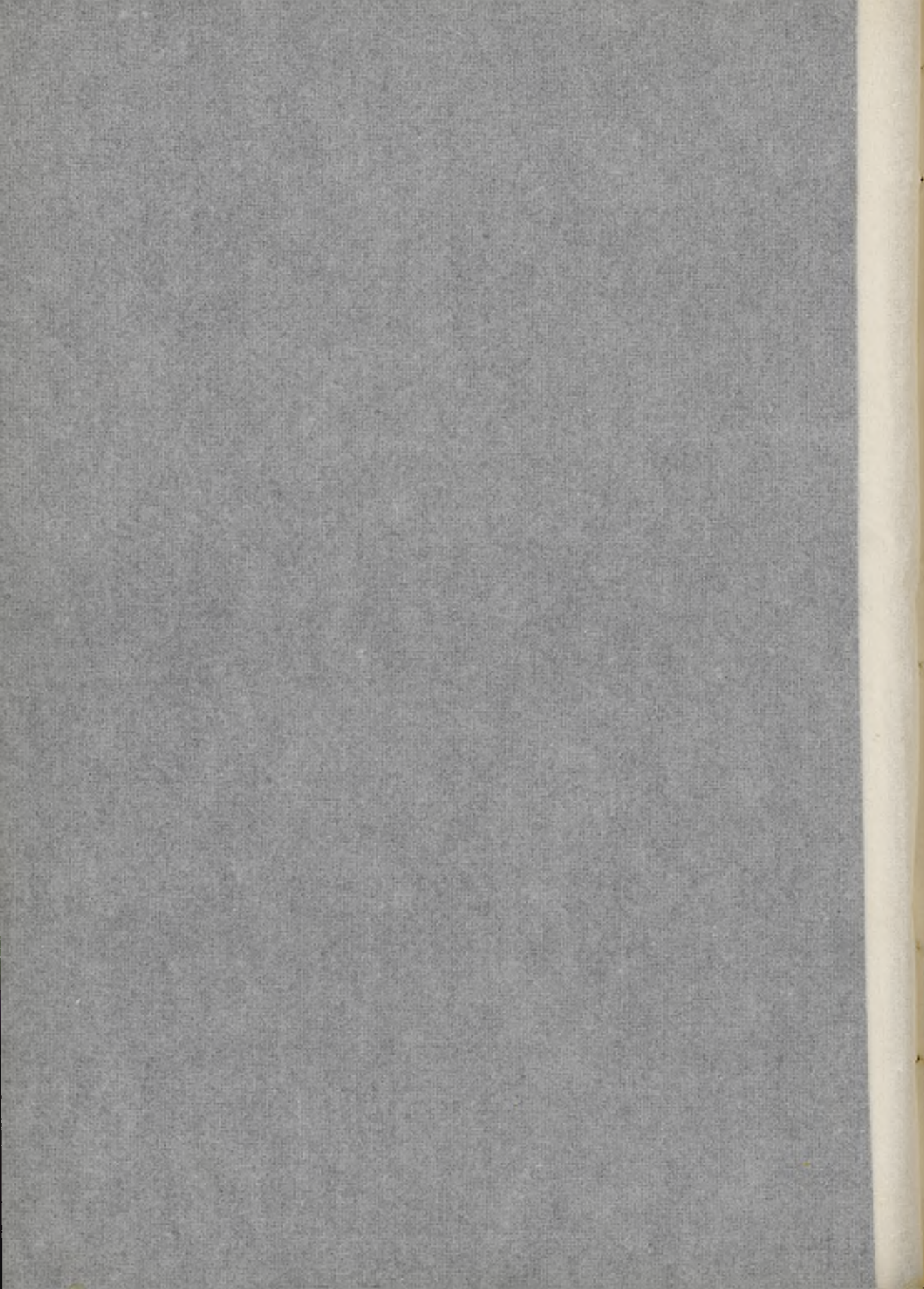
Pass on to victory,
Nation of destiny,
"Star of the East,"
O! conqueror lift thy head,
'Till all the world have said
"Most just Japan."

Nations shall look to thee,
And hovering o'er thee see
Proud Empire's star.
From sea and occident
Admiring eyes be bent,
While tyrant chains are rent
By strong Japan.

O! forget not thy God
Who now lifts up the rod
O'er Russia's back.
When Victory and Peace
Shall thee from War release,
And all thy joys increase,
Revere His Name.

O! know then that His hand
Hath all thy conquest planned
And give Him praise.
Modest in victory still
Thy wondrous mission fill,
Thy heart with mercy thrill,
O! bless'd Japan.







Princess Iwakura, the President of the Ladies' Patriotic Association,
receiving Miss Alice Roosevelt at the Shinbashi
Station, Tokyo.

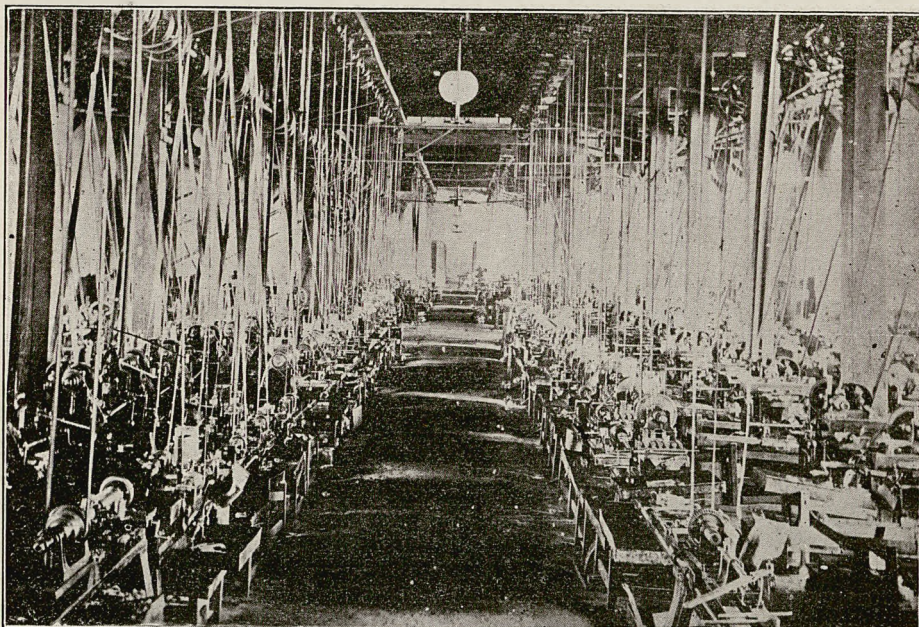
Japan as She is.

(Continued.)

Commerce and Industry.

PARALLEL with other lines of social progress, the commercial development of this country has been highly remarkable. The country, secluded within its own boundaries fifty years ago, with no outside intercourse except that with China, Korea, and a few countries in Europe on a very limited scale, cautiously opened its doors under the pressure of the currents of the world's civilization, and the result has been

checked by human hand for hundreds of years, has now taken its course with amazing swiftness ever since the removal of the dam. We have seen a wonderful progress in art, science, literature, philosophy, law, and politics, but the country would not have attained to a position of true strength and power, had not similar progress been made on the more material side of society. The commerce of this country has been pushing itself forward on all sides with astonishing rapidity and bids fair to show ever increasing developments as years roll



The Interior of a Working Room in the Tokyo Arsenal (Hōheikōshō).

wonderful progress in all branches of human affairs with redoubled energy and impetuosity. The strong stream, on. At the time of the Restoration, that is, in 1868, its volume was estimated at twenty-six million yen, and

in 1903 it swelled up to over twenty three fold. A rough idea of this development can be formed from the following figures of exports and imports :—

marine products, and copper to China and Hongkong. Tea, porcelain and matting to the United States.

The following table will show the quantities of these staple articles ex-



The Porcelain Making Class Room in the Tokyo Higher Industrial College.

	Exports	Imports	Total.
1868 <i>yen</i>	15,553,437	10,693,072	26,246,545
1878	26,988,140	32,874,834	54,862,974
1888	65,705,510	65,455,234	131,160,744
1897	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849
1903	283,502,442	317,135,517	606,637,959

The principal exports are raw silk, habutaye, cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, matting, strawbraids, matches, tea, camphor, marine products, copper, coal, manganese, sulphur, rice, &c. Of these, raw silk and habutaye stand most conspicuous in volume and value, and find their best customers in England, France, Italy, and the United States of America. Cotton yarns and cotton piece goods mostly go to China, Korea, and Hongkong, matches, coal,

ported from this country in the three years 1901-3.

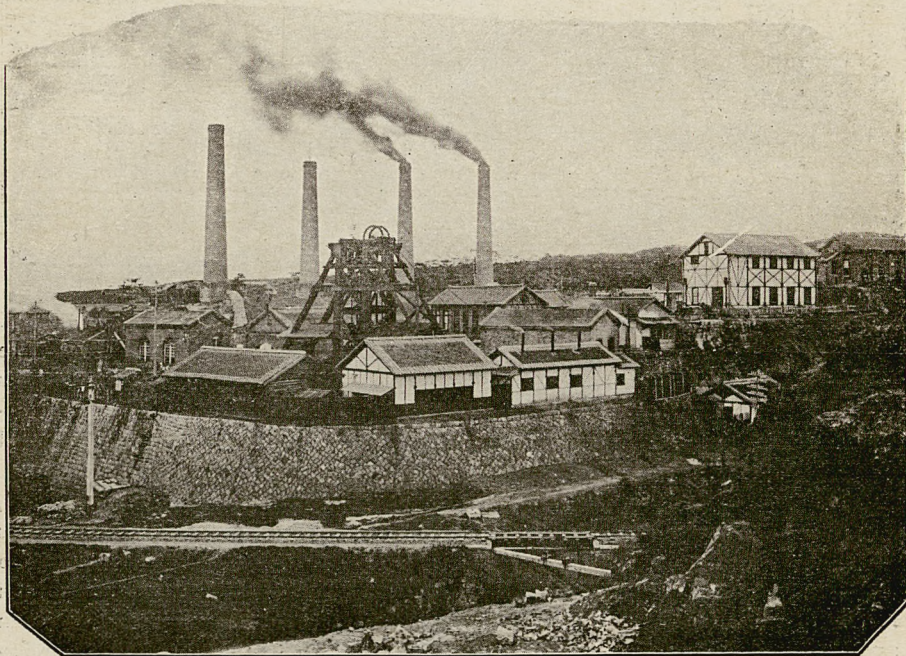
	1903	1902	1901
Rice	<i>yen</i> 5,170,067	6,822,575	7,037,432
Marine products	6,670,150	5,932,123	6,746,401
Tea	13,935,253	10,484,017	8,854,327
Camphor	7,152,231	6,079,818	6,524,436
Tobacco	2,127,581	2,365,793	1,748,443
Fish Oil and Wax ...	2,387,970	2,486,913	1,709,551
Paper	2,053,837	1,785,583	1,659,300
Cotton Yarns and Piece goods	31,653,069	20,184,194	21,774,461
Raw silk and Habutaye	81,420,380	82,573,273	79,136,099
Silk goods	32,281,014	31,330,835	30,001,010
Shoes, Stockings and Cloths	3,473,567	2,860,393	2,442,764
Manganese, Copper, and Antimony	18,407,456	12,848,989	16,008,452
Porcelain ware	4,937,372	3,973,330	3,792,887
Straw braids and Matting	9,730,167	10,207,919	8,622,068
Bamboo work and R.R. Sleepers	3,712,473	3,114,277	2,811,510
Matches	5,524,698	5,077,927	4,848,671
Coal	19,260,502	17,270,417	17,542,273

The imports into Japan are quite miscellaneous: the chief articles are rice, beans, flour, sugar, indigo, dyeing materials, chemicals, kerosene oil, paper, cotton, wool, woollen goods, iron, steel, rails, machinery, instruments, manure, R.R. locomotives, cars, bicycles, steamers, coal, &c. Rice comes from India. Beans from China and Korea. The United States and Canada are the suppliers of flour. Sugar is imported from India, the Philippines, and Germany. Indigo and other dyeing stuffs are imported from Germany and India. Kerosene oil is supplied by Russia and the United States only. Cotton comes from China, India, and the United States. Wool and woollen fabrics are from Germany and England.

only country which imports coal into Japan.

The quantities of these principal imports in three years show the following figures according to the latest statistics.

	1903	1902	1901
Rice and Grains.....yen	67,113,445	26,223,165	18,797,210
Flour and Fruits ...	15,078,212	8,631,316	7,417,669
Sugar	21,005,630	14,486,235	33,527,463
Chemicals and			
Medicals	6,712,051	7,183,083	5,527,015
Indigo	4,350,816	3,091,981	2,665,043
Kerosene Oil	11,455,697	14,937,169	14,943,401
Paper	3,795,660	4,087,049	2,544,455
Cotton	69,518,110	79,784,772	60,650,362
Wool and Woollen			
fabrics	16,316,074	14,304,534	11,848,458
Iron, Steel, Rails			
and wires	22,381,019	19,117,730	20,523,465
Aluminum, Quick			
Silver, and other			
metals	5,822,310	5,067,954	5,416,198
Machinery and Ap-			
paratus	9,976,175	9,509,864	13,374,467
Manure	18,161,097	12,122,031	9,797,579



Nanaura Colliery at Miike.

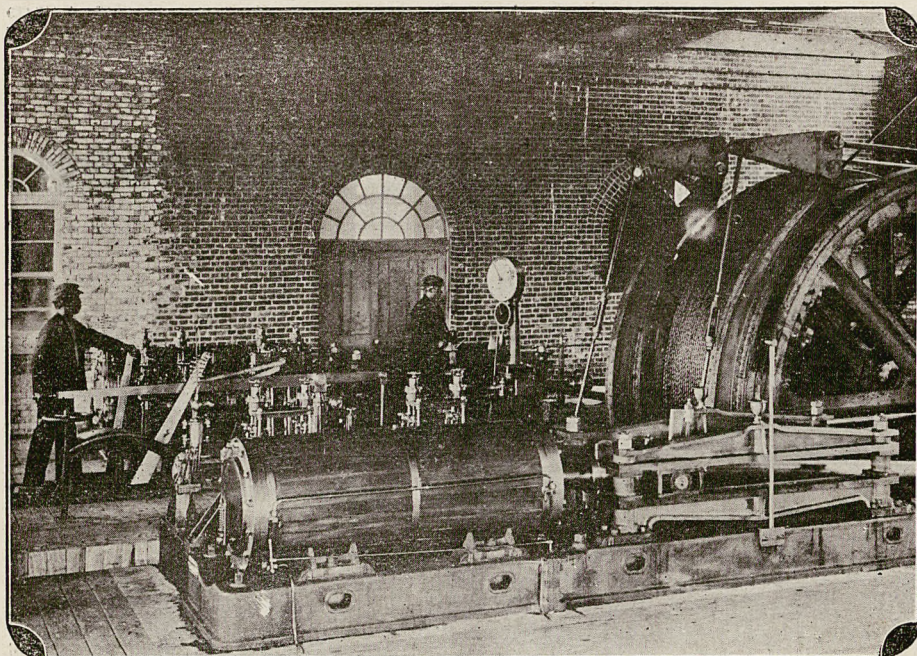
Iron, steel, and rails from Germany, Belgium, and the United States. Machinery from England, Germany, and the United States. Manure from China and Germany. England is the

R. R. Locomotives			
Cars and Bicycles.	3,745,760	3,389,758	3,195,867
Coal	1,972,923	1,298,384	2,542,134

The Government has spared no effort for the development of foreign trade. It might be said that a great

impetus was given to foreign trade by the adoption of gold standard in 1897. The use of commercial bills has been fully encouraged by the new Commercial Code. Clearing Houses have

world, the model Museum being the one in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Annual reports are issued by that Department, and every year a number of student commercial



The newest Rolling Machine at work at the Manda Colliery at Miike.

been set up at many places. Chambers of Commerce, which now number fiftyfour, were established for the encouragement of commerce and industry. For the purpose of devising measures for extending commerce, a higher council of agriculture, commerce, and industry was formed, and for its members prominent businessmen, financiers, and manufacturers have been appointed by the Government. The functions of this council were in 1897 extended so as to include in addition matters regarding domestic trade. There are thirty eight commercial museums in Japan at which samples of various merchandise have been collected from the four corners of the

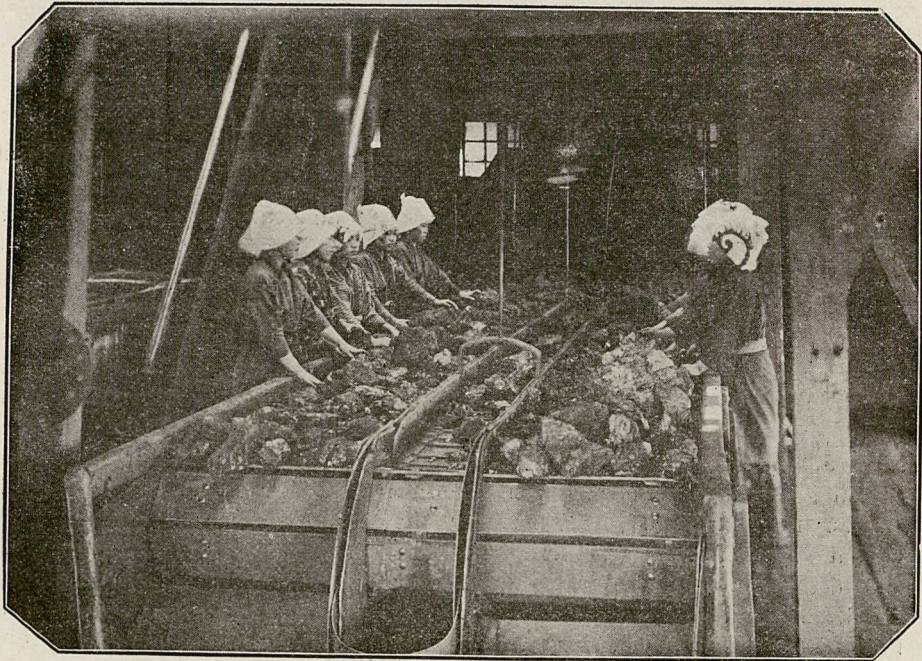
agents are despatched abroad at the Government expense for the purposes of study and investigation in connection with industrial and commercial matters.

The people also have commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural guilds and associations. The object is to improve the production and maintain the standard of goods produced in this country. In almost every prefecture, there is annually held an exhibition of products at which medals are awarded for general encouragement.

Duties on imports were originally fixed on a 10% basis but in 1865 heavy pressure was brought upon Japan to reduce it to 5%. However,

by the revision of treaties afterwards it was arranged that she should recover tariff autonomy after a period of 12 years and that in the interval a greatly increased scale of import duty should be applied. The system promulgated in 1897 divides imports into three principal classes, dutiable goods, non-dutiable goods, and goods prohibited. The tariff for dutiable goods ranges from 5 to 40% *ad valorem*, divided into 16 grades. The schedule has a standard rate of 20% for ordinary refined goods, to increase in one direction and to decrease in another. Articles of luxury, liquors, and tobacco, go on the increasing side of the schedule while the other extreme is occupied by natural products, scientific instruments and apparatus, raw

It is a noticeable fact that with the rapid development of foreign trade there has been a change in the nature of the business carried on by the foreign merchants on these shores. Till some ten years ago, a majority of them stood as a kind of middleman between merchants abroad and in this country, buying and selling merchandise with as large profits as they could get. But now native merchants have increased in number and engage in direct trade, with the result that the foreign middlemen have been put aside, and are now rapidly becoming agents or representatives of manufacturers in foreign countries. At one time the Japanese merchants were often accused of being dishonest. Some, it may be admitted, were decidedly so, but it



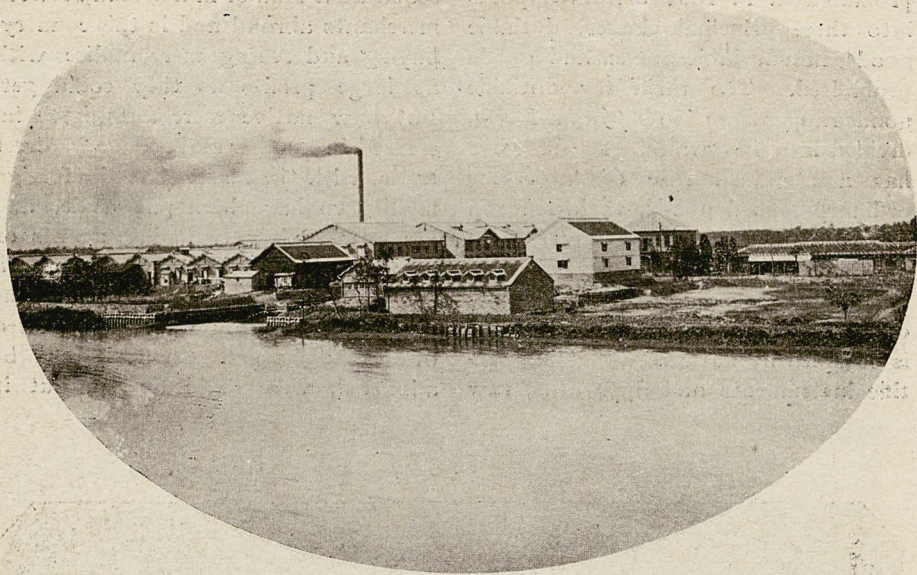
Work Women selecting Coals at the Miike Coal Mine.

materials, machinery, and articles of ordinary consumption. The new tariff came in force in January 1899.

would be absurd to characterize them all as such. The dishonest traders were generally petty dealers who never

understood the true nature of business transactions. Besides, it seems, the foreign merchants were in some measure responsible for the dishonesty of the

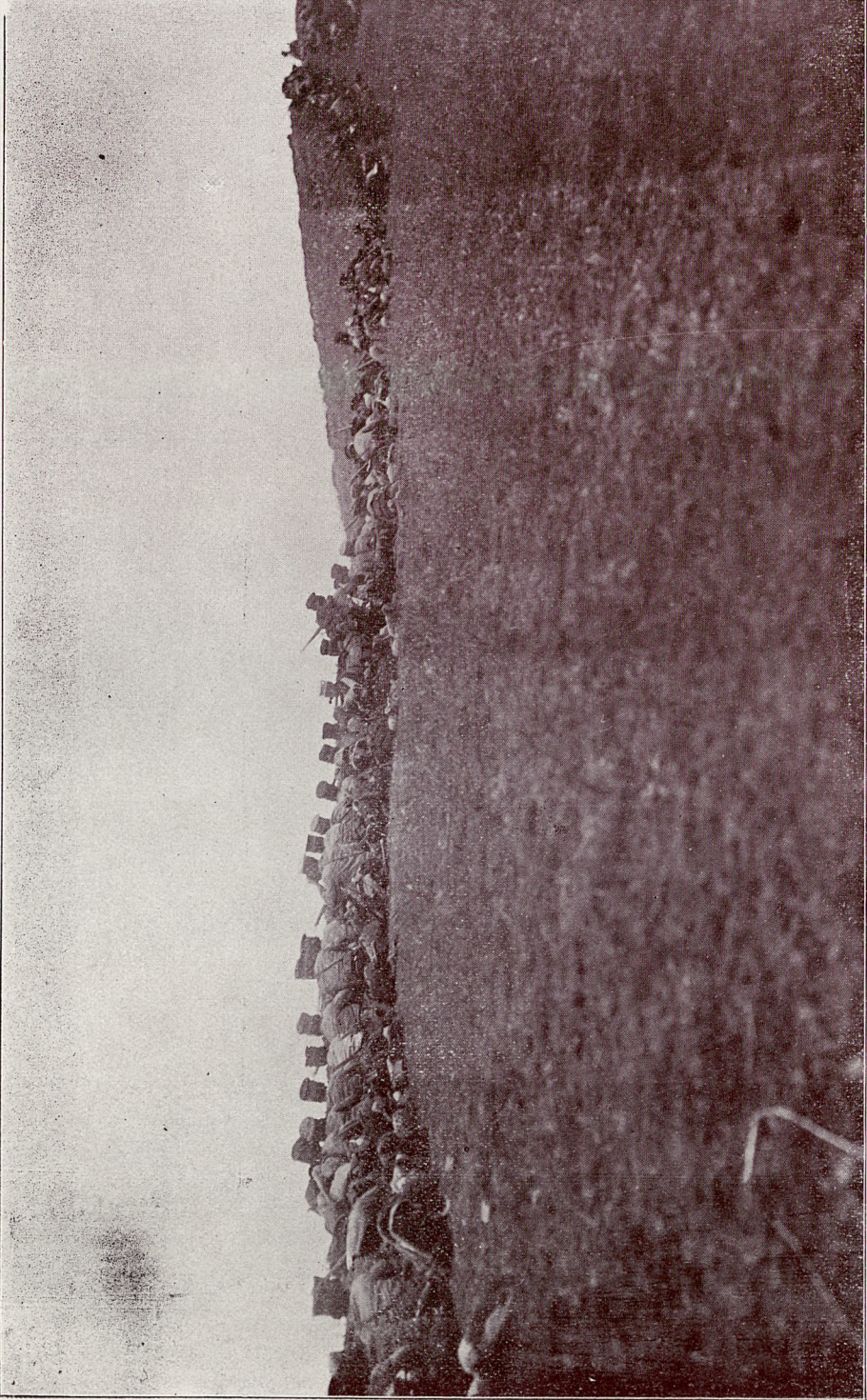
ago, a big native manufacturer often took cases of habutaye to a foreign firm and had to make a considerable discount because his goods were reject-



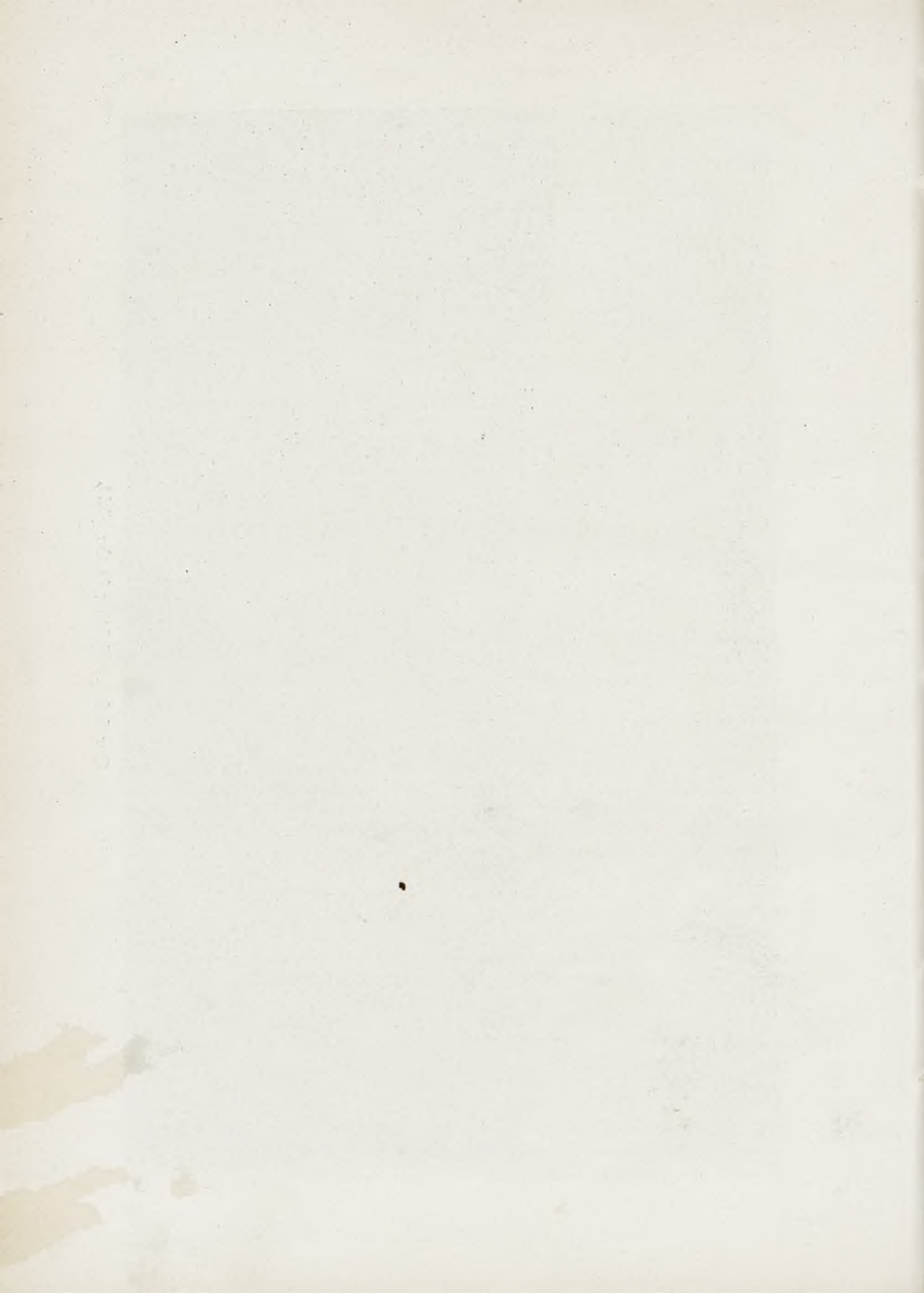
The Sakuragumi Shoe and Leather Manufacturing in Tokyo.

native merchants. In the early times of foreign trade, few of the foreigners who came to Japan were equipped with sufficient capital, though all had the desire to make a fortune in a day. They seem to have resorted to all manner of means in order to attain their object and to have paid but little heed to business faith and morals. The native dealers were tricked and deceived, and they soon learned what they should do to advance their own interests. For some years, foreign trade was a fight of trickery, strategem, and deception. But this perverted condition of affairs could not last long. Fairness and honesty were winning the day after all, and we are happy to say that present conditions point to the right path of trading. That Honesty is the best policy is now known to both sides. Some years

ed on the pretense of being different from his sample while in reality there was no difference except in the market, a big fall in price having intervned before the fulfilment of the order. On the other side, woollen goods imported by a foreign merchant for an order from a Japanese were not taken delivery of for more than half a year, for similar reasons. But it is a matter of congratulation that these cases are yearly lessening and that trade is showing a tendency towards good faith, honesty, and the credit of both parties. In short, almost all the elements of modern civilization have been introduced from abroad, and foreigners, particularly Europeans and Americans, have been the introducers and teachers thereof. Whatever they do, the natives are ready to learn and follow. This explains why once the



Our Infantry fighting in the Field.

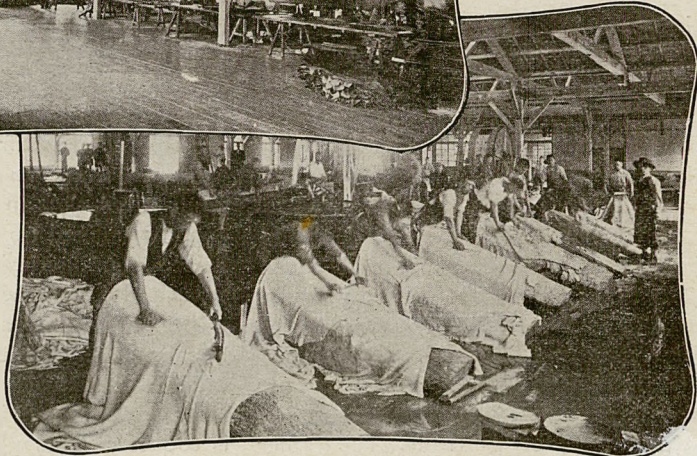
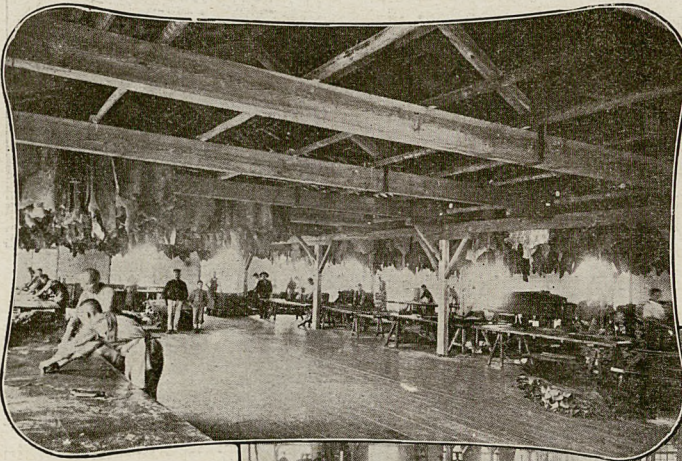


advanced men of this country who advocated European things and institutions were denounced as blind followers of Westerners, and there is no wonder that petty merchants should have followed the examples of those foreign merchants whose adventurous spirit and ambition brought them to this country in the early times.

However, it must not be supposed that these features make the prospects for foreign merchants in this country less bright. On the contrary, all worthy merchants of good standing are enjoying a prosperous business and the chances of gaining large percentages

Of the principal Japanese industries, rice planting is the most important occupation of the people. This industry is as old as the founding of the Empire, and success and failure in rice crops formed and still form to a certain extent the causes of general prosperity or depression in trade. It has been a constant care and anxiety of the successive governments to see the farmers well cared for, and the crops carefully raised. Farmers were long accorded the first rank after Samurai, and the national policy was to base the country on the farming industry. There are several instances

in which Emperors themselves encouraged rice plantation. On the other hand, live-stock raising for the purposes of food-supply was entirely lacking, perhaps from the rigid religious prejudices which



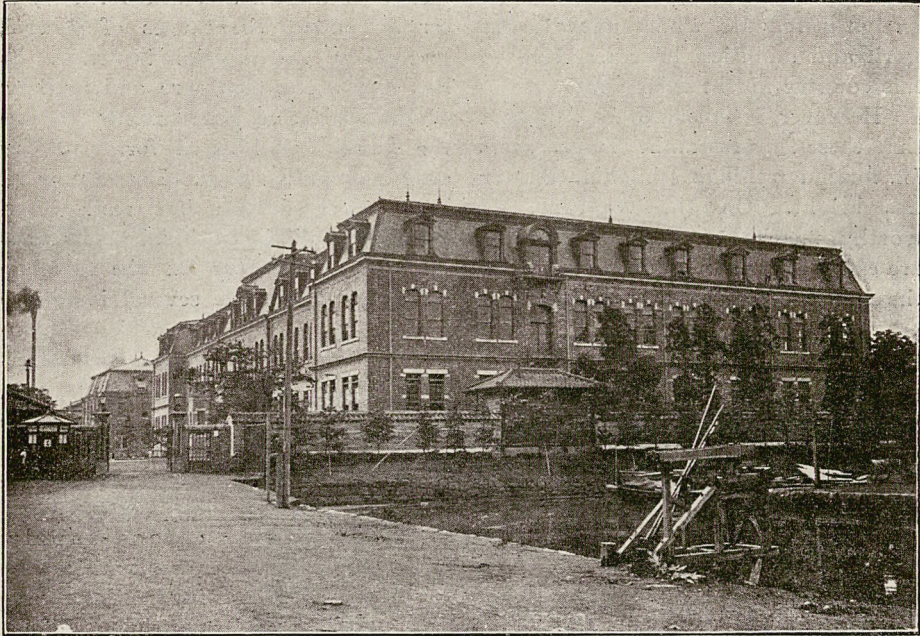
The Interior of the Sakuragumi Leather Tannery.

are yearly lessening for those who look after luck with no suitable amount of capital. There are now about 15,000 foreigners staying in various towns and ports, most of whom are merchants. Of this number, over 8,000 are Chinese. Annual statistics shows the steady increase of the number.

prevailed over the land. Taxes were imposed in rice and the incomes of feudal lords were estimated in the

same way. The arable land is about five thirteenths of the whole country and is carefully cultivated. Though

ously carried on in the Ishikawa, Kiriu, Ashikaga, and Fukushima districts. It should be noted that these



The Tokyo Higher Industrial College.

the land is small and the farming process almost primitive, it yields comparatively abundant crops, and this is especially so since great improvements have been introduced by the use of fertilizers and in the means of irrigation. In 1903, the rice crop was raised at the rate of 1.665 *koku* (1 *koku*=4.97 bushels) per *Tan* (1 *Tan*=.245 Acre) and average daily wages paid to farming laborers were 32 sen for a man and 20 sen for a woman.

The tea and silk industries are very important especially in connection with Japan's foreign trade. The former is produced in the middle and southern districts, the latter in the northern and western parts of the country. Uji is noted for the manufacture of the finest tea, some of which costs yen 12 per pound. Sericulture is most vigor-

two items now form about five twelfths of the whole exports of this country, in value. Some years ago, the products were quite insufficient to meet the increasing demands from abroad and in consequence the quality was so badly adulterated that in the next few years exports suffered an enormous decrease. Hence manufacturers formed associations and established inspection houses where all these articles for export have to be examined before being shipped on board steamers.

The next most important industry is tobacco. This plant, first imported by the Dutch and prohibited by the Government of the time, has found its way into the taste of the people and smoking has now become a general custom, and is not even restricted to the male sex. But the leaves produced

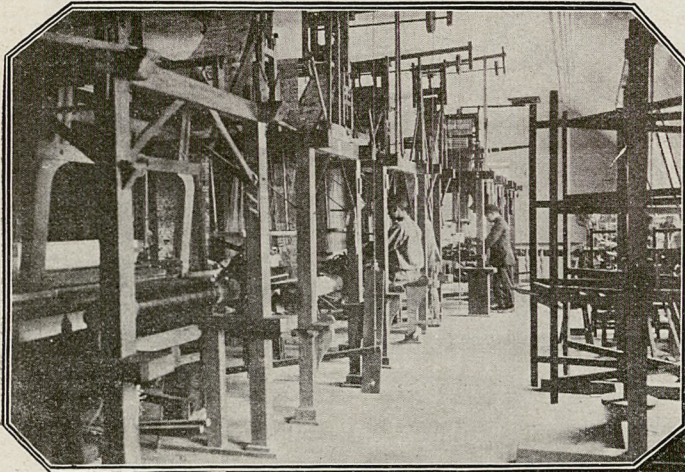
in this country are very mild when compared with those grown in America. The rapidly increasing consumption has attracted the attention of the Government, and tobacco cultivation forms a large source of internal revenue, while last year its manufacture was made the monopoly of the Government.

Cotton spinning by machinery is a comparatively new but rapidly growing industry. Cotton, being the principal material for the clothing of the large masses of the people, is

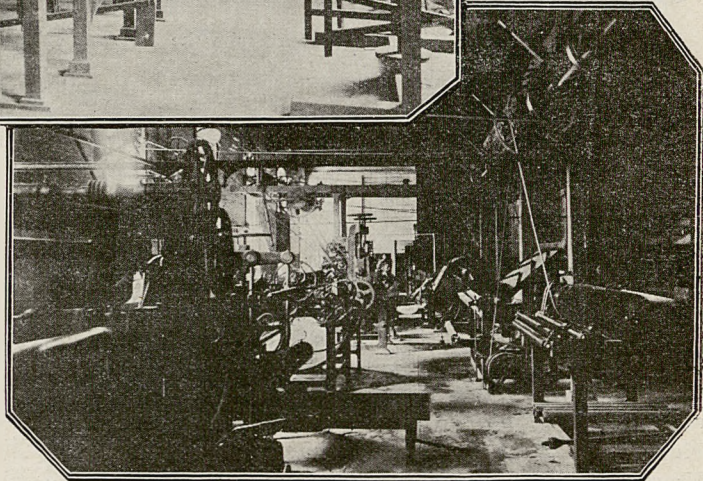
climate, fishery has become one of the chief industries of the people. The returns of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce show the gains from the sea in 1903 to amount to yen 42,500,000 in value.

Salt making is one of the large industries of this country. The country has no rock salt but the climate being dry, and summer of long duration, the evaporation of sea-water is very easy. The annual product ranges from 6 to 7 million *koku* at the price of about yen 1.45 per *koku*.

The country being quite rich in mineral resources, mining has also become a flourishing industry. Many mines are now worked with modern machinery and appliances. Copper,



cultivated in no small quantities but the demand is far greater than the supply, and the people has to look for imports in considerable quantities from India and America. There are 200 cotton mills with the aggregate number of 1,301,118 looms.



The Weaving Class Room in the Tokyo Higher Industrial College.

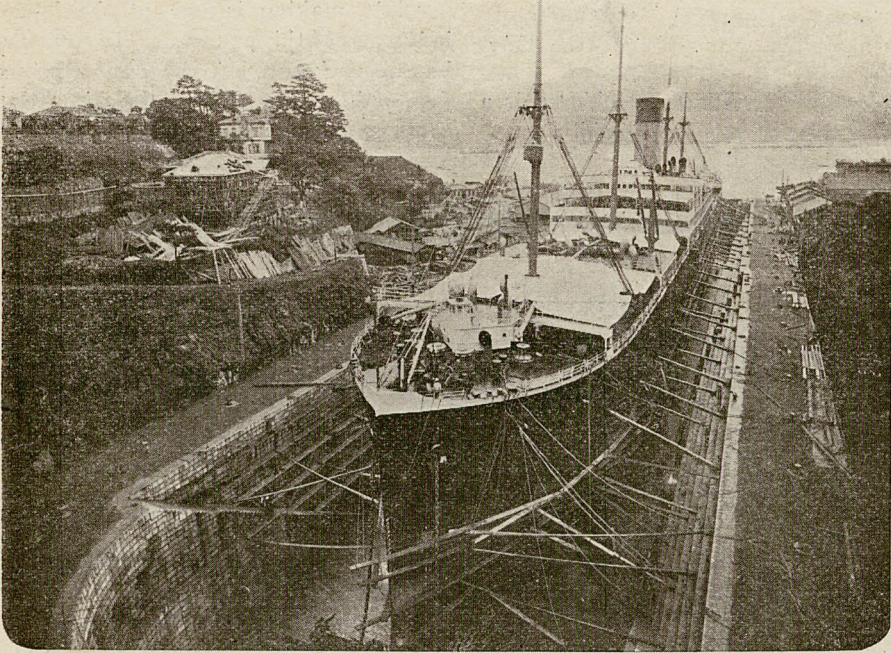
As the country has a long coast line and is situated in a favorable

silver, antimony, and sulphur are found in large quantities. Gold, iron, tin, lead, manganese, are also increasing in annual outputs. In the northern

districts, petroleum is being vigorously worked.

We may mention, among other industries, sugar-raising, sugar-refining,

One can gather a fair idea as to how eagerly business enterprises are being pushed on in this country from the fact that there are now 8,612 joint-



The Mitsubishi Dock-Yard at Nagasaki, with the *Minnesota* lying in it for Repairs.

paper-making, dyeing, horse-breeding, cattle-raising, pisciculture, weaving, hat-manufacturing, beer brewing, saké brewing, soy-making, ice, bricks, matches, buttons, porcelain, lacquer, glass, lumber, fruit-growing, &c.

Ship-building has made wonderful progress. There are three large building yards which turn out ocean-going steamers of over 6000 tons. They are the Mitsubishi Dock Yard at Nagasaki, the Kawasaki Dock Yard at Kobe, and the Uruga Dock Co. at Uruga. The naval yards at Sasebo, Kure, and Yokosuka also build warships of moderate size and torpedo-boats, though the iron foundry in Kiushu is not yet well enough equipped to supply all the materials for ship-building.

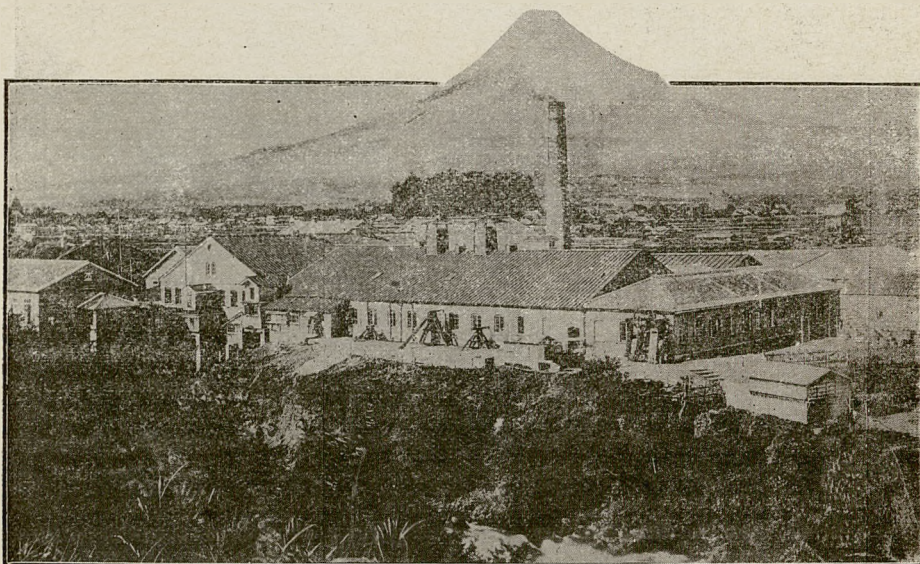
stock companies with an aggregate capital of yen 1,226,731,328. Of these, 214 are agricultural, 2,427 manufacturing, 5,325 commercial, and 646 for transportation. We have 4,383 spinning and weaving factories at which 32,699 men and 236,457 women earn their daily bread. Machinery works, dock yards, and mining works number 436, employing 33,379 men, 983 women. Chemical laboratories, paper mills, tanning yards, manure factories are 1,003 in all, operated by 38,615 men and 43,683 women. 973 provision and tobacco factories give occupation to 16,837 men and 13,316 women. 752 printing offices and masonry works employ 20,729 men and 11,579 women. 274 electric works, coal mines, and assaying houses pay

wages to 43,363 male and 7,251 female laborers.

The statistics show that all these enterprises are yearly growing, and the daily wages of workmen, ranging from yen 1.00 to 50 sen, are also on the increase, while the dividends declared by these companies are from 6% to 40% per annum. In this country, a commercial company which pays a dividend of 10% to its shareholders is not considered to be very enviably prosperous.

For financial facilities, our banking system is now perfectly organized. Under the Tokugawa regime, the credit system was not much developed and the transaction of business was conducted on a small scale. But there existed two methods, money-lending and "rice banking." Some wealthy men in Yedo and Osaka acted as

with the growing demands of the time, as the country was opened to foreigners and foreign trade was developing. In 1870, Mr. Ito (now Marquis) was commissioned to investigate financial affairs in the United States, especially the questions of public debt, banks, and the monetary standard. As the results of his investigation, he expressed his opinion to the Government that Japan needed banking institutions and presented as reference a copy of the National Bank Act of the United States. His opinion was soon adopted from the two urgent necessities then existed, that is, to reform the imperfect methods of collecting taxes and to redeem inconvertible government notes. At that time, taxes on arable land were paid in rice, which not only caused delay but



The No. 1 Factory of the Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.

financial agents for the feudal lords to whom they used to lend money at a certain rate of interest. "Rice bankers" used to advance rice to the retainers of the Shogun. But these functions were not sufficient to cope

rendered insecure the transmission of money from the provinces to the seat of the Government. In order to make taxes payable in money, there must be some institution to change rice for money, and this necessity the finan-

ciers thought would be met by the establishment of a bank. The paper currency which was inconvertible was naturally subject to some depreciation and the authorities thought it wise

gold as a reserve by which the bank might meet the demand, when made, for the redemption of the notes, and the reserve was to be never less than two-thirds of the amount of notes is-



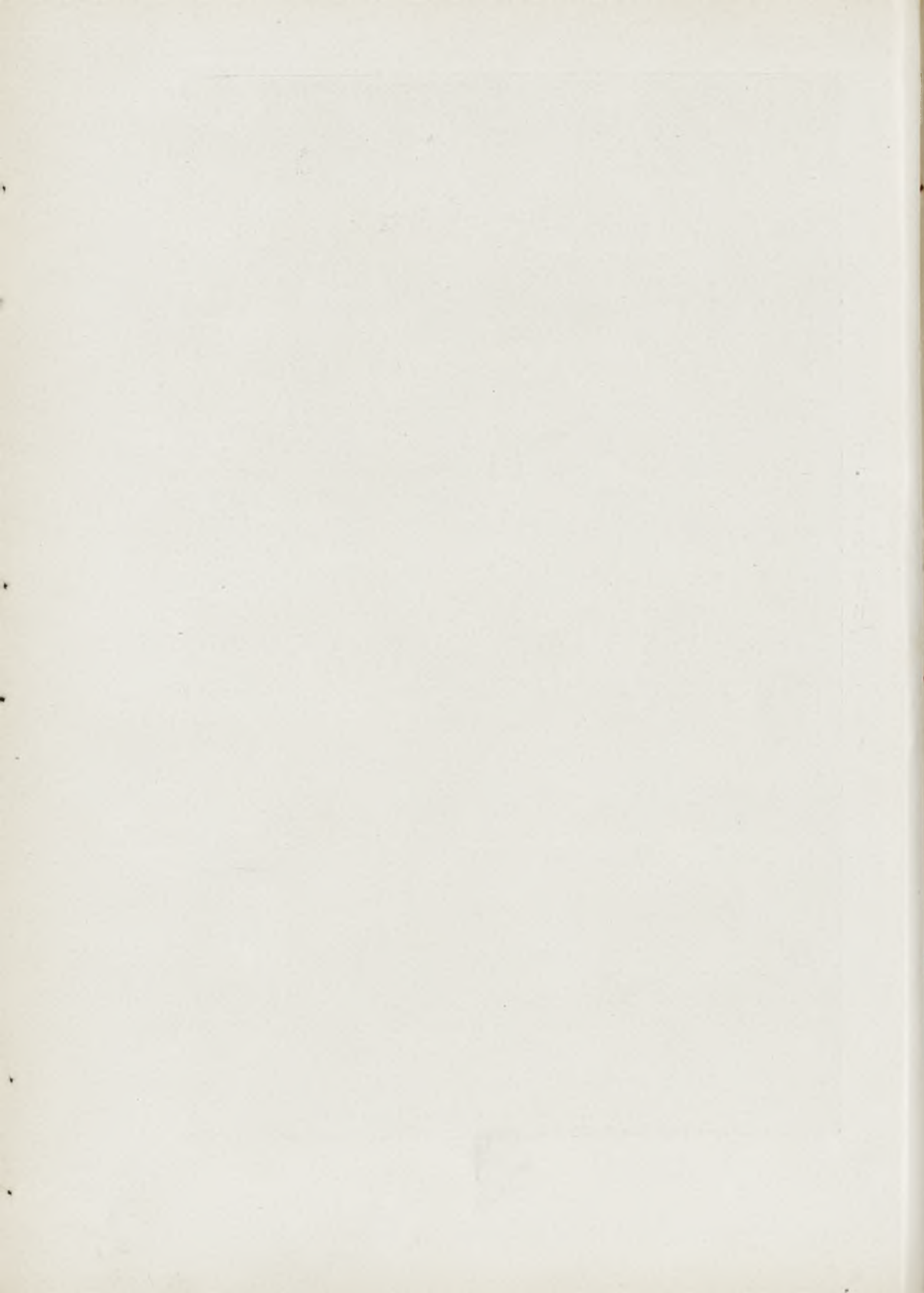
Farmers harvesting Rice.

to stop the flotation of imperfect notes and in order to do this they also wanted an institution like a bank. Thus, the American National Bank system was just the thing they wanted to copy; and in 1872, the National Bank Act was promulgated. By this Act, a bank was required to pay the Government in the inconvertible government notes sixty per-cent of its paid up capital, and for this the Government was to give the bank a receipt, on presentation of which it was entitled to receive the same amount of new bank notes from the Government. The balance of the capital, forty per-cent, was kept in

sued. In seven years, there were as many as 153 national banks; and in 1886 the further organization of national banks was stopped. In the meantime, the Yokohama Specie Bank was established for the support of foreign trade. In 1882, the Bank of Japan was organized for the proper regulation of currency. In 1897, the Industrial Bank and agricultural-industrial banks were organized to give special banking facilities to local agricultural and industrial circles. The Bank of Formosa, the Colonial Bank of Hokkaido, and a Credit Mobilier were also established. By 1899, all the national banks had either been



Our Men working at Entrenchment.

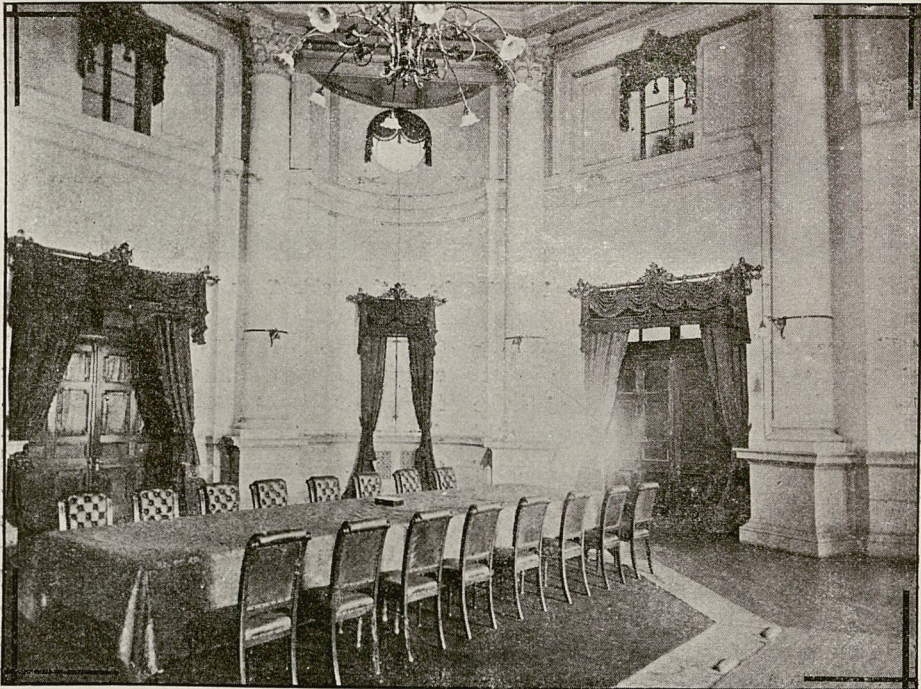


changed into private banks or had gone out of existence. There are now 1,754 ordinary private banks with an aggregate capital of yen 258,397,865 and 685 savings banks with yen 34,924,474. The Bank of Japan with a capital of yen 30,000,000, the Hypothec Bank with yen 3,250,000, the Credit Mobilier with yen 2,500,000, the Colonial Bank of Hokkaido with yen 2,700,000, the Bank of Formosa with yen 2,500,000, and the Yokohama Specie Bank with yen 18,000,000 are all under the special supervision of the Government.

Although an accurate estimation can hardly be made as to the present wealth of the country, yet some ap-

The value of land	3,600	million yen
„ mine	1,000	„ „
„ buildings	1,300	„ „
„ household furniture.....	60	„ „
„ cattle, horses, fowls, &c.	60	„ „
„ Railways, locomotives, cars, &c. ...	300	„ „
„ Mercantile marine	50	„ „
„ Merchandise	600	„ „
„ Gold, silver, and coins	450	„ „
„ Miscellaneous ...	3,000	„ „
	<hr/>	
	Yen 10,420	„ „

There is no doubt that the future development of this country will be

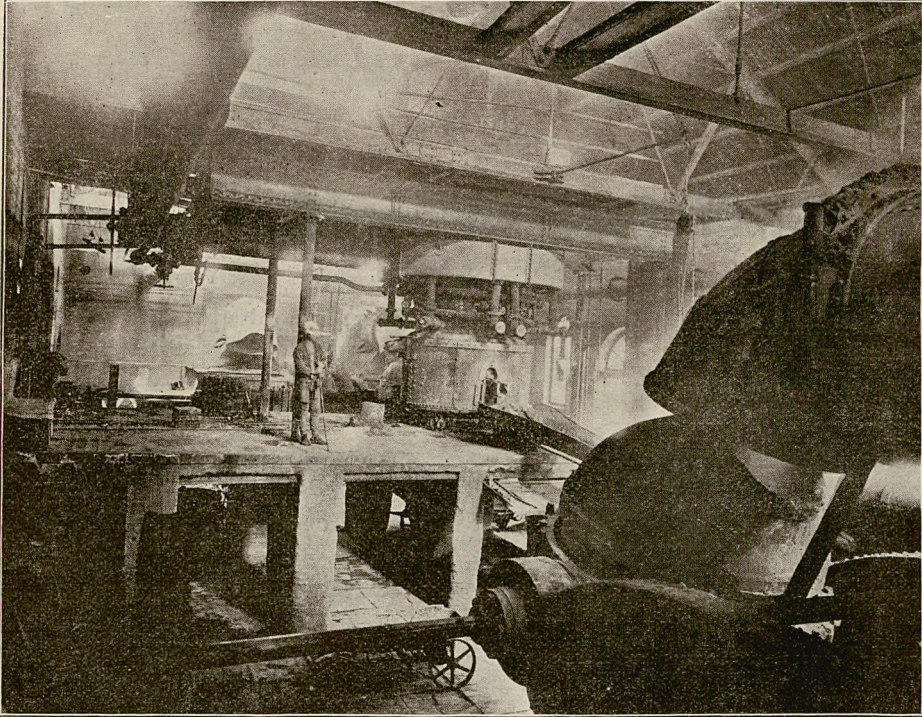


The Council Room in the Bank of Japan.

proximate figures given by a certain statistician in round numbers stand as follows :

in the direction of industrial enterprises. Many of our natural resources are not worked out and some only in

a partial way yet we have abundance of cheap labor at our hand and the people are gifted with industry, leather tanning, shoe making, glass blowing, engineering, iron and steel foundries are comparatively new



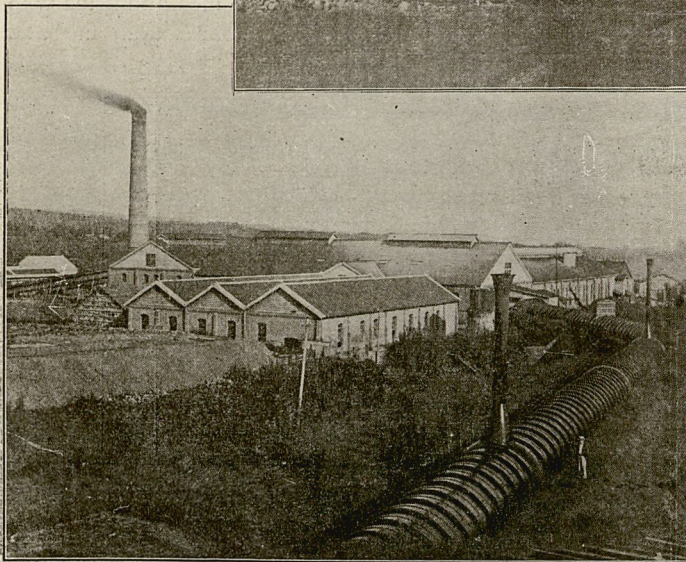
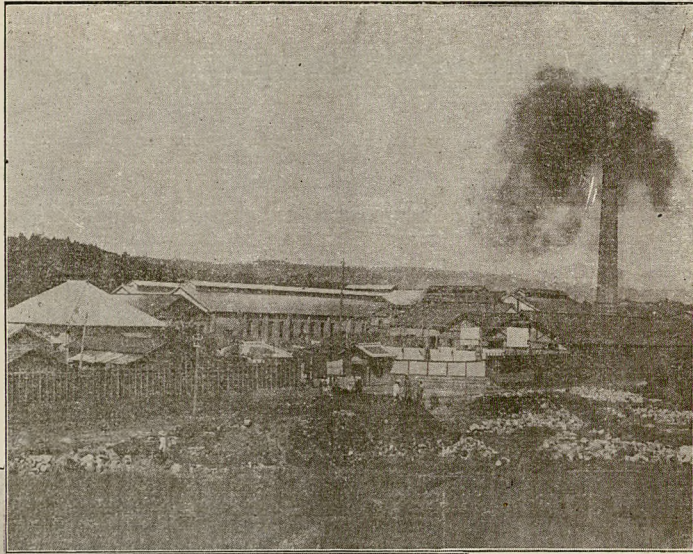
Interior View of Smelting Works at the Ashio Copper Mine.

telligence, manual dexterity, and artistic taste. What we now are greatly in need of is foreign experience and capital. One of the large gold mines in Kiushu, the Ashio mine, for instance, was several years ago inspected by an American mining expert by the name of Bailey. The seams are uniformly seven feet in width and run very far, one containing from $\frac{4}{1000}$ to $\frac{3}{100,000}$. From the present working method, it is found that about 70 per-cent of gold is washed away, which according to the same expert could be saved by the appliance of proper machinery. Besides various mining work, cotton spinning, woollen weaving, sugar re-

enterprises. Many of them are making considerable profits, while others are failing for the want of sufficient capital. A few years ago, Baron Shibusawa, one of our foremost business men and financiers in Japan, made these observations as to the want of capital; "Although Japan, as a country, is old, yet her commercial and industrial career being new, there are necessarily many points of incompleteness. For example, although we have many railways yet there are no close connections between railway stations and harbours. Again, although we have railways, yet we have not enough appropriate cars, etc. To complete such work and to open up the resources

of the country, and allow Japan to benefit from them, we need more capital. The capital we have in the country is not enough. So, what is now wanted in Japan is foreign capital." I am also anxious to introduce the idea of a system of trusteeship in order to encourage foreign nations to invest their money in Japanese enterprises. There are very many un-completed works in Japan, which need outside money to finish them and which would return good profits. I feel assured that it would be possible for prominent Japanese bankers and capitalists to make themselves per-

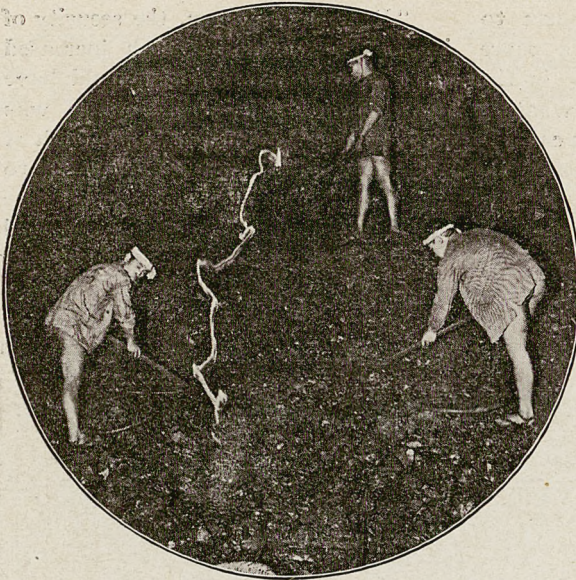
"By such a system, the security of investment would be much increased and the foreign investors would have the assurance that their money was safe, even if the business in which it had been invested may have ceased to exist. The entire loss caused by the failure of Japanese enterprises would thus be borne by the Japanese. The



The No. 2 Factory of the Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co.

resources of Japan are varied. Raw, silk and tea are abundant, while coal is plentiful, as also copper and silver; gold somewhat rarer. I hope to see our plentiful water supply turned to good account and harnessed to produce electric energy. This

sonally responsible for the money of the foreign investors. would be a great saving of expense and would cheapen the cost of pro-



Labourers working at a Coal Mine.

duction very much. Oil has been found in several districts and will take the place of coal to a large extent, and it is possible that if fully

and what he has said appeals at last to the mind of the public in the industrial and commercial circles in this country. So, there are many business men and firms who are anxious and

developed it may be exported to the neighboring countries. In Hokkaido, we have rich coal and silver mines and oil wells, while in Formosa we have rich gold mines. The iron we use in our iron works in Kiushu comes partly from China.

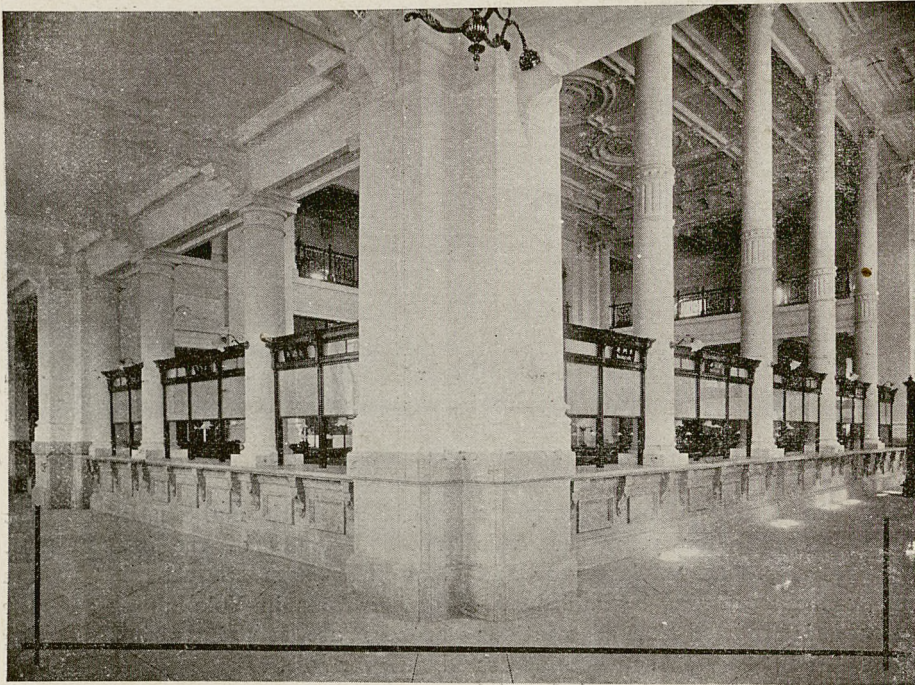
"My hope for the future is that foreign capital may be brought into the country and that the economic position of the country may be made so secure as to leave no doubt possible in the mind of the world as to the stability of the Japanese Empire." The Baron's views were correct,



The Mitsui Bank, Tokyo.

preparing themselves to work in co-operation with foreign capitalists on fair terms and reasonable conditions. Surely opportunities are now presenting themselves for such. Already some investments have been made by foreigners in railways, spinning, weaving, beer-brewing, &c. We see foreigners among share-holders and directors of banks and other commercial corpora-

foreigners or natives. Last year, very important legislation was made in this point. Bills regarding railway mortgage, factory mortgage, and mining mortgage had passed both Houses of the Imperial Diet and became law. These laws are a great inducement for the introduction of foreign capital as they legally protect foreign investors in this country.



The Business Room in the 1st Bank, Tokyo.

tions. It may be said that though mining is rather an old industry, it has very good prospects. Deposits of oil, sulphur, and coal should receive more attention, and gold particularly a more improved system of modern mining. Though mining is not granted to individual foreigners a company formed under the laws of this country can acquire mining concessions of all kinds and can engage in the work, irrespective of its stock-holders being

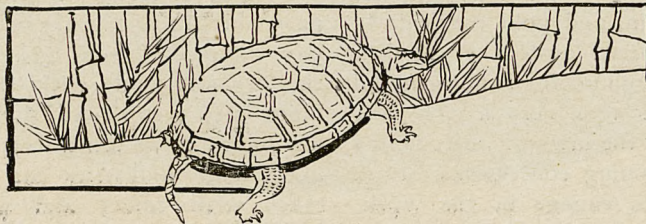
Under the improved condition of affairs, it will not be too rash to prophesy that there will be a gradual coming in of foreign capital as years pass on. In a country where banks pay interest of from 6% to 7% on the deposits made with them where labor is so cheap that labourers work for 30 sen to 50 sen a day, and where many new industries can be undertaken with safety and with great profit, it is strange if foreign capital

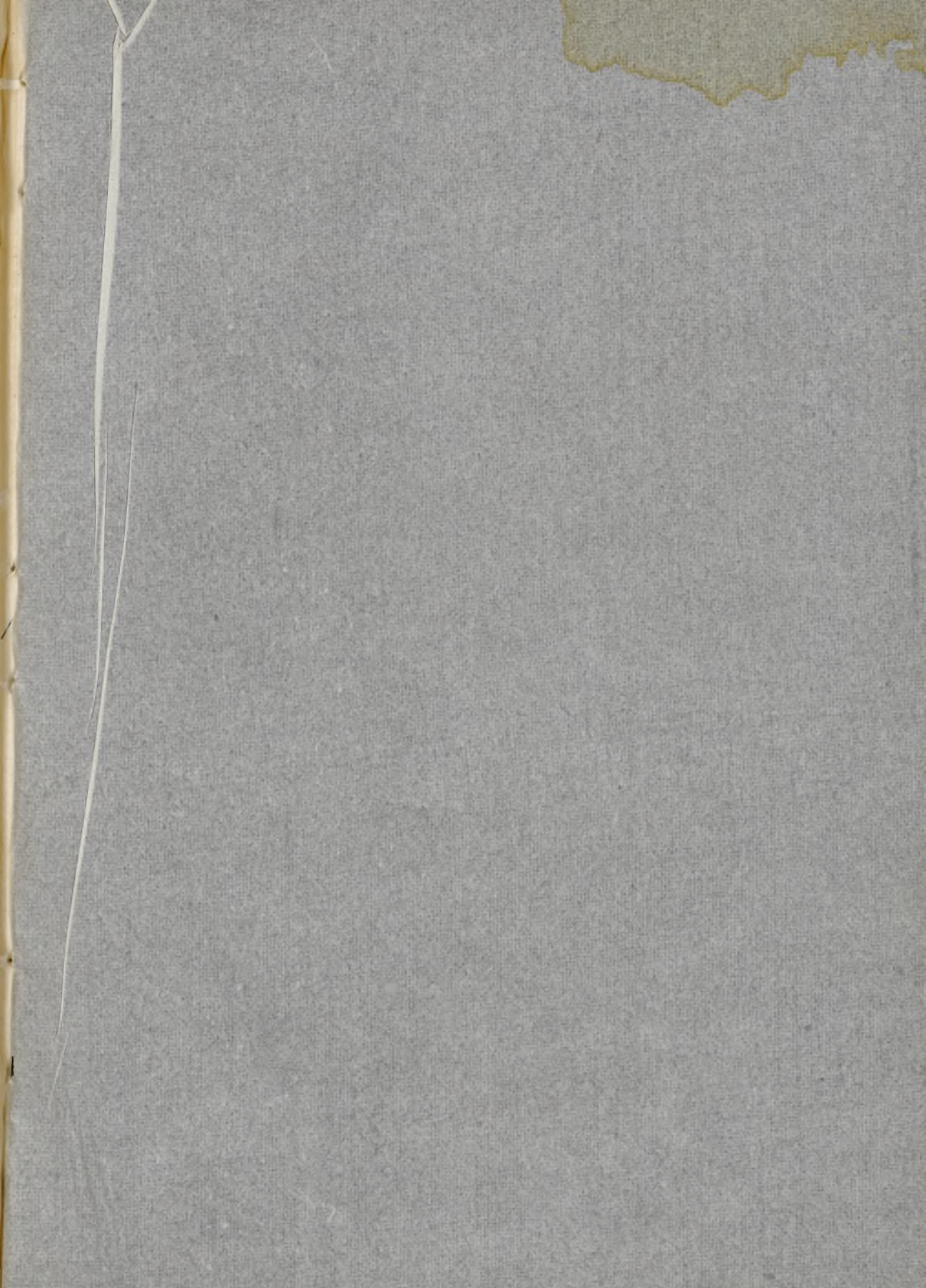
at low interest should not come in enterprises, which we hope will be quickly. Perhaps, it was the matter concluded to mutual interest. Besides of legislation that has kept foreign several loans floated on the London



The Department for Finance in Tokyo.

capitalists from making investments in this country for years, but this obstacle was removed last year and our prophesy can now be fulfilled. Already, it is reported that negotiations are going on between some foreigners and Japanese for various industrial and New York markets, more than yen 20,000,000 of the 5th domestic loan has been purchased through foreign firms in Yokohama, and the brokers are still busy in collecting bonds for sale.









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Our Troops assembling at Korsakoff after its Occupation.



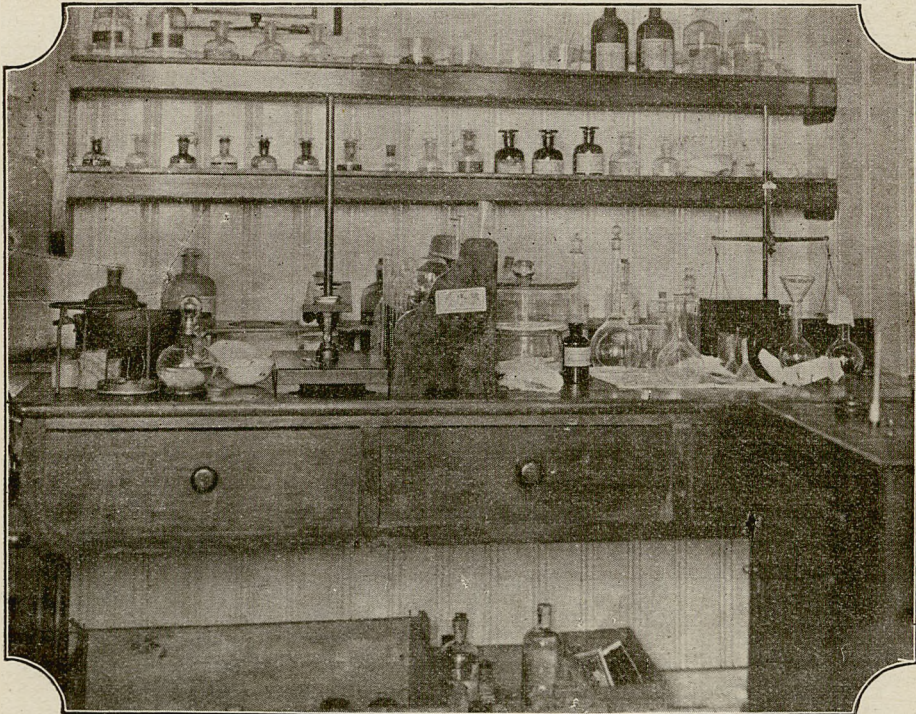
On the History of Medical Science in Japan.

(Continued.)



WHILST this article was still under composition, the writer had the fortunate chance of an interview with Dr. S. Suzuki, Surgeon General, Imperial Japanese Navy, who had been in charge of all the medical arrangements of the Combined Fleets under Admiral Togo, and who was on his way through Tokyo to New York to attend a meeting of the International Association of Military Sur-

no Naval War of any importance within the memory of the present generation of grown men, for the actions of the Spanish American war were but of short duration, and the experiences which have been gathered in this war go far to bear out the conclusions of Sir Frederick Treves, that the Japanese, whose surgery was taken at the first mainly from England, in later days very largely from Germany and the United States, are



The Microscopic and Chemical Examination Room on the *Kobe-maru*, a Hospital Ship.

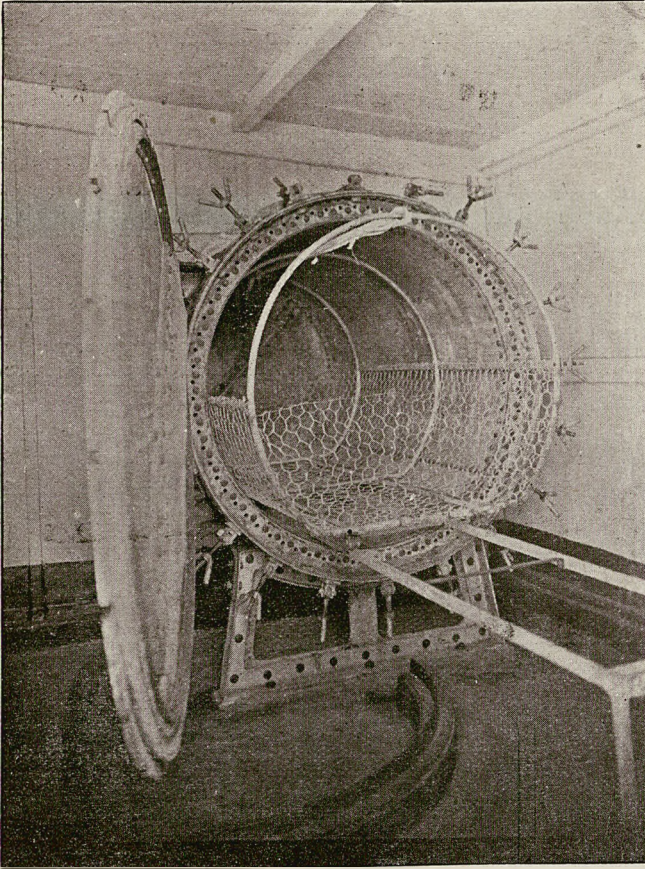
geons. The experiences of the Japanese Naval Surgeons in the present war are almost unique. There has been

now rapidly establishing a school of Surgery of their own which will present many features of surpassing excellence.

Surgeon General Suzuki had a great deal to tell us about the treatment of the wounded as well as about the

solution of sterilized water, and once again with sterilized water, and every precaution was taken that the operator's hands, and

clothes, as well as everything connected with the surgery and sick berths, should be as scrupulously clean as sterilization could make them. None but the absolutely necessary help was given to the wounded during action: as soon as the action was over the surgeons busied themselves to give relief of a more permanent character; but everything of real importance such as amputations, operations, &c. &c., was at once transferred to the hospital ships for conveyance to the base hospitals where a complete asepsis could be carried out, and the patients had a better chance of recovery. The results were wonderful. The Japanese fleet had in all



The Disinfection Room on the *Saikyo-maru*, a Hospital Ship.

general sanitation of the ships under his care.

It was decided, from the first beginning of warlike preparations that aseptic surgery should be used through the fleets: every dressing and bandage was carefully sterilized and preserved in air-tight tin cases: every instrument was constantly being cleansed by being boiled in soda and water: every wound was three times washed, first with sterilized water and soap, applied with a brush, next with a

1665 wounded men. Of these 647 were cases sufficiently serious to be admitted to hospital; and of the cases admitted to hospital only 32 died. This does not of course include the whole number of those who died during the war. The deaths really amounted to 2008, of whom 563 were killed during action, and 1445 by drowning in consequence of the sinking of their ship by collision, mines, or other causes.

Every care had been taken for the

prompt care of the wounded during action. Every ship had an ambulance party composed of clerks, servants, riggers, firebrigade men, and (on the flagship) the bandsmen. These men had been carefully taught their duties and were stationed in small detachments in various parts of the ship. Every sailor carried a small package containing first aid dressing for his own use or that of his comrades, and larger parcels of the same were distributed in the batteries, bridges, and other likely places on the ship. When a man was wounded he was at once taken charge of by the ambulance men, who at once dressed his wound with sterilized dressings, and carried him off to the temporary surgery where his wound was more carefully washed

careful examination as soon as the action should be over, and the surgeons have more time for individual attention to their patients. The work of the ambulance men was not without danger: seven men were killed and seven more wounded on board the *Mikasa* alone during the battle of the Japan Sea, whilst engaged in the work of succoring their wounded comrades on the upper deck; and after that experience the ambulance party no longer waited to apply first aid dressing, but took up their comrades, on stretchers, or on their backs, and took them as they were to the extemporized surgeries.

We say "extemporized surgeries," because the regular ship's surgeries were but little used during action.



A Surgeon feeling the pulse of a patient on the *Hakuai-maru*.

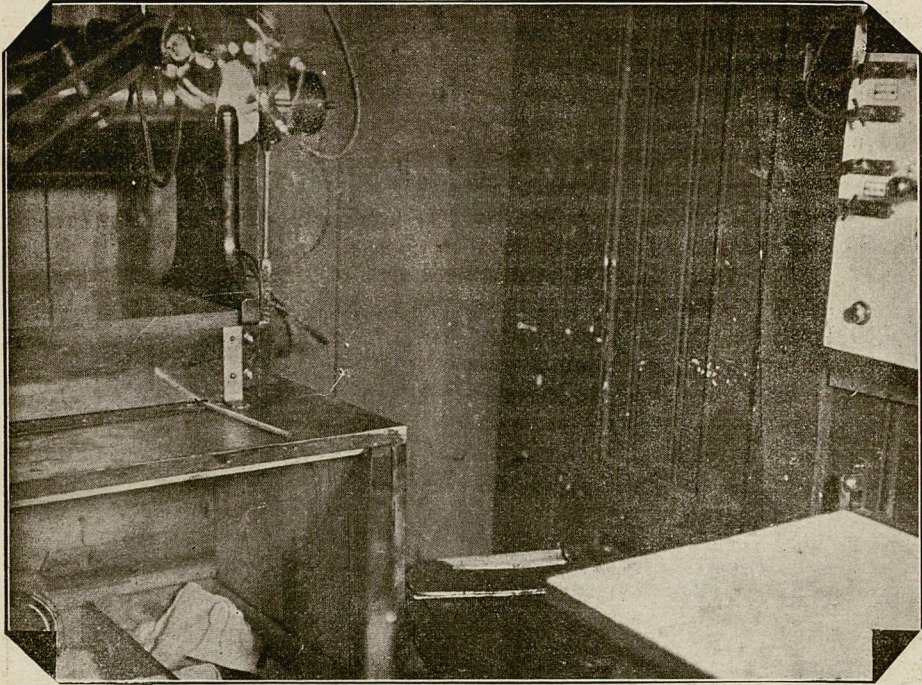
and dressed, after which he was put in some sheltered spot generally on the lower deck to wait for a still more

The ship's surgery during times of peace is as a rule on the lower deck, near the sick berths, in a part of the

ship where the air and light so important for patients, can easily be obtained. This very fact makes them

all ships hereafter constructed for the Imperial Japanese Navy.

A specially interesting feature in



The X Ray Room on the *Kobe-maru*.

as a rule places of danger during action. During the war with China a shell burst in the surgery of the *Hiyei*, killing surgeons and patients alike, and from that warning the Japanese found it wiser to arrange for temporary surgeries in some safe place. Dr. Suzuki is of the opinion that every ship should have such a temporary surgery for use during action, that it should be below the waterline, as deep down in the ship as possible, and accessible by means of elevators. The ladders generally used in the lower regions of a ship are not generally very convenient places for taking a wounded man down by. Some of the Russian ships were thus provided, and provision will be made for one such surgery on

the medical preparations for the actions, is the order given throughout the fleet that, before the action commenced, every one was required to wash himself all over and put on clean clothes. To this simple precaution—so simple indeed that not many would have thought of it—Dr. Suzuki attributes a great deal of the rapid recoveries made by most of the wounded. The absolute cleanliness of the men prevented the wounds from being irritated by the presence of dirty substances, and the consequence was that there was a rule nothing to prevent or delay the process of healing.

Those who have seen a picture of the battle of Trafalgar or of any of Nelson's great battles will remember

that the seamen are generally represented as fighting their guns in a state of almost entire nudity. The exact opposite has been the practice of the Japanese Navy during the present war. In order to prevent burns and scalds from conflagrations or bursting pipes, orders were given that all seamen should keep themselves protected by clothing as much as possible; and the wisdom of this precaution showed itself in the fact that all those who observed it, escaped with but comparatively slight injuries to hands or face. The men seriously burnt or scalded were those who neglected to obey the injunction. Orders were also given for men in the proximity of a bursting pipe to throw themselves flat on the deck, and not to seek to escape by climbing up rigging or masts. It is obvious that steam rises, and that safely is to be found by getting below the place from which it is escaping. Great care was taken to keep the gunners' eyes from being injured by the smoke and dust of the batteries, and a one per cent solution of boracic acid was supplied liberally in every battery for the purpose of cleansing the eyes from time to time.

The following statistics which Dr. Suzuki gave us speak volumes for the efficiency of the sanitary arrangements

on board the Fleet. It will be seen from them that the health of the Navy was actually better during the war than before it, in spite of the rigorous nature of the service.

Averages for last 3 years in Standing Squadron and other ships:—

Percentage of sick	3.87
" in bed.....	1.19
" in hospital	0.66

Averages for 1904 in the Combined Fleets:—

Percentage of sick	3.32
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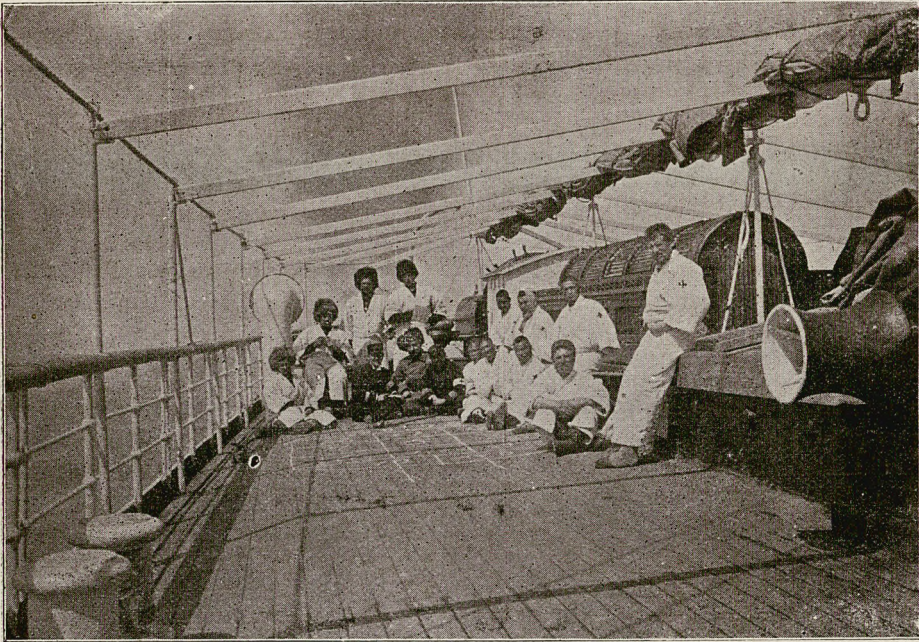


The Room for Dead on the *Saikyo-maru*.

Percentage in bed.....	0.72
" in hospital	0.26

Averages for January to June 1905 in Combined Fleets:—

Percentage of sick.....	3.01	of anxiety about a threatened epidemic
,, in bed	0.65	of dysentery, but this danger also was
Of course, when a Fleet during		avoided. The origin of the disease
war-time is engaged in active service		seems to have been found in the flies



Russian wounded Prisoners on Board a Hospital Ship.

off the enemy's coast, it is comparatively easy to keep away infectious and contagious diseases, while the arduous nature of the continual service imposed upon the crews tends to keep them in good health and spirits, especially when, as was the case with the Japanese, success is attending their operations. The Fleets set out to sea with a good number of cases of venereal diseases; for, in spite of moral lectures and private admonitions, the men had insisted on having their fling before leaving Sasebo for the coasts of Manchuria and Korea; but these cases, which did not much exceed the usual average of such cases in peacetime, soon disappeared under the treatment of the ships' surgeons. There was at another time a short period

which came on board the men-of-war after coming into proximity with transports, colliers, provision-ships, &c., and which every boat's crew brought back with them from the Chinese junks which they had to overhaul in the performance of their professional duties. With the extermination of the flies the cases of dysentery disappeared.

The vessels before Port Arthur, and in the places where Admiral Togo lay in wait for the Baltic Squadron, had one great advantage in the fact that they could draw a constant supply of provisions from home. All bread was baked at the base Station, where the utmost care and vigilance could be constantly exercised in its manufacture, water was supplied by the tank vessels, supplemented by the

colliers which frequently carried it to the Fleet, and there was never a lack of proper provisions, though isolated ships on scouting duty sometimes ran out of vegetables and bread for a few days. There was always enough water for drinking, cooking, and bathing (both salt and fresh); and the wise dietary scale of the Navy, to which we shall refer later gave the men every chance of good health and vigour.

If we take body-weight as an indication of general good health we may look at the following statistics.

		<i>Kan Momme</i>	
1902.	March ... ..	...15	. 811
	„ Sept... ..	...15	. 305
1903.	March ... ..	...15	. 783
	„ Sept... ..	...15	. 235

with us that the information we have been able to collect for this article speaks volumes for the Medical Progress of Japan. In this, as in other departments of the national life, nothing seems to have been neglected or left undone. As the Japanese writer *Dazai* says, the art of successful warfare embraces almost all the other arts and sciences.

It is somewhat difficult to give a detailed, chronological, account of Japanese Medical and Surgical Science since the beginning of the Meiji Era. To treat the subject properly would require a volume, and its contents would be found not to differ very materially from the history of medical progress in England, France, or Germany. Japan has freely opened her

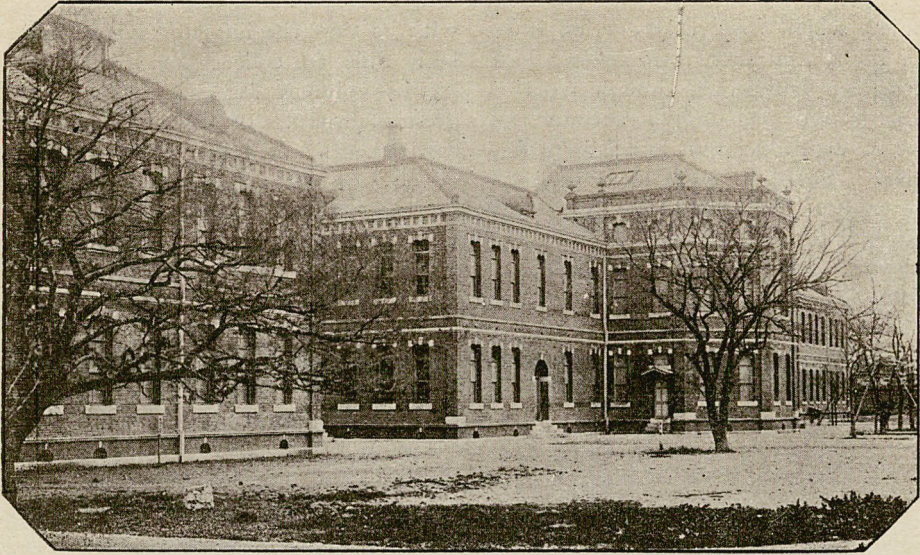


The Sick Officers' Room on the *Kobe-maru*.

1904.	March ... ..	...16	. 009
	„ Sept... ..	...15	. 577
1905.	March ... ..	...15	. 997

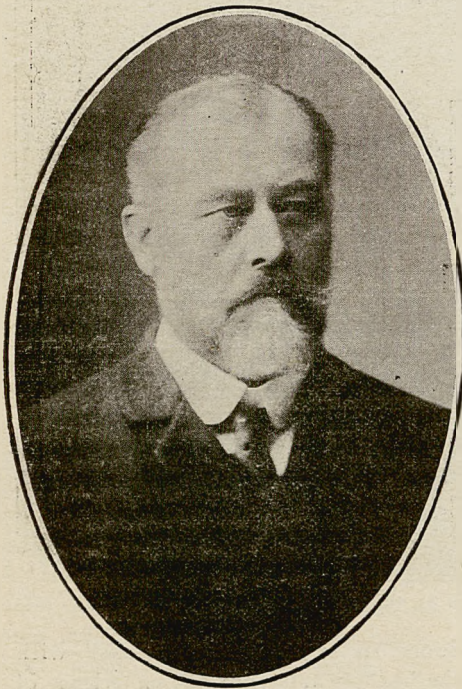
Our readers will, we think, agree

doors to everything connected with the healing arts that the experience of western countries had to offer to her, she has had many faithful and devoted



The Establishment for Hygiene, Physiology, etc. at the Tokyo Medical College.

professors of medical science from abroad, Anderson, Baelz, Scriba, Wagner, Hepburn, Macdonald, and



Dr. Baelz.

others whose names will readily occur to every one that has known Japan during the last fifty years of her history, she has set herself *con amore* to the task of training doctors, founding and furnishing hospitals and asylums, and promoting every branch of hygiene, and every new discovery made by physicians and surgeons in the west has without delay been adopted, and in some cases improved upon by, the professors and practitioners in this country.

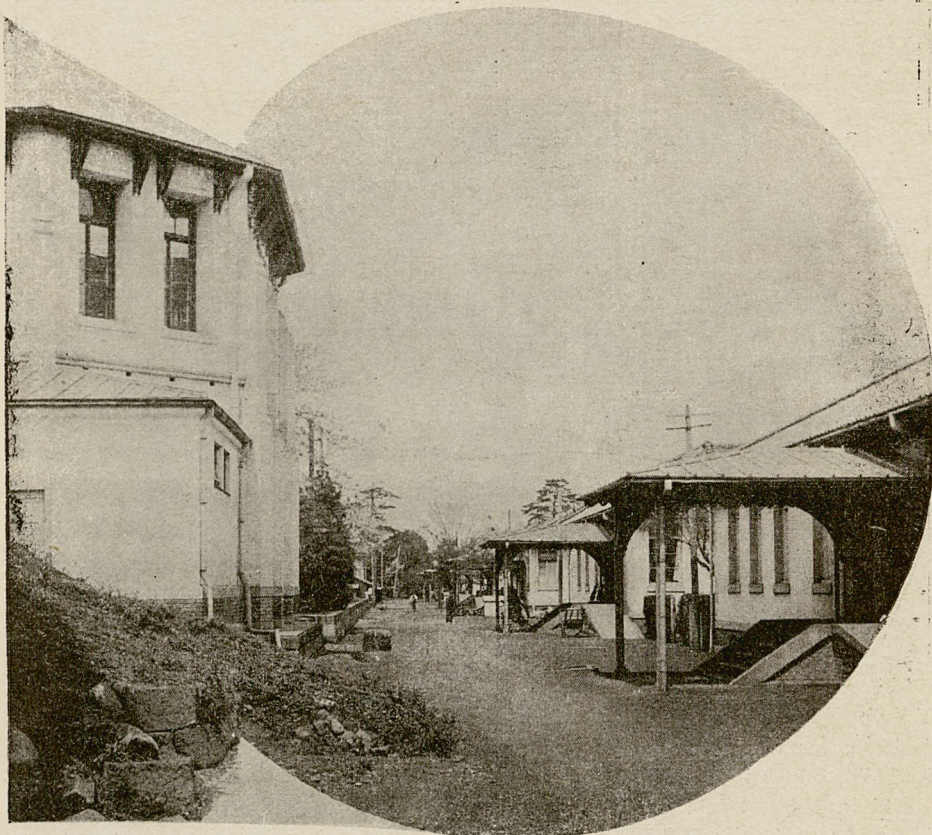
It will be a more profitable, because a more practicable task to select a few of the special achievements of the Japanese medical faculty, and when possible achievements against diseases and ailments peculiar to Japan, in the performance of which the Japanese doctors have had to stand alone, with little or no help from foreign experience.

We have in Japan a disease which is almost peculiar to these islands, although not absolutely unknown to the natives of other Far Eastern lands, and of late also

in Brazil and other parts of South America. It is known in Java and Sumatra, and to foreigners generally, as *beri-beri*, its Japanese name is *kakké*. It has existed in the East since time immemorial, and mention is made of it in Japanese medical works at least a thousand years ago. Until the beginning of the last century it was practically confined to large centres of population such as Tokyo, Osaka, or Nagoya, and to sea-ports like Naga-

many victims that it caused great anxiety to the authorities.

Its origin was not well known: it was supposed to be an infectious disease caused by the specific virus of some bacillus not yet discovered: but its symptoms were familiar to every one at all acquainted with the country. A *kakké* patient suffered from gradual debility, his legs gradually lost their life and power of locomotion, and the dull, deadened feeling spread slowly



The Establishments for Surgery, Obsterics, etc. at the Tokyo Medical College.

saki, where large populations were crowded together under insanitary conditions, but as the century grew older it was observed to spread over a much wider area and attacked so

but surely from the lower limbs to the trunk, and when it reached the heart, the man died.

How serious the spread of this sickness became, and how much it

was calculated to injure the whole nation, may be seen from the following statistics.

The Japanese Navy in 1878, (it was the day of small things) had a total force of 4,528 men. In that year there were 1,485 cases of *kakké*, a ratio of 30.82 per cent of the whole force. In the following year the ratio rose to 38.93 per cent, in 1882 it reached 40.45 per cent! The case was almost worse in the Army. In the

centages were considerably higher. The Japanese nation could never have been developed into a great Military Power, and the victories of the present year would have been quite impossible if this terrible scourge had not been combated and defeated.

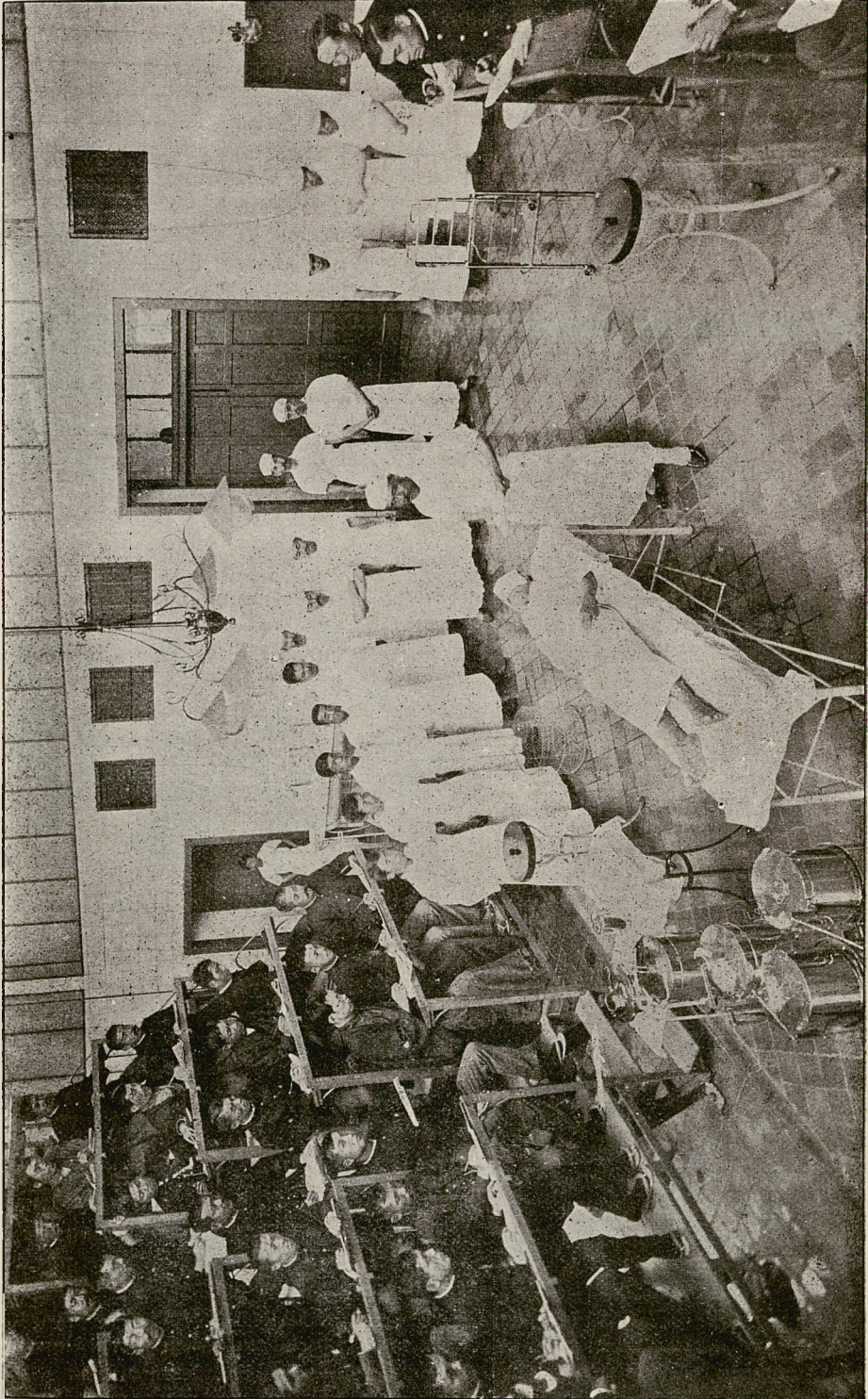
The successful treatment of the *kakké* scourge may be said to have been arrived at almost by accident. It had been in ancient times the practice in Japanese prisons to allow each



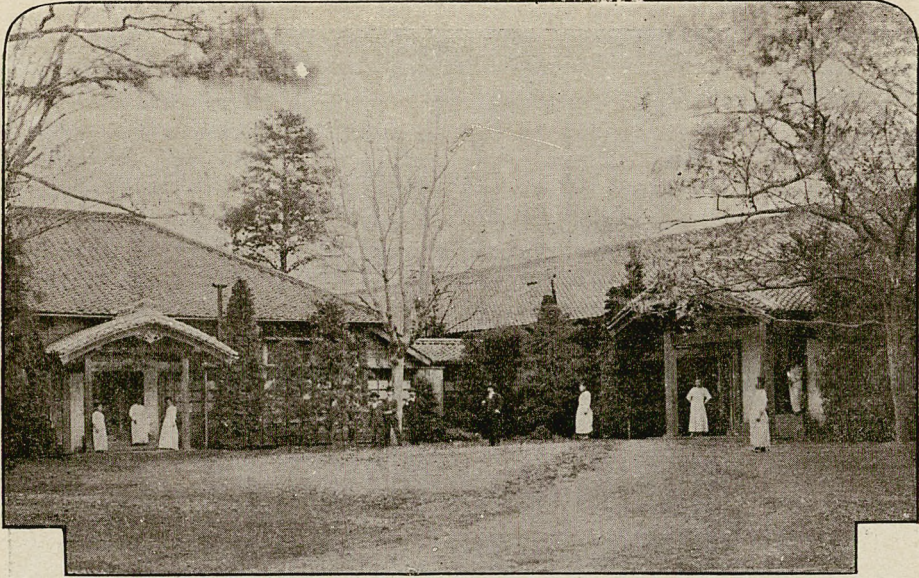
Rear View of the Main Hospital of the Red Cross Society of Japan.

Tokyo garrison the percentages of *kakké* cases were 36.86 in 1882, 35.91 in 1873, 50.89 in 1884; at Takasaki, 42.41 in 1882, 37.94 in 1883, 48.37 in 1884; at Osaka, 28.59, 39.59, 35.53 for the same years. These were the worst cases in the Army, but the ratio was high for all the military stations, and among the civil population, where the sanitary and hygienic precautions adopted in the Army and Navy were not practicable, the per-

prisoner a daily ration of 750 grammes of rice, supplemented with vegetable and pickles costing from one to one and a half sen *per diem*. The strict economy which was necessary in the early days of Meiji to enable the Government to carry out its programme of necessary reforms induced the prison authorities to make a change in the prison d'etary and to give the prisoners an allowance of 6 per cent of barley to 4 per cent of



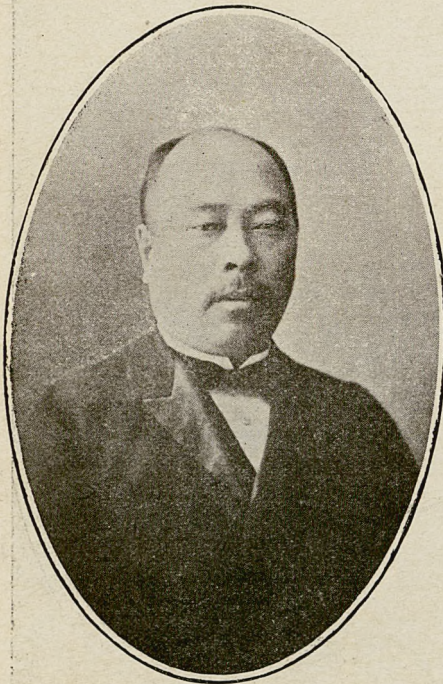
The Operation Room controlled by Dr. Sato in the Tokyo Medical College.



The Insane Asylum at Sugamo, Tokyo.

rice for their daily food. Almost at once a change was noticed in the statistics of *kakké* in the prisons where

it had hitherto been so terribly prevalent: and the further discovery that in certain prisons where barley had always been the staple food the *kakké* cases had always been proportionately fewer than in the prisons where rice only had been given led the medical authorities to the conclusion that the terrible scourge of *kakké* might be diminished if not destroyed by a more careful attention to diet.



Surgeon-General Takagi.

The mere substitution of barley instead of rice, as ordered in the prisons, sufficient though it was to check the progress of *kakké*, was not severe enough a measure to procure its total eradication. It was enough, however, to give the naval authorities a clue as to the way in which the disease might be eradicated. Dr. Kanehiro Takagi, since Director General of the Naval Medical Bureau, and now a Baron, was at that time (1880) the Director of the Tokyo Naval Hospital, and it was he who first determined to make a thorough investigation of the causes of the disease, taking the prison experiences already mentioned as the basis of his investigations.

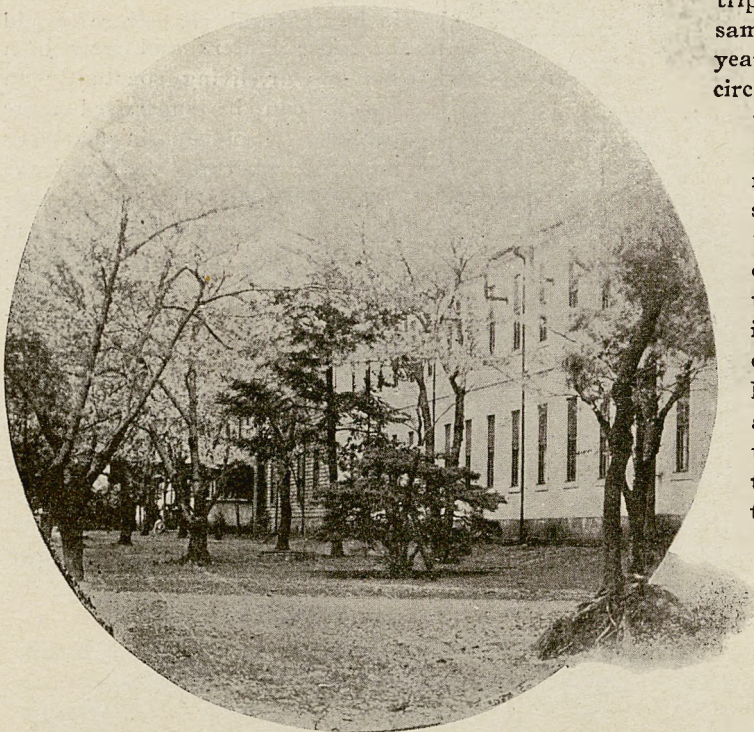
Statistics were carefully collected by means of weekly reports from all ships and barracks on the food supplied to the men, as well as on the general health of the force, and presently an analysis of these reports convinced him that "the amount of albuminates contained in the food given was not sufficient, and that the amount of carbo-hydrates was too great for the due preservation of health. He now commenced tenta-

Ryūjō, had in 1883 made a voyage to South America and the islands of the South Pacific. She had been victualled according to the requirements of the old dietary, and had suffered so much from an epidemic of *kakké* that there were at times not enough well men to navigate the ship properly. Dr. Takagi's influence (and in this he was assisted by many of his colleagues at the Naval Medical Bureau) procured that the next training ship, the *Tsukuba*, should take

exactly the same trip at about the same season of the year, so that the circumstances of

the two ships should be as nearly as possible alike. The *Tsukuba*, however, was victualled according to the new dietary which Dr. Takagi was anxious to introduce into the Navy, and the result of her

voyage was such as to convince the most sceptic of unbelievers. The health of officers, cadets,



The Establishment for the Internal Treatment of Diseases at the Tokyo Medical College.

tively to plan a new dietary programme to be introduced upon the ships. It was not welcomed at first by the crews, for it is in human nature to be very conservative in the matter of food; but he persevered in his plan, and his efforts were at last crowned with success. A training ship, the

and crew was excellent throughout the voyage, and *kakké* was found to have practically disappeared. The statistics of the health of the Navy are eloquent on this point.

Before any improvement was attempted in the diet the statistics were as follows:—

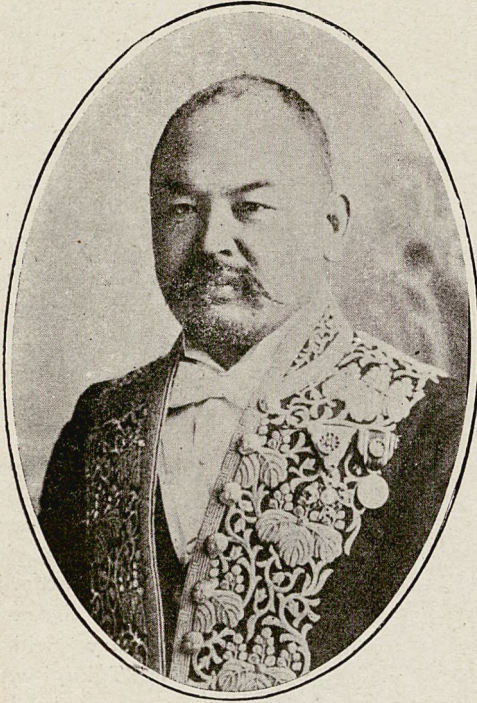
1882.....40.45 per 100 of force:
After the first experiments were in-
stituted, we get,

After the introduction of Dr. Takagi's
improved Dietary

1885.....	0.59
1886.....	0.04
1887.....	0
1888.....	0

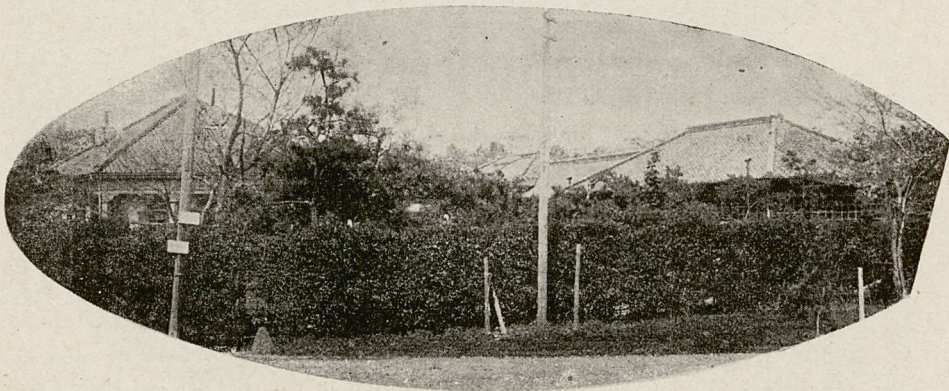
And since that date to the present
" the yearly ratio of *kakké* per
100 of force has never been larger
than a mere fraction."

Almost the same results have
followed the introduction of the
new Dietary in the Army. There
is, however, a slightly higher per-
centage in the latter force, and it
is but natural that there should
be. The officers and crew of a
man-of-war, living constantly on
board, can be supervised more
carefully. Soldiers in barracks
must have certain days of leave
every week, and it is not possible
for the authorities to limit them
in the matter of eating and drink-
ing outside barracks. On a cam-
paign, too, the commissariat ar-
rangements must necessarily suffer
at times and officers and men
alike suffer at times from an im-
proper or insufficient supply of
food, whereas the ship's cook
always remains at his post in
the galley even during an engagement,
and the meals are served to the men



Dr. Katayama famous for Medical
Jurisprudence.

1883.....23.12 per 100 of force:
1884.....12.74 " "



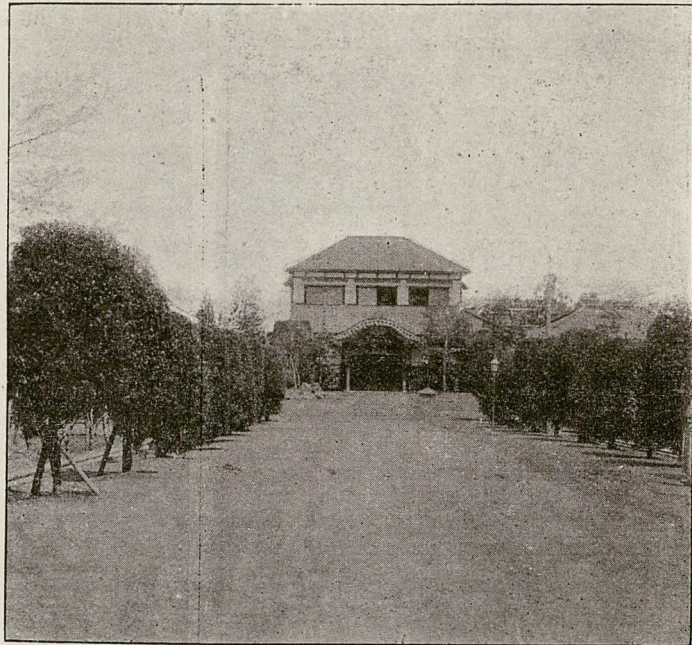
The Establishment for Medical Jurisprudence at the Tokyo Medical College.

regularly and promptly. It is no wonder therefore that the disease made its appearance last year among the troops campaigning in Manchuria, and that the summer visitors to Hakone, and Karuizawa, founded themselves practically swamped by white-robed and white-capped soldiers invalided from the front for *kakké*. Even under these trying circumstances, however, the percentage of invaliding for *kakké* has been very small throughout the army, and it may justly be claimed that the disease has been eradicated from the services. Perhaps the time is not far distant, when it will be asserted with truth that thanks to the precautions taken by the Japanese medical faculty it has disappeared from Japan.

The world has been astonished by the power of physical endurance exhibited by the Japanese troops during the present war. A great deal of this is due to heredity, a part also to the far higher morality and sobriety of the working-classes in Japan when compared with the men of the same class in Europe and America. A very large part of the credit is certainly due to the revised diet which has been introduced into the forces. We here append a statement of the daily rations served to a Japanese seaman. If any of our

foreign readers will kindly try the diet they will, I think, find it sufficiently sustaining and palatable. Luxurious it does not claim to be.

Rice	648	grammes
or Bread	600	"
or Biscuit.....	490	"
Fish	150	"
Vegetables.....	450	"
Milk	45	"



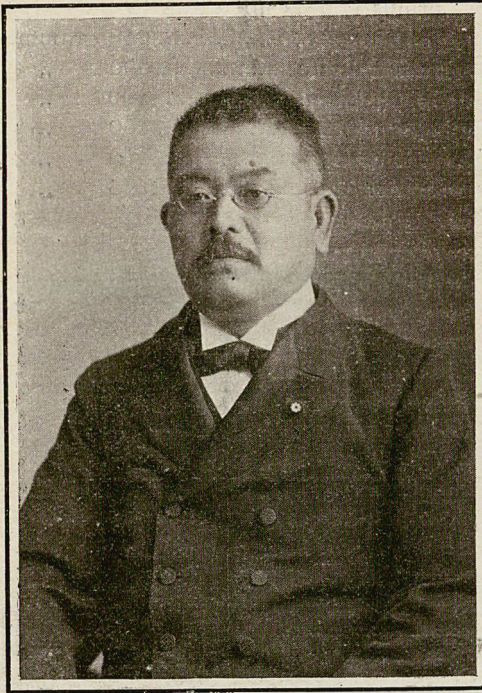
The Poor Asylum belonging to the City of Tokyo.

Sugar	75	grammes
Meat.....	300	"
Sugar	75	"
Meat	300	"
Miso (a sharp-tasting soup containing a large quantity of salt)	50	"
Flour.....	75	"
Beans	45	"
Pickled Vegetables.....	75	"
" Soy ".....	60	"
Fat.....	15	"
Salt.....	8	"

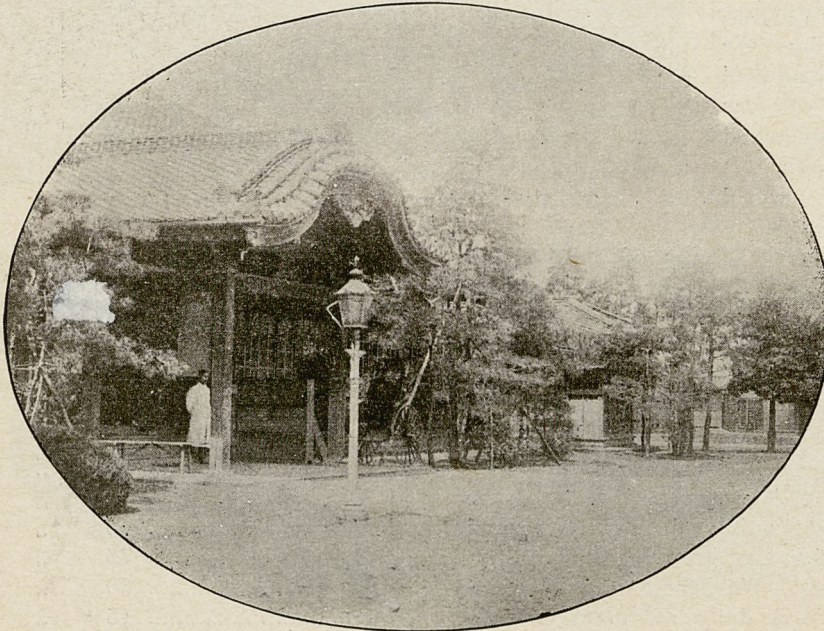
Tea.....	8 grammes
Vinegar.....	8 „
Saké.....	90 „

“ The nutritious value of ths above diet is equal to 775 grammes of hydrocarbon, 43 grammes of fat, and 196 grammes of albuminous substances.”

The whole subsequent experience of the Naval Medical Authorities has convinced them that the disease is due to the improper food taken by the common people and to no other cause, and the great improvement in the general health is due almost solely to the improvements in diet which has taken place everywhere. Healthier food and a more scientific diet has been the rule now for some years in family and also in schools, and the result may be seen in the remarkably physique of our rising generation. We are not, it is true, afflicted with the craze for athleticism which ruins the education of England and America, and makes Schools and Colleges training places for gladiators rather than seminaries of sound learning,



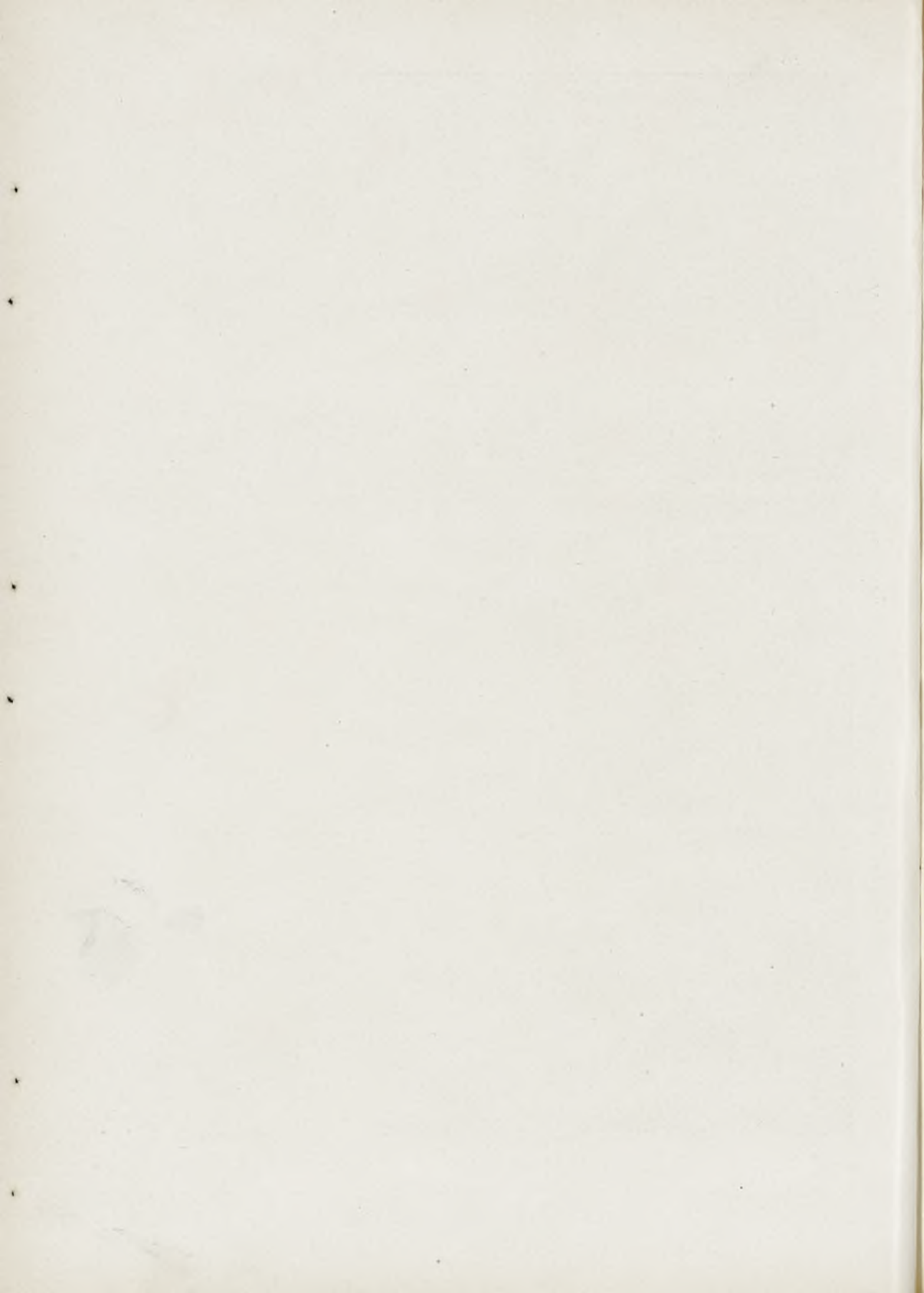
Dr. Kitazato.



The Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Komagome, Tokyo.

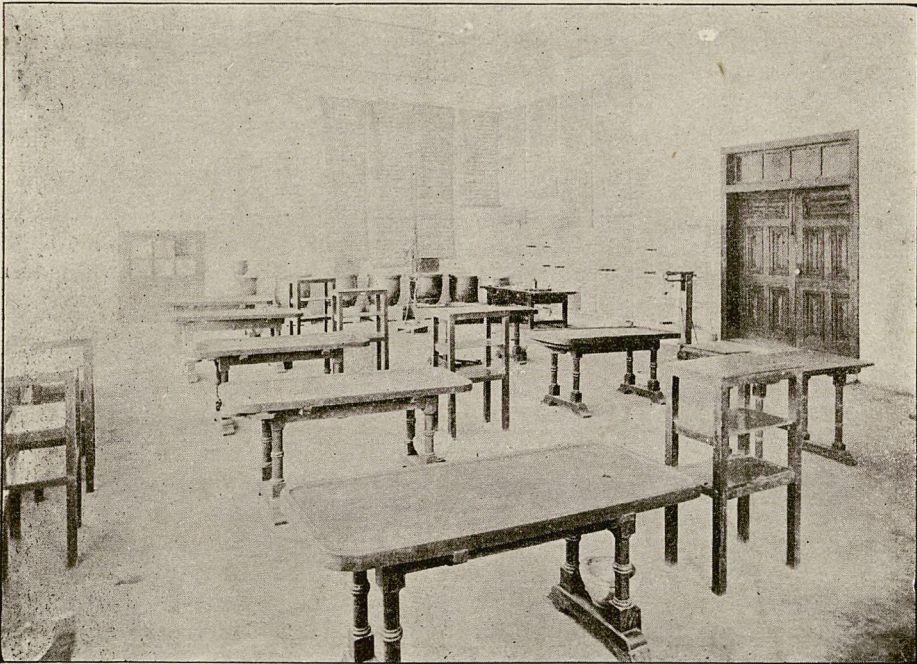


A Military Band performing Music for the sake of Wounded at the Front.



and yet our Japanese youth have shown themselves no mean antagonists on the foot-ball field, or the river, and healthy rosy-cheeked school-girls may be seen by the score going modestly to and from their schools in the streets of our cities. We have to thank our medical men for the services they have rendered to our nation in this matter.

or plague, to the regulation of vice, to the care of the sick and insane. Our Red Cross Society deserves a whole chapter to itself. But our space is too limited to allow of our treating any of these subjects at the length it deserves. We can only hope that if the continuation of the war should unfortunately necessitate the publication of further numbers of this chronicle



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

There are other achievements of medical and sanitary science of which we could speak from the Japanese point of view. We could enlarge upon the care taken by our authorities for the physical well-being of our students, for the efforts made with so much success to ward off epidemics of pest

we may have the opportunity of again showing to our readers how much Japan has profited from the instructions of her teachers, and how much she has herself been able to contribute to the good of the world in the peaceful and benevolent departments of human life.

War Record.

The occupation of Saghalien



OUR readers will perhaps remember that we gave a description of Saghalien Island in No.8, and that this island, formerly a part of the Japanese Empire was taken forcibly from us by the Russians many years ago. In the present war the Japanese have retaken it by force and wish to keep it forever as a legitimate spoil of war. No serious resistance was met with, as we had expected, at the landing of our troops and there was also no severe engagement during the occupation of the

dealt with the surrender of the Russian Governor-General together with many officers and several thousand men. All these officers and men were treated as prisoners of war and sent to Japan. Thus the whole island was subjugated and passed into the hands of its old masters.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The following reports from Vice-Admiral Kataoka in command of the squadron detached to the north were published by the Naval Staff of the Imperial Military Headquarters:—

I.

(RECEIVED, JULY 7, AFTERNOON.)

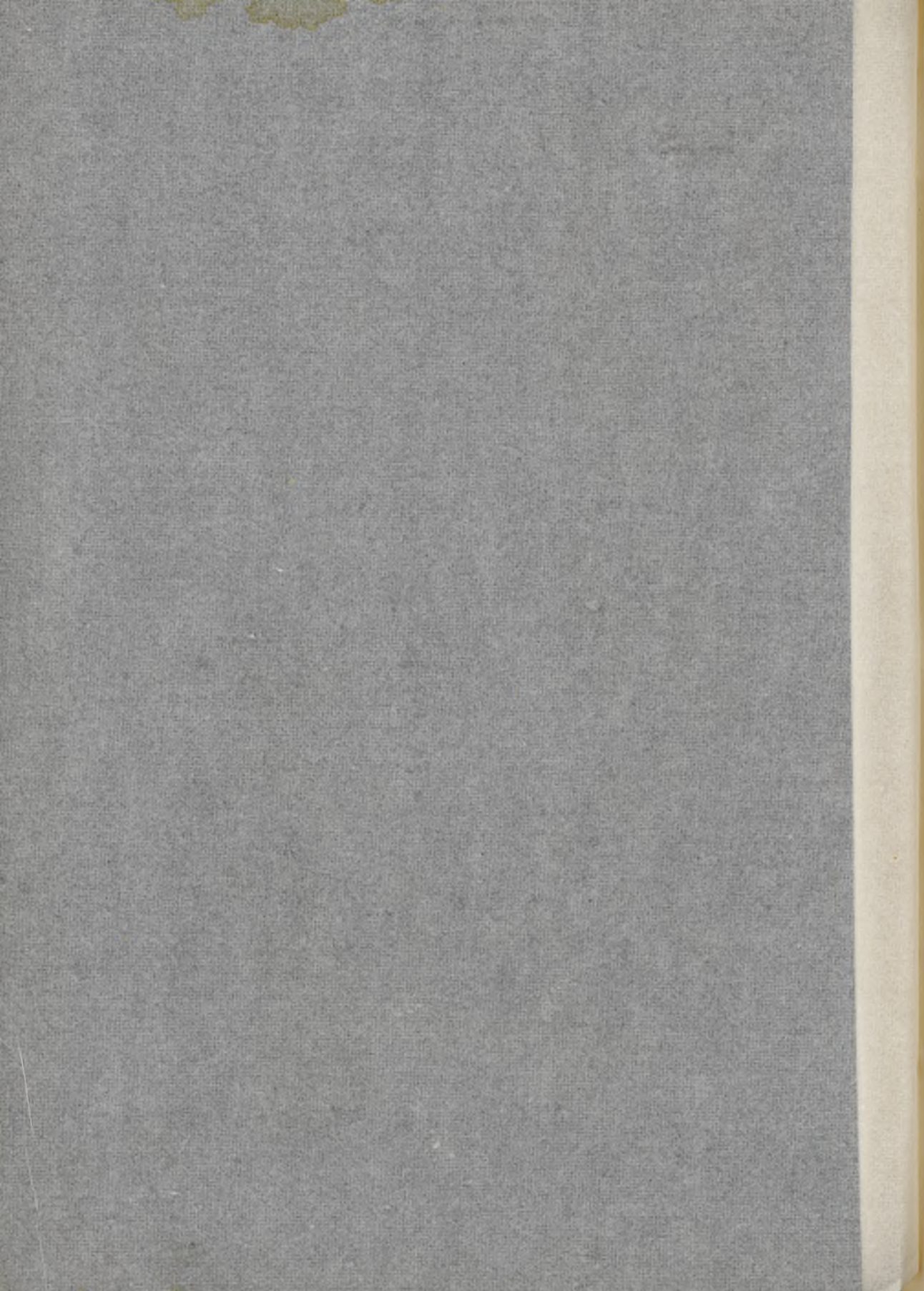
After the operations of the Squad-



A Body of Russian Guards at Saghalien.

island. Lieut-General Haraguchi took the general command of the Saghalien army of occupation and it was he who

ron as previously arranged, the naval landing corps to-day at 1 p.m occupied their pre-arranged landing point with-





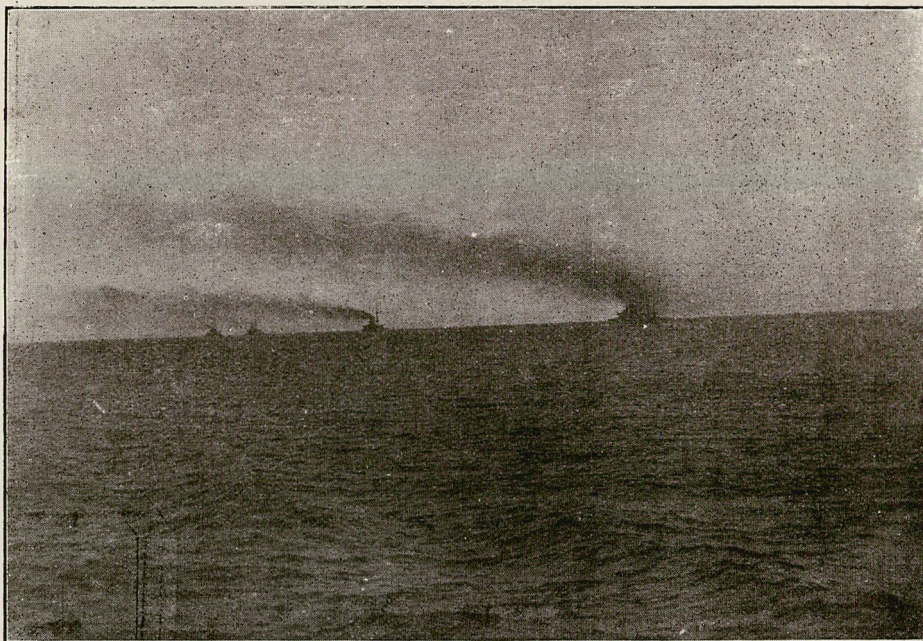
Our Infantry fighting at a Wood in Karafuto.



out meeting any resistance from the enemy. A portion of the army has also landed. The weather is fine and there is no wind.

last. The transport squadron maintained an excellent order.

On the 7th, at 6 a.m., the destination was reached. As the work of



A Detached Squadron off the Siberian Coast.

II.

(RECEIVED, JULY 8, FORENOON.)

On the 7th, at 3.45 p.m., one of our destroyers reported that the whole town of Korsakoff was then on fire, and the enemy's forts which had fired on that destroyer became silent. Our military forces reached Tsushima-saki (formerly Enzuma promontory), at 4 p.m.

III.

(RECEIVED, JULY 9, FORENOON.)

As previously arranged, the Squadron left a certain point for Saghalien on the 4th inst., at 9 a.m. Slight fog prevailed from the morning and rain occasionally fell.

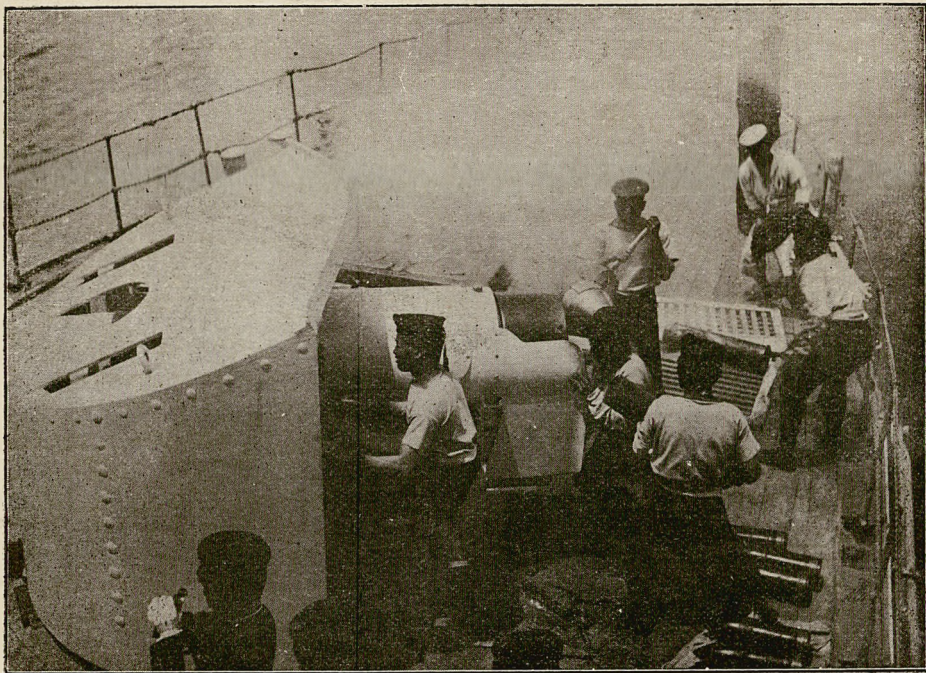
On the 5th the Squadron frequently encountered dense fog which obstructed the views. The fog, however, did not

clearing the sea progressed, a portion of the Squadron led the transports to the waters already cleared, whilst another portion, after reaching the entrance of the sea cleared of mines, lowered the steam-launches and boats and assisted in landing the troops. A patrolling ship was also despatched to a certain point in order to keep watch.

Prior to this, the squadron under Vice-Admiral Dewa had discharged its duties in clearing the sea and covering the landing of our troops. The report of this squadron runs substantially as follows:—

“At 6 a.m. we reached the place previously fixed for landing purposes, and at once dragged the sea for mines. At the same time a destroyer flotilla

was despatched with the object of reconnoitring the landing place. As the result of the reconnaissance it was discovered that the coasts were devoid the army also landed, and displaced the naval landing corps, who returned to their ships, having safely discharged their duties. Suddenly, however,



Gunners charging a Gun.

of defence, but our movements were being apparently watched from the shore by three men apparently enemy's scouts. It was also reported that the coast seemed to furnish a suitable mooring place for boats. The work of the mine-dragging party under Commander Hirose made rapid progress, in spite of the difficulties owing to a strong tide, and at 8.40 a.m. the party was already within five miles from the landing place. Thereupon a portion of the squadron and the transports were ordered to enter the area of the sea already cleared of mines, and the allied naval landing corps were instructed to land. The latter occupied their objective without meeting with any resistance. Subsequently a portion of

the enemy's forts on the heights south of Korsakoff opened fire on our mine-dragging party, and in consequence, the latter, together with the covering ship *Akagi*, was placed in the difficult position of working under the enemy's fire. But the party continued the work and completely dragged the whole area of the sea originally fixed for that purpose."

The Squadron has sustained no loss. According to a wireless telegram received early in the morning of the 8th, the army has occupied Korsakoff, where the Rising Sun flag is displayed everywhere. In the present operations, I was more anxious about the weather, and now I deem it an honour to have been able to discharge

a portion of my duties safely as above stated.

IV.
(RECEIVED, JULY 9, AFTERNOON.)

According to a report of Rear-Admiral Nakao, commander of a squadron, who reconnoitred Todo Island on the 8th inst., things are quiet at that island.

V.

(RECEIVED ON JULY 10, FORENOON.)

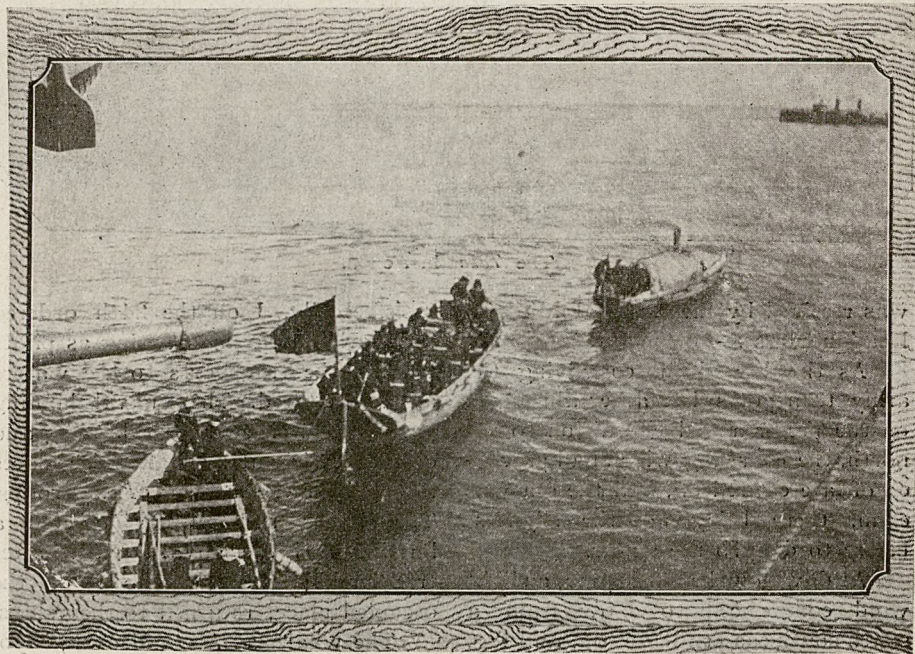
On the 8th, at 3 a.m., three war vessels and two destroyers were despatched to the neighbourhood of Tushima-saki (formerly Enzuma Point), for the purpose of coöperating with the land forces in occupation of Korsakoff. Korsakoff had, however, been captured

them from a Russian land battery. They immediately responded and succeeded in silencing the fort.

VI.

(RECEIVED, JULY 11, FORENOON.)

According to the report of Rear-Admiral Togo (Masamichi), who, in command of two cruisers, with some troops on board, and four torpedo-boats, left Korosakoff on the 10th inst. and proceeded in the direction of Kondo-saki (formerly Cape Notoro) with the object of occupying the same cape, this detachment, after arrival at its destination, fired on the land several times for demonstration purposes and subsequently landed the naval landing corps, who safely

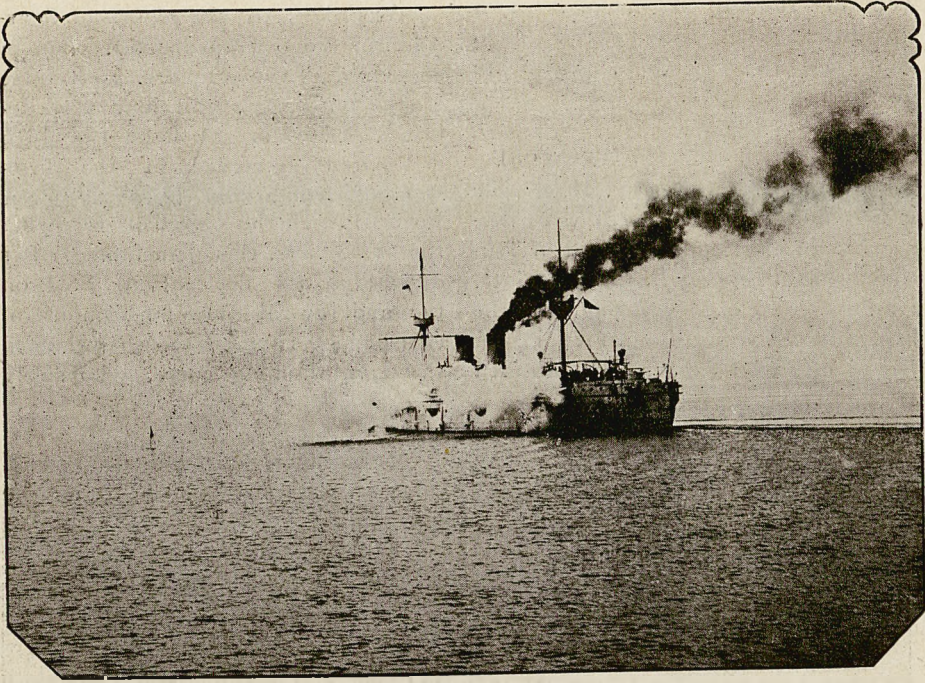


Disembarking our Land Troops in Boats.

by our troops alone without firing a single shot from the warships. A little past 2 p.m. the two destroyers entered far into Chitose Bay (formerly Rossei Bay) and when off Tsuruyofuka village, a severe fire was opened on

occupied the place and planted thereon the flag of the Rising Sun. The lighthouse and other buildings are all intact. The result of lighting the lighthouse was satisfactory. We captured four prisoners.

The following report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron despatched to the north. swept the waters in the neighbourhood of the landing places at Alexandrovsk. As the operations were progressing



The *Takao* in Action.

was received by the Imperial Military Headquarters :—

As the Squadron convoying the army transports left a certain point on the pre-arranged expedition to the north, the dense fog which had prevailed of late cleared off, and the sea was calm, there being not the slightest breeze to disturb the water.

At dawn on the 23rd July, a slight wind commenced to blow from a south-south-eastern direction, and fog, accompanied by slight rain, prevailed throughout the day, often making it impossible for us to see. But the squadron and the transports maintained their positions.

Prior to this, the advance detachment under command of Vice-Admiral Dewa reconnoitred the coasts and

satisfactorily, I on the 24th ordered the various warships acting as pilots to lead the transports to the waters already cleared. The naval landing parties then effected their landing and occupied without resistance the places required for the landing of the troops. The latter subsequently effected a landing and the naval parties, after transferring the possession of the occupied place, returned to their ships.

The wharfs at Alexandrovsk, Niyomi and Mukake are all intact and are now protected by our squadron. Since the morning, the enemy have been burning Numina and have also set Alkowa on fire. Alexandrovsk, however, has escaped from being burnt. According to a report received at 7.30 p.m, the same day, the flags of the

Rising Sun are now flying over the island office and other buildings at Alexandrovsk. There have been no losses either to the ships or to our men.

The following report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters :—

According to a report dated August 10, 7.30 p.m., received from a war-ship that left on the 7th August with the object of attacking in co-operation with land troops a body of the enemy occupying a point on the south-eastern shore of Lake Gnaich (which is on the eastern coast of the island about 20 miles east of Kushunkotan), a fire was opened on the enemy on August 10, at 6.30 a.m., a flotilla of armoured boats attacking from the lake and our land troops from the eastern shore of the lake. After a bombardment of two hours, the enemy hoisted a white flag and surrendered. Their number was 123. Our land troops immediately occupied the position.

OPERATIONS ON THE SIBERIAN COAST.

The following report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander of the squadron despatched to the North, was received by the Naval Staff of the Imperial Military Headquarters :—

The Commander of the detachment despatched on the 24th August to Kastrie Bay (on the opposite shore of Alexandrovsk, Karafuto, and about 60 miles off) reports as follows :—

On the afternoon of the 24th August we landed in the neighbourhood of Kresterkamp, when all the guards of the lighthouse fled, leaving behind an officer's and seven bluejackets' caps. A building equipped with a telephone apparatus existed at the other side of the lighthouse, with which it was connected. There were 21 beds in the building, but no human beings. The



A Naval Staff Officer on the Look-out.

lighthouse was a massive structure and contained a full stock of provisions.

We then entered far into the bay, and on reaching the neighbourhood of Basalt Island, four guns were observed near the site of the telegraph office of Alexandrovsk (a city in Kastrie Bay,

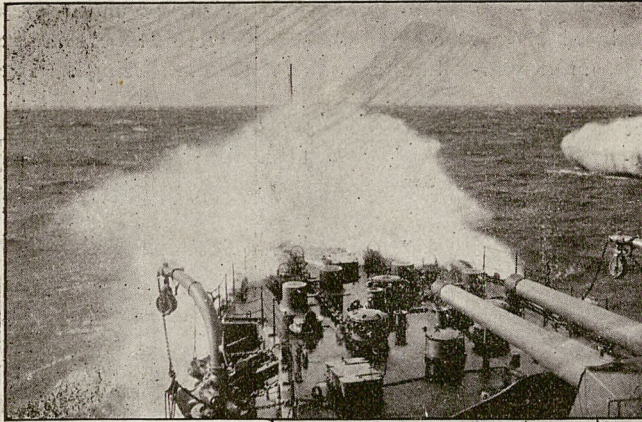
having the same name as that in Karafuto), two of which suddenly opened fire on us. We returned the fire and finally silenced the enemy. A conflagration was then started in the

were observed proceeding along the main road, but on the approach of our destroyer flotilla towards the shore, they hurriedly fled. The gun-boat

Chihaya shelled the enemy's signal station and the guards on the height north of the Geka promontory at the western corner of Rajin-pho.

NAVAL OPERATIONS
ON THE SIBERIAN
COASTS.

An official report issued August

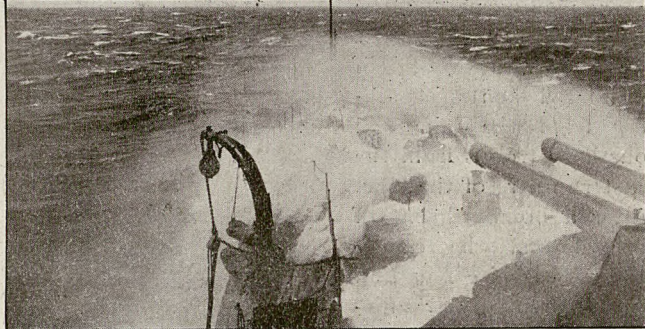


city, and an explosion presumably of a gun-powder magazine took place.

NAVAL OPERATIONS
ON THE COASTS
OF NORTHERN
KOREA.

The following report was issued by the Naval Staff of the Imperial Military Headquarters:—

According to the report of Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron, operating in the direction of Northern Korea, our destroyer flotilla was on the 17th July fired on by the enemy, some 200 strong, at Ung-kwi Bay. We instantly responded to their firing and silenced them. Some Russian cavalry were also observed at several places in that neighbourhood and were fired on for demonstration purposes. At So-chhông several of the enemy's cavalry



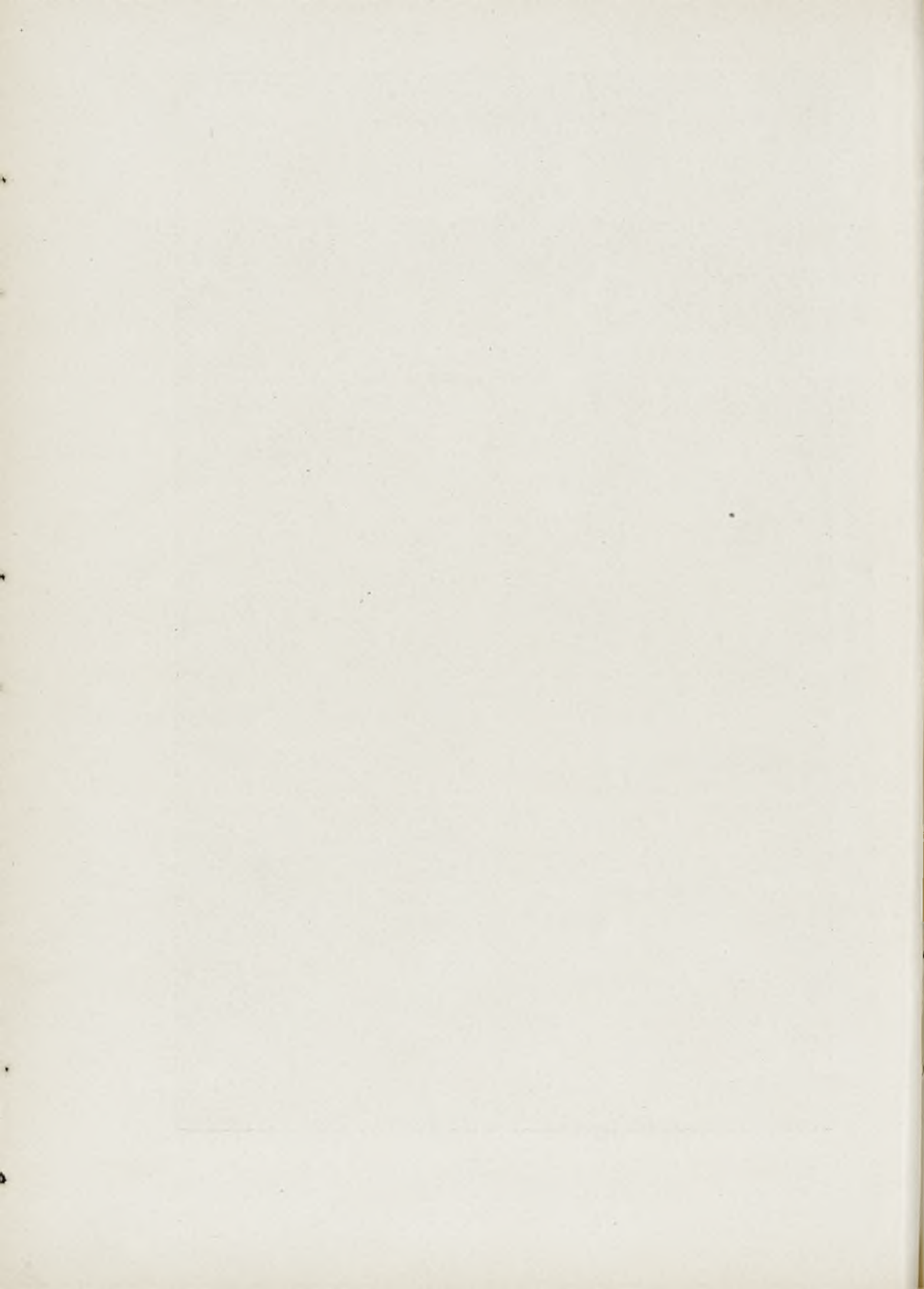
The *Asahi* in rough Water.

8 states that our naval landing party which recently landed at Port Emperateurskaya and Nicolaya Cape (about 150 nautical miles south-east of Kastrie Bay), captured the keeper of the lighthouse and his subordinates, the garrison at the place having fled. On examination their statements were found to be quite correct, and we then released them in order that they might attend to their duties.

On the occasion of the recent landing of our naval party at Kastrie Bay, our men captured two 8-cm. guns, and fired them on the fleeing enemy.



View of Korsakov at the Landing of our Troops.



NAVAL OPERATIONS ON KAMTCHATKA
AND THE OKHOTSK COASTS.

The Naval Staff of the Imperial Military Headquarters issued the following:—

According to a report received from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Expeditionary Squadron, a detachment of his force has been dispatched to the direction of Kamtchatka and another to the coasts of the Okhotsk Sea. Both detachments are now carrying out operations in their respective directions.

LAND OPERATIONS.

Our army landing on Saghalien occupied Korsakoff early on the morning

neighbourhood of Soloifka, (about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Korsakoff,) where they again offered resistance. But at 11 a.m. the same day our forces pursuing the enemy dislodged the latter from Soloifka and caused them to retreat in the direction of Vladimirofka, (some $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Korsakoff).

In this engagement we captured two 12-centimetre cannon, two 12-pounders and a quantity of ammunition. There were no losses to our army.

FURTHER ADVANCE.

Our forces that landed on Saghalien in pursuit of the enemy, drove the latter from the neighbourhood of Vladimirovka and Bridineh, some $2\frac{1}{2}$



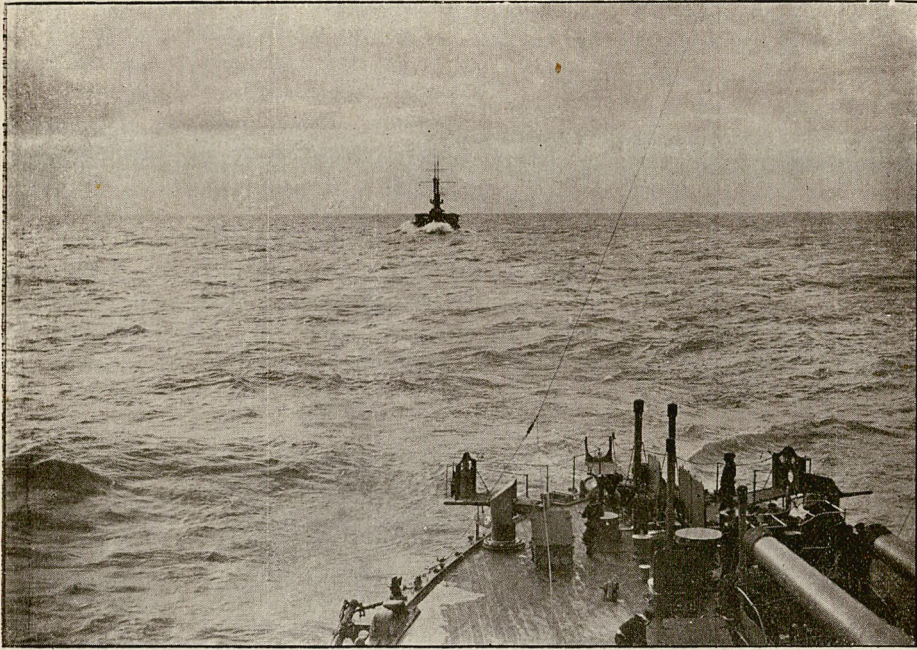
Our Sailors coaling a War Vessel.

of the 8th July, without meeting much resistance from the enemy.

The Russians, after burning the town, retreated to a position in the

miles west of Vladimirovka, on the 10th July and occupied the two places. The enemy's main force retreated to the thick woods north-west of Darineh

about 5 miles west of Vladimirovka, and occupying the positions they had previously constructed, offered a stubborn resistance with several field and landing in the vicinity of Mereya and subsequently a body of our infantry and cavalry occupied the heights north of Saninapatchi. In the evening, our



The *Asahi* and the *Fuji*.

machine guns. Our forces, however, delivered a severe attack on the enemy from the 11th and at dawn of the following day forced them to retire in the direction of Mauka, where they dispersed. Though the exact number of the enemy's casualties cannot be given, it appeared that their losses were not less than 150 or 160, including officers.

OUTLINE OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH KARAFUTO.

The following report of the progress of the operations in South Karafuto (Saghalien) by our Karafuto Army, has been published by the Imperial Military Headquarters:—

July 7.—At noon, our forces began

officers' patrol penetrated the southern extremity of Korsakoff. The enemy had been burning the city since about 2 p.m.

July 8.—Early in the morning, our forces occupied Korsakoff without meeting with any serious resistance. The enemy retreated towards Soloviyovka, and taking up positions in that vicinity renewed their resistance. At 11 a.m., however, our forces drove off the enemy and occupied those positions. The enemy retired toward Vlavimirovka, their base of operations.

July 9.—Our officers' patrol, pursuing the enemy, entered Listvenichana. A detachment of our infantry embarked on war-vessels at Korsakoff, with

the object of occupying Cape Notoro (Kirilon).

July 10.—Our forces advanced northwards in pursuit of the enemy, and driving the latter from their positions in the vicinity of Vladimirovka and Bridineh, occupied those places towards the evening.

July 11.—Our forces pressed hard on the enemy in the neighbourhood of Darineh, and at 7 p.m. commenced to attack the main force of the enemy occupying the principal positions on the outskirts of a thick wood, west of that village. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance.

July 12.—From before dawn, we fiercely resumed the attack on the

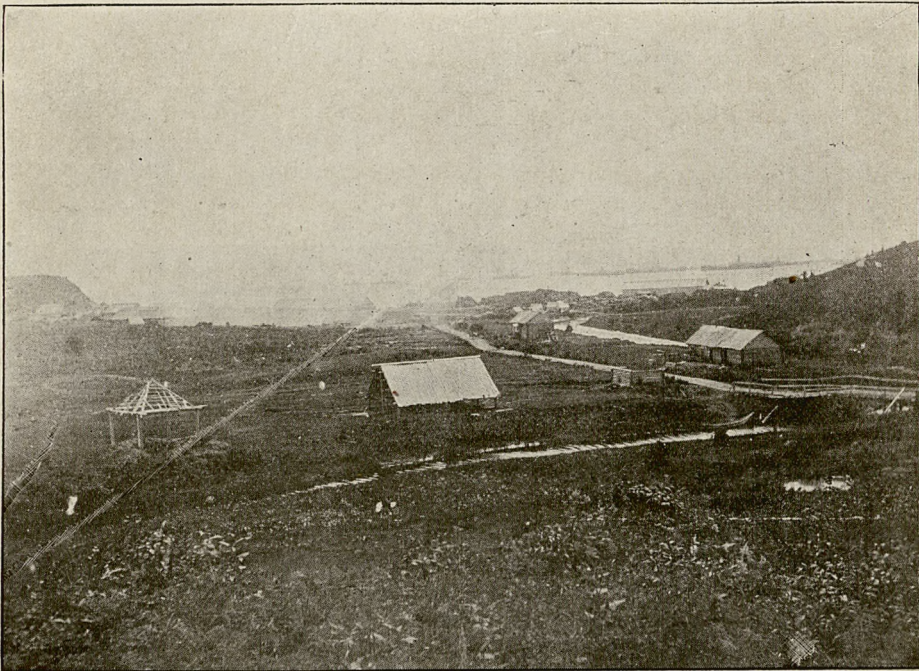
Maximuta and over 80 others, and four field and one machine gun, a quantity of ammunition and a number of warehouses.

In addition to those mentioned above, the enemy's losses must have amounted at least to over 150 or 160. Our casualties are about 70, including officers.

OFFICER'S CASUALTIES IN KARAFUTO.

It is reported that the casualties among the officers of our Karafuto expeditionary forces consist of Major T. Nishikubo, killed, and Lieutenant M. Shiramizu, wounded.

In addition to those already announced, the casualties among our



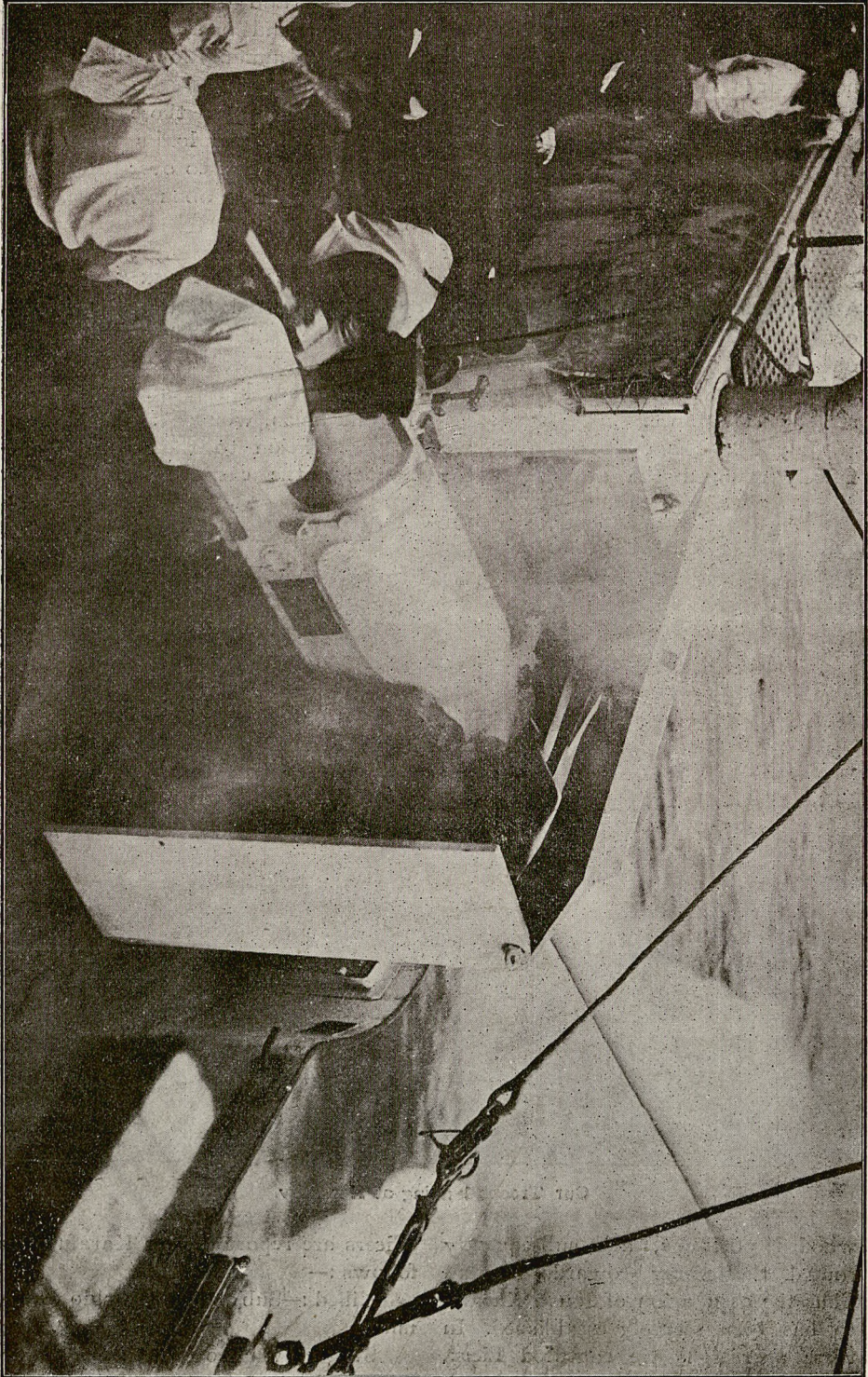
Our Troops landing at Korsakov.

wooded positions, and subsequently routed the enemy towards Mauka. Thus the occupation of South Karafuto has been securely established. In these operations we captured Lieut.

officers are reported from Karafuto as follows:—

Killed:—Sub-Lieut. Yoshio Imamura.

Slightly wounded:—Specially



Our Gunners discharging a 6-inch Gun.

Commissioned Sergeant-Major Kazumasa Kurosaki.

SURRENDER OF RUSSIAN FORCES.

The total of the Russian prisoners who have so far surrendered to our forces at various places is 461, including Colonel Alexiefsky and 13 other officers, 38 non-commissioned officers, and 409 men.

of the Rykofi highlands on the east. Prior to this, an infantry detachment, under the convoy of torpedo boats, had been sent by sea to Alexandrovsk and had secured possession of the wharf there, which the Russians had attempted to burn down. The enemy repeatedly attacked our force, but were invariably repulsed. Our detachment succeeded in holding the wharf



A Russian Family at Korsakov.

DETAILED REPORT OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

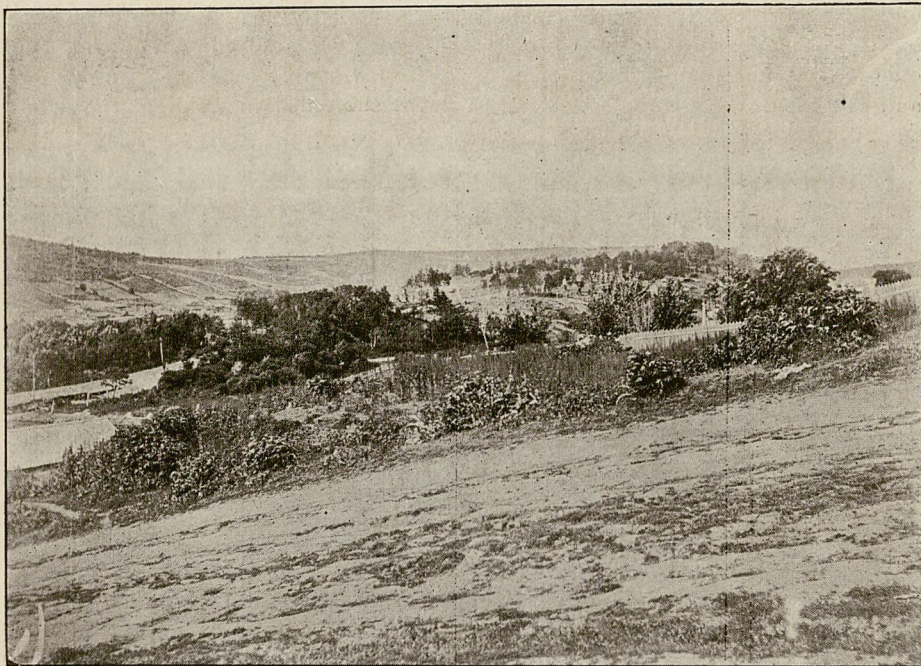
On the 24th July, at 1 p.m., our force covering the landing on Karafuto drove back the enemy in the neighbourhood of First Alowa and occupied the line from Alkowinka and Second Alkowa. The enemy in this direction consisted of an infantry battalion newly arrived from Nikolaievsk, several hundred volunteers and eight field guns transported from Alexandrovsk. They fled in disorder in the direction

until the land forces came to their assistance.

The force which had occupied Mukake in co-operation with the torpedo-boats drove back a small force of the enemy and captured some 40,000 tons of coal and a quantity of material for a light railway.

At 3 p.m. our forces occupied Third Alkowa and a detachment advanced towards Alexandrovsk. The latter detachment, breaking down the enemy's resistance, took complete possession of

the city. The Russians continued to offer an obstinate resistance from the redoubt east of the town and on the north-eastern heights. Our detachment vigorously, pursuing the enemy. At 3 p.m. its advanced guard occupied Delbenskoe and its cavalry entered Rykoff. At the same time the de-



The Site of Korsakov after the Conflagration.

delivered a fierce attack until darkness set in.

From dawn on the 25th, the attack was resumed against the Russians on the east of Alexandrovsk and they were finally pressed to Nomiharovskoe.

On the same day Doue was completely occupied, this town as well as Alexandrovsk having totally escaped from burning. During the engagements on the 24th we took some 200 prisoners, seven gun carriages and ammunition wagons and a quantity of provisions, fodder and clothes.

PURSUIT OF THE RUSSIANS.

From early in the morning of the 27th July the Karafuto Army advanced

tachment which had advanced east, pressing the enemy in the vicinity of Nomihairovskoe, defeated a Russian infantry and artillery force in occupation of positions near Weidernikovky and immediately followed in pursuit.

The day was extremely hot, the thermometer recording 93° F.

OCCUPATION OF RYKOFF.

On the afternoon of the 27th July, the independent cavalry force of the Karafuto Army's Left rode into Rykoff in pursuit of the enemy, but was compelled to retire the same evening owing to the threatening situation at the town.

The Army had planned that its left column should occupy Rykoff while

the Russian main forces were still keeping the western high lands of the town, and annihilate the latter forces. With this object in view our forces advanced forward at 3 a.m. on the 28th. The van of the Left Column, accompanied by the independent cavalry, rapidly advanced, attacked the enemy on the northern end of Rykoff, and entered the town. After some desultory street fighting, the town was completely taken at 8.30 a.m.

Since the evening of the 27th, the bulk of the Russians confronting our Right Column (the detachment which took up the pursuit immediately after

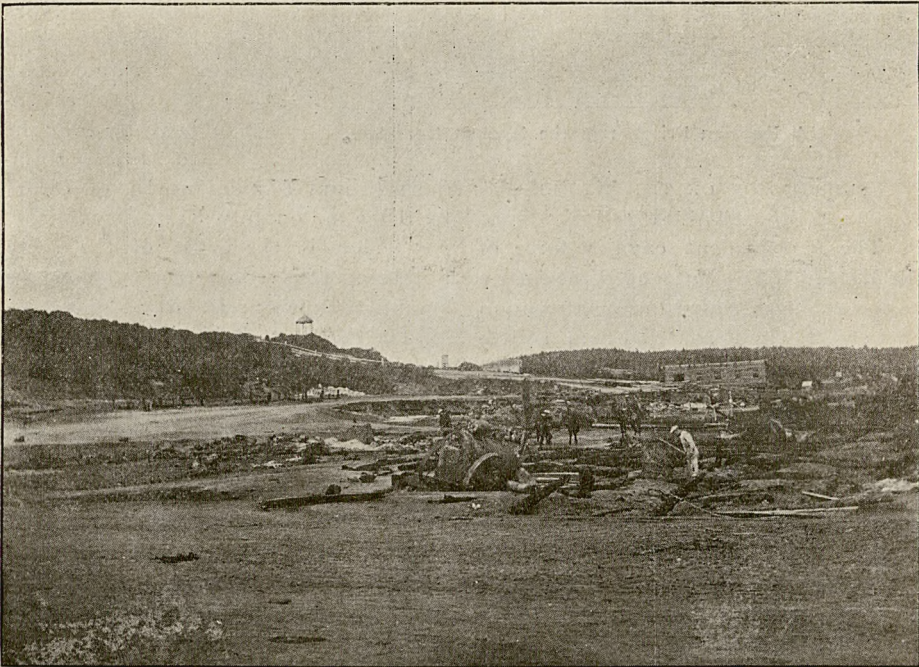
At noon a force was sent to the south in pursuit of the enemy. At a point 8 kilometres south of Rykoff, this force encountered some 800 Russian infantry, of whom over 200 were killed and 500 taken prisoners.

The strength of the Russians that have opposed our Right Column since the 27th was apparently about 3,000 infantry with 4 field and 4 machine-guns, while the enemy's force opposing our Left was some 2,000 infantry with 4 field guns.

The enemy's losses were heavy and the spoils of war taken considerable.

OCCUPATION OF PALEO.

The Karafuto Army, after defeating



The Site where the Machines of the Novick were destroyed by the Russians themselves.

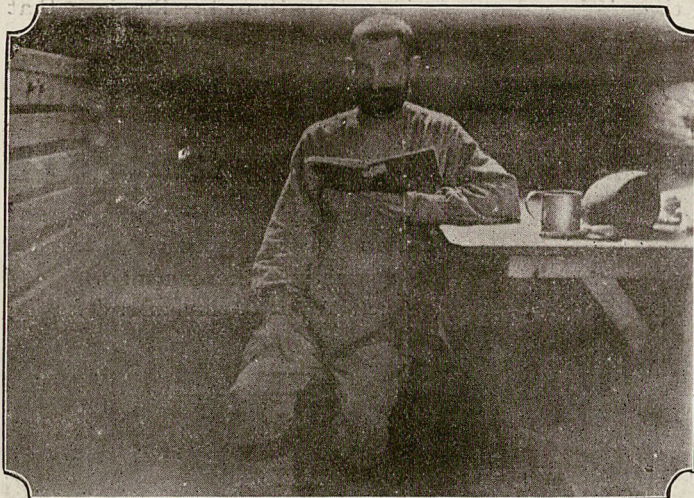
the defeat of the enemy near Weidernikovsky) have been fleeing in disorder, south-ward along the by-road from Marotsumoff (some 5 miles west of Rykoff) to Paleo (some 10 miles south of Rykoff).

the enemy eight kilometres south of Rykoff, hotly pursued them. On the 28th July, our army attacked the enemy holding strong positions in the neighbourhood of Paleo, and finally on the same day occupied that place.

The enemy were completely routed and fled towards Owl in the south. Their force was more than a thousand.

tarian point of view, to propose to Your Excellency the suspension of further hostilities."

The Commander of our Army replied in substance:—



A Russian Prisoner in the Gaol at Korsakov.

"That all war material and Government property, movable or immovable, be delivered in their existing condition ;

"That all maps, documents, etc. relating to the administration and military affairs be surrendered ;

"That the reply to the above be brought to First Ham-

SUBJUGATION OF THE WHOLE ISLAND.

The Independent cavalry force of the Karafuto Army attacked the enemy in the south of Paleo on the afternoon of July 28 and routed them southwards, capturing two field guns, five ammunition wagons, and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. On the 29th the independent cavalry force, co-operating with its reinforcing detachment, hotly pursued the enemy to the south of Tauran (25 miles south of Rykoff). On that day the enemy halted at Owl, about 25 miles south of Tauran. On the 30th at 5 a.m. a messenger from the enemy brought to Tauran a letter from Lieut.-General Liapounoff, Military Governor of Karafuto, which was substantially to the following effect :—

"The deficiency of bandages and medicines and the impossibility of giving medical treatment to the wounded, have compelled me, from a humani-

dasa (about 5 miles north of Onor) by 10 a.m. on July 31 ;

"That in the event of the reply not being received at the said time, we should resume operations at once."

On the 31st, Colonel Dorivitch, the enemy's plenipotentiary, arrived at First Hamdasa, where he was met by Major-General Koizumi, our plenipotentiary and chief of the staff. All our proposals were finally accepted by the enemy. Lieut.-General Liapounoff, the Military Governor, some 70 officers, and 3,200 troops, thus surrendered and were made prisoners of war.

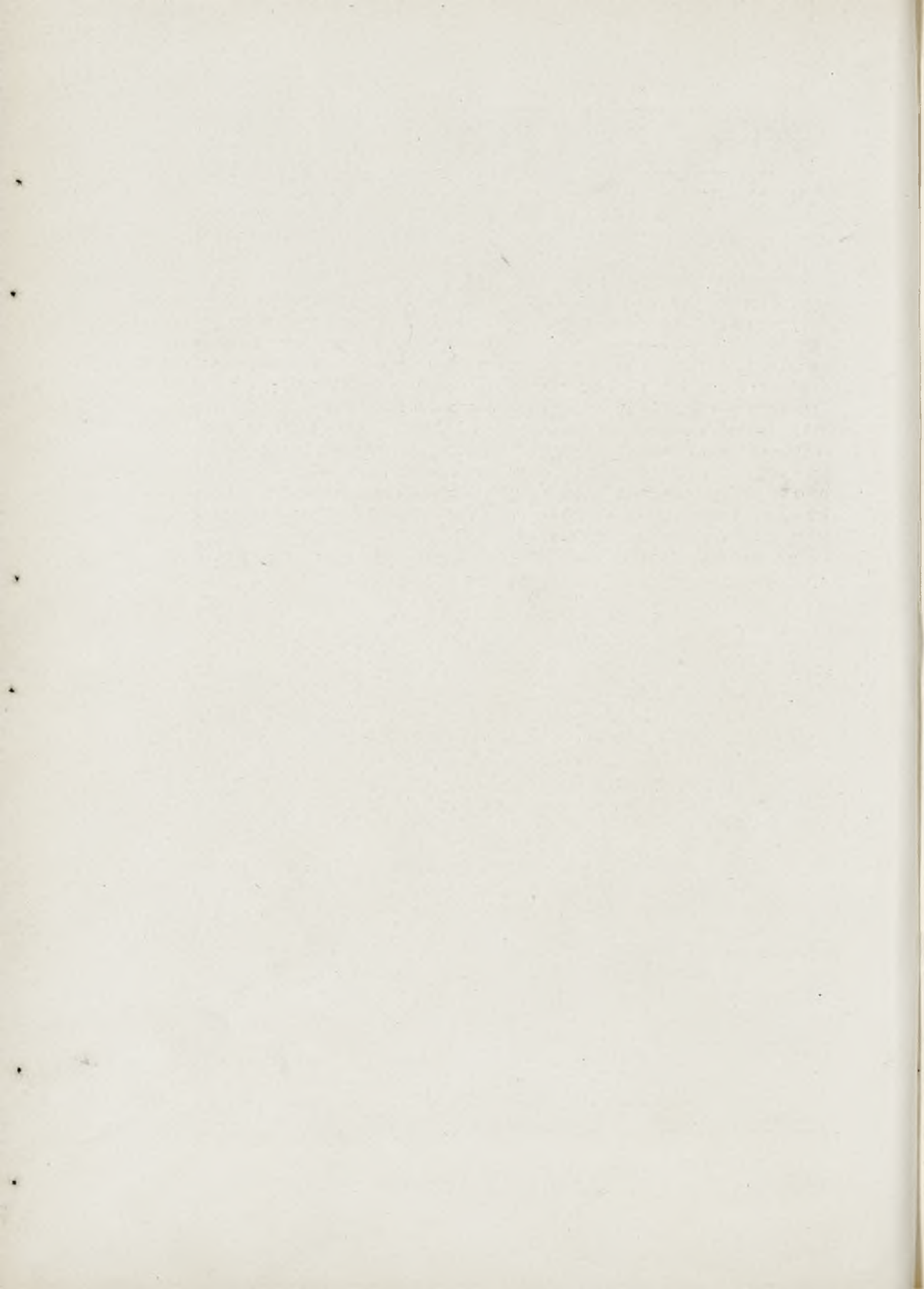
A large quantity of arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, forage, etc., were captured.

The following report from the Karafuto Army was received at the Imperial Headquarters on the afternoon of the 7th August :—

On August 1 at 5 p.m. Lieut.-General Liapounoff and five Russian staff officers were escorted to Rykoff and



Our Landing Party occupying Kondo Cape.



were received by the Commander of our army at a temple. The Russian General stated that two Russian officers and a hundred troops had been despatched in the direction of Naioro, and he had telegraphed to the detachment to proceed to Onor and surrender themselves to the Japanese.

Since last reported, the number of the Russian prisoners has greatly increased.

The inmates of the Karafuto gaols seem either to have broken out of prison or to have been released by the authorities before the occupation of those prisons by our army. In con-

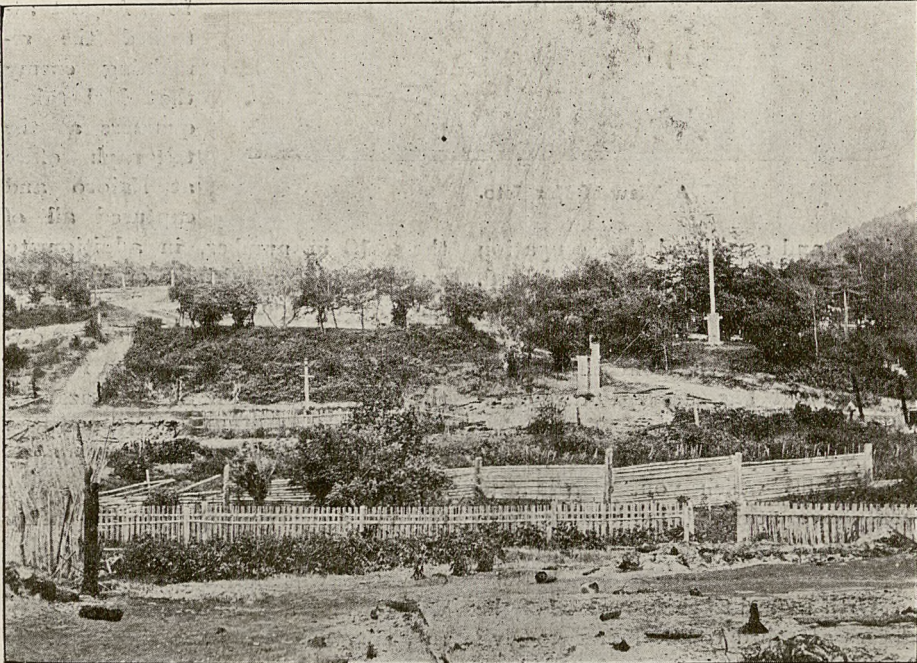
in Karafuto, in co-operation with the Northern Expeditionary Squadron, attacked and defeated the enemy occupying the south-eastern shore of Lake Tonnaicha (some 17 miles east of Korsakoff). Some 120 Russians were taken prisoners.

PRISONERS IN SAGHALIEN.

Korsakoff	461
Alkowa	200
Between Rykoff and Paleo	500
Surrendered with Liapnoff	3,271
Total.....	4,431

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The following report was published



The Site of our Consulate burned down at Korsakov.

sequence, it is feared that these out-laws may disturb the peace of the locality.

The following report was received by the Military Headquarters on the afternoon of the 11th August :—

On the 10th a force of our Army

by the Imperial Military Headquarters on August 1 :—

Lieutenant-General Haraguchi, Commander of the Karafuto Army, proclaimed military administration over the whole of Karafuto Island on the 30th July.

IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

H. M. the Emperor has been pleased to address the following message to the Karafuto Army:—

“Our Karafuto Army recently drove the enemy from Korsakoff and



A View of Karafuto.

vicinity, and completed the occupation of the southern part of the island. Now the same army has driven the enemy from Alexandrovsky, the capital of the island, and from the Rykoff district, and has assured the occupation of those places.

“We deeply appreciate the remarkable success which you, officers and men, have achieved by your speedy and energetic movements.”

With regard to the *personnel* of the officers attached to the Karafuto Civil Administration Office, it is reported that, in addition to Mr. K. Kumagai, Chief, Mr. Y. Ozaki, Commissioner of Kagawa Prefecture, and Mr. Y. Suzuki of the Foreign Office have been appointed Commissioners.

Mr. H. Matsuzaki and Mr. K. Kishikami of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce have also been attached to the Office as experts.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The following report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Expeditionary Squadron, was received by the Naval Staff of the Imperial Military Headquarters:—

According to the report of Lieutenant Seisaku Harada, in command of a destroyer which had been operating along the eastern coast of Karafuto, the vessel on the morning of the 13th August attacked the remaining enemy that had taken quarters at the telegraph office at Naioro and captured all of

them, 18 in number, in addition to quantities of munitions of war and telegraphic apparatus.

A portion of the Squadron, on discovering on the 13th August a force of the enemy's garrison at the Lazareba promontory at Mamiya Straits, opened fire on them. While afterwards landing a naval force, we unexpectedly received a heavy fire from the enemy in the woods on the shore. One of our men was killed and four were wounded; but we finally succeeded in repulsing the enemy and destroyed the telegraph office.

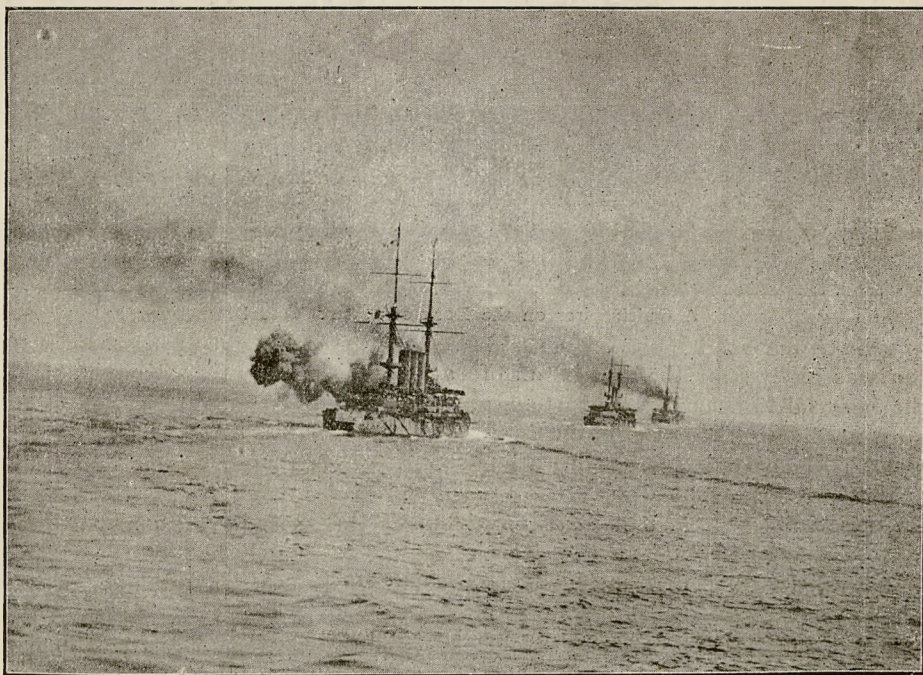
In connection with the recent engagements at Tnaicha, Karafuto, the following details have been received in official quarters here:—

The warship which had proceeded amid dense fog in order to attack, in co-operation with the land troops, the enemy in the mountains south-east of Gnaisha, arrived at Tnaicha on the

afternoon of the 8th August. A torpedo-boat carried by the war-vessel and two launches armed with guns were sent up the harbour mouth, towing lighters conveying an artillery force. It was not long, however, before they came to a standstill owing to the presence of a shoal. On the following day the launches managed to enter the mouth, but the torpedo-boat was unable to do so. An arrangement was therefore made with the land forces that a joint bombardment be commenced before the dawn of the 10th. The gunnery flotilla, under command of Lieutenant Takeki Seki, accordingly opened fire from the sea

succeeded in destroying the Russian position. At 8.45 a.m. the enemy surrendered, hoisting a white flag. Our troops advanced at once and occupied the position. During the engagement the Russian casualties were Junior Captain Scripakoff, Commander, and 15 others killed and 8 wounded. Sub-Lieutenant Katrevsky and 22 others were taken prisoner. Our naval forces sustained no loss.

It may be stated that Lieutenant T. Seki is the son of the late Bampeï Seki (Navy), who was killed by the disaster to the steamer *Izumo*, whilst on his way home from Chemulpo from a tour along the Chinese and Korean



Discharging 12-inch Guns.

while the Army bombarded from the land. Our flotilla approached the Russian position closely and was subjected to the enemy's rifle fire, but the accurate fire of our guns finally

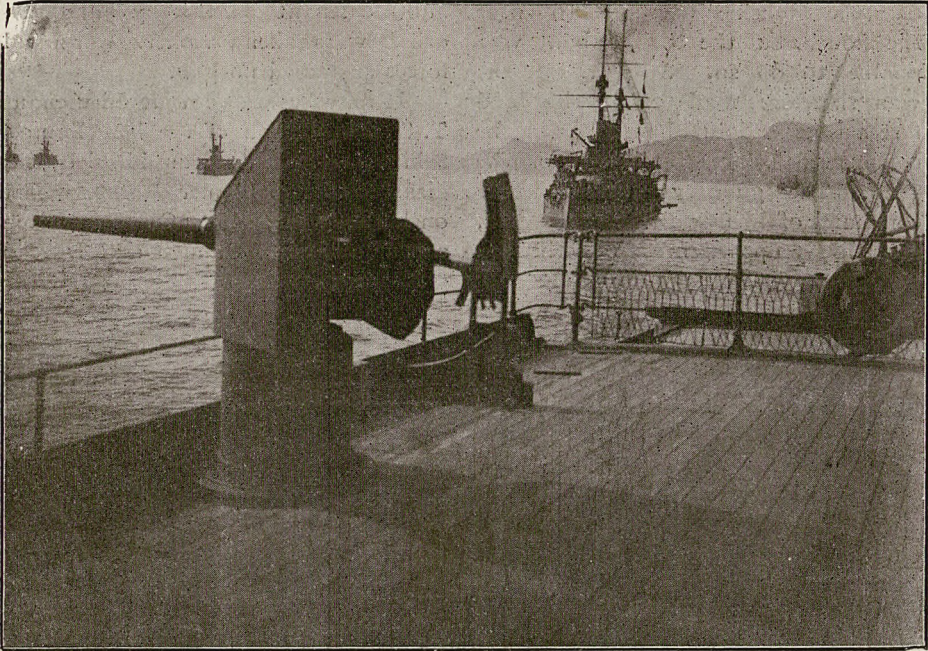
coasts, just before the commencement of the Japan-China War. The investigations made by the elder Seki proved of great value to our Navy and Army during the above campaign.

CAPTURE OF SHIPS AND MUNITIONS
OF WAR.

The following report from Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Expeditionary Squad-

mander of the detachment operating in the direction of Kamtchatka was also received.

The detachment captured the Russian transport *Montara* (2,562 tons)



A Quick Firer on the Deck of a War Vessel.

ron was received by the Naval Staff of the Imperial Military Headquarters.

According to the report of the Commander of the detachment operating in the direction of the Sea of Okhotsk, the detachment captured a gun of old pattern, three rifles, and a quantity of ammunition, at Ayan on the 14th August, and 58 rifles and a quantity of ammunition at Okhotsk on the 17th [The above ports are on the Siberian coast].

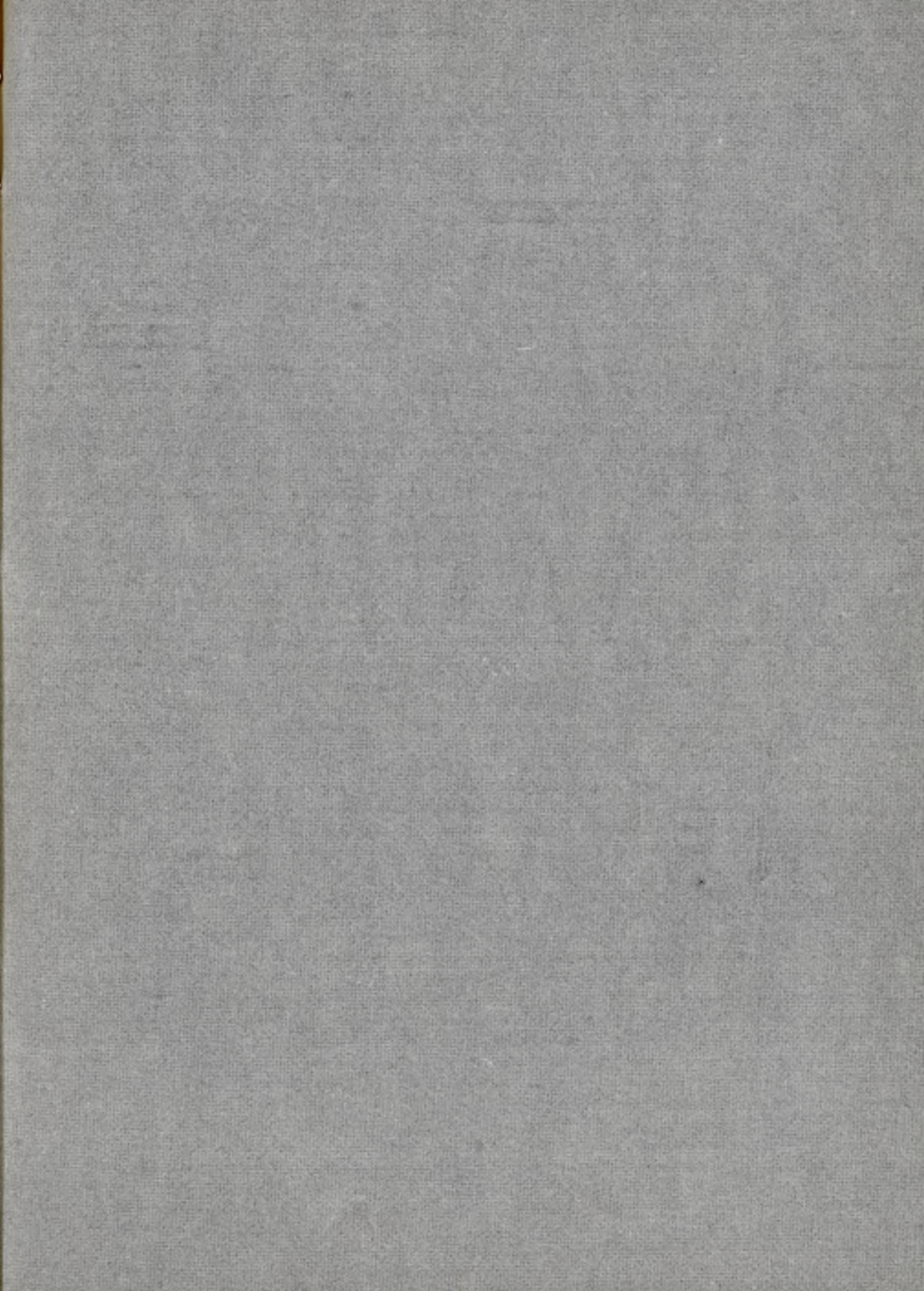
The same detachment also seized the British sailing ship *Antiope* (1,486 tons) at a certain bay in Karafuto waters on the 13th August, the vessel being on her way to Nicholaievsk.

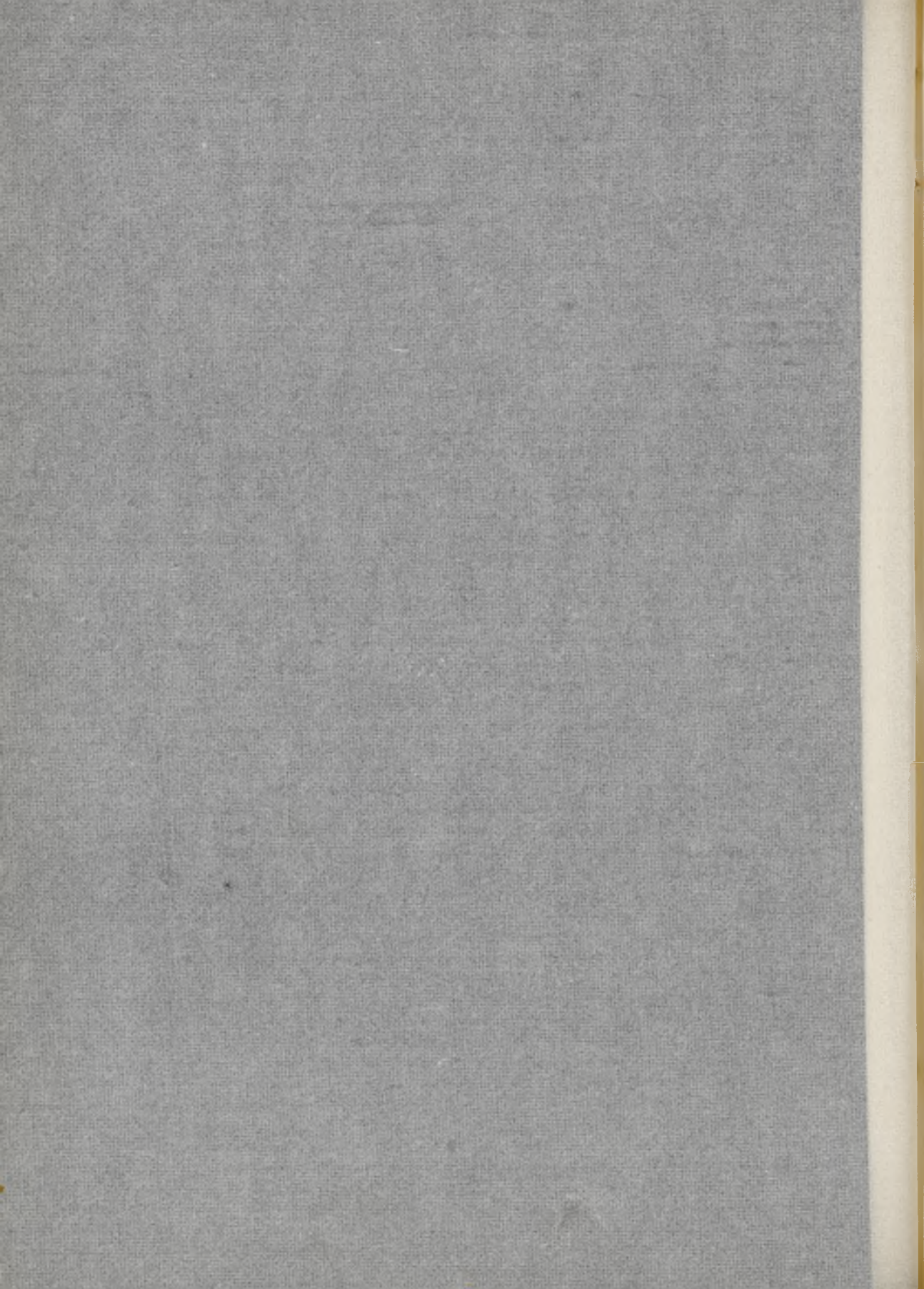
The following report of the Com-

mander of the detachment operating in the direction of Kamtchatka, was received at the Imperial Headquarters on the forenoon of the 28th August :—

The detached squadron sent in the direction of the Amur, on perceiving that the Russian guards at Tsaore and Lazareba south of the river mouth had been increased, at once bombarded and destroyed the two places.

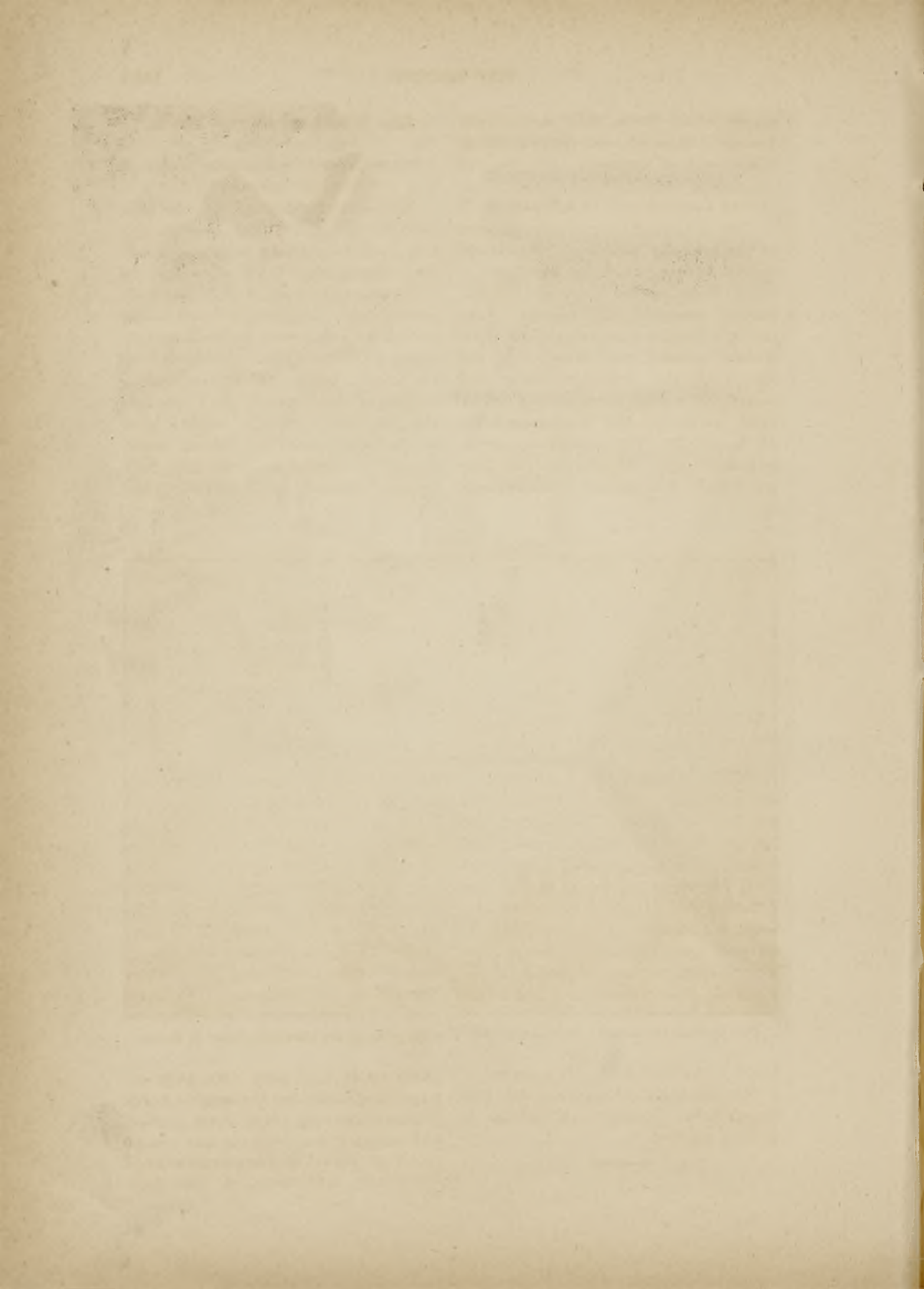
It may be stated that Lazareba was attacked by our warships on the 13th inst., on which occasion the tele-







Our Troops landing at Alkowa.



graph office there was demolished. Tsaore is situated some thirty nautical miles north of Lazareba.

THE LAST BATTLE IN KARAFUTO.

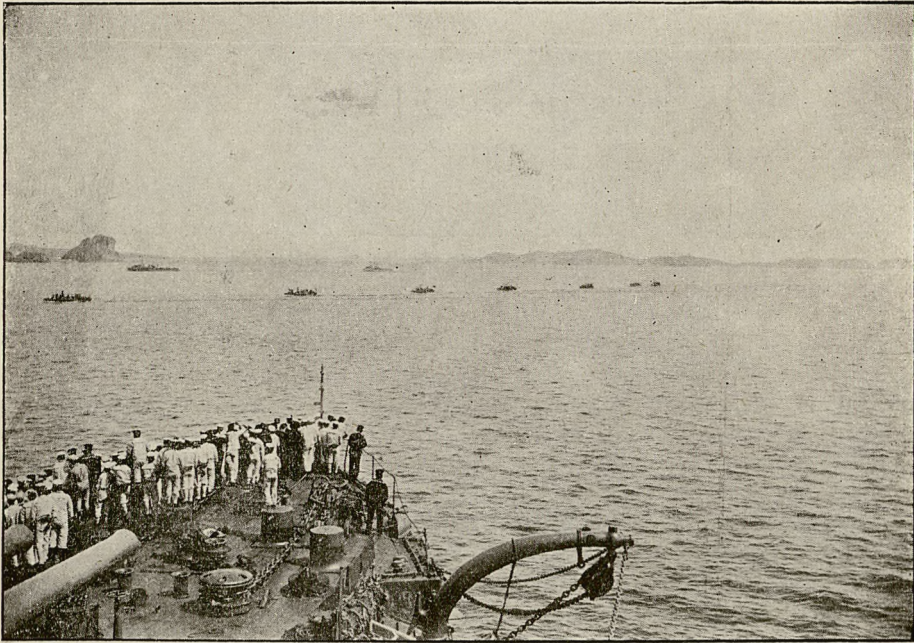
The following report was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on the morning of September 2:—

A force under Captain Ottawa, having travelled for several days through rugged mountains and thick woods, pressed the enemy to the mouth of the Naibutchi river and completely routed them after a severe fight, lasting for five hours from noon on August 20. Our casualties were 7, including Lieut. Kiyoteru Kawai, who was killed. The number of the enemy's

The Situation at the Front.

OPERATIONS IN THE DIRECTION OF YING-E-CHENG.

Our force despatched for the purpose of driving off the enemy who had been proceeding south towards Nan-shan-chen-tzu (17 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles east of Ying-e-cheng), attacked the enemy in occupation of the heights north-west of Nan-shan-cheng-tzu from about 4.30 p.m. on the 22nd June. At about 5.40 the enemy began to waver and a portion of their forces began to retreat. But the enemy on the heights west of Nan-shan-cheng-tzu, having maintained a stubborn resistance, we fiercely charged and carried their



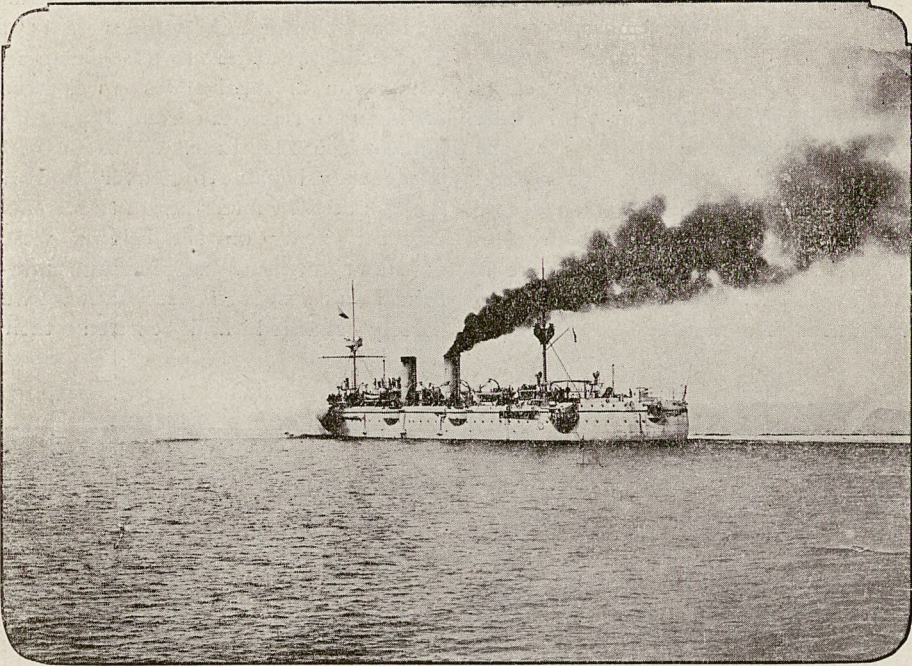
Our Seamen sending off their Companion Vessels going to the Reconnaissance in Force.

killed was about 130. We have taken a fair quantity of spoils. By this engagement, Southern Karafuto is entirely pacified.

positions at 6.10 p.m. We then engaged the enemy on the heights north of Nan-shan-cheng-tzu in severe conflict, and dispatched a body of our troops to the northeast of Tai-pien-tien-tzu (3 kilometres northwest of Nan-shan-

cheng-tzu) to open fire on the retreating force of the enemy. This turning movement threw the enemy into great confusion. A body of the enemy's

repulsed. The enemy retreated north. Scouts were occasionally observed, but the situation generally remained unchanged.



The *Akitsusu* firing upon the Enemy's Vessels.

cavalry and infantry endeavoured to escape our fire by displaying the Red Cross Flag. We, however, continued our pursuit, and totally routed them to the north. The enemy's force consisted of 3,000 infantry and cavalry with several guns. They left more than 50 killed on the field, and their casualties amounted, it is believed, to more than 200. Our casualties consisted of 2 men and a horse killed and an officer (slightly) and 16 non-commissioned officers and men and a horse wounded.

About 6.30 a.m. on July 26, a Russian force, some five companies strong, with six guns, made its appearance near Chang-chia-tien (12 miles south of Kang-ping), but was

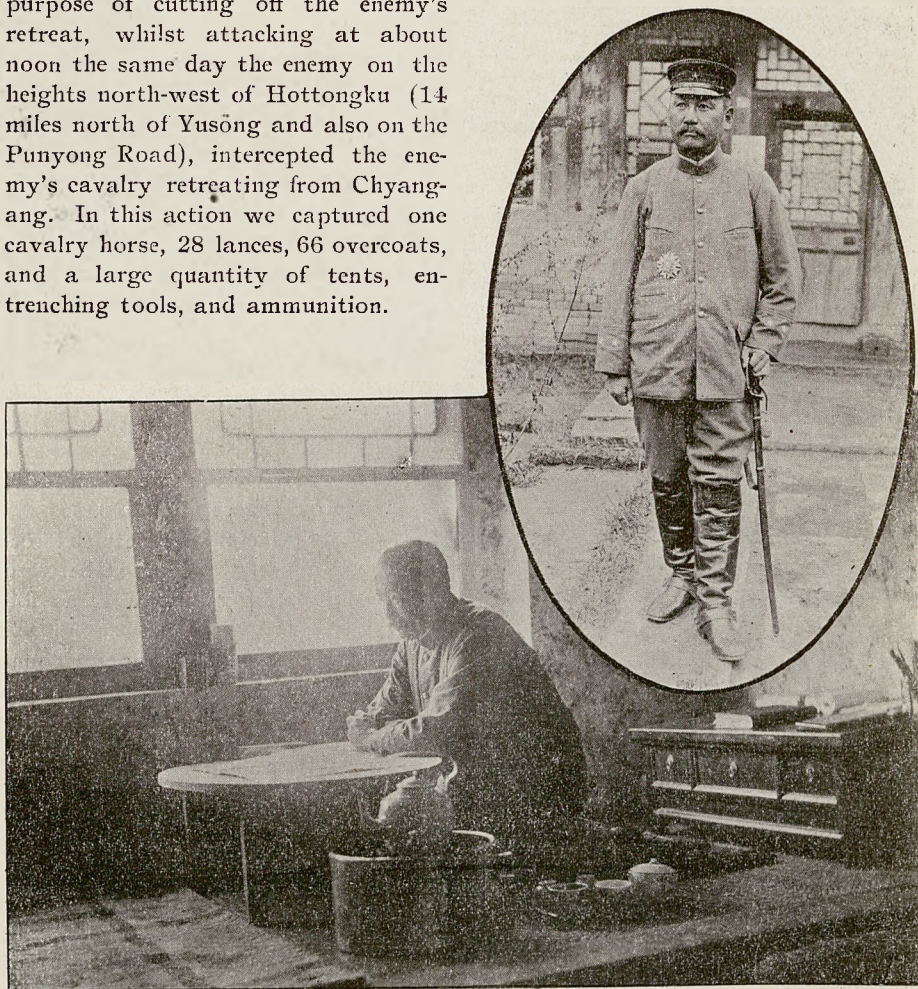
Our detachment which had been despatched from the direction of Hing-king to that of Hai-lung, attacked on June 29 at 9 a.m. a Russian force, consisting of about 300 infantry and cavalry, and driving the enemy from Ta-sha-tan, occupied the heights north of that place. A portion of the same detachment, on the afternoon of June 28, took San-kou-fang, some 17½ miles east of Ying-e-cheng and 5 miles north of Nan-shan-cheng-tzu, and was still advancing northward on the following day.

NORTH KOREA.

On June 26 our forces in Northern Korea occupied Su-song (some 11 miles north of Kyōngsōng).

At dawn on the 2nd July, about 400 of the enemy's cavalry with guns appeared in the vicinity of Chyanhang (6 miles north of Yusōng) on the Punyong road, and in a conflict with our troops in the neighbourhood were repulsed northwards with heavy losses, at 7.30 a.m. Our detachment which had proceeded to the north for the purpose of cutting off the enemy's retreat, whilst attacking at about noon the same day the enemy on the heights north-west of Hottongku (14 miles north of Yusōng and also on the Punyong Road), intercepted the enemy's cavalry retreating from Chyangang. In this action we captured one cavalry horse, 28 lances, 66 overcoats, and a large quantity of tents, entrenching tools, and ammunition.

on the right bank of Pien-ho, but were repulsed by our troops stationed in that neighbourhood. At about 9 a.m. the same day another body of Russian cavalry, about 1,500 strong, including some mounted infantry, with some 18 guns, attacked the vicinity of Shih-shih-yu (about 7½ miles north-west

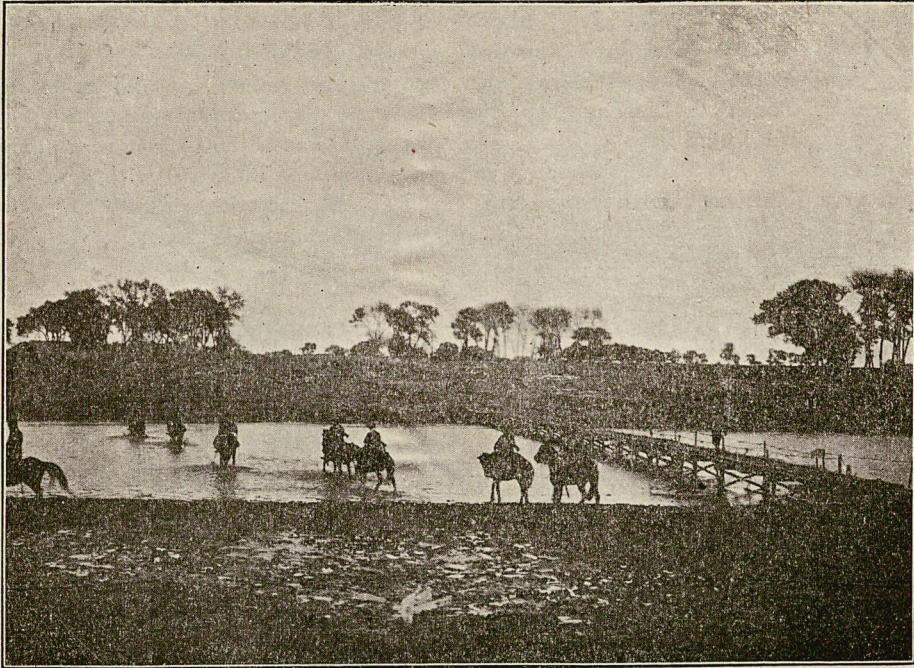


Lieut-General Kigoshi at the Front.

MANCHURIA.

On the 1st July at about 8 a.m. some 600 Russian cavalry advanced in the direction of Pi-niu-ho (about 12½ miles north-east of Kang-ping)

of Pi-niu-ho) and the fighting lasted till night. It was at dawn on the following day that our troops succeeded in completely driving the enemy away. In this engagement the enemy's



Our Military Telegraphists crossing a River.



Major-General Matsukawa.

casualties were more than 400, while ours were about 90.

The principal conflicts that occurred on the 6th August between the opposing scouts were as follows:—

At 10 a.m. our troops encountered two sections of the enemy's cavalry in the vicinity of Wan-lung-pao (22 miles north-west of Ying-e-cheng on the Ying-e-cheng-Kaiyuan road), and repulsed them eastward.

At a little past 5 a.m. our troops drove off northwards some 50 of the enemy's cavalry at San-shih-li-pao (10 miles north of Chang-tu on the Feng-hwa road), killing five troopers and four horses. About the same time, our troops discovered the enemy's cavalry horses, which had been left in the rear by the troops while the latter were fighting on foot, and opened fire on them.

The enemy in charge fled, leaving one corpse and three horses on the field.

At about 8 p.m. some four squadrons of the enemy approached in the vicinity of Sung-wang-miao-tzu (5 miles north-west of Kang-ping), but they precipitately retreated northward on the approach of our infantry.

**THE RUSSIAN ATTACK
NEAR ERSHIH-
LIPAO.**

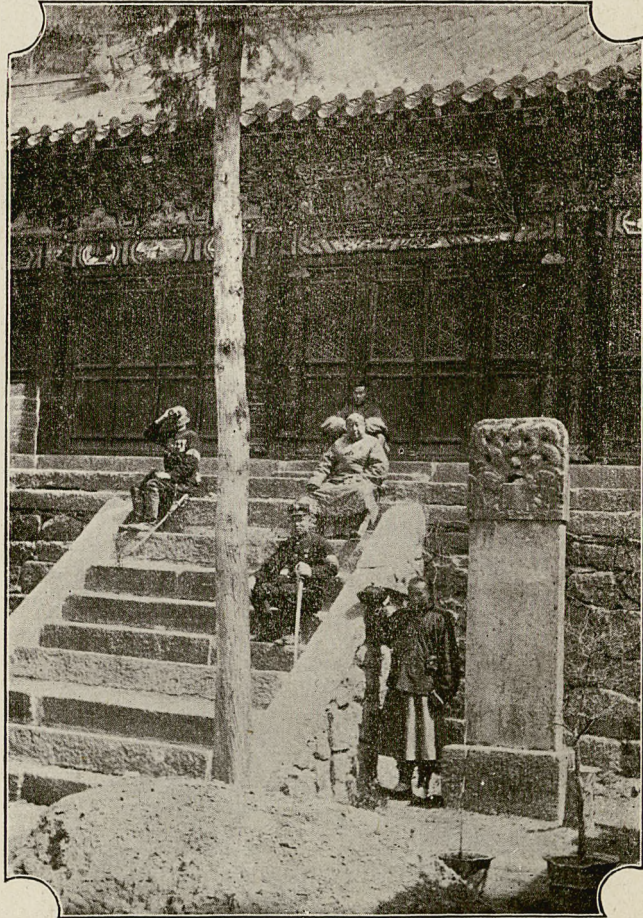
Early on the morning of the 14th August the enemy's infantry, about a battalion strong, accompanied by two squadrons of cavalry, and carrying eight guns and six machine guns, came to attack our position near Ershih-lipao (about 7½ miles north of Changtu). The enemy was at once repulsed. Our loss was one man wounded; but the enemy's loss was estimated at about 35 killed and wounded.

At about the same time, some three companies of Russian infantry and two squadrons of cavalry attacked our position about 7½ miles northwest of Chang-tu, but were completely repulsed by our forces at 2.30 p.m. The enemy retired northward, leaving behind 10 killed.

In the direction of Wei-yuan-pao men a small body of Russian troops also attacked us, but were repulsed.

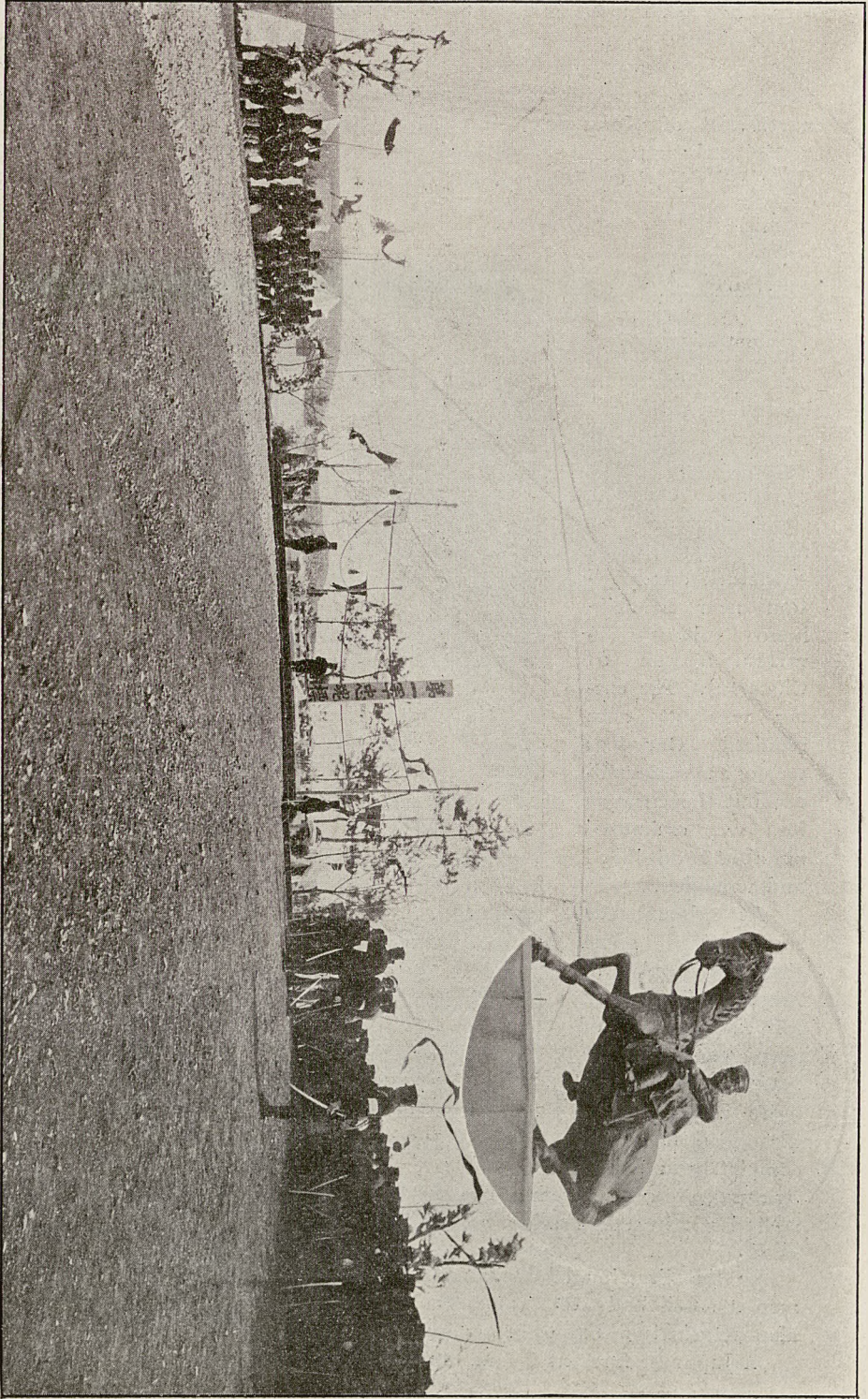
A Japanese force at 9 a.m. on the

27th August drove back the enemy near Yulingtsz, which is 33 miles north-east of Hsiang-king. The enemy's force consisted of several hundred cavalry and infantry who retreated westward. The same day at 10 a.m. a battalion of Russians with 4 guns advanced towards Nanshanchintsz,



Japanese Surgeons and a Chinese Prince.

which is 10 miles north-west of Yulingtsz, but was at once driven back by our men, who afterwards pursued them in the direction of Yukwan Chiang. On the same day at 10 a.m. a regiment of Russian infantry opened an attack at a point 5 miles



The 1st Army commemorating its Dead on the Field of Battle.

east of Ying-ching, but was at once repulsed and pursued. In the Taolu region, on the 27th, a Japanese force drove back several hundreds of the enemy's cavalry and occupied a point 20 miles S.E. of Taolu. Another force at noon occupied a point 15 miles S. of the same place and advanced thence towards Taolu. A third body of Japanese troops drove back a battalion of Russian infantry to a point 10

offered a stubborn resistance, taking skilful advantage of the ground, which was very steep and difficult for attacking purposes, but they were dislodged and driven north at about ten minutes past 9 a.m. by an attack delivered against their left flank by our troops, who then occupied the Changtu high lands and took up the pursuit.

On the west of Changtu the enemy offered an obstinate resistance,



Our Artillery firing upon the Enemy.

miles S.W. of Taolu and pursued them northward.

OPERATIONS IN NORTH-EASTERN KOREA.

Early on the morning of the 1st September our army opened an attack along the line from Changtu high lands, which are ten miles to the south-east of Hoiryu, to the high lands ten miles south-west of the same place. The enemy numbered four battalions of infantry with six guns and several *sotnias* of cavalry. They

and it was not until 11 a.m. that he was driven out in confusion, our troops pursuing hotly.

Another body of our forces drove back several hundreds of the enemy posted at Paikhyon in the Suchong region. We are steadily forcing the enemy back and advancing. In this fight we had 65 casualties, including 5 officers, one of whom was killed. The enemy seemed to have lost heavily. He left 40 dead on the field and a quantity of spoils.

Naval Miscellanea.

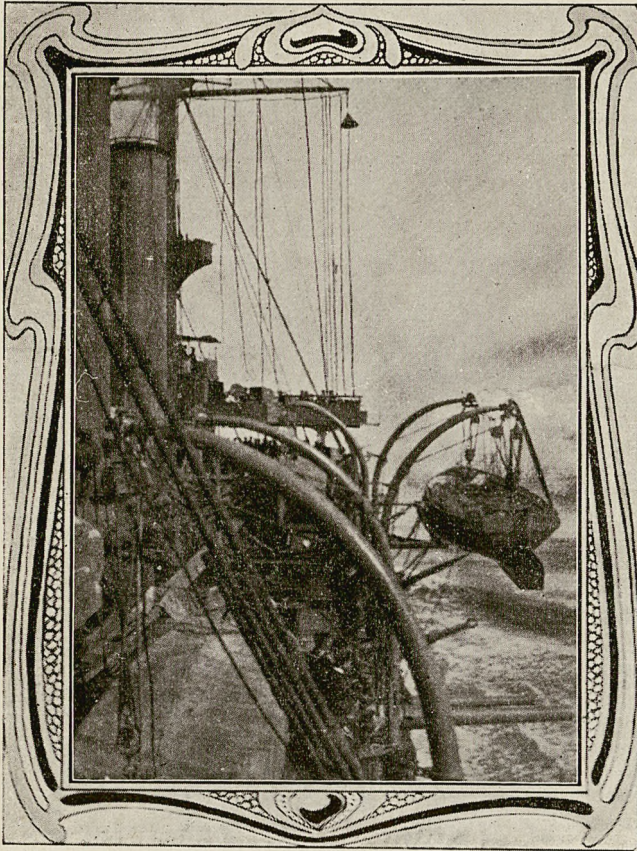
CAPTAIN ITO'S LECTURE ON THE BATTLE.

At a meeting of the Tōhō Kyokai, held on the evening of the 26th

defensive. This was the principal factor in deciding the issue of the war. The enemy recognized the necessity of threatening the communications in the rear of our forces and accordingly despatched the Baltic Fleet on an

expedition of 16,000 to 18,000 miles, an achievement unprecedented in history. But if all the neutral powers had observed their obligations as scrupulously as England and America, this feat would have been impossible. The junction of the Russian Second and Third Squadrons must have taken place in the vicinity of Honkohe on May 10 or 11. The two squadrons then left the French waters and passed the Bashee Straits (south of Formosa). The 19th being a calm day, the Russian vessels coaled in the open sea, and on that day captured the British steamer *Oldhamia* sailing for Yokkaichi, with kerosene on board.

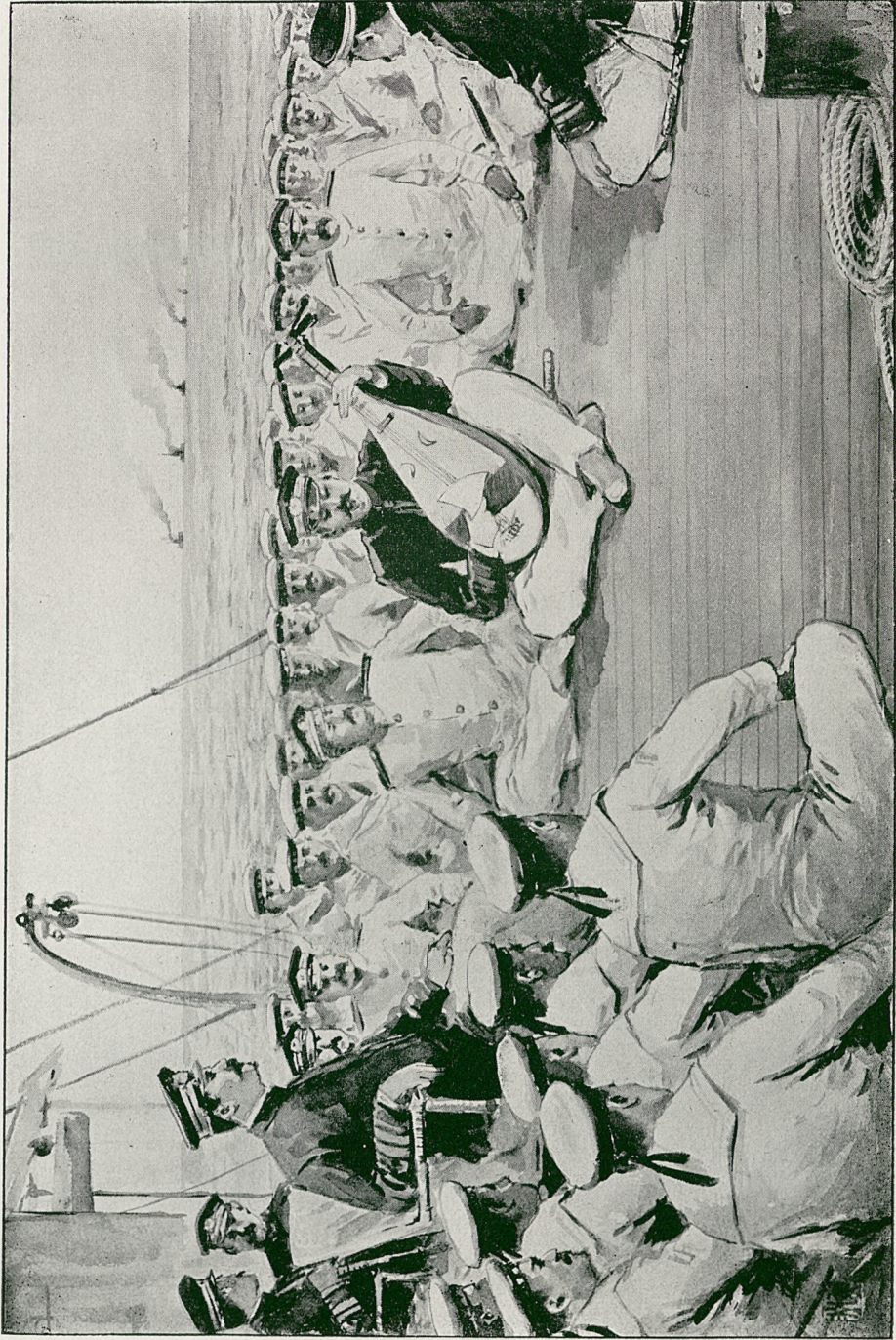
The captain and two



Gunners firing a Salute.

June, at the Fujimiken, Captain Ito delivered a lecture on the recent battle in the Sea of Japan. The speaker first stated that though Japan had assumed a passive part in the negotiations prior to the war, she had since then adhered to the taking of free action, on the maxim that a fierce attack was the best defence. She therefore had adopted offensive tactics, while the enemy's tactics were purely

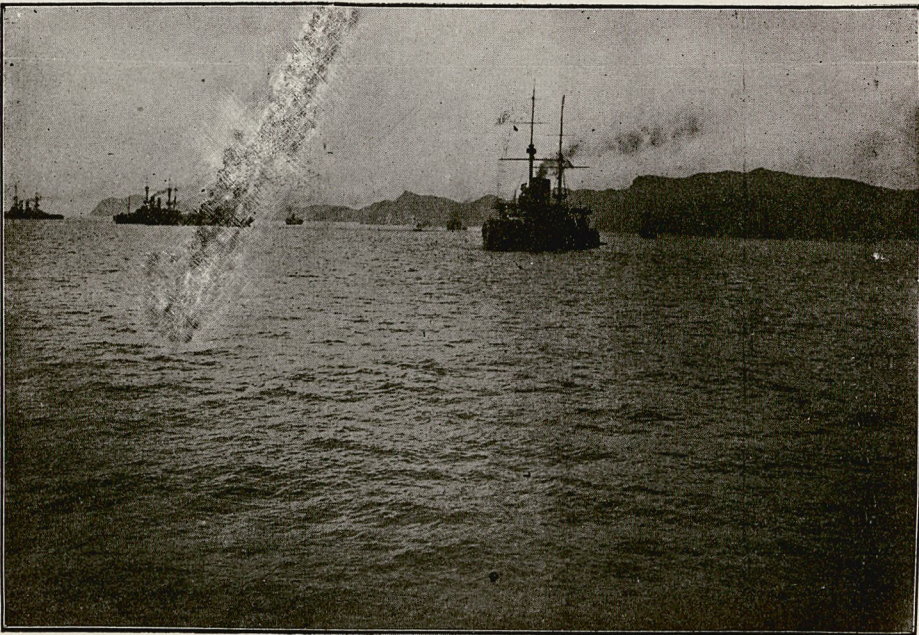
members of the crew of the steamer were taken to the Russian hospital ship *Orel*, and the rest to Amoy. On the 20th and 21st, the Russians steamed east; on the 22nd, another fine day, they again coaled; and on the 24th or 25th, they arrived in the vicinity of Woosung, where the transports destined for Shanghai were detached from the squadron. The memorable 27th of May then arrived.



A naval Surgeon playing at Biwa just before the Commencement of the Engagement off Tsushima.

Prior to this, the whole of our fleet were at the Tsushima straits and several cordons of picket boats were in the south. On the 27th, at 4.30 a.m., our scouting ship *Shinano Maru* observed a vessel, lit up as a passenger boat, and on approaching her, discovered that she was followed by a large number of vessels. The *Shinano Maru*, finding herself in the midst of the enemy's fleet, precipitately fled and reported to our flagship *Mikasa* that she had sighted the enemy's squadron at the point No. 203, and that the enemy would probably proceed through the Eastern Channel. This report was received with unbounded joy by our fleet. The latter at once fixed its disposition and put to sea. At this psychological moment, Admiral Togo

27th, and referring to the torpedo attack that evening, said that in spite of the rough weather our destroyers and torpedo boats delivered a fierce attack just prior to sunset and maintained the same until 10 p.m. The Russians taken prisoner by our vessels stated that at first they defended themselves by searchlights and gunfire, but later the Japanese boats approached the Russians so near that the guns could not be used and the Russians were absolutely powerless. The number of prisoners was at first estimated at 4,000, but subsequently this increased to 6,000. The enemy's losses in killed were not exactly known, though they might number between 4,000 and 5,000. The Russian vessels which participated in the battle num-

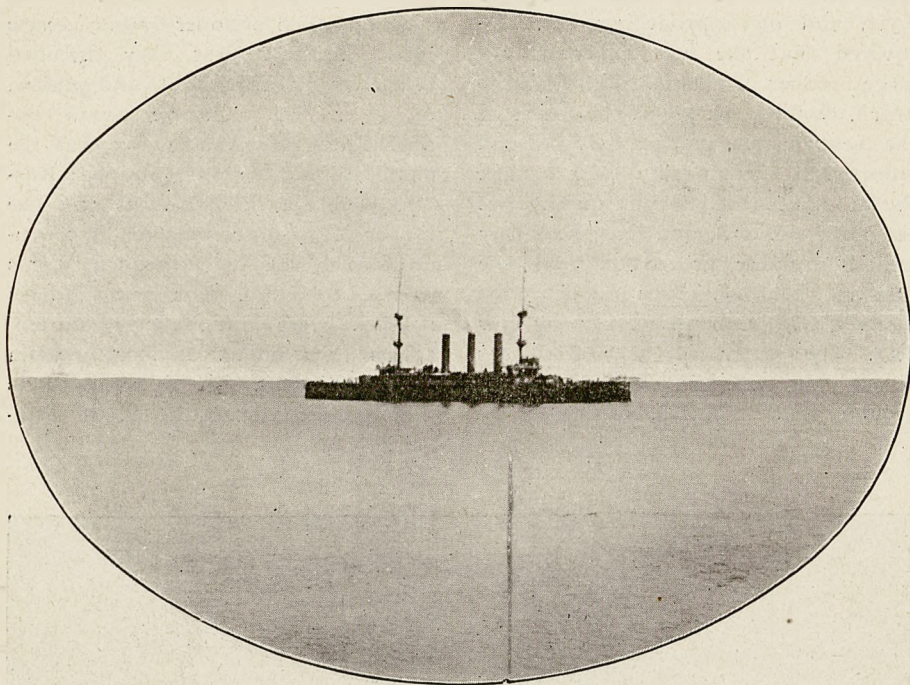


Our War Vessels lying at a Naval Base.

dispatched his first report, stating: "On receipt of the report that the enemy appeared, &c." Captain Ito then described the fighting on the

bered 38. On the 27th from early in the morning, the Navy Office received abundant reports concerning the battle by means of a perfect communication

system, and in the evening, the general situation was deemed favourable to us. But this news had to be held course many. Speaking on materialistic things, the Russians possessed more battleships and had 26 12-inch



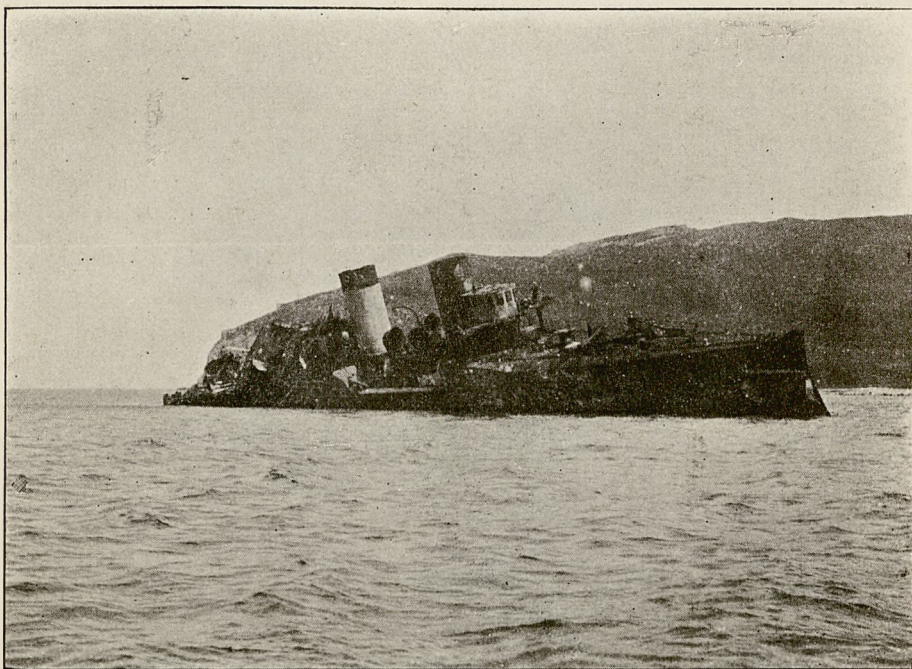
The *Iwate* under steam.

back for a time, owing to the fact that the strength of the Russian fleet near Shanghai was unknown, and owing to certain political reasons. One foreign correspondent, on being refused permission to send the news abroad, wired, "Japanese Navy Department are drinking champagne." By the way, the point No. 203 mentioned in Admiral Togo's report, bears no relation to the 203 metre hill of Port Arthur. As there are no geographical names to indicate a place at sea, numbers are used for such purpose. That the enemy had appeared at the point No. 203 is a mere coincidence, which, however, was welcomed as foreboding a success. As for the causes of our victory, there were of

guns against 16 on our side. But they were far inferior in the skill of handling these guns. On the first day of the battle, the seas were running high, thus rendering the firing of guns very difficult. At the beginning of the engagement, however, the enemy's firing was quite effective, while ours was more telling than that of the Russians. In addition, the high explosive power of our shells greatly demoralized the enemy. According to the statements of prisoners from the *Orel*, the latter was struck by forty shells from our 6-inch guns, and her crew, finding it impossible to stay on deck, were compelled to take refuge in the store-rooms below. Another cause of the defeat was the fact that the Rus-

sian ship, having taken in as much coal as possible, had a deep draught and consequently the portion of their hulls not strongly protected was exposed to our fire. Several Russian ships were sunk by the inrush of water through the shot holes received on their hulls. During the engagement of the 27th, the *Souvaroff*, *Borodino* and *Alexander III.* were sunk by our fire, and this testifies to the skill of our gunners. Again, the inferior speed of the enemy's fleet was another cause of their complete defeat. The fleet of superior speed could effect a movement as it pleased, while that of inferior speed was always placed in an un-

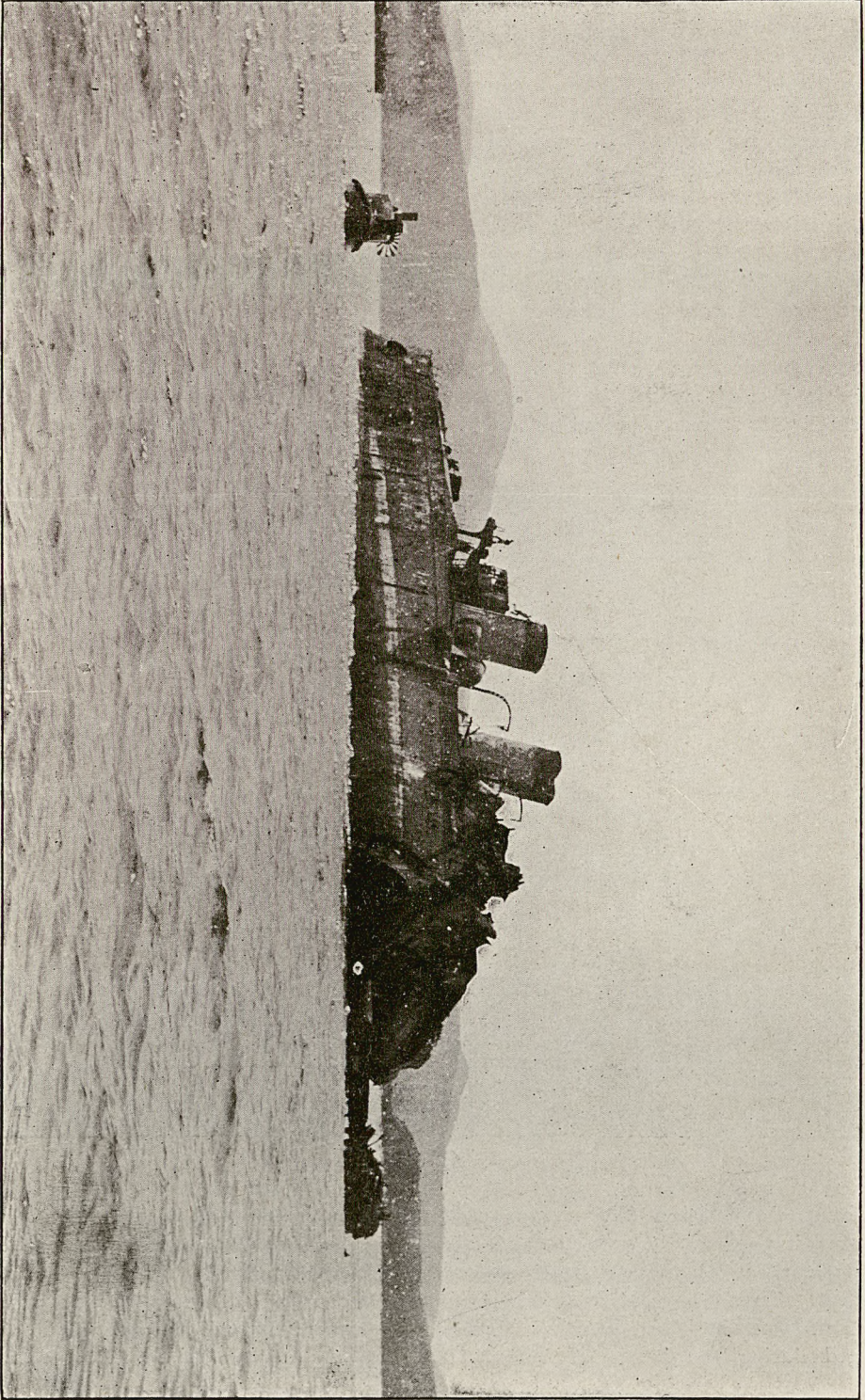
and was unable to take part in the present engagement. On the strength of this report, the enemy had led their men to believe that we had only three battleships against eight of the Russians. In fact, the name of the *Mikasa* had been struck off the list of our warships kept by the Russians. On encountering our fleet, however, the enemy discovered that the *Mikasa* was among our ships and this greatly demoralized them. In addition to all this, our men had experienced actual fighting and were also strongly convinced that the fate of our Empire wholly depended on this battle. As for the efficiency of the torpedo-boats,



The *Isunrud* at Vladimir Bay.

favourable position. The prisoners also stated that the enemy had greatly underestimated the strength of our fleet. They apparently believed that the *Mikasa* had been seriously damaged during the battle of August 10

much discussion had been indulged in by specialists. But the recent battle had satisfactorily decided the question. In short, the splendid victory was due to the skill and experience of our men. As a rule, in actual fighting



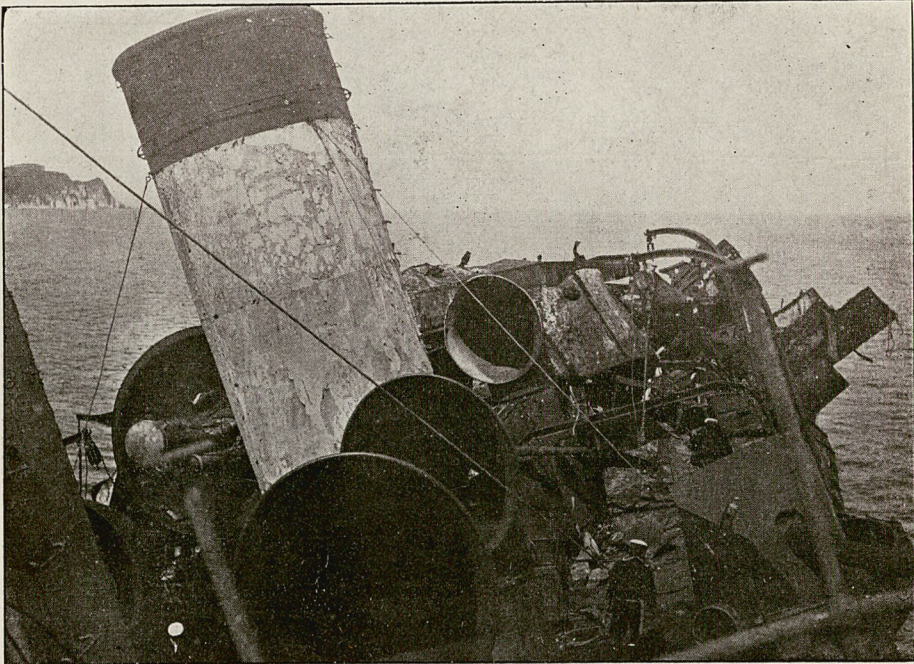
A Japanese Boat looking at the destroyed *Izumiya*.

men usually experience considerable thirst, but in the battle of the Sea of Japan our men fought as if they were calmly carrying out their usual practices, and therefore drank only a very small quantity of water.

EQUANIMITY OF OUR SAILORS.

Between the departure of our fleet from a certain base and the commencement of the Naval Battle of the 27th

ship during the battle refrained from entering the gun turret because from that place he was unable to clearly observe the enemy. He, however, remained near a mast and from that position directed his gunners. The latter repeatedly asked him to seek safety within the turret, but this he refused to do. Similar gallantry is said to have been observed on board several other vessels on the Japanese side.



Deck of the *Izumaru* after the wreck.

May, there was an interval of a few hours, during which time the bluejackets were allowed to take a recess. Most of the crews availed themselves of their leave by sleeping. On observing this an officer, second-in-command of a certain battleship, expressed his admiration at the equanimity displayed by our sailors.

GALLANTRY OF AN OFFICER.

A gun lieutenant in another battle-

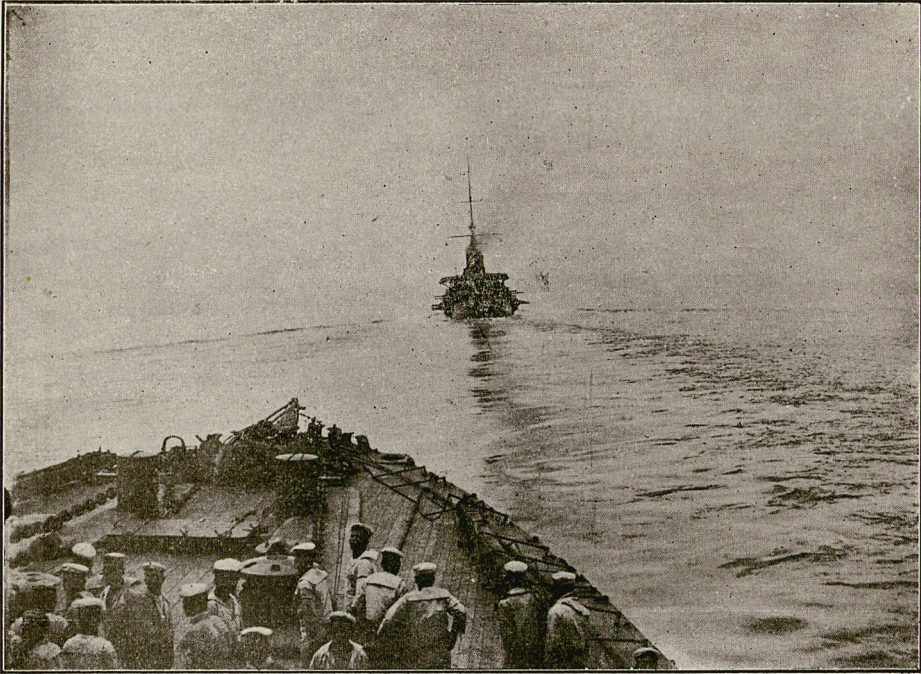
CAPTURE OF THE "GENERAL-ADMIRAL APRAXINE."

Tokyo papers published a detailed account of the capture of the *General-Admiral Apraxine* (now *Okinoshima*) in the battle in the Sea of Japan, substantially as follows:—

On the 28th June at 3 p.m. our warships *Izumo*, *Tokiwa* and *Azuma* despatched two cutters each to the *Apraxine*, where they arrived at 5

p.m. Commander Kamimura, Chief Commissioner to receive the delivery of the vessel, and Lieut. Shibata went on board the vessel, and after

Russians said that there was drinking water sufficient for two days, but the water was too dirty for the Japanese to use. It was a wonder that an



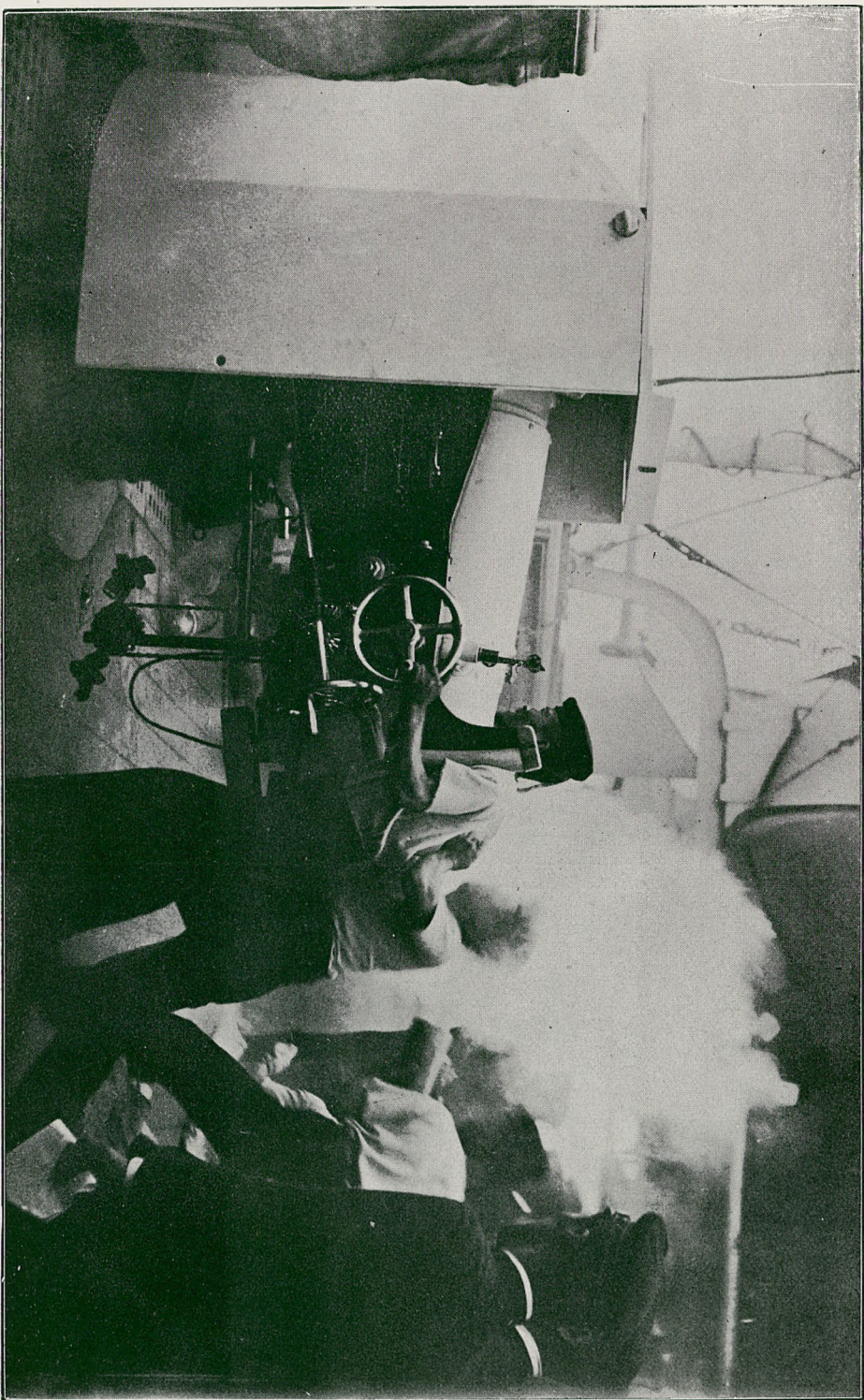
The *Nisshin* and the *Kasuga*.

informing the Russians of their mission, ordered the Japanese crews to embark. The Russian officers were instructed to assemble on the aft upper deck and the men on the fore deck. Commander Kamimura was shown through the vessel. The ship presented an extremely filthy appearance. Both upper and main decks were black with coal dust. On the main deck, worn-out clothes, which the Russians seemed to have changed for better ones, were lying in disorderly heaps. The kitchen was full of garbage and everything there was in a state of confusion. An offensive smell pervaded the vessel. There was a stock of provisions, but no live stock, except three fowls. The

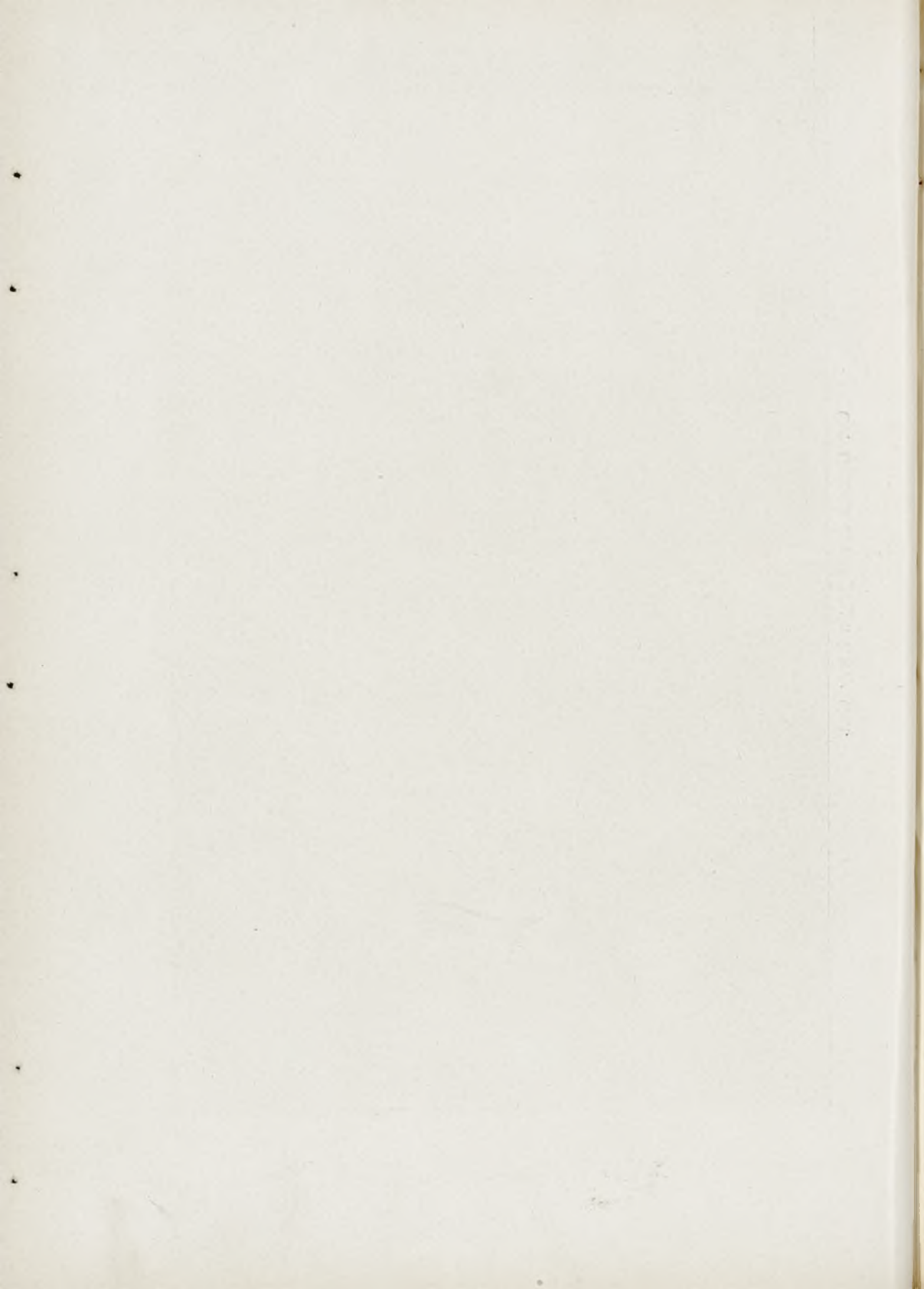
epidemic had not occurred, through drinking such bad water. There were a number of wounded among the Russians, but their wounds had been dressed by the Russian surgeons and these men were able to be removed at once to the Japanese vessels. The captain of the Russian vessel pleaded that half of the crew should be allowed stay on board, but this was refused. All the Russians were subsequently transhipped and the capture was completed at 6.30 p.m.

THE "PERESVIET" RAISED.

The following telegram from Vice-Admiral Shibayama, Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur Naval Station,



Our Gunners discharging a heavy Gun.



was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters:—"The battleship *Peresviet* (displacement, 12,674 tons and speed 18.6 nautical miles) was successfully floated to-day (June 29)."

CASUALTIES TO OUR NAVY.

From the outbreak of the war up to the 15th inst. the casualties to our Navy were as follows, exclusive of those sustained by the North Expeditionary Fleet :—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Port Arthur, Feb. 9,			
1904	3	69	72
Yellow Sea, Aug. 10,			
1904	65	161	226

Other minor engagements 1,669 541 2,210

Total 1,891 1,791 3,682

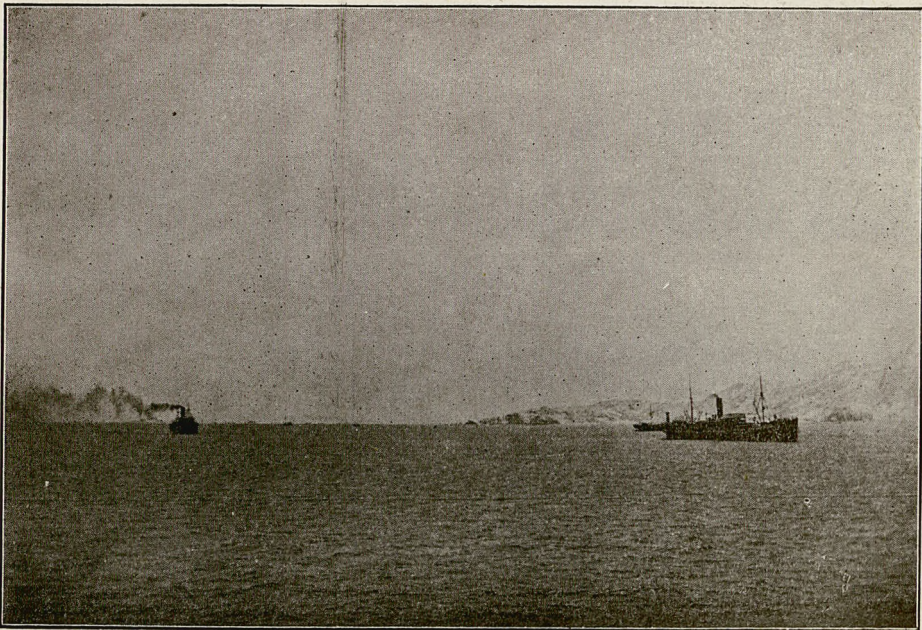
Of the wounded, 117 subsequently died, 1,470 recovered, and 73 were dismissed from the Naval list after recovery, while 113 are still under treatment.

RUSSIAN VESSELS INTERNED IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

The following are the names of the Russian vessels interned in neutral ports :—

AT CHEFOO.

The destroyers *Skory*, *Serdity*, *Stratni* and *Vlastni*.



Japanese War Vessels cruising off the Coast of Northern Korea.

Off Ulsan, Aug. 14,			
1904	36	96	132
Port Arthur, from			
June 26 to Dec. 31,			
1904	30	313	343
Japan Sea, May 27			
and 28, 1905... ..	88	611	699

AT TSINTAO.

The battleship *Cesarevitch* and the destroyers *Bechumni*, *Bespotchadni*, *Bestrachni*, *Boiky* and *Smely*.

AT SHANGHAI.

The gunboat *Mandjur*, the destroyer

Grozovoi, the cruiser *Askold*, the transports *Vladimir*, *Voronez*, *Ruinier* (?), *Yaroslav*, *Kronier* (?) and *Korea*; placement 240 tons, speed 26½ knot). was successfully refloated to-day at 3 p.m."



A French Officer visiting our Wounded at a Hospital.

the tankship *Meteor*; the torpedo-boat *Sviet*; the destroyer *Bodry*.

AT SAIGON.

The cruiser *Diana*.

AT MAN LA.

The cruisers *Oleg*, *Aurora* and *Zemtchug*.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The transport *Lena*.

THE "SILNI" REFLOATED.

The following report from Vice-Admiral Shibayama, Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur Naval Station, was received by the Imperial Military Headquarters on the afternoon of the 22nd inst :—

"The sunken destroyer *Silni* (dis-

The *Silni* was brought in sections to Port Arthur in 1901 and her construction was completed just before the outbreak of hostilities. She is stated to have cost 330,000 roubles.

CAPTURED SHIPS RE-NAMED.

The Russian warships which were refloated lately at Port Arthur and Chemulpo have been re-named as follows :—

Former Name :	New Name :
Peresviet (battleship).....	Sagami.
Poltava (").....	Tango.
Bayan (armoured cruiser).....	Aso.
Pallada (cruiser).....	Tsugaru.
Varyag (").....	Sōya.

THE LAST OF THE "OLDHAMIA."

According to the report of Vice-Admiral Dewa, our troops in Karafuto

captured on the 17th July., at about 1 p.m., Sub-Lieutenant Tregubourg (reserve) and 13 Russian bluejackets from the late *Kniaz Souvaroff*, who had arrived by a boat at Sauinapatchi, east of Cape Tsushima. On examination it was found that they had been commissioned to bring to Vladivostock the British steamer *Oldhamia*, which was captured by the Russians in the south of Formosa prior to the battle in the Sea of Japan. After removing the crew from the vessel, the *Oldhamia*, manned by the prize crew, left the Russian Squadron on May 19, and on June 2, while

of the party, 11 officers and men were despatched for Korsakoff by a boat on June 16. As no report had since been received of the boat, another batch of the crew left Itrup island on the 5th July and finally fell into the hands of our army. They stated that at the place of the stranding there still remained two officers and 14 men, with a stock of provisions sufficient to support them for one month and a half.

THE BATTLESHIP "POLTAVA"
REFLOATED.

The following report from Vice-Admiral Shibayama, Commander-in-Chief



Port Hamilton.

passing the Itrup Channel via the south of the Amami-Oshima island, she ran aground owing to the dense fog. Thereupon the Russians, after burning the ship, landed and encamped on shore. In order to secure the rescue

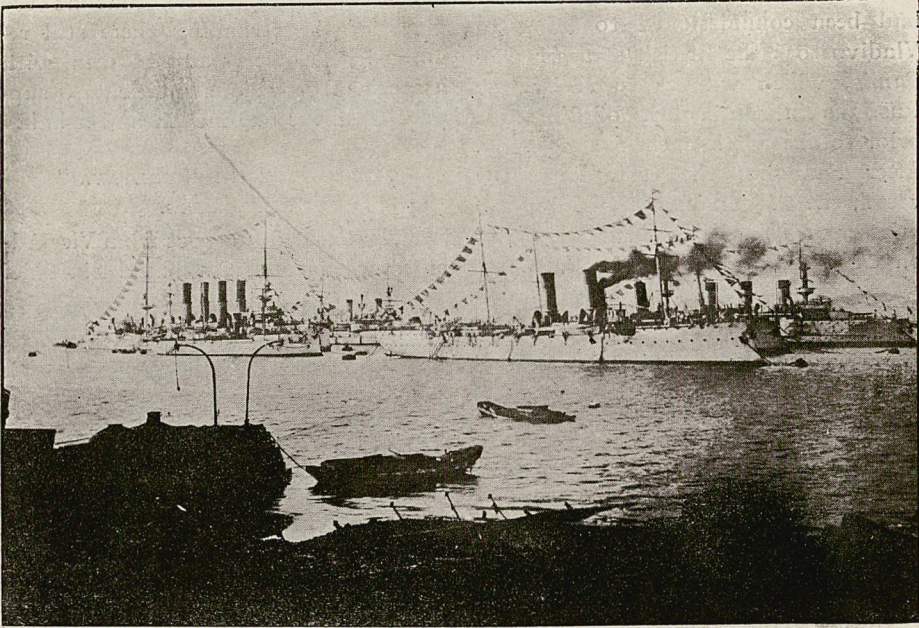
of Port Arthur Naval Station, was received by the Naval Staff of the Imperial Military Headquarters on the morning of the 22nd July:—

Pumping operations on the battleship *Poltava* were commenced early on

the morning of the 21st inst, and progressed favourably, with the result that the vessel was thoroughly re-floated at 3 p.m.

wa Maru, Yoshidagawa Maru, Manda Maru and Otagawa Maru.

Of the above-mentioned vessels, the *Otagawa Maru* was sunk.



A Formal Inspection of Port Arthur.

CONVERTED WARSHIPS.

Since the commencement of the hostilities, the following steamers have been commissioned as converted cruisers or gunboats:—

Converted cruisers:—The *Sado Maru, Shinano Maru, Bingo Maru, Hongkong Maru, Nippon Maru, America Maru, Yawata Maru, Kasuga Maru, Yuya Maru, Nikko Maru, Karasaki Maru, Manshu Maru, Taichu Maru* and *Tainan Maru*.

Converted gunboats:—*Daijin Maru, Heijo Maru, Takasaka Maru, Ehime Maru, Mukogawa Maru, Shinyu Maru, Fuso Maru, Himegawa Maru, Onogawa Maru, Miyajima Maru, Keijio Maru, Kōryo Maru, Kagawa Maru, Uwajima Maru, Nos. 5 and 6, Kaijo Maru, Sawagawa Maru, Hijika-*

A JAPANESE STEAMER ATTACKED.

The following telegram was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on the afternoon of the 3rd August:—

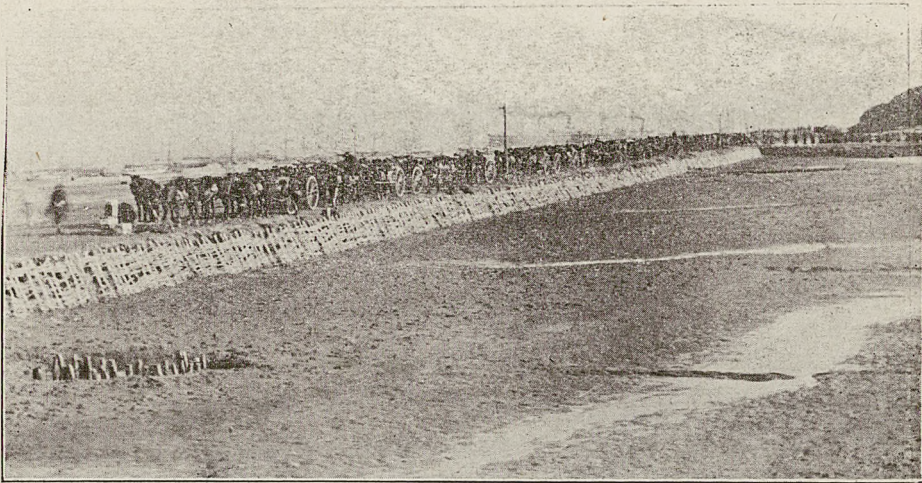
This morning at 4.48, two destroyers of the enemy appeared off Kyongsōng and shelled the Japanese steamer *Kei-shōgō*, which was struck seven times on the starboard side, engine room and bridge. Captain Toyama, the master of the vessel, and a boy were killed, and the chief cook was seriously and a sailor (Korean) slightly wounded. The enemy, after firing some 60 shots, ceased fire at 5.06 a.m. and proceeded towards Vladivostock. The *Kei-sho-go* has a list, but is still seaworthy.

THE "VARYAG" REFLOATED.

The following telegram from Rear-Admiral Arai was received in official quarters on the afternoon of the 9th August:—

The following telegram from Rear-Admiral Arai was received in official

It will be remembered that the *Varyag* was stationed at Chemulpo at the commencement of hostilities and



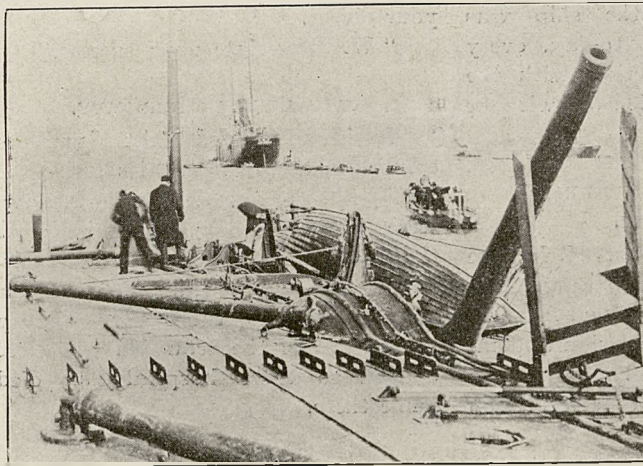
Our Troops landing at a certain Place in Korea.

quarters on the afternoon of the 9th August:—

"At 3 p.m. on the 8th, the pumping out of the cruiser *Varyag* (6,500 tons) was commenced. The vessel was safely refloated at 5.42 p.m."

was sunk by the Russians after the engagement with the Uryu Squadron. She was built at Philadelphia, America, and was launched in 1899. She is 420 feet in length, 52 feet in beam and 20¼ feet in depth. Her arma-

ment consists of twelve 6-in. guns, six 3-in. machine guns and two torpedo-tubes. Her speed is 23 knots and she is protected with armour 3 inches thick.



The *Varyag* destroyed.

THE "PALLADA" REFLOATED.

The following report from Vice-Admiral Shibayama, Commander of the Port Arthur Naval Station, was received by the Naval

Staff of the Imperial Military Headquarters:—

The pumping operations for refloating the cruiser *Pallada* (6,731

tons) have been engaged, in the face of many difficulties, in the task of floating the cruiser *Varyag*, which was destroyed by Our Navy at the opening of hostili-



Major-General Fukushima and his Family.

ties) were commenced from yesterday (August 11th) and the ship was refloated at 6.25 a.m. to-day, every arrangement in connection with the work having been carried out without any hitch.

IMPERIAL MESSAGE TO REAR-ADMIRAL ARAI.

On the 11th August H. M. the Emperor was pleased to grant the following message to Rear-Admiral Arai, Chief of the Commission appointed to raise the cruiser *Varyag*:—

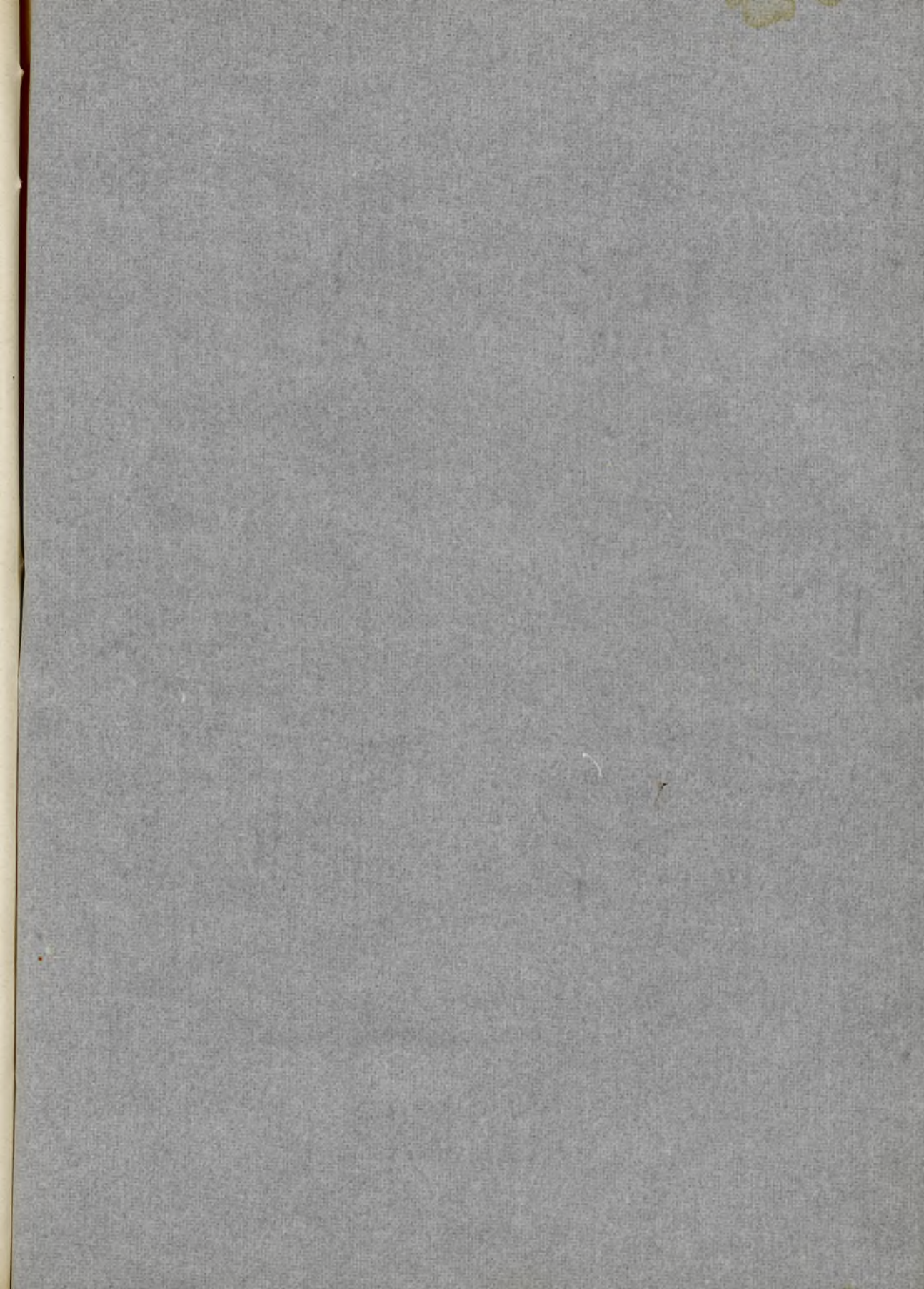
“ Since the spring of last year, you

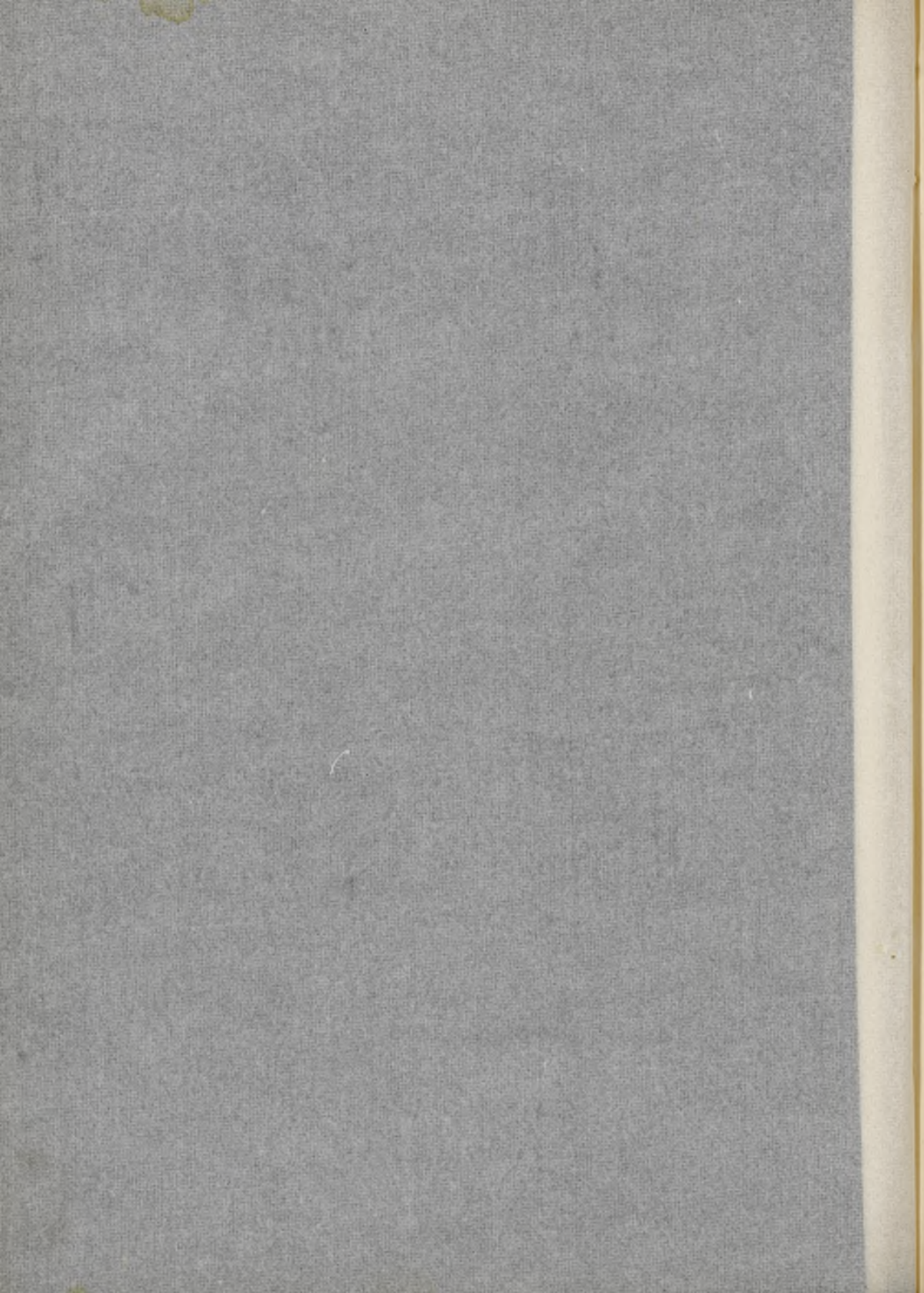
ties, and you have at last achieved your object.

“ We appreciate your success.”

CASUALTIES TO OUR NAVY.

It is announced that from the commencement of hostilities up to the 30th July, the casualties to our Navy were 3,673, namely, 2,008 killed or those who died from their wounds, and 1,665 wounded. The latter number includes those very slightly wounded. Of the wounded, 647 were obliged to enter hospital and died while there.







The severe Fighting in Streets of Rykoff.

War Time Anecdotes.

The Loyal Spirit of the Japanese Fighting Men at the Front.



HOSE humble words of Admiral Togo's in his report of the Japan Sea Battle, attributing his brilliant victory over the

Russians to the illustrious virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, are but the faithful representation of the loyal spirit of all ranks of Japanese fighting men at the front. When the Imperial Message praising the bravery and patriotism which had been displayed in the battle was conveyed to the fleet, Captain Teragaki of the Shikishima assembled all his officers and men on deck, and read it loud, especially emphasizing those words in it, "We rejoice that you have pleased the spirits of Our Ancestors by your bravery and patriotism," his crew the meanwhile listening attentively with the utmost respect. Then he went to tiffin and heard his waiter say to him with an expression

of great joy in his face that though he was unable to understand all the words in the Message he had listened with a deep sense of gratitude. Whereon, the Captain with a smile retorted, "Yes, we are very grateful for the Message but for what part of it did you feel most grateful?" The young waiter stated that when the words

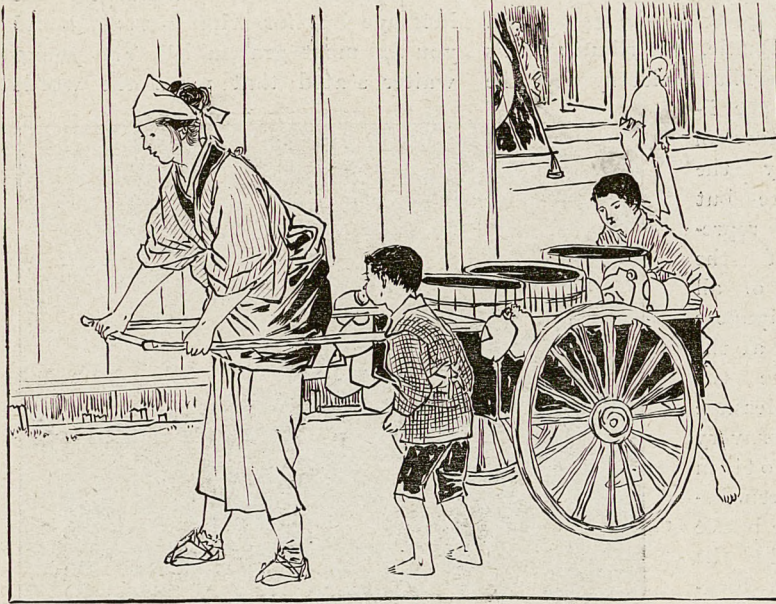


The Russian Admiralty in St. Petersburg.

"by your loyalty and patriotism" were read, all the officers and men shed grateful tears; that after the reading was over they seemed overcome with joy and gratitude, so that some of them embraced each other in the paroxysm of their excitement; and

destruction was complete in both cases: in the former only 3 ships escaped, while in the latter only 3 men went back to China alive.

The Model Wife of a Japanese Soldier.



A Soldier's Wife peddling in Streets.

A Japanese soldier whether high or low in rank cares not for his life but fights bravely at the front without any anxiety for his home, because he well believes that his wife will take the best care of his family. His belief in this respect

that others said since they got such a Message they had nothing more to wish for in this world and were ready to die on the spot with full contentment.

The Captain, much moved by the statement, was heard to say that with all the men thus united in heart there could be no victory too hard to win and he was very fortunate to have such men under him.

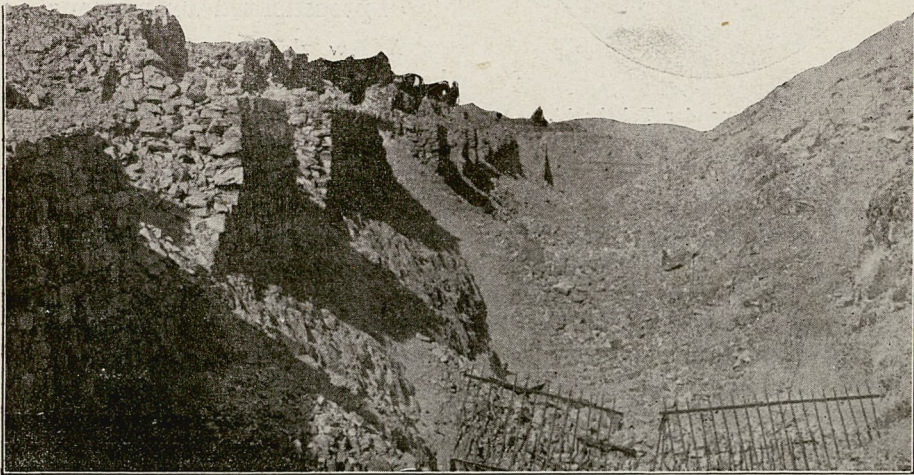
These loyal and brave scions of Japan have practically annihilated the powerful Russian Armada right off the coast of Hakata where stands the bronze statue of the Emperor Kameyama in whose reign the Japanese destroyed the Chinese fleet of 3000 ships about 500 years ago. The

is generally true, and thus husband and wife are able to co-operate for the interest of the country. To give one instance among many, there is one private by the name of Iio Kozo, a wine peddler by business in Akasaka.

He was called on to enlist as a reservist in March last year. Behind him were left a wife 30 years old and two children of 6 and 3 years, all of whom had hitherto depended upon the scanty daily earnings of Kozo. But what could now be done by the poor family with no savings? Elated with the sense of doing something for the sake of the country, the young woman called forth her courage and turned peddler. She pulled a cart from early

in the morning till late at night with the young child on her back, the older one led by the hand, and went round to the customers far and near. In the evening, she would go to the wholesale dealers and sometimes kept a stall by the road side, hardly getting enough for food, and finding little time for rest. Thus, she passed on month after month without any relaxation in her efforts, and never receiving any charity from others. In August last year, during the furious assault upon the 203 Metre Hill at Port Arthur, Kozo was wounded in his right leg and was afterwards removed to the Shibuya Branch Hospital, where his leg was amputated. On his recovery he was relieved of the service in February, only to become a fresh burden on his wife. The latter, however, not a bit discouraged in her strained circumstances went on in her business with redoubled

same street, gave free treatment and the patient began to progress slowly. Now it became necessary to give him a change of air to regain strength but no money to do it with. Mr. Kondo, the chief magistrate of the Akasaka Award, made a present of Yen 10 and some clothing, and the good woman with joy hastened to prepare things for the removal of her husband out to the country. In the meantime, the Government caused a pension to be granted to the family and now it became easy to do every thing for the sick man. The wife took the Yen 10 to the Award office to return it, for she said she could now well afford to do for her husband, and wished the money to be given to some other family in similar distress, but was persuaded to retain it. A few days ago, Kozo was sent to a mineral spring in Yamanashi for his health. The conduct



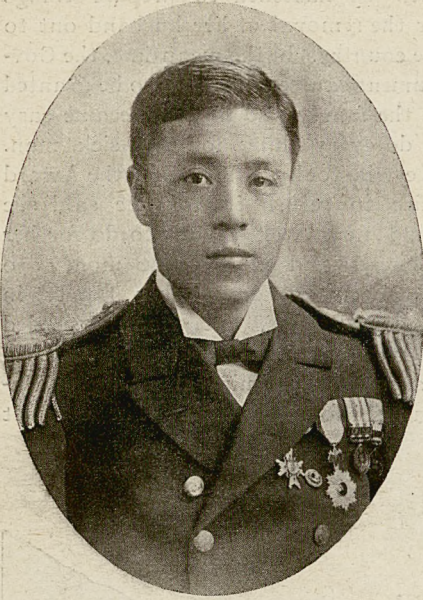
The Fort of Sung-shu-shan after its Explosion.

energy. But another calamity befell her in May, when her crippled husband suffered from a very bad form of dysentery for which poverty found no provision. Seeing this distressed condition, Dr. Hagiwara, living on the

of his wife is praiseworthy in all respects. Though low in position and wretched in circumstances, she is noble in heart and lady-like in spirit and behavior.

Lieut-Commander Takahashi
Chief Torpedo Officer of
the *Fuji*.

The list of the wounded in the fierce battle of the Japan Sea includes the name of Lieut-Commander Takaha-



Lieut-Commander Takahashi.

shi, who directed the torpedo boat of the *Fuji* with great skill and efficiency but lost his right eye in the engagement. According to the statement of his friends, he is a very gentle, kind-hearted man, extremely cautious of speech and conduct. He is 37 years old. His earnest devotion is the study of naval science so that he stands in naval circles as one of the best experts in the art of torpedoing. He graduated at the Naval School in 1890 and in the same year was sent to Turkey on a trial voyage. He was soon appointed Sub-Lieutenant. During the China Japan war, he served with high merits, for which a decoration and award were given. Afterwards, he studied at the Torpedo Training

School and then at the Naval College. In 1903, he was sent to England to study ship-building and on his return last year greatly benefitted our Navy with the results of his many new and important investigations. Since that time, he has been the chief torpedo officer of the *Fuji*, and in the memorable battle of the Japan Sea, he inflicted serious damage upon the Russian war-ships by directing torpedo boats day and night. His house is in Tokyo and his father lives there. The old gentlemen, a samurai, was a Police-Inspector for a long time but resigned on account of his age, and when comforted by his friends for his wounded son, said, "I wrote to my son to ask him why he had not made another and braver fight if he still had one eye left."

Besides three younger brothers and one married sister, the wounded officer has a wife and a 4 year old son.

Unprecedented Promotions.

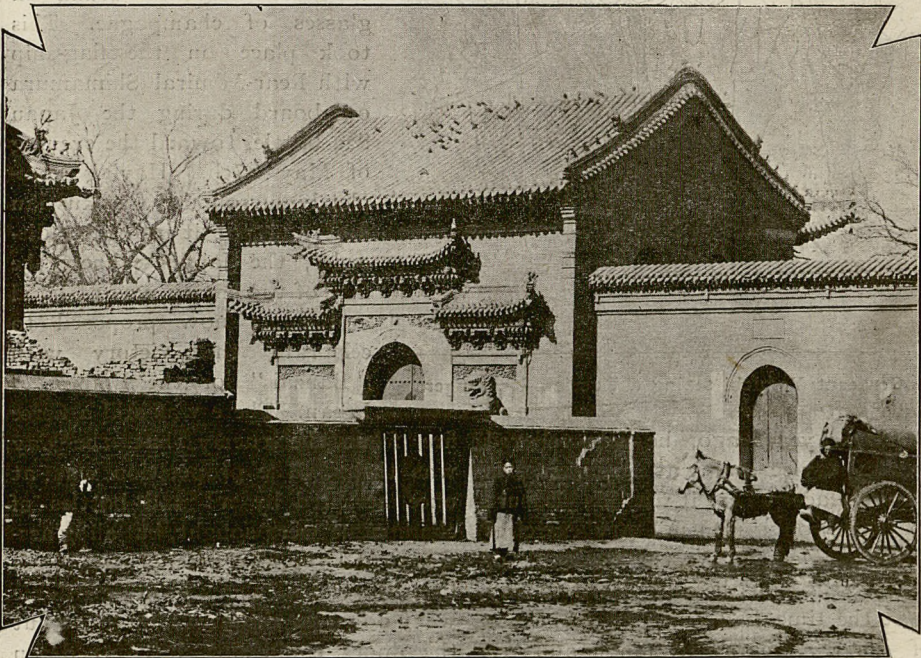
A few days ago, unprecedented honors were conferred upon two soldiers, the 1st order of the 5th rank being given to the late Captain Yamazaki Genta and the 2nd order of the same rank to the late Sergeant Yamaguchi Sentaro, both of whom were reported as exemplary in their bravery and conduct in the battle near Mukden. Capt. Yamazaki, who fell on the field at the age of 25 was the son of a samurai and renowned as a model officer well versed both in literature and military science. His father was a fencing master to the lord of Sendai, and his uncle a famous Japanese poet, from the influence and guidance of whom the young officer, it is easy to think, became both a fencing expert and a literary man, so that in military circles he was known as the Kimura Shigenari of the Meiji era. Since his departure for the front, he has written

many poems to his father, one of which contains the following:

The true heart to devote to the
Emperor,
Red as the maple leaves and
Unchanged in color even when
They come off the tree.

He was very kind to his men and in return was loved by them dearly. So, when he fell unconscious on the field, they gathered around his cold body and cried out that they had lost their dear father. Before his going to the front, he gave his men all necessary cautions in the field and added that it is the working of fate that makes a man be safe or not before the enemy's fire and that they need not fear: also that he was determined,

amulet from his mother and kept it close in his breast, just as some of his men did. He added, that as a Japanese soldier he could not depend on it for any help but it was no great trouble to keep it there, if only because his mother would grieve more if he died without it. What meritorious deed the young officer had done to receive the unprecedented promotion remains a military secret, but his sad end came this way. With two sub-companies under him, he was fighting a superior force of Russians near Mukden, when one of his men fell wounded by his side and he turned to him to enquire. In that moment, a fatal bullet passed through his head and he instantly died.



The Temple of Tien-hon-chu in Mukden.

however, not to return alive. His filial spirit can be well fathomed from his words given to his men in Manchuria. He told them that he had an

Sergeant Yaguchi was 39 years old when he met with an honorable death in Manchuria. He has left a wife and two children. He enlisted in

the army 19 years ago as a private and gradually was promoted sergeant. He fought in the China-Japan war and received a decoration and money.

guished himself by his brave acts. Once he was sent as a messenger to meet with a Russian messenger, with whom he exchanged his field glass as a souvenir. He fought gallantly at Daidai, where the casualties of the Russians, amounted to 30,000 while those of the Japanese were 10,000; but he came out safe. But in March, he fell lifeless on the field of Mukden.



Sergeant Yaguchi seeing a Russian Messenger.

But four years ago, he was relieved of the service and was living in his native place, where it was his pleasure to teach young men military exercises and knowledge. At the outbreak of the present war, he was heard to say that the time had come to make use of his 15 years' training, and he eagerly awaited the arrival of his summons. When it came, he jumped with joy and at once ran to the colors leaving the words that his family should not mourn if he never came back. In Manchuria, he distin-

guished himself by his brave acts. Once he was sent as a messenger to meet with a Russian messenger, with whom he exchanged his field glass as a souvenir. He fought gallantly at Daidai, where the casualties of the Russians, amounted to 30,000 while those of the Japanese were 10,000; but he came out safe. But in March, he fell lifeless on the field of Mukden.

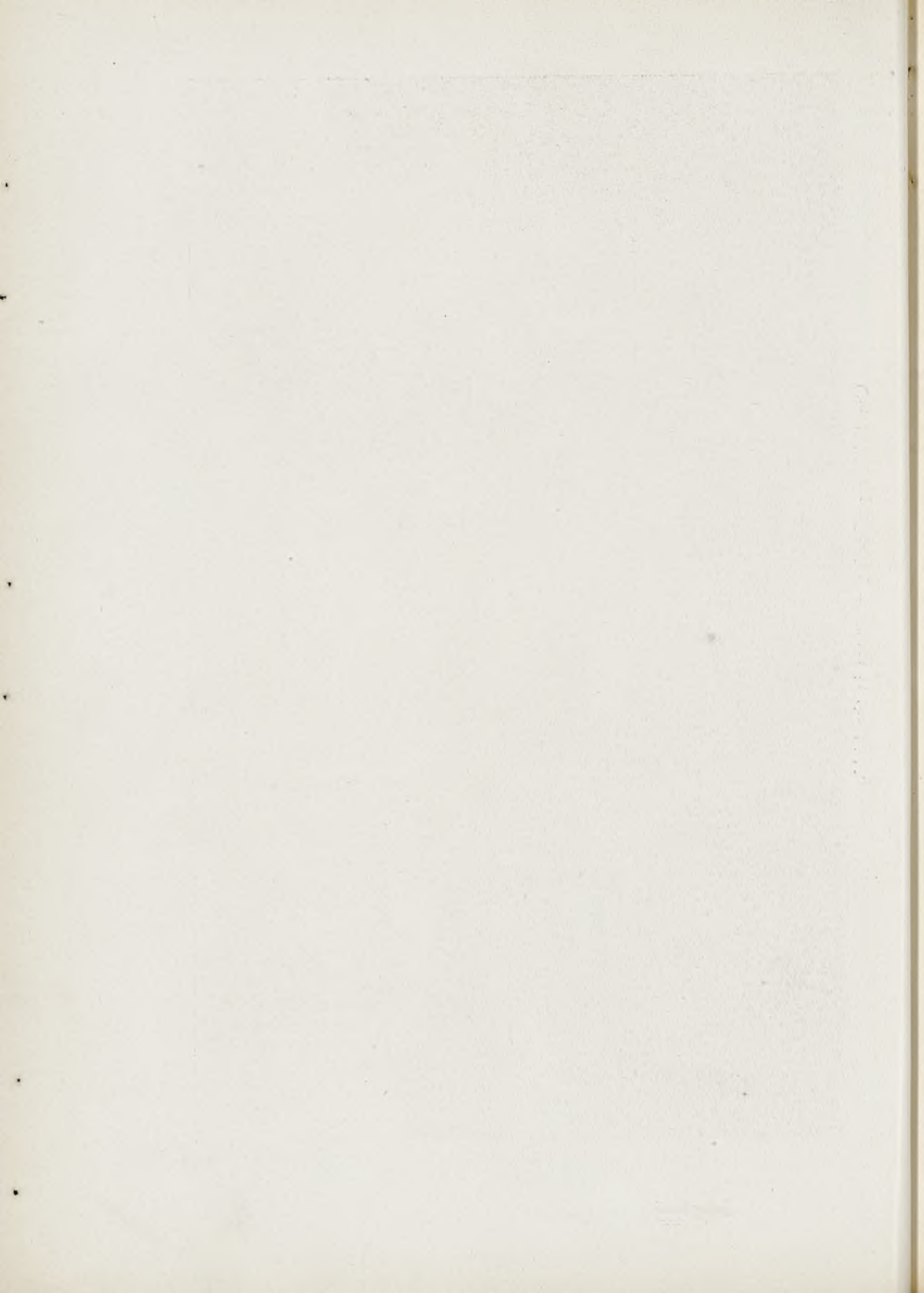
“Banzai” amidst the Enemy's Fire.

Under the last mad fire from several Russian war-ships, all the men on board a Japanese war-ship ceased their firing and gave three wild cries of “Banzai” to a toast drunk in glasses of champagne. This took place on the flag-ship with Rear-Admiral Shimamura on board during the Japan Sea battle, toward the evening of May 27th. Having completely surrounded the Russian fleet and put it into utter disorder, the Japanese knew the fate of the enemy was at hand and some now proposed to celebrate the victory with “Banzai” for the Empire of Japan. There was still a fierce

fire from the enemy but the day was theirs. The proposition was at once accepted by all and bottles of champagne were sought, but all glass-ware had been shattered to pieces from the violent shock of firing. Some went down to the provision store but the doors could not be opened on account of the water making its way through a hole pierced by the enemy's shot. Finally, a bottle and a few glasses were found uninjured in an officer's room, and these were at once brought to the Commander and the



Our Soldiers performing a Drama in the Field.



Captain in the coning tower. The glasses were soon emptied and all clapped hands with loud cries of "Banzai" under the still continuing fire of the Russians. This shows the cool spirit with which the Japanese fought the battle and explains well that their victory was not the product of luck and chance.

The Hearts of a Private and a Young Maiden.

The following letter was addressed to the Editor of the *Chu-wo*. It was written by a private by the name of Yamada Yoshio at the front and well exhibits the mild nature in a Japanese soldier touched by the sympathetic heart of a young girl at home.

"To the Editor,
the *Chu-wo*.

Dear Sir,

We Japanese soldiers who forget every thing, money, wife, children, and even self, for the sake of our beloved country, are but ordinary men in whose hearts vibrate the same gentle cords of human nature. In fighting, we feel pleasure at the sounds of cannons and cut the enemy as you do the *daikon*; but when there is a long leisure in the camp we unconsciously turn to think of our home and take out the letters from our families and friends. On such occasions we feel a higher delight, if I confess the truth, at the letters from the fair sex and young folks rather than at those written by stronger hands. The reason may be that the former are generally written in a more natural manner, and though in some cases couched in broken sentences, yet expressive of

warmer feelings. In January, when I was taking train for the front, I was handed a card by a young maiden whom I do not know and afterwards found it contained the following words:—

'Our brave Soldiers,

We congratulate you on going to the front. We say "Banzai" for you, but in this word, please understand, there are warm tears flowing from the bottom of our hearts. Come back with decorations on your breasts, you brave warriors now going to the front.

A little Girl.'



A little Girl presenting a Postal Card to a Private.

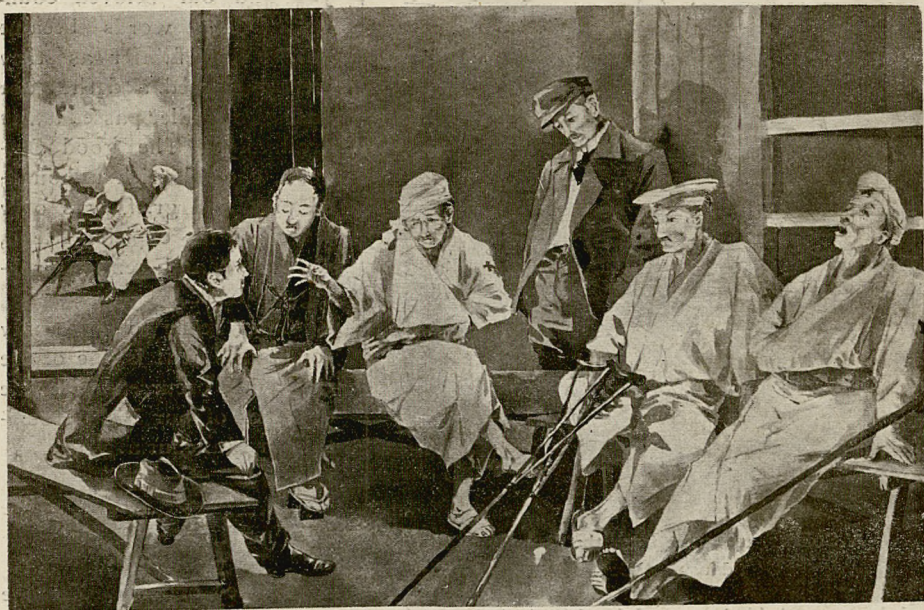
"During the five subsequent months, I have kept this card close to my breast, in the freezing weather of 20° under



Troopers fighting against Manchurian Wolves at the Front.

zero, in the midst of severe cannon fire, during the most dangerous attack on Kinkaton, and various other engagements; and all the time this beautiful card has served me as a fountain of great comfort and encouragement; and now my wish to thank the fair young writer has been growing every day. Kindly publish this and let me thank her and also pay my deep respects.

its position further north. The next day, the hospital was taken several miles further over the rocky roads and beyond some steep hills. On the second day after the removal, Lieutenant Surgeon Yoshida was inspecting the freshly wounded, when his attention was caught by a cry of "Dr. Yoshida," from a corner of the room. On turning toward where the voice came from, he perceived a pale soldier



Wounded Soldiers talking over their Fights.

Finally praying you every success in your business and at the same time all happiness to the writer of this precious card in my possession,

I remain

Yours very truly,

A Private at the front."

A Night at the Japanese Field Hospital.

On March 11th, during the great encounter near Mukden, one of the field hospitals was ordered to advance

suffering much from his wounds, lying in bed, who again called him "Dr. Yoshida" in a weak voice. It was his old acquaintance Izumi Ichitaro. After finishing his inspection, the Surgeon came back to the patient, who with face a little brightening up, and tears in both eyes, spoke thus, "Oh, Doctor, I have fortunately met you here and am glad my life is saved." While comforting the wounded as best he could, the Doctor was struck with surprise to see a piece of white cloth attached to the soldier, a sign

of a serious nature of the wound. The soldier, however, seemed very glad with the hope that his wound in the

flowing with warm tears, the patient looked up intently at the Doctor and said, "Thus far I have received your kind treatment; though I die now I have nothing to say. I was long determined to die on the field. Only take good care of yourself and return in triumph. This must be the last moment I can see you, but I die for our country and in heaven I will protect you and our beloved country." The words became fainter and fainter as they were expressed, and the poor patriotic soldier passed away gradually. The good Surgeon, choked with unbounded pity and grief, was only watching his expiring friend, with his hand gently stroking his back.

The scene was really touching, but it is one of the every day occurrences in one or other of our Field Hospitals in Manchuria.



A Soldier, escaping from the Russians, and taking his Bearings.

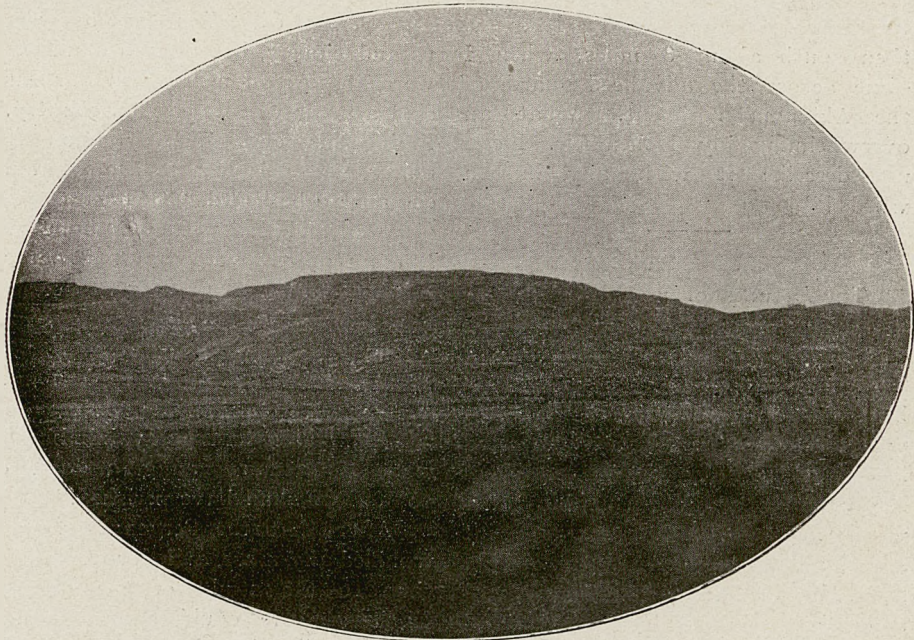
abdomen might be cured by his skilled acquaintance and he himself be able to go back to the front soon; for which the heart of the Surgeon was filled with the deep sense of pity and sympathy. Yet, by the great skill of the Surgeon, the patient appeared to improve much for two days, but on the third day the symptoms made a sudden change, calling forth some other disease, and the weakness increased every hour. The Surgeon, who knew the end was near, said to the soldier, "Izumi, you need not be anxious about your wound but say if you want anything." With eyes

Escape of a Japanese Prisoner.

Lance-Corporal Komine Chotaro, who fell into the hands of the Russians and escaped from them, has told his officers on his return the following lurid story of his hard experience.

"It was," says he, "on the morning of March 10th, about 2 o'clock when it was still quite dark, that I lost the connection with my regiment and suddenly came upon a Russian soldier whom I struck on the face with my bayonet killing him right on the spot. No sooner had I paced about thirty steps farther than I was encountered by some twenty Russians. I fought most desperately but being overcome by

them was taken prisoner. They took me for some distance and finally arrived at one of the railway crossings near Mukden, where they stopped till 10 o'clock. Several Russians who looked like officers examined me, but their inquiries ended in nothing, as my language was entirely unintelligible. Meanwhile, other Russians were beating a retreat and those who defended the Hokuriu direction were also in retreat, pressed hard by our Army. They did not form lines but fled in perfect disorder, the quickest running ahead whilst those who were tired dragged behind, and the wounded kept dropping by the wayside. I was also hurried along with them, and when we came to about 3 miles north of a greater confusion and fright. Now, one Russian cavalry man and one foot soldier escorted me and we hastened along the railway lines further north. After going about 18 miles, the night being far advanced, my escort, who seemed very tired with the work of day and night, stopped by the roadside and made a fire to warm themselves. Since my capture, I had been ever watching for a chance of running away from them and now it seemed to have come. I affected to sleep, carefully watching what they would do. Exhaustion overcame them and they also dropped asleep. I looked around and no one appeared to come. I tried them by making several hard stamps but found them immovable in

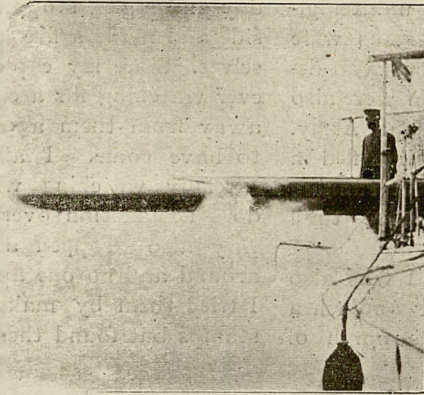


The Fort of Erh-lung-shan before the Explosion.

Mukden some shrapnels from the Japanese on our flank burst overhead and the fire was so thick that in a few minutes several Russians were killed by my side. This put them in a dead sleep. Then I took out my watch compass to determine the directions. As we had come northward, I first thought to run southward, but, fearing to meet some

retreating Russians, I decided to run west and then to turn south. So, availing myself of the darkness of the night, I ran west about 7 miles, avoiding all villages on the way and

revived, he found himself in a Russian prison, weak and faint. After some days, he was brought before several Russian officers for examination. He was asked "Do you know Russia?"



Discharging a Torpedo.

then south about 3 miles, when I came across the advanced guards of the Akiyama regiment. What an overwhelming joy I then felt. I can not describe it with any human words!"

Sergeant Kono Seizo.

The fortunes of war have put to the test many of the sterling qualities of our fighting men and the case of Sergeant Kono Seizo may be said to be quite typical of the Japanese. He was one of those who volunteered in the blocking expedition to Port Arthur last year. When his blockader was going to be left at a point aimed at, several boats were quickly lowered and had to be rowed off under intensely brilliant searchlights and a strong cross fire from the enemy. The waves ran high and the cannon balls fell thick and fast, so that his boat soon began to sink. The Sergeant in a senseless condition was washed ashore, and was eventually picked up by the Russians. When he

to which he answered, "Yes, she is a large despotic country extending from Northern Europe to east, north, and south, never knowing where to stop in her aggression." "Knowing that," the other retorted, "why have you been fighting her?" "Because," said he, "we mean to beat her with the whip of justice so that she may cease her further aggression." With a mocking smile, the officer added, "You have answered

us audaciously, but bear in mind that we shall see you next when our Russian army have entered your country." Fixing his eyes intently upon the officer, the prisoner murmured loud enough to be heard, "O, it is a great pity to find such a man among the Russian officers who believes victory depends upon the number of soldiers and the size of a country. My country has had an existence of over 2500 years and no foreign army has ever invaded it so that his dream can not be realized until every inhabitant, man or woman, young or old, of 45,000,000 shall have perished."

After that the Sergeant was not troubled any more, and devoted all his time to the study of the Russian language. He could speak Russian pretty well when Port Arthur was surrendered. He was again put on board the *Shikishima*, and took an active part in the Battle of the Japan Sea. On that memorable day, May 28th, several Russian war-ships hoisted white flags and the *Shikishima* was

one of the ships which were entrusted with the charge of the Russian prisoners. The Russian sailors did not mind any orders from their officers who utterly failed to control them, but were very obedient to the Sergeant whose trained discipline held them in order and quietness.

The Late Major Kinkichi Ishii.

Major Ishii who died a gallant death during the bold assault on the San-shu-shun Fort was the second son of Mr. Ishii Seiko, a samurai of the old Makino clan, in Ibaraki. As soon as he grew old enough to speak, he showed a great inclination to become a soldier. In his childhood, he used to say almost every day, "I shall be a

sioned Officers' Training School at the age of 19. From that time, he climbed up the usual ladder with rather unusual promotions. At the outbreak of the present war, he was sent to Manchuria and fought in many places. It was on the 26th of November that Major-General Nakamura called forth volunteers to form a resolute band, which afterwards earned the honourable sobriquet of the "White Ribbons," from the white cloth used around their shoulders. The band was ordered to make a bold attack on the strongly fortified Fort of San-shu-shun. To this call, the Major offered himself, and soon the band was formed. They dashed forward with headstrong impetuosity and jumped inside the enemy's ramparts, furiously brandish-



The Wife of Major Ishii thinking of her Husband at the Front.

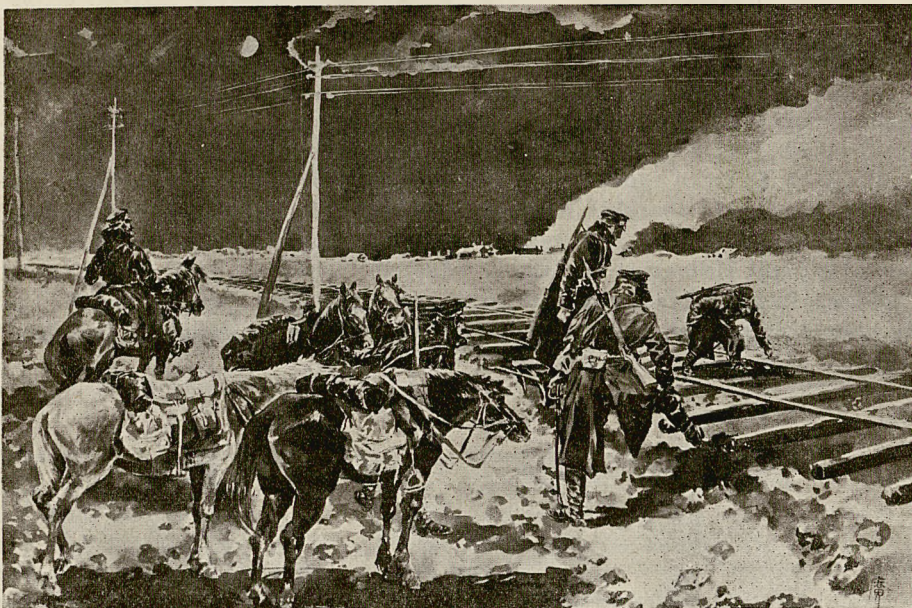
man of arms." Gaining the kind patronage of General Onuma, he succeeded in entering the Non-Commis-

ing their Japanese swords and making many victims of the Russians. But it was a fight of a small number against large odds. The Major himself got many wounds and fell on the ground. One of his men ran to his help but was told, "Don't mind me; the enemy are many; fight bravely." Before expiring, the officer added, "Do not report my death to my wife as she is pregnant." The fight was one of the

severest and continued till night. His corpse was not recovered till after the surrender of Port Arthur. After some delay, the news of his brave end was conveyed to his young wife, who had vainly hoped to please her

Friendly Meeting between Russian and Japanese Officers at the Front.

An interesting incident relating to the meeting of Japanese and Russian

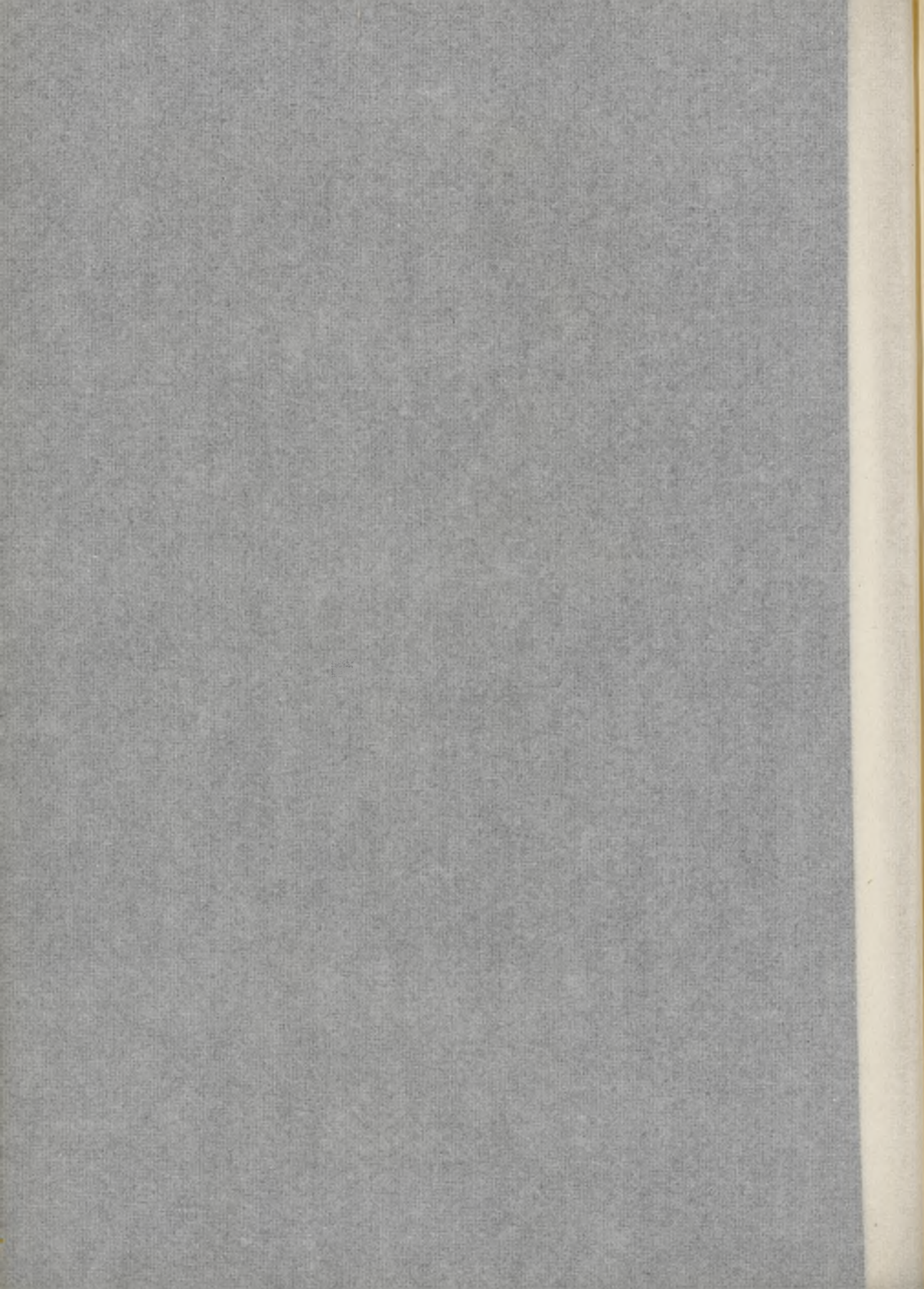


Our Cavalry destroying a Railway.

husband on his return with a new-born baby. When the cause of the delay was explained to her, she said, "He was very kind, but I am sorry that he should have thought that I, wife of a Japanese soldier, might be overcome by such a report." After holding a funeral ceremony at the place where she lived, she moved to the birth-place of her husband with her three children, whom she now intends to train for their father's profession. By the way, it may be mentioned that a brother of the dead officer fell fighting in the China-Japan war, his cousin, a naval officer, went down on board the *Hatsue* at Port Arthur, while his brother-in-law perished on the *Hitachimaru*.

officers at the front is published by the *Jiji*. On the 26th June, Lieut. Seisuke Chikusa of the cavalry, belonging to a certain division at Changtu, and a private, were killed whilst patrolling in the neighbourhood, and their bodies were left on the field. The death of the officer, who had been very popular in our army, was so deeply regretted that the Commander of the Division gave orders to Mr. Tokukichi Sugiura, a Military Interpreter, to open negotiations with the enemy for the recovery of the bodies of the officer and private. Mr. Sugiura, on the 27th, proceeded to our picket-line and hired a Chinese to convey to the Russian lines a letter asking for an interview with a Russian officer. The enemy quickly

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The Russians bringing to their Picket Line Japanese dead Bodies for
delivering them to our Troops.

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accepted the proposal and arranged for the time, place, and other particulars in connection with the meeting. On the 28th at 9 a.m. the meeting took place at a farm lying between the picket lines of the hostile forces. On the Russian side, there were present Lieut.-Colonel Krasnokutsky and Captain Palozov, and six troopers, and on our side Mr. Sugiura and five cavalry. The meeting lasted for one hour and a half, during which the Russian officers produced vodka and tinned meats while Mr. Sugiura contributed sake and other delicacies, and the party dined together in a most fraternal manner. With regard to the object of the meeting, the Russians expressed their sympathy with the desire of the Japanese and gladly consented to deliver the remains of both the officer and trooper at 4 p.m. the same day.

When the appointed time arrived, the Russians brought to their picket line the body of the officer carried on a gun carriage and that of the soldier on a Chinese wagon, escorted by a guard of honour. Mr. Sugiura expressed his thanks to the Russian officer commanding the party for the honours rendered to the deceased, and then took charge of the bodies. The Russian and Japanese soldiers were then photographed in a group, after which they separated, each party according to the other the usual military salute.

The Expedition of the First Resolute Band.

Early this year, of the chosen soldiers of the Japanese army, a small detachment under the name of the First Resolute Band was formed with the objects of penetrating into the enemy's line as far as possible and of inflicting upon him all the injuries in

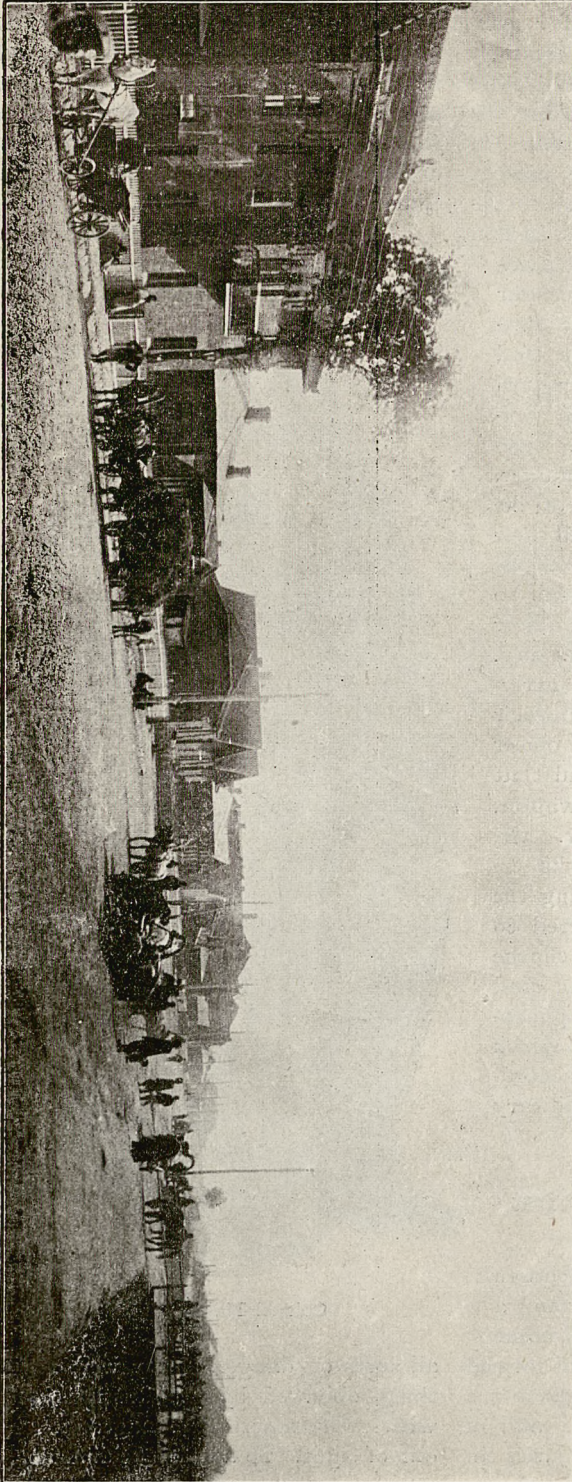
its power by destroying bridges, railways, stations, telegraphs, and stores of provisions and arms. Commanded by Colonel Naganuma, this force of a couple of hundreds began its march on Jan. 9th and after crossing the Hon-ho descended along the stream of the Liao-ho in the enemy's line.

Their passage was attended with



Colonel Naganuma.

all sorts of danger. They were many times observed by the Russians, and with great alacrity managed to run out of sight. To add to the difficulties,



A Street of Kharbin.

their provisions and ammunition were also objects of plunder to the Chinese. After having continued their march for 22 days in this manner, they at last arrived at a village where they had to execute the first part of their destructive work. They divided themselves into three parties, one of which was to engage in using dynamite and the other two to keep the Russians at bay. They proceeded to the end of the village where a large iron bridge spanned a stream. When they came near the bridge they saw two Russian sentinels appearing on the opposite bank. Instantly, they shot them down and the noise of firing gave a general alarm to a body of Russians stationed in a house near by, who all came out, numbering about 200. Firing now began on both sides, while the small Japanese party went on its mission and finished the work of explosion in a few minutes. Then, it remained for the Japanese to withdraw quietly, leaving the broken bridge behind. They now turned to attack the station beyond and destroy the telegraph posts in the vicinity.

Hence they proceeded toward north for three days and on the 14th Feb. had a fierce encounter with a far superior force of the enemy. A

party was formed to attack the enemy's gunnery while another dashed upon the centre of the Russians. Warrant officer Katsube and Lance-Corporal Nakamura led the second party into the enemy's centre. A fierce hand-to-hand combat ensued. Katsube being a skilful swordsman wielded his sword with such quickness and skill that he made six Russians his victims in a moment. He received, however, a wound on the head and dashed upon

and driving away others. He now dismounted to take care of his fallen comrade, but only to find him dead. When he was rising he was again pierced in the abdomen with a spear from a Russian concealed in the bush near by. Katsube fell on the ground and affecting death was left alone. In another hour, Lance-Corporal Nakamura came to his rescue and took him to the medical staff. In this fight, the Japanese loss was very heavy: Captain



A Temple near Liao-yang.

the enemy like an enraged tiger. In another dash, he killed seven Russians and when dealing with the ninth was again wounded on the brow by a Russian spearman.

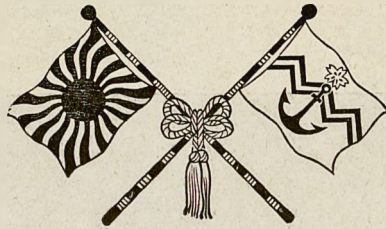
He wiped off the blood streaming down his cheeks and now saw Lance-Corporal Jinno fall under the sabres of six Russians. The sight inflamed him with the desire for revenge and he ran to the spot killing several Russians

Asano and 16 men killed, and 40 wounded. The end of the Captain was particularly pathetic. He was leading his men in hot pursuit of the enemy who turned back to rally. He fought with several Russians and was speared in the lungs from the back by a Russian who had turned around to deal the fatal blow. He was brought to a medical officer and while under treatment he said to Colonel Naga-

numa that he was glad to see his Commander was safe but deeply regretted that he would die before finishing his task. On March 6th, after having returned to the base, the band again formed two parties to complete the final object of their expedition.

One party started for the region extending from Tieh-ling to Kai-yuen and the other from Kai-yuen to Ssu-ping-

chieh. The former came back on the 13th after destroying 14 iron bridges, while the latter on the 17th, after completing the destruction of 28 iron bridges and a large number of telegraph poles. On the 24th, the whole band left its base for the south and passed through the enemy's outposts once more to join the main army.



TOGO HEIHACHIRO.

By Nippon's rugged shore they meet,
Or in Korea's sunny Strait;
In death they grapple, fleet to fleet,
And risk their all on battle's fate.
The Muscovite claimed all the sea,
When night had fallen where was he?

And where is he, and where his boat?
They rest now in eternal sleep;
No more on rolling waves they float,
They lie in blue Tsushima's deep.
They met the foe at break of day,
At night, the Russians, where were they?

Hard by the side of Masampo,
In battle hue and line there lay
The warriors of Heihachiro,
Alert upon the glassy bay.
In restless courage they await,
The Slav's appearance in the Strait.

He saw them on old Indian's breast,
And hovered round them with his scout;
He met them on blue Nippon's crest,
He met them not in fear or doubt.
And where his skill their warriors met,
In ghastly wrecks they slumber yet.

By Oki's ruffled edge they creep,
Or by Madara's stormy side;
By Itsuhara's rugged steep,
And where Okino meets the tide;
By Fukuoka now they ship,
And on by Yamaguchi slip.

They brush Kakara's foaming skirt,
And by Hirodo gaily glide;
With fair Gargodo's edges flirt,
And by Kosaki bravely ride.
They give Uku a passing kiss,
And Iki's borders barely miss,

From friendly Saigon's port they ship,
Or sunny Kamranh's sheltering bay;
All doubtful of the hapless trip,
By courage driven on their way.
With wavering hope they pilot near,
As bravery dissipates their fear.

On grim Mikasa's spreading deck,
There fearless Togo boldly stood;
To fill with death the gruesome wreck,
And paint the sea with valor's blood.
He stood there till the fall of night,
Nor left his place throughout the fight.

On Shikishima's dizzy tower,
Where Misu proudly took his stand;
Or when Nashi a at the hour,
Held big Asahi in command;
They watched the battle from the height,
With joy and pity o'er the sight.

On swift Nitaka's oval bridge,
Stood grim old Dewa's knightly form;
Nor did Uriu finch or budge,
As his Asama rode the storm.
They belched their fiery, flashing, breath,
And sent the Muscovites to death.

When Kamimura stood aloft,
On mighty Fuji's whitened bow;
When black Kasuga, battered oft;
And Matsushima met the foe,
Then rolled the deafening, deadly sound,
And shook the waters all around.

When Adzuma, and Naniwa,
Arrayed themselves in battle paint;
And Kasagi, and Tokiwa,
Were held no longer in restraint:
Then awful did the thunders roar,
Until the Slav lay dead in gore.

Otowa flaunts her battle flag,
Yakumo awes them with her dare;
Akitsushima scorns their brag,
And Takasago slays the "bear."
They drive them to destruction's brink,
And leave them, helpless, but to sink.

Behold Idzumo's light'ning flash,
Hear now Iwate's mighty guns;
And see Akashi in a dash,
Ride down the Slaxon as he runs.
Itsukushima's voice is heard,
And Nisshin roars at Saito's word.

Chiyoda rages in her wrath,
Tsushima leaps into the fray;
Chitose sweeps them from her path,
And Suma hurls them from her way.
As port and starboard drink the waves,
The battered hulks plunge to their graves.

From Hashidate's and Fuso,
There comes a bursting rain of shell;
While Izumi, Takachiho,
And Chinyen, help to sound the knell.
Nor did their mortars cease to sound,
Till every Muscovite was drowned.

The deadly missile, swiftly spent,
Drives through the massive coat of lead;
And midst the wreckage burst and bent,
Lay bleeding, maimed, and sightless dead.
The rasping groan and piercing shriek,
The carnaged fruits of battle speak.

The cannon talks with emphasis,
When reason's milder pleadings fail;
And when it spends its fatal hiss,
And scatters chaos in its trail;
The rueful day they call to mind,
When unto justice they were blind.

Duplicity.....Duplicity!
How oft the lesson has been taught;
That profit now which comes to thee,
Is e'er with future troubles fraught.
Today your greedy game you play,
Tomorrow, blood and treasure pay.

The weak you fain would trample o'er,
Upon the claims of justice frown;
Your promised word and faith ignore,
And with deceit your actions crown.
Heihachiro brought home the day
Of righteous wrath on "Russia's way."

Oh Nippon, Nippon by the sea,
Whence comes your daring and your skill,
Which sweeps you on to victory,
The world with all your fame to fill?
You came to light as yesterday,
And now the great your words obey.

Did ye not fall from some bright cloud,
Or spring by from some unknown earth;
To thus humiliate the proud,
And awe the ones who scorn your birth?
We've known you but a fleeting hour,
And now we praise your mighty power.

When Perry sought your mystic shore,
A trifling batch of years ago;
Than heathen then you were no more,
To all the world but little known.
How sprang ye as from out of night,
Into the morning's clearest light?

Whence comes the blood that fills your vein
So lately shed in running sluice?
What magic life, what noble strain,
That such a Togo could produce?
Was he not born like all the rest?
Or knew he not a mother's breast?

Is your Togo Heihachiro,
Not reckoned by the human test;
Or has he skill we do not know,
And is he of the gods possessed?
We lean unto the latter view,
Since we have learned what he can do.

Where learns he this his faultless art,
Whence comes his dashing, dauntless will,
To rend oppression's bands apart,
And all the Muscovites to kill?
We deem him all unlike the race,
To thrill the world and change it's face.

A while ago we knew you not,
Nor where your little island be;
Or knew it a benighted spot,
Beyond the wide, wide, western sea.
We know you now, we know you well,
And poets love your fame to tell.

For such enduring fame as thine,
These ages long they have not sung;
Your fame will live and ever shine,
Till Time it's curtain down hath rung.
Your name will live, it will not die,
Till Time grows to Eternity.

O Isle of Nippon in the sea,
 O Isle of Nippon by the Strait,
 Think what of fortune comes to thee,
 From battles thou hast won of late.
 Think what of good these fights have done,
 The Islands of the Rising Sun.

Heihachiro fought not in vain,
 Nor for the blessings of a day;
 The profits which his land will gain,
 He leaves for future sons to say.
 When with immortals he's at rest,
 Those sons will rise and call him blest.

The heroes he has sent to dust,
 And all ancestral spirits gone;
 In these he still reposes trust,
 And gives them praise for battles won.
 Dead spirits may exert a power,
 If spirits just, in battle's hour.

Their ships are sunk, the sea is clear,
 And open stands her sailor's way;
 And Nippon now has not a fear,
 To mar the glory of her day.
 She now may sail the waters wide,
 And spread her wings on every tide.

Is there on all the seas a spot,
 Your bottoms may not ride in peace;
 And must ye still fight on, for what?
 Why now should not the struggle cease?
 You've poured on land and sea a flood,
 And must ye pour out more of blood?

Are they not whipped? Do they still think,
 They yet have fleets to cause you dread?
 More ships to battle but to sink,
 And fill the ocean with their dead.
 You've strewn their legions on the waves,
 Must you fill other watery graves?

You've fought the battles of the world,
 While fighting for your island home;
 Must ye in battle still be hurled,
 And fight for other worlds to come?
 The Slavs by thousands you have slain,
 From slaughter more what can they gain?

With skill his ponderous shell he poured,
 Into her daring, artless, fleet;
 While through the heart of pride he bored,
 And stung the "Bureaucrat's" conceit.
 And when her warriors all went down,
 Then sank the prestige of a crown.

The rising ring of battle's smoke,
 From off the water's troubled face;
 Caught up aggression's galling yoke,
 And, curling, sailed out into space.
 There on the heavens will it wave,
 Forever lifted from the brave.

The music from his cannon's bore,
 Rang on her ears a startling key;
 A note she dreamed not of before,
 To be the mistress of the sea;
 And when she heard it's rolling swell,
 A master's voice upon her fell.

The haughty, domineering, blood,
 Which sways the rulers of her race;
 At last has foundered in a flood,
 And right about must change it's face
 Heihachiro, their Waterloo,
 Has spread revolt upon the view.

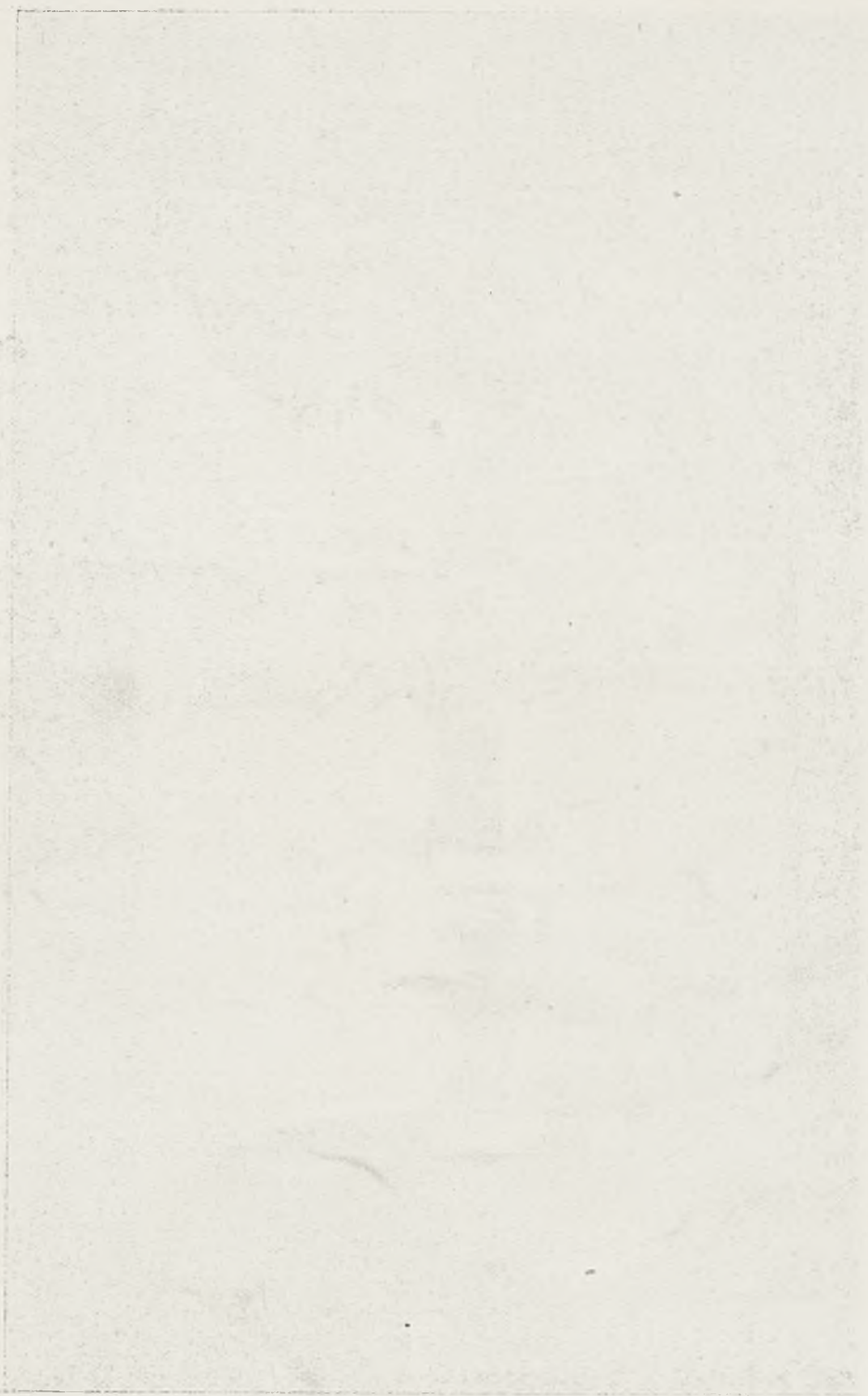
And Nippon now will take her place,
 With all the mighty states a peer;
 The dominant and ruling race,
 In all the oriental sphere.
 The mistress both of sea and land,
 Henceforth she wields a giant's hand.

Wm. Sanders, June 1905.





General Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt and others together with the Reception Committee at the Shiba Detached Palace.



General News.

Prison Experiences of two Japanese Surgeons captured by the Russians.



WO Japanese Surgeons, Miyasawa Taijiro and Tachibana Sanmaru, recently arrived in Japan from a period of captivity

in Russia, and as they are the first Japanese prisoners in Russian hands who have been allowed to return to this country, we feel that their prison experiences will be of great interest to many of our readers.

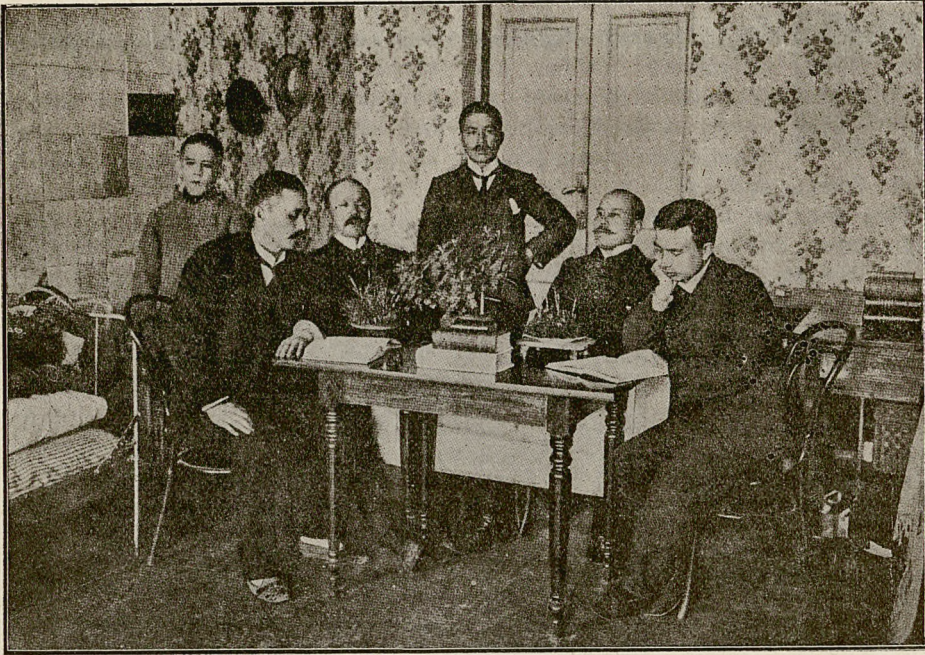
Surgeon Miyasawa was attached to the Railway Engineer Corps, and was on board the *Sado Maru* when she was attacked by the Vladivostock Squadron. At the moment (about 10 a.m. on June 15, 1904) he was in the smoking room with the nurses under his command preparing for going his usual rounds. He noticed a sharp cracking sound from the starboard but paid no attention to it and went on with his prepara-

tions. Next came the thundering roar of a cannon and in a moment everything on board the *Sado Maru* was excitement and confusion. He rushed out of the smoking room on to the deck and there found that the Russian vessels had approached so near that he could clearly make them out through the mist and rain. Nothing could have been more unexpected than this



The *Hitachimaru* sinking.

encounter, and no wonder there was excitement. The officers and those who held equivalent rank, held a hurried council in one of the cabins, but there seemed to be but one way of meeting the emergency,—to die as men to make suitable arrangements. This was refused, but ultimately a respite of 40 minutes was granted, Umeda alone returning to the *Sado Maru* to convey the intelligence, while Ogura was detained as a prisoner.



Japanese War Prisoners in Russia reading in their Room.

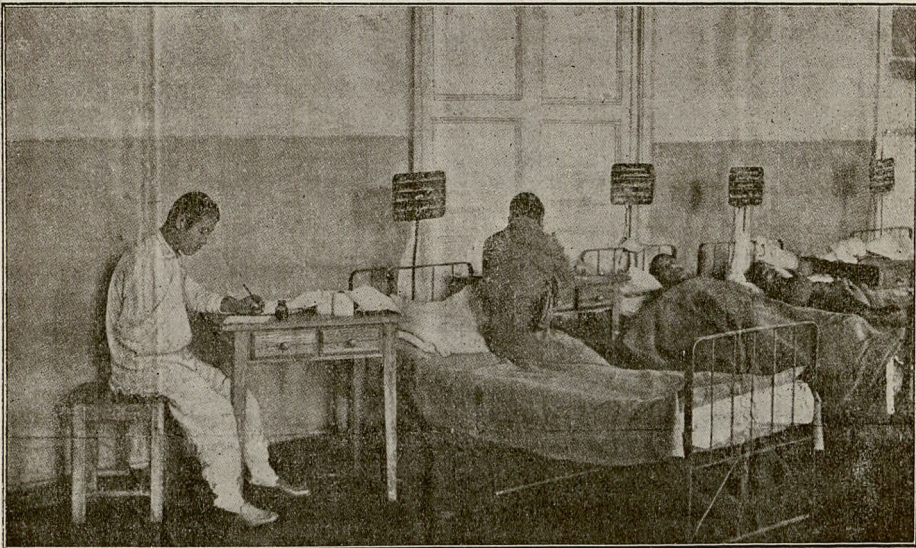
honourable men. The senior in command, however, an officer of the name of Ogura suggested that death was a remedy which could be applied by a Japanese soldier at any moment. It was not good, however, to seek death rashly, and as it seemed of prime importance to gain time, he suggested that he should go to the Russians and try to preserve the lives of at least the noncombatant parts of the crew. This proposal being accepted, Ogura set off accompanied by a man named Umeda, who had been in Port Arthur and understood Russian, to the Russian ships to ask for two hours' grace to enable him and his

In the mean time Surgeon Miyasawa, on the *Sado Maru*, had been busy attending to a boy who had been wounded by a shot from the enemy. He had made up his mind to die along with the rest, but, going on deck, found a boat being lowered at the bow, in which he took his seat and was rowed away. The boat had not however got far before it met the Russian boat which was conveying Umeda back to the *Sado Maru*, and the whole boat's crew were thus made prisoners and taken on board the *Rurik* where they found Ogura and several other officers and men. Shortly after they reached the *Rurik*, the Rus-

sians discharged two torpedoes at the *Sado Maru*. What the result was he could not see, for he and his companions had been taken below to a prison, but he heard a loud *banzai* apparently from the Japanese vessel, and shortly afterwards the *Rurik* changed her course and went off at full speed, as though afraid of being chased by the Japanese Squadron. The prisoners were kept in strict confinement below until the 17th when they were allowed on deck and discovered that they were somewhere in the vicinity of the Island of Sado. After steering a somewhat erratic course for four days the *Rurik* at length reached Vladivostock about 9 a.m. on the 20th.

clothing owing to the haste with which they had quitted the *Sado Maru*, but the Russians took no steps to remedy the deficiency and only a few thin blankets were served out to them.

Arrived at Vladivostock, they there discovered about 100 Japanese prisoners taken off the *Izumi Maru* which, they heard, had been sunk by the Russian Squadron some two hours before the destruction of the *Sado Maru*. All the prisoners, including those from the *Hitachi* and the *Sado*, were at once taken to the Station and put on a train, where a generous American, seeing their miserable plight, took compassion on them and furnished them with needful raiment, &c.



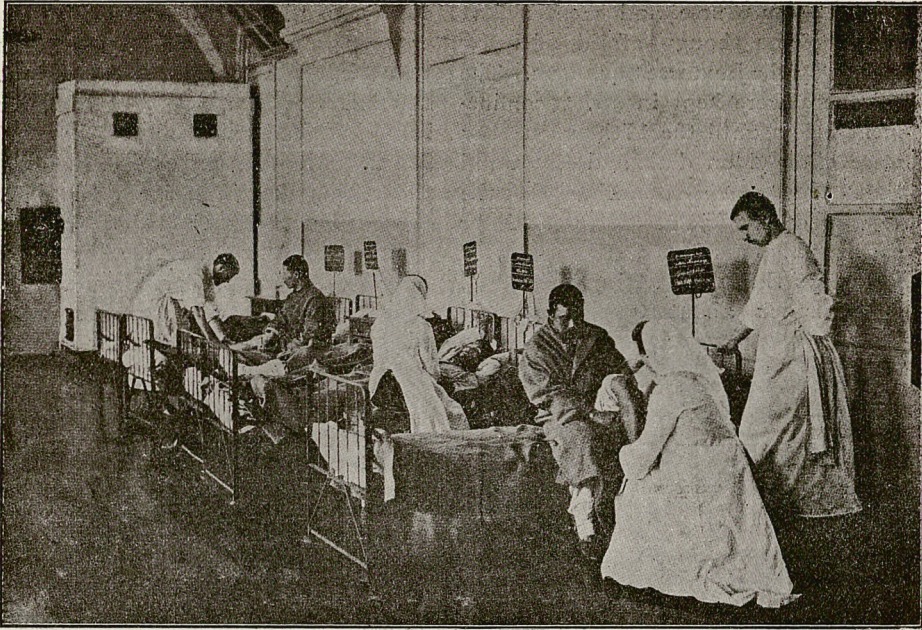
A Japanese Wounded Prisoner writing a Letter in Hospital.

While on board the *Rurik* they were in a cabin with sentries to guard them, but underwent no examination. They were supplied with ordinary Russian meals, but could not eat much owing to excitement and depression. Several of the prisoners had very scanty

The train started for Kharbin that evening, one sentry being provided for every ten prisoners.

The account of their food alone will tell its own tale. We have already said that on board ship they had not been able to eat much. Nor

did they feel very hungry when they first landed in Vladivostock. But when, cheered by the American's generosity, they began to feel a little not maintain their dignity as officers under such circumstances, and begged that a proper money allowance might be made to them. The Russian officer



Russian Nurses tending Japanese Wounded Prisoners in a Hospital.

more contented, and to experience the pangs of hunger, they found that their captors had nothing for them except a little black bread and some tea. They passed many stations where food was being sold, but they could not buy it, for the Russians had emptied their pockets for them before they left the ship. The black bread and tea came to them at irregular intervals, about once in two days.

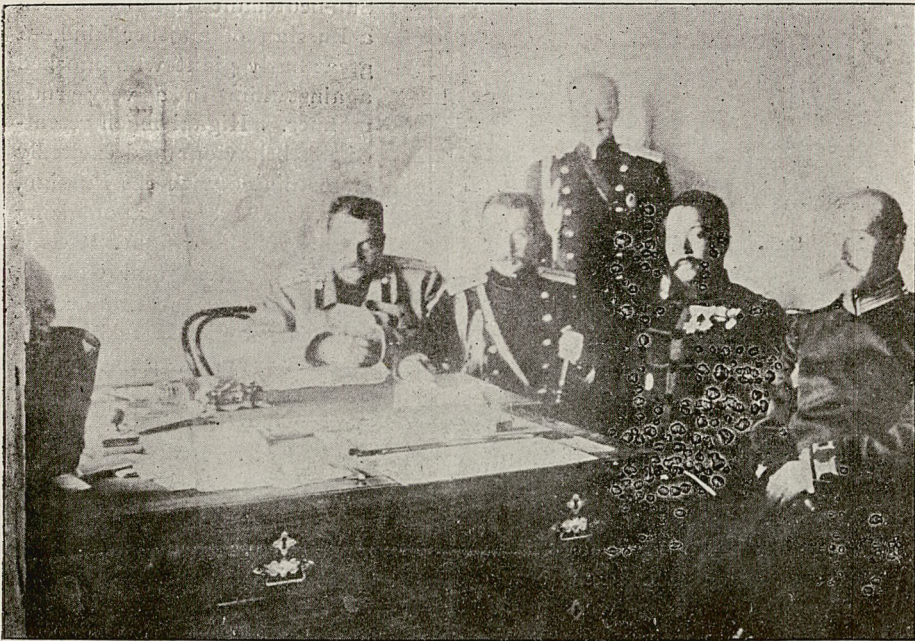
It was the beginning of July when they reached Kharbin. Their treatment had been that accorded to Russian criminals, which was more than they could stand, and as soon as they arrived, Ogura and Umeda went to the Russian Lieut.-General with a complaint. They said that they could

proved very kind and sympathetic. He procured for them baths and a good supper, and, what was almost more to the point, advanced a sum of 400 roubles out of his own pocket, which enabled them to procure for themselves and their comrades in misfortune many small but most necessary comforts.

After spending about ten days at Kharbin they were sent on to Tomsk, which was at the time the place of detention for Japanese prisoners. It was the end of July when they reached that town, and they were taken directly from the station to the barracks. Here, in the midst of their misery, they experienced a great joy, for they found another batch of Japan-

ese prisoners awaiting them,—captives from the *Kinshu-maru*—and the joy of the unfortunate men can easily be imagined. After their arrival at Tomsk, they were treated purely as prisoners. Every detail of their life was under the direction of a Captain of Gendarmes, they were not allowed freedom of exercise, but took the air at stated intervals in the barrack yard, their food was the regulation prison diet, three meals a day, with neither extra food nor tobacco obtainable except through the captain, who made all such purchases for them out of the monthly allowance of fifty roubles allowed by the Government for each officer. The restraint was very irksome at first, but by degrees they got used

of the war, but about the middle of September they were informed by the officer in charge that the Russian Government had been much impressed by the kindness with which the Russian prisoners in Japan had been treated, and that, as a consequence, it was purposed to improve the treatment of Japanese prisoners in Russian hands, who would for that reason be removed to some other place of detention more attractive than Tomsk. The Japanese had so often been deceived by Russian promises that they did not at first give much credence to this story; but it turned out to be quite true, for, at the end of September or early in October, they were one day ordered off to Moscow.



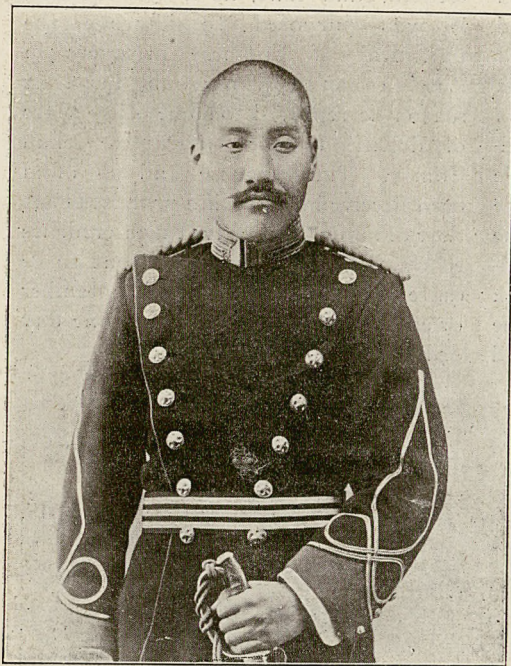
Russian Staff Officers inquiring about Major Togo who fell into the Hands of the Russians just before the Outbreak of the War.

to it, and spent their time in baseball and other amusements.

They expected that their confinement at Tomsk might last to the end

Here they received excellent treatment; the ten officers being lodged in a comfortable hotel, with one room between two, and permission to walk

out by turns, five at a time. The gentry of the city, especially those of Polish or Jewish origin, came to pay them visits of condolence, some of



Sub.-Lieutenant Higaki.

of officers appeared to arrest them also, but Captain Shiina and the others made so vigorous a resistance that in the end they were left unmolested in their hotel until the next morning when they were marched down to the Station.

Arrived at Twer, they were quartered in a sort of boarding-house and allowed the freedom of the town in the hours between breakfast and supper. They did not at first make much use of their liberty: for the ignorant townspeople, who had never before seen a Japanese, kept crowding around them, and it was often very uncomfortable to be thus the cynosure of all eyes. The natives were as a rule kindly disposed, but on one occasion Sub-lieutenant Higaki met with a Russian of another kind,—a great burly giant who knocked against him in a very rude manner. Higaki much resented this behaviour and excitedly expostulated with the Russian, who, instead of apologizing began to show fight. It was a case of David and Goliath,

but David, in this case, was an accomplished Judoist, and the skill with which Higaki floored the giant caused the prisoners to be treated with respect from that day onward.

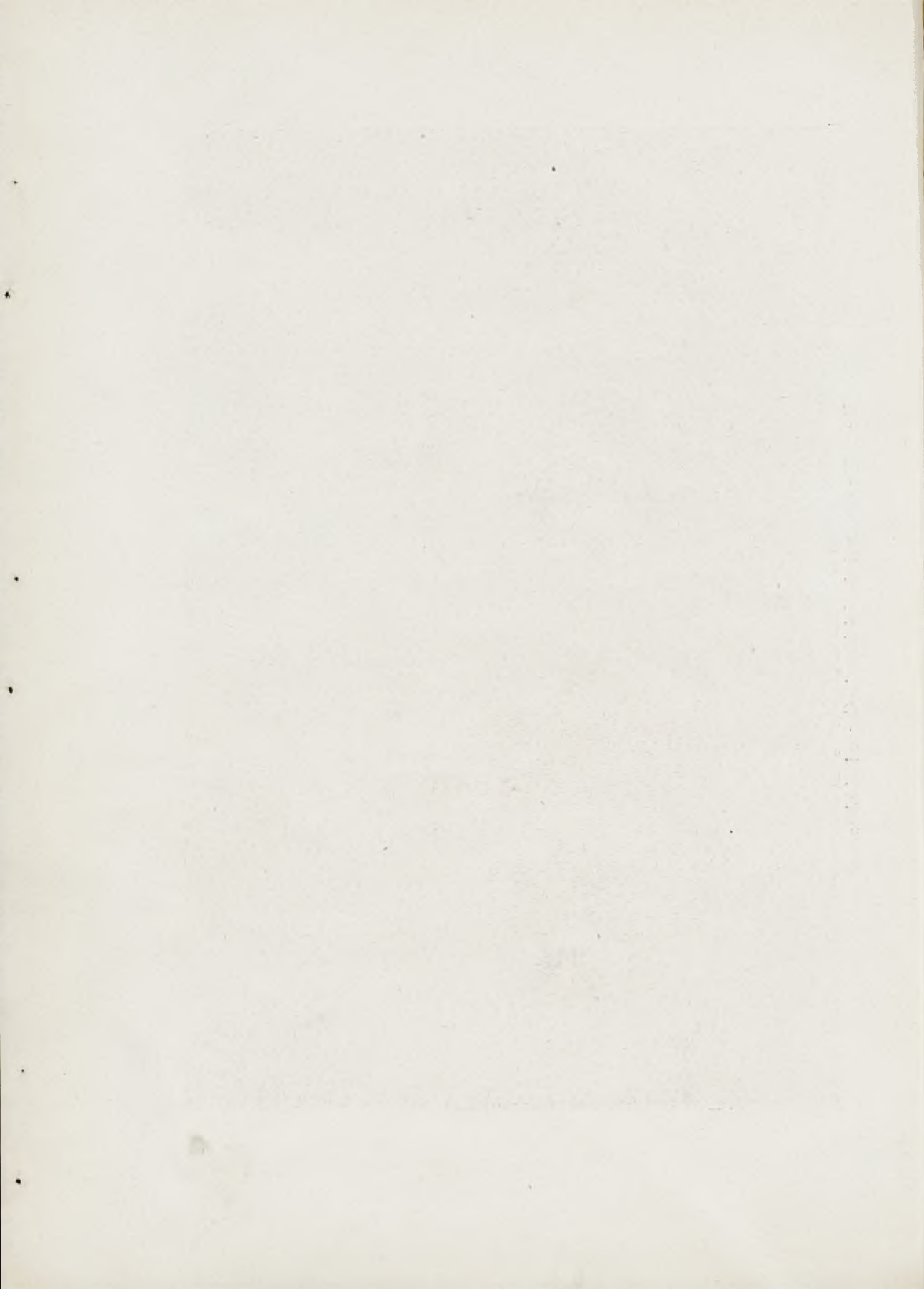
On the 3rd of November they celebrated the Emperor's Birthday, and on the following morning were removed to Medvage, some 300 miles S. E. of St. Petersburg, which had been made the new receiving stations for Japanese prisoners. Here they numbered 11 Japanese officers, 50 merchant-captains and other men entitled to the treatment of officers, and about 350 petty officers and men. The officers and those of equivalent rank were put to live in a large house, which seemed

them even going so far as to tell them many things about revolutionary plans and hopes. These visits seem to have alarmed the Russian authorities, for, a week later, the Japanese were suddenly removed to the little town of Twer, some 3 hours by rail from Moscow.

When their comrades returned and found the rooms empty they were much excited. Presently, another band



Baron Komura and the Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo.

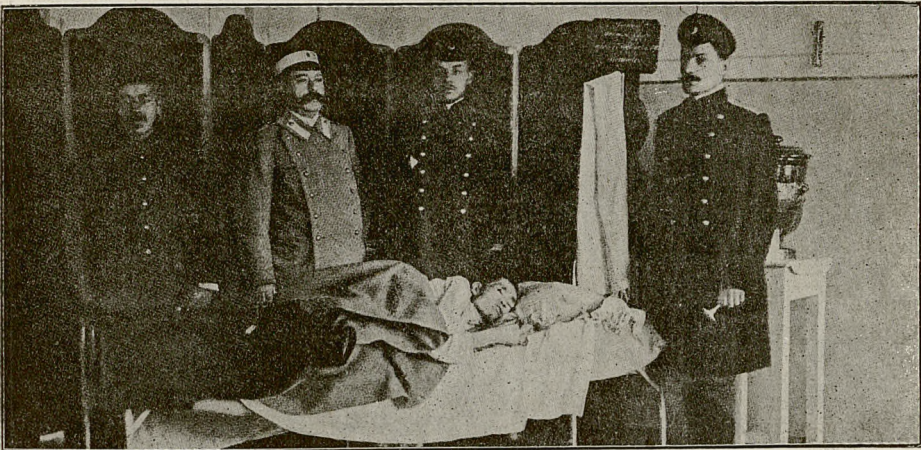


to be the official residence of some high official, and the others were put in barracks. The officers now began to have their own cooking done, and the men in the barracks were only too glad to do it. Liberty was much curtailed, leave to go shopping was only granted between 2 and 3 p.m. and then only when accompanied by a Russian officer who would not always allow his afterdinner nap to be spoiled for such considerations. All purchases had to be made out of their allowance of 50 roubles, so that they had not much to take them shopping: but they got three hours a day (2 to 5. p.m.) of exercise in the barrack yard or parade-ground. No books or newspapers were allowed them, except now and again a religious tract, so that their greatest pleasures were walking, baseball and gossiping. They

the rarest occasions and with many precautions taken. They did, however, once hear that the men were in a most miserable plight, and made a contribution of fifty roubles for their relief.

One corporal of cavalry, Nishimaki Kiichirō, committed suicide. He had gone to the enemy's camp as *parlementaire* before the battle of Mukden, and had there been detained. The sense of having failed to discharge his duty weighed heavily on him, and led him to kill himself. He left some letters behind him, which were confiscated by the Russian authorities.

The prisoners were visited in January 1905 by the American Consul, and the result of the visit was a petition to the Russian Government for the release of non-combatants, in accordance with the Geneva convention.



Nishimaki, a Japanese Corporal, lying on a Bed after his Suicide.

worked at Russian, French, and German, and the letters from home, which reached them about once in five months, were matters of great rejoicing.

No communication was allowed between officers and men, except on

Eventually Surgeons Tachibana and Miyasawa were set at liberty, being escorted as far as the Russian frontier by a Russian Adjutant Officer who handed them to the American Consul by whom they were in due course handed over to the Japanese Legation

Herr Max Nboaler, the Honorary Japanese Consul at Bremen, entertaining a Body of Japanese on their Way Home from Russia.

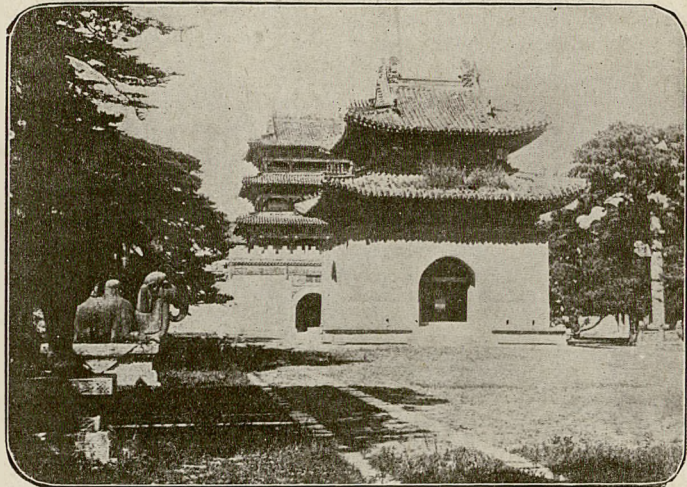


at Berlin. After a short stay at Berlin, where they enjoyed the great hospitality of the whole Japanese colony, they left the city on the 10th of April, arrived at Bremen on the 11th, and started on their sea-voyage home on the 12th.

The following is the account given by Surgeon Tachibana. The Shimase battalion, to which the Surgeon was attached, was on Nov. 30, 1904, before Mukden, subjected to fierce attacks from the Russians, which produced a large crop of wounded and injured. The surgeon was therefore very busy, and had established a temporary bandaging place in a house at the foot of a mountain behind his corps. Here, in the midst of the firing, most of which he supposed came from Japanese rifles, he was going on quietly with his duties, when he was suddenly told to make arrangements for removing his patients as the Japanese were being forced to retreat. He did so, but was delayed by a wounded soldier with a bullet in his abdomen, and the delay caused him to be overtaken by the Russians who made him a prisoner after a desperate resistance. His captors searched him, sent him under escort to the temporary quarters of the company, from which he was transferred to the nearest place of rendezvous of the sanitary corps, and left. During the night he was again removed to Hsiao-tien-tzu

where he was confined, with a Japanese private, in a barrack-room with two sentries to mount guard. He tried that night to escape, but failed. On December 1 another Japanese prisoner was brought in, and the three, escorted by 12 Cossacks and in a waggon, were sent to Huang-shan about two miles from Mukden.

Here they were for the first time examined. The man who examined them was, to their surprise, a Japanese in every feature, hair, eyes, everything.



The North Mausoleum in Mukden.

Surgeon Tachibana at once taxed him with being a Japanese, and the man answered that his father was a Russian, but that his mother was a Japanese of the name of Chihaya, a name which he himself bore as he had been born in Japan, where his father was in the Russian diplomatic service. He was, however, a Russian subject, and at the outbreak of the war had been drafted for military service. Chihaya then gave the prisoners a simple and formal examination, and left them.

The next day they were taken on foot to Mukden and lodged in the gaol where they were treated as com-

mon oiminals, their food being black bread and tea, and that not always regularly. On December 6, they set out again for Kharbin, where they and they were obliged to protect themselves at every station.

New Year's Day dawned as they were going through the prairie. The



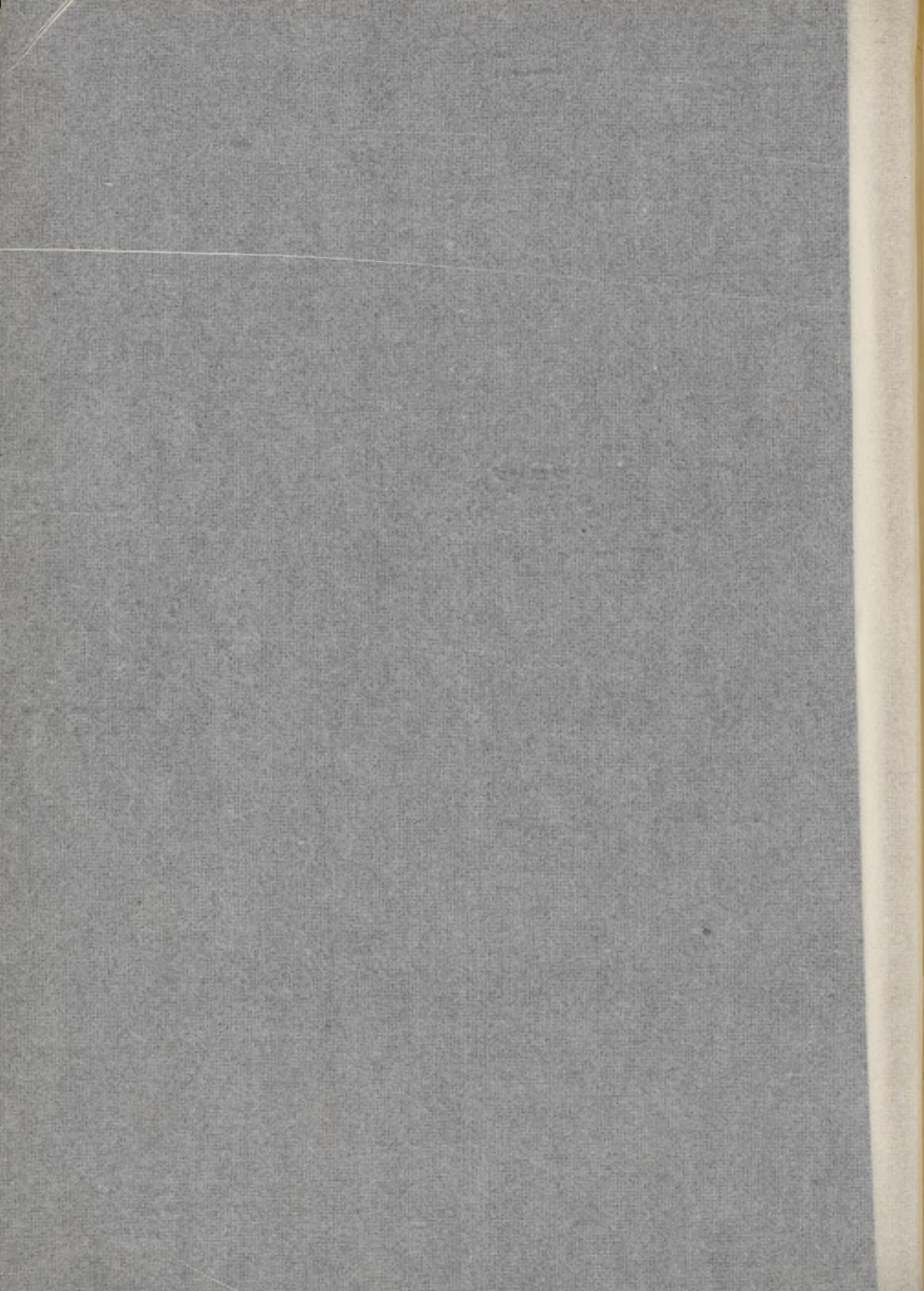
Planting Trees in Celebration of Victories.

arrived after a railway journey of five days. Here they were again examined, but only as to their religion, and then imprisoned in the barracks. After twelve days' confinement, on Dec. 22, they were again put on a train and sent off to some unknown destination. Their hardships during this journey were very great: food was given them very irregularly, and of the coarsest description, they were transferred from a third class carriage to a fourth, and at every station were subjected to great annoyance from the inquisitiveness of the station officials and populace. The Russian soldiers were not able to protect them,

Surgeon and the two soldiers honoured it by standing up one after the other in the train and giving three loud Banzais for the Emperor of Japan. The proceedings astonished the Russian sentries not a little.

On the 22nd of January, the little troop arrived at Medvage, where all three were lodged in the barracks for non-commissioned officers and men, Tachibana's status as an officer not being recognized in spite of his protests. This error was however rectified a few days later, and Tachibana remained at Medvage with Surgeon Miyasawa until released in April as narrated above.







A Girl looking at the Autumnal Sky.

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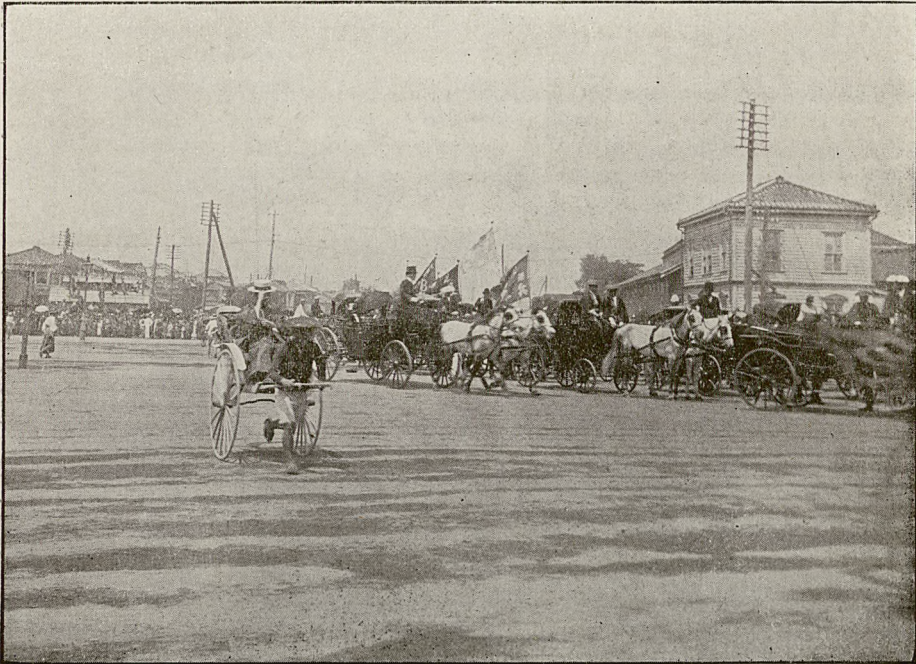
Peace Negotiations.

IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

Baron Komura had a special audience of His Majesty the Emperor on the 6 July and received the following Imperial address to the Peace Plenipotentiaries of Japan :—

“The President of the United States, grieved to find that the war between Japan and Russia has not yet been brought to a close after the lapse of more than a year, and impressed with the urgent need, in the interests of peace and humanity, of

peace. If, in consequence of the conciliatory spirit of Our opponent, the hostilities could be brought to an end, nothing would be more satisfactory than such consummation. Accordingly We have at once accepted the suggestion of the President of the United States, and We hereby charge you with the mission of negotiating and concluding peace. You should devote yourselves with all your power to the discharge of your mission and make every effort to secure the re-establishment of peace on a durable basis.”



Baron Komura proceeding to the Station at Shinbashi on his Voyage for America.

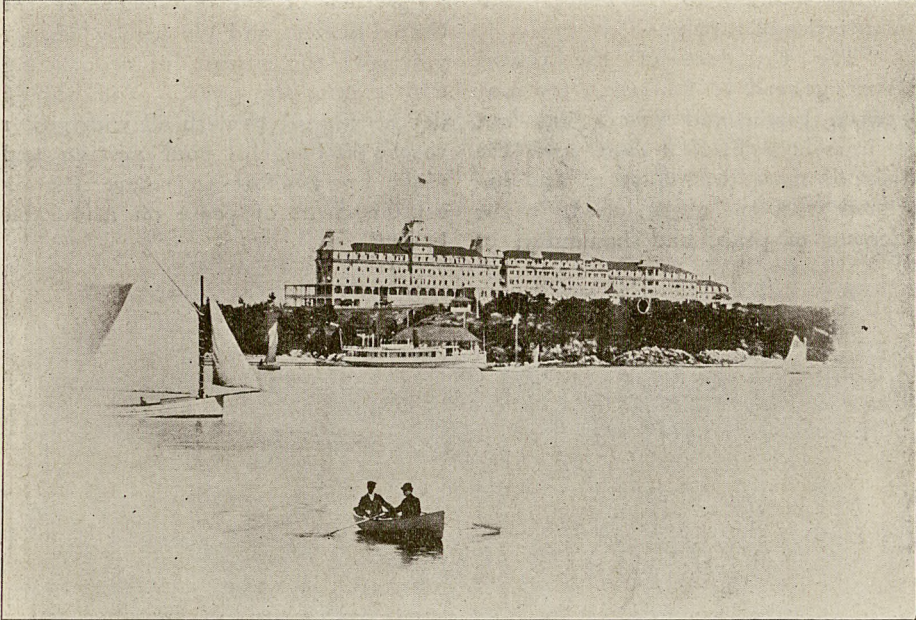
terminating the conflict, has suggested to the two Governments that they should appoint plenipotentiaries and cause them to meet together and negotiate for peace. It was contrary to Our expectation that We were compelled to resort to arms in spite of Our constant and abiding wish for

DEPARTURE OF BARON KOMURA, OUR PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARY AND PARTY.

The party of our Peace Plenipotentiary started from Yokohama on the 8th July by the steamer *Minnesota* and safely arrived at Port Townsend on the 19th July. The

party proceeded therefrom to New York where they stayed until before going to Oyster Bay.

the evening of the 6th August in order to avoid the dense fog at sea. The vessels lay at anchor there until 7.30



Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle, where the Peace Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia were lodging.

MEETING OF THE PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

The Japanese and Russian Peace Plenipotentiaries and their suites left New York for Oyster Bay on the 5th August and our Plenipotentiaries proceeded on board the President's yacht *Mayflower*, to be received by the President, who afterwards received the Russian Plenipotentiaries and suite and introduced the Plenipotentiaries to each other. On the conclusion of these formalities, our Plenipotentiaries left for Portsmouth by the warship *Dolphin* and the Russians by the *Mayflower*.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEACE PLENIPO- TENTIARIES AT PORTSMOUTH.

The vessels carrying the Peace Plenipotentiaries entered Newport on

a.m. the next day. M. de Witte, who had refused to travel by sea, left Newport for Portsmouth, via Boston, by land on the night of the 6th, taking with him one of his secretaries. Baron Rosen and the others continued the voyage as did also the Japanese. Immediately after the arrival of the party at Portsmouth, at 10 a.m. on the 8th, M. de Witt re-embarked on the *Mayflower*, and subsequently the Commander of the Naval Station paid a visit to the Peace Plenipotentiaries on board the vessels. At 11 a.m., amid the firing of salutes, the Plenipotentiaries and their parties left their respective vessels, and were entertained, in company with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, at a luncheon at the Naval Station. The Plenipoten-

tiaries of both countries then called upon the Governor of New Hampshire, who heartily welcomed them. The U.S. authorities have made thorough arrangements for the place of meeting at the Naval Compound. During their stay at Portsmouth, Mr. Pierce, Assistant Secretary of State, will assist the Envoys in various ways. The respective Plenipotentiaries and their suites subsequently put up at the Hotel Wentworth.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The conference lasted for more than twenty days beginning from the 9th August. During the course of this

East, the Japanese Plenipotentiaries gave up these demands; but they persuaded the Russian Plenipotentiaries to accept all other demands with the exception of the questions of the war indemnity and of the cession of Saghalien. Had Japan remained strong in maintaining her cause, the conference would no doubt have been broken off, and the war would have been continued indefinitely.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

The Conference has arrived at a complete agreement on all questions and has decided to proceed with the elaboration of the treaty.



Lieut.-General Haraguchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Karafuto Expeditional Army, and his Family.

time, a rupture threatened more than once owing to the Russian refusal to pay a war indemnity or to cede Saghalien. As to the questions of the interned ships and of the limitation of naval force in the Far

Japan has yielded on all outstanding questions. She has accepted the Russian proposal that there be no indemnity and that Shaghalien be divided without payment or redemption by money.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN
JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by the desire to restore the blessings of peace to Their countries and peoples, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Peace, and have, for this purpose, named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan :

His Excellency Baron Komura Jutaro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, and

His Excellency M. Takahira Kogoro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America ;

and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias :

His Excellency M. Serge Witte, His Secretary of State and President of the Committee of Ministers of the Empire of Russia, and

His Excellency Baron Roman Rosen, Master of the Imperial Court of Russia and His Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States of America ;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following Articles :

Art. I.—There shall henceforth be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between Their respective States and subjects.

Art. II.—The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Corea paramount political, military and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Corea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Corea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers, that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all cause of misunderstanding, the two High Contracting Parties will abstain, on the Russo-Corean frontier, from taking any military measure which may menace the security of Russian or Corean territory.

Art. III.—Japan and Russian mutually engage :

1. To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula, in conformity with the provisions of additional Article I, annexed to this Treaty ; and

2. To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops, with the exception of the territory above mentioned.

The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

Art. IV.—Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries, which, China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Art. V.—The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or

forming part of such lease and they also transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned lease.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

Art. VI.—The Imperial Russian Government engage transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Changchun (Kuan-cheng-tsz) and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Government of China mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

Art. VII.—Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and in no wise for strategic purposes.

It is understood that that restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

Art. VIII.—The Imperial Government of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will, as soon as possible, conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway service in Manchuria.

Art. IX.—The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and

full sovereignty, the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien and all islands adjacent thereto, and all public works and properties thereon. The fiftieth degree of north latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. The exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of additional Article II. annexed to this Treaty.

Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possessions on the Island of Saghalien or the adjacent islands, any fortifications or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

Art. X.—It is reserved to the Russian subjects inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to their country; but, if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property, on condition of submitting to Japanese laws and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw the right of residence in, or to deport from, such territory, any inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages, however, that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

Art. XI.—Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

Art. XII.—The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and

Russia having been annulled by the war, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial relations, pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and navigation on the basis of the Treaty which was in force previous to the present war, the system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured nation, in which are included import and export duties, customs formalities, transit and tonnage dues, and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects and vessels of one country in the territories of the other.

Art. XIII.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, all prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored. The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia shall each appoint a special Commissioner to take charge of prisoners. All prisoners in the hands of one Government shall be delivered to and received by the Commissioner of the other Government or by his duly authorized representative, in such convenient numbers and at such convenient ports of the delivering State as such delivering State shall notify in advance to the Commissioner of the receiving State.

The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other, as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners has been completed, a statement of the direct expenditures respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners from date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of the statements as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia.

Art. XIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor

of all the Russias. Such ratification shall, with as little delay as possible and in any case not later than fifty days from the date of the signature of the Treaty, be announced to the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia respectively through the French Minister in Tokyo and the Ambassador of the United States in Saint-Petersburg and from the date of the later of such announcement this Treaty shall in all its parts come into full force.

The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Art. XV.—The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate in both the English and French languages. The text are in absolute conformity, but in case of discrepancy in interpretation, the French text shall prevail.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals to the present Treaty of Peace.

Done at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) this fifth day of the ninth month of the thirty-eighth year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the twenty-third day of August (fifth September) one thousand nine hundred and five.

(Signed) SERGE WITTE.

(Signed) ROSEN.

(Signed) JUTARO KOMURA.

(Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.

In conformity with the provisions of Articles III and IX of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia of this date, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have concluded the following additional Article:

I. to Article III.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from the territory of Manchuria simultaneously and immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operation, and

within a period of eighteen months from that date, the Armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria except from the leased territory of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

The forces of the two countries occupying the front positions shall be first withdrawn.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria. The number of such guards shall not exceed fifteen per kilometre and within that maximum number, the Commanders of the Japanese and Russian Armies shall, by common accord, fix the number of such guards to be employed, as small as possible having in view the actual requirements.

The Commanders of the Japanese and Russian forces in Manchuria shall agree upon the details of the evacuation in conformity with the above principles, and shall take by common accord the measures necessary to carry out the evacuation as soon as possible and in any case not later than the period of eighteen months.

II. to Art. IX.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, a Commission of Delimitation, composed of an equal number of members to be appointed respectively by the two High Contracting Parties, shall on the spot, mark in a permanent manner the exact boundary between the Japanese and Russian possessions on the Island of Saghalien. The Commission shall be bound, so far as topographical considerations permit, to follow the fiftieth parallel of north latitude as the boundary line, and in case any deflections from that line at any points are found to be necessary, compensation will be made by correlative deflections at other points. It shall also be the duty of the said Commission to prepare a list and

description of the adjacent islands included in the cession and finally the Commission shall prepare and sign maps showing the boundaries of the ceded territory. The work of the Commission shall be subject to the approval of the High Contracting Parties.

The foregoing additional Articles are to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace to which they are annexed.

Portsmouth, the 5th day, 9th month, 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd August, 1905.
5th September,

(Signed)	SERCE WITTE.
(Signed)	ROREN.
(Signed)	J. KOMURA.
(Signed)	K. TAKAHIRA.

PROTOCOL OF ARMISTICES.

The following is the official English text of the protocol of armistice signed at Portsmouth on the 1st Sept. :—

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia, duly authorized to that effect by their Governments, have agreed upon the following terms of armistice between the belligerents, pending the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace :—

1.—A certain distance (zone of demarcation) shall be fixed between the fronts of the armies of the two powers in Manchuria as well as in the region of the Tomanko.

2.—The naval forces of one of the belligerents shall not bombard territory belonging to or occupied by the other.

3.—Maritime captures will not be suspended by the armistice.

4.—During the term of the armistice reinforcements shall not be dispatched to the theatre of war. Those which are en route shall not be dispatched to the north of Mukden on the part of Japan nor south of Harbin on the part of Russia.

5.—The commanders of the armies and fleets of the two powers shall determine on common accord the conditions of the armistice in conformity with the provisions above enumerated.

6.—The two Governments shall give orders to their commanders immediately after the signature of the Treaty of Peace in order to put this protocol in execution.

Portsmouth, September 1st, 1905.

(Signed) JUTARO KOMURA.
K. TAKAHIRA.
SERGE WITTE.
ROSEN.

THE ARMISTICE.

On the 13th September at 10 a.m. commissioners from the two armies in Manchuria met at Shahotsz which is 5 miles north of Changtu. It appears therefore that, after all, the Russian commissioners came virtually to the Japanese lines. The conference lasted until 7.20 p.m. by which time the following terms had been agreed to:—

1.—That fighting shall be suspended throughout Manchuria.

2.—That a district, indicated on the accompanying maps, midway between the advanced lines of the two armies shall be regarded as the dividing ground of the two.

3.—That no person having any relation with either army shall on any pretence whatever enter this dividing ground.

4.—That the road from Swang-miaotsz to Shahotsz shall be common to both armies.

5.—That this armistice convention shall become operative from the 16th of September.

It was farther agreed that each side should make preparations to carry out this armistice agreement by the 16th at latest.

AN IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

The following Imperial message

was issued to the nation on the 16th October:—

We have always deemed it a fundamental principle of Our international policy to maintain peace in the East and to assure the security of Our Empire, and the promotion of these high objects has therefore been Our constant aim. But last year for reasons dictated by the necessities of self-preservation We were unfortunately forced into hostilities with Russia. Since the war began Our Army and Navy have made adequate provision for home defence and for military preparations within the Empire itself and have withstood hardships of all kinds in their campaigns abroad, and have thus achieved glorious success. Our civil officials have in concord with Our Diet diligently performed their duties in furtherance of Our will. All measures for the prosecution of the war and for the administration of domestic and foreign affairs have been properly taken as the exigencies of the situation demanded. Our people, frugal and prudent, have cheerfully borne the heavy burden of national expenditure and have generously contributed to the war funds, thus assisting, as with one will, in advancing the prestige and maintaining the dignity of the State. The result is due in large measure to the Benign Spirits of Our Ancestors, as well as to the devotion to duty of our civil and military officials and the self-denying patriotism of all Our people. After twenty months of war the position of the Empire has been strengthened, and the interests of the country have been advanced, and inasmuch as We have never wavered in Our desire for the maintenance of peace, it is contrary to Our will that hostilities should be protracted and Our people should be unnecessarily subjected to the horrors of war.

When the President of the United States, in the interests of peace and



MR. WITTE AND BARON ROSEN.

humanity, suggested that the Governments of Japan and Russia should arrange terms of peace, fully appreciating his kindness and good will, We accepted his suggestion and at the proper moment appointed Plenipotentiaries to confer with those of Russia. The Plenipotentiaries of the two countries having met and conferred frequently, the Russian Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the proposals of Our Plenipotentiaries which were essential having in view the objects of the war and the maintenance of peace in the East, thus manifesting the sincerity of their desire for peace. We have examined the terms agreed to by the Plenipotentiaries, and having found them to be in entire conformity with Our will We have accepted and ratified them. Peace and glory having thus been secured We are happy to invoke the blessing of the Benign Spirits of Our Ancestors and to be able to bequeath the fruits of these great deeds to Our posterity. It is Our earnest desire to share the glory with Our people and long to enjoy the blessings of peace with all nations. Russia is again the friend of Japan and we sincerely desire that the relations of good neighbourhood now reestablished shall become both intimate and cordial.

In this age when there is no delay in the World's progress there should be no cessation of effort to improve the administration of the Nation's affairs, both internal and external. While military efficiency should be maintained in full vigour even in time of peace, earnest endeavour should be made to attain success in peaceful pursuits, so that, in equal measure with the power, the prosperity of the country may be maintained and its permanent progress insured. We strongly admonish Our subjects against manifestations of vain-glorious pride, and command them to attend to their lawful avocations and to do all that lies in their power to strengthen the Empire.

VIEWS ON THE RESTORATION OF PEACE.

Count Okuma's views on the conclusion of peace, as published by the *Tokyo Asahi*, are substantially as follows :—

There are many unsatisfactory points in the terms of peace concluded with Russia. As yet particulars are not known, but when they are fully known, more unsatisfactory points will be found. My views may differ from those of the public. The latter regrets the loss of an indemnity and the partition of Saghalien. Those conditions are bad enough, but what I most strongly condemn is that the present terms of peace entirely ignore the object of the war. Why have we launched in the momentous struggle with Russia, thus staking our national destiny? Beyond doubt, it is for the sake of a permanent peace of the Far East. According to the reports so far received, there is no guarantee in this connection in the terms of peace. This is what I regret most deeply. Compared with this, the question of an indemnity is nothing. After the Japan-China War, preferential rights in Korea were conferred on us. Russia not only ignored that fact but at times threatened the independence of the Korean Empire. This was the main cause of the war. Now, the present terms of peace do not provide against a similar action on the part of Russia. With regard to the peninsula, Witte accepted our demand on the condition that we should not encroach on the sovereignty of Korea. After the conclusion of peace, therefore, Russia will proffer various demands to Korea. She will, to be sure, contend that her rights relating to the forestry company, and mining and fishery rights which she owned before the war, shall be recognized as valid even after the war. Thus we shall have to repeat the antebellum diplomacy in Korea. As in Korea, so

in Manchuria. Russia, after the Japan-China War, robbed us of the fruits of our victories, by the specious pretext of the peace of the Far East. And then she herself acted in such a manner as to disturb the peace of the Far East. This was another cause of the war. The present terms of peace, again, do not prevent Russia from launching on similar disigns. According to the papers, we have to withdraw our troops from Manchuria at the same time as Russia, and both countries are bound not to use the Chinese Eastern Railway for warlike purposes. The Russian evacuation of Manchuria is a matter of course, but where is the necessity of withdrawing our troops from there? China is unable to guard Manchuria by her own power, the same circumstances having brought about the Russian encroachment and the present conflict. While demanding the Russian withdrawal from Manchuria, we should have taken upon ourselves the task of defending Manchuria until China is able to do so. Should we withdraw our troops from Manchuria, Russia will once more pursue her old tactics, and the embroglio that ensued after the Japan-China War will be repeated. Moreover, all the so-called endeavours of Russia to preserve the sovereignty of Korea and to return Manchuria to China, are skilfully calculated to cultivate her friendship with those countries, and it is now a foregone conclusion that pro-Russian parties will be formed in those countries with objects inimical to our interests. Thus, the Russo-Japanese relations will be restored to the condition they were in before the war. We shall be thus able to leave blank the pages of the Russo-Japanese war, without impairing in the least the context of the political history of the Far East. In ten years, perhaps, we shall be compelled to launch on another war with Russia.

It is on this point that I am most profoundly dissatisfied with the conclusion of peace.

Our diplomacy was bound to fail when once we accepted the invitation of President Roosevelt to the peace conference. Our plenipotentiaries were in reality prisoners of war under custody of the President. That they could achieve no good was a foregone conclusion. The substitution of the words "reimbursement of the cost of the war" for "indemnity" and the proposal offering half of Saghalien for sale were a humiliating exhibition of finesse, worthy of being flatly rejected by Witte. To rejoice over the success of these artifices in gaining the goodwill of the President is simplicity itself carried to the extreme.

MARSHAL YAMAGATA ON THE WAR AND PEACE.

Marshal Marquis Yamagata, interviewed by a representative of the *Nichi Nichi*, is reported to have stated substantially as follows:—

Having noticed the rapid progress made by the Russian enterprises in the Far East in late years, especially after the lease of Port Arthur and Talien in 1898, the Marshal was convinced that the situation would become serious and a collision between the Russian and Japanese interests be unavoidable. He fully considered the measures to be taken to counteract Russia's influence and also exchanged views on the question with his friends. As for Korea, his belief was that in consideration of the historical and geographical relationship between that country and the Empire of Japan, we must necessarily adopt a forward policy and carry it out without being coerced by other Powers. With this end in view the construction of the Seoul-Fusan Railway was expedited and other necessary measures were

also taken. Meanwhile Russia was increasing her naval forces in the Far East. In March or April, 1903, when the strength of the Russian Navy in this part of the world exceeded that of ours, the Marshal held several conferences with the Elder Statesman and the Ministers of State in connection with the situation. At this juncture Russia not only refused to withdraw her troops from Manchuria, which she had promised to do, but further increased her forces on land as well as at sea. Thus her extraordinary ambition became more and more obvious. Thereupon our authorities opened negotiations with the Russian Government in July 1903, with a view to solving the problem by diplomatic means. But unfortunately the process of the negotiations was quite unsatisfactory, and it became known in November that the successful conclusion of the negotiations was absolutely hopeless. The Marshal then determined that, in order to secure the safety and development of this Empire, Korea must not be given up to Russia under any circumstances and that to attain this object even war should not be avoided.

The Marshal frankly confesses that in determining to open hostilities against a great Power of the world he was not quite sure of success. The strength of the naval forces of the two countries was almost equal, but he was aware that the Russian Navy had no experience of actual fighting for the last ten years, while ours on the other hand had gained experience in the war with China. He, together with those concerned, was therefore fully confident that the Japanese fleet would not be wholly defeated by the hostile fleet. As for the armies of the two countries, Russia had 4,000,000 troops against our 500,000. Yet he thought there was a limit to the carrying capacity of a single line of

railway. Russia had better arms than Japan. But the standard of military education among the officers was about the same. In fighting in the mountainous districts in Korea and Liaotung, however, our forces would assuredly be victorious. Thus there were also some prospects of success on land. But to realize this hope was not an easy task, and there was no absolute certainty of victory, as ordinary people then thought. Victory was to be obtained only by the complete preparations relating to warfare and hard fighting. The anxiety of those concerned was indeed great.

In war, however, there are times when even the most well-founded expectations for a victory are disappointed by ill-luck. Japan could not afford to be defeated, but we had to count a defeat among the contingencies. It was, therefore, the determination not only of the Marquis himself but of all those who had been inspired with His Majesty's august wishes, that in the event of defeat befalling our country, we should fight even until the Empire was razed to the ground.

In such manner the war came in February last year. Through the illustrious virtues of H.M. the Emperor and the gallantry and patriotism of the officers and men, we have been enabled to win victories, brilliant almost beyond expectation. The Empire and the Army and Navy are to be congratulated indeed. After the battle of Mukden, views began to prevail in Europe and America that peace should be restored for the sake of humanity, and after the victory in the Sea of Japan the President of the United States urged the cause of humanity and advised the belligerents to conclude peace. The negotiations were held in America and the terms of peace settled toward the end of last month.

The terms of peace have been se-

verely criticized by the public, but a difference of views is always unavoidable. In deciding upon the restoration of peace, the Government considered, weighed, and balanced, all the questions relating to the situation, such as the existing resources of the country, the programme of future enterprises, the insatiable bellicose nature of Russia, and the politics of the whole world. Even after the period of war, the result would have been the same, it being deemed impossible, after all, to recover our expenses in the war. On the other hand, there was a danger of wastefully exhausting our national resources, which would be required for our future exploitation in Korea, the leases in Manchuria and in other directions. All the statesmen in power concurred in these views, and there could be no question of a strong or weak attitude in this connection. If peace itself is condemned, the Marquis himself would gladly accept the epithet of being a weak party, as would all the Elder Statesmen and Cabinet Ministers.

The Marquis heard it stated that he had objected to the continuation of the war on account of the deficiency in military strength. The accusation was an extraordinary misunderstanding, and as it was aimed at the prestige of the Army, he could not overlook it. As above referred to, it was with a great determination that we launched on the war, and this determination still existed with us. He had been engaged in military affairs for the last forty years and had taken part in a number of wars. Though on different scales, he had in the past wars often to face circumstances much more unfavourable than those at the present time. But he had been able to tide over those difficulties. In the present case, it is true, many sacrifices would have to be made in order to take Kharbin, but the Marshal is absolutely

confident that our army is strong enough to achieve the feat. The condition might be different after many months or years, at which time the Russian forces would probably be several times stronger than ours. But until then our army can successfully cope with the Russians. Of this, the Marshal is convinced by the past battles and by the fighting qualities of the opposing forces.

THE PEACE.

The announcement that terms of peace have been agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries assembled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is a warning to us that our work on the "Russo-Japanese war" must also draw to an end. Indeed this number is the last that we shall issue.

We are, we feel sure, giving expression to the universal sentiment of our countrymen when we say that much though we desire peace we are far from being satisfied with the terms which have been arranged by the plenipotentiaries and ratified by the Government. The war was with us, from beginning to end, a people's war, and we have cheerfully contributed whatever we had to give in order that the great end before us might be attained. We did not fight for money, though we asked for an indemnity which we did not get; nor did we fight for territorial aggrandizement, though in the course of military operations we re-took Saghalien, our ancient possession, which the plenipotentiaries only allowed us to retain in part. We fought for the safety of our own country from the fear of encroaching neighbours, for the security and integrity of the nations of the Far East, and for room for necessary development and growth, and we feel that in spite of our victories by land and sea our objects have not adequately been secured. The Council Chamber

has robbed us of what our swords gained.

As a nation, we can look back on the war with feelings of satisfaction and pride. Nothing has occurred during the months of warfare to bring a blush of shame to Japanese cheeks. We civilians have had reason to be proud, daily, and hourly, of our brave soldiers and sailors: our Armies and Fleets have had constant reason to look back with pride and affection to the devotion of the civilian population left at home: as subjects, we have learned more and more to esteem and love our revered Ruler and his Consort, and we believe humbly that Our Emperor has had good reason to proud of us.

Peace has its victories as well as war. We have not gained from the war all the material benefits that we had reason to expect. But we have gained a great deal. The world at large now esteems us as one of the Great Powers, and we mean to show the world that we deserve the place. We are a nation of determined workers, and as such we mean to hold our own in the world's great contest of life. No one will blame us for this most laudable ambition: and if "God helps those who help themselves" we feel sure that He will be with us in the future as He has been in the past.

We are very happy to insert here the following new Anglo-Japanese Alliance which might naturally secure peace in the Far East for the future.

PREAMBLE.

The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object.

(a.)—The consolidation and main-

tenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(b.)—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c.)—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ARTICLE II.

If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE III.

Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the

principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ARTICLE IV.

Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

ARTICLE V.

The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI.

As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ARTICLE VII.

The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting

Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately of after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

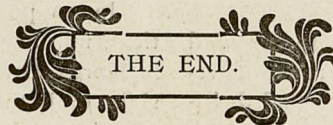
In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their Seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) Signed. TADASU HAYASHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

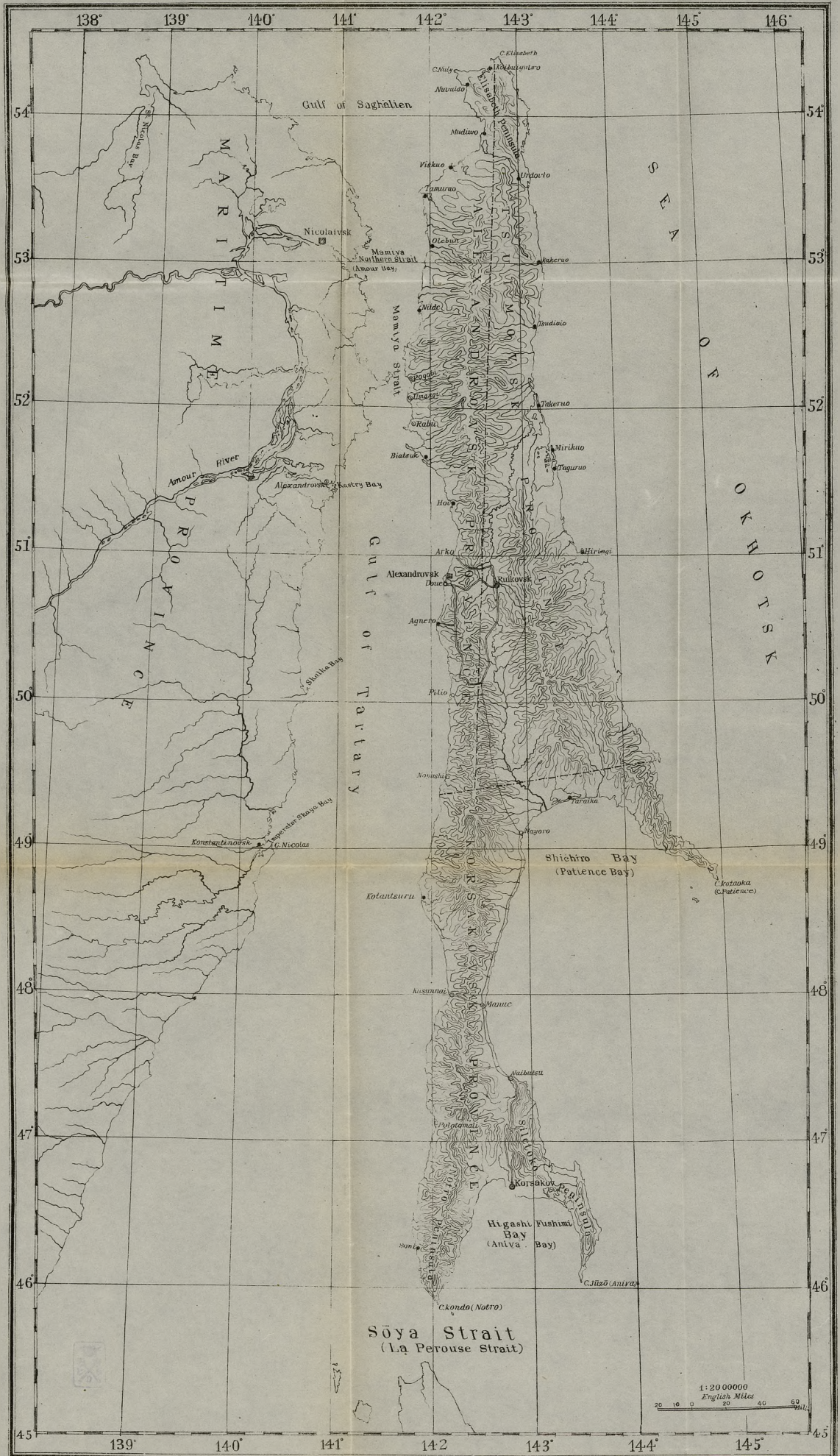
(Seal) Signed. LANSDOWNE,
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.



(This number was to be issued in September last, but the peace treaty being concluded, we were obliged to await the ratification of the treaty by the both Sovereigns concerned.)



SKETCH MAP OF KARAFUTO



SKETCH MAP OF KARAVUTO

