

THE

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

JANUARY

1905



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TOKYO:

No 6.



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THE
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

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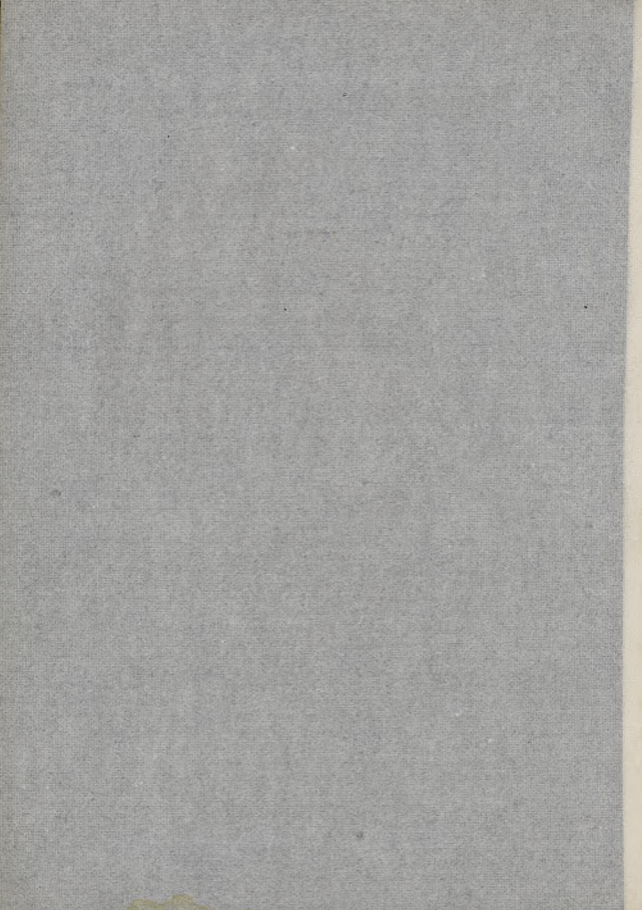
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Toyotomi Hideyoshi, a Great General famous for his Expedition to Korea.



The Russo-Japanese War



Vol. II.

JANUARY, 1905.

No. 6.

The Creation of the Navy in Japan.



JAPAN, an island Empire, has never been without a navy of some kind. In prehistoric times, our ancient records tell us, the first ancestors of our race, the divine Izanagi and Izanami, sailed from island to island in our archipelago to explore their newly found home and to gain some idea of its configuration. This could not have been done without ships. The same may be said of the expedition undertaken by our first Emperor Jimmu, who sailed from his capital of Takachiho in the province of Hyuga to subdue a formidable rebellion in the Middle Provinces of the Emperor, penetrating, by way of Naniwa, the modern Osaka, as far as the province of Kawachi. Having reached this point, he advanced to encounter the barbarians under Nagasunehiko, their famous chieftain, and

being defeated formed a new plan for taking his enemy by surprise by sailing round the Kii promontory, landing at Kumano, and making an unexpected rear attack upon them. The result amply justified his daring, the enemy were defeated and dispersed, and Jimmu, in the sequel, transferred his capital from Takachiho to Kashiwabara in the province of Yamato.

The next five centuries present our naval historians with nothing worthy of record. We again come across a Japanese fleet in the year 33. B.C. in the 65th year of the reign of our Emperor Sujin, when the King of Mimana, one of the states, into which Korea was at that time divided, appealed to Japan for help against the neighbouring state of Shiragi. The Emperor Sujin was only too willing to avail himself of this opportunity of extending the influence of Japan to the

Continent of Asia, and despatched a force to Mimana under a brave and experienced general, Shiotaru Tsuchiko

the latter never had the slightest difficulty in fitting out and despatching punitive expeditions across the



THE FLOTILLA COMMANDED BY OUR FIRST EMPEROR JIMMU.

no Mikoto who founded a Japanese town in Korea, co-operated in the defence of Mimana against Shiragi, and did much to draw Japan and Korea together. Two and a half centuries later, in A.D. 200, the Empress Jingo made an expedition against Shiragi, the most flourishing of the Korean states, and compelled Korea to acknowledge the suzerainty of Japan, a suzerainty which was steadily recognized for several centuries after this event. Jingo's conquests obtained for Japan the complete mastery of the seas between Korea and this country; it was safe for vessels to ply to and fro constantly between the two countries, and though there were times, even then when the Koreans kicked against the fighting strength of Japan,

sea. But security ruins discipline and *esprit de corps*: the Japanese fleet fell into negligence and weakness, and in the year 760 A.D. was utterly destroyed by a fleet of Chinese ships in the Korean seas. The Chinese fleet was now numerically superior to our own: we could no longer safely maintain our position in Korea, and the recall of our troops for purposes of home defence was the immediate means whereby we lost the advantages gained by the intrepid Empress. This defeat was repeated several times, the people lost their interest in a disastrous war, and it took some time before they were willing to embark on fresh maritime expeditions. The year 1280 was an important year in our naval annals. Japan found her-

self at war with the great northern nation of the Mongolians, an immense Mongol fleet had already occupied the islands of Iki and Tsushima, and a Mongol descent upon the coasts of Kyushū was imminent. Japan had at the time no naval force worthy of the name, our coastline was ravaged for many long miles, and the landing operations had already commenced when a hurricane, such as visits these shores from time to time, brought us timely succour. The whole of the Mongol Armada was wrecked by the fury of the waves and winds, tens of thousands of Mongol warriors perished in the waters, and Japan saw herself delivered from the danger of a foreign invasion quite as miraculously as ever England was saved from the mighty expedition sent out against her by Philip of Spain.

The miraculous delivery (for it was nothing less) made a deep impression on the mind of the nation. Maritime enterprise was no longer neglected, and Japan entered upon a period of commerce, conquest and colonization which lasted right down to

the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate in the 16th century. The celebrated expedition of Hideyoshi will prove how great was the spirit of naval enterprise at this period.

A new policy however was inaugurated. Japan, as is well known, adopted the policy of the closed door, the construction of large ships was prohibited, and the country, in defiance of the insular position which seemed to mark her out for a more active life, shut herself away from all intercourse with the outside world. Still, as time progressed, and as the knocking of foreign nations at our gates became louder, efforts were made to recover the lost art of ship-building and to provide vessels for the defence of our shores. Thus, in the 9th year of Tempo (A.D. 1838), the then Lord of Mito, Tokugawa Nariaki, built a coast defence vessel, called the *Hidachi Maru*, which was 120 feet long by 38 in width. The experiment was however not successful, the construction of the vessel was faulty, and the Shogunal Government forbade its use, so that

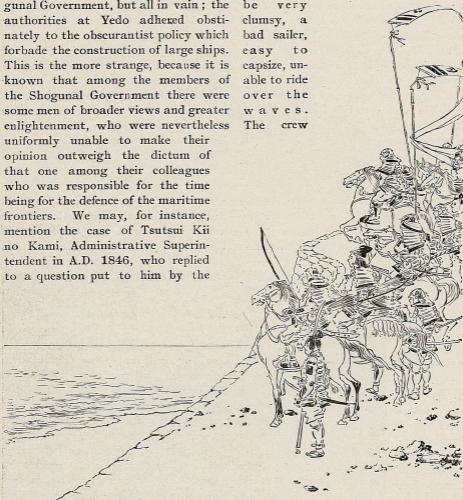


A JAPANESE WARSHIP WEIGHING ANCHOR.

this first attempt at building a ship on European lines proved to be an utter failure. The *Hidachi Maru* was however, like Watanabe Kwazan, whose life we have recounted elsewhere,

a harbinger of the coming spring. The lord of Mito was not the only man in Japan who advocated the building of strong vessels for defensive purposes. The idea was frequently urged upon the attention of the Shōgunal Government, but all in vain; the authorities at Yedo adhered obstinately to the obscurantist policy which forbade the construction of large ships. This is the more strange, because it is known that among the members of the Shogunal Government there were some men of broader views and greater enlightenment, who were nevertheless uniformly unable to make their opinion outweigh the dictum of that one among their colleagues who was responsible for the time being for the defence of the maritime frontiers. We may, for instance, mention the case of Tsutsui Kii no Kami, Administrative Superintendent in A.D. 1846, who replied to a question put to him by the

struments and gear necessary for their proper use. The Lord of Mito has recently built a foreign-style ship as an experiment. It proved to be very clumsy, a bad sailer, easy to capsize, unable to ride over the waves. The crew



WARRIORS GUARDING THE COAST OF HAKATA AGAINST THE MONGOL INVADERS.

Shōgunal Premier in words somewhat to this effect.

"It is true," he said, "that we may build ships quite as strong as the ships of foreign navies, but we have no crews to man them, nor the in-

found it difficult, even to row it. His Lordship is of course very much disappointed, but does not the experiment shew that building ships of foreign style for a country like ours which has not the means of providing

them with proper fittings such as anchors, chains, ropes &c, is as foolish a proceeding as giving a horse to a beggar who has no means of keeping it. I can see no benefit in this scheme of building foreign style ships."

The Administrative Superintendent was the official responsible for coast-defence, and so long as these officials held the opinions expressed in 1846 by Tsutsui Kii no Kami, it was useless to expect any great advance in the naval affairs of the country.

But the progress of events put all further neglect of naval matters out of the question, when in 1853 (6th year of Ka-ei) the American fleet arrived at Uraga, and Shogunal Government awoke with a start from their dreams of fancied security. The

Lord of Satsuma, Shimazu Sei-hin, was the first of the territorial princes to organize a navy after the model of a European state: large foreign-style ships were constructed in Satsuma as early as 1848, and the subjects of that principality were encouraged to study seamanship and naval manœuvres. In 1853, he addressed the Central Government in the following terms:—"In accordance with the orders issued by the Shogunal Government, I have devoted much careful attention to the matter of coast defense, that is, for building batteries along the coast strong enough to repel all hostile ships of war. But when a hostile ship has been repulsed we cannot pursue them, except with common boats which are of little use for that purpose, so that there is nothing to prevent an enemy from retiring for a short distance, repairing his damages, and

returning again and again to the attack. I beg you therefore to procure for me an authorization to build ships of war, an enterprise which I will readily undertake myself, as being not only advantageous for the country, but absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our prestige and power. If we had a considerable number of warships we could command our seas, and secure our ways of communication with the other parts of the Empire."

This petition, backed as it was by many others of a similar tenor, greatly moved the Shogunal Government, which, after due deliberation, issued the desired authorization for the construction of warships in September of the year 1848.



SAILORS WORKING ON BOARD.

This authorization may be looked upon as the real foundation stone of

the modern navy of Japan. It was accompanied by a proclamation which ran thus. "It has hitherto been the practice of the Government to prohibit

or eight of them must be delivered at the time appointed, the rest to follow as soon after that date as possible. The crews of these ships should be no



THE GARDEN OF THE LORD OF SATSUMA IN KAGOSHIMA.

the construction of all large ships. The prohibition is now withdrawn in view of the changed circumstances of the country. Any person desiring to build large ships must first apply for authorization to the Government, stating in his application the style and number of the vessels which it is proposed to construct."

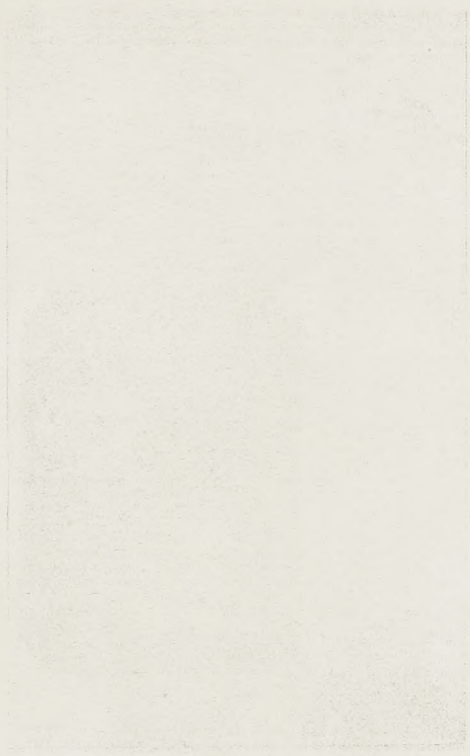
Simultaneously with the above proclamation, the Shogunal Government placed orders with the members of the Dutch factory at Deshima for the purchase of war-vessels and guns in Europe. The letter containing the order stated that the steamers and men-of-war mentioned below must be delivered by the following year, but that if it should be impossible to deliver them all at once, at least seven

larger than was absolutely necessary. Then followed the actual order, which was for 1 steam-corvette, 1 sailing-corvette, and 6 steamers, together with experienced Dutch engineers and ship-constructors; two working models of steamers, books on all branches of military and naval science, navigation, ship-building, metal-founding, gun-powder-making, &c., 10 guns, and 2000 muskets with bayonets. Any new guns invented since the year 1842 might also be included.

This was the first order ever placed abroad by the Japanese Government. In November of the same year, 1848, the Shogunal authorities decided to commence ship-building in the country itself, and in May of 1st year of Ansei (1854) there was launched at

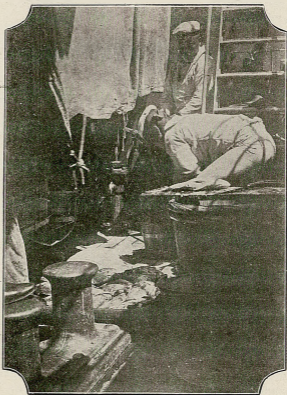


General Kuroki and Lieut.-General Nicolson viewing the battle of Sha-ho.



Uruga a two-masted ship, copied from an English vessel, 66 feet long and 30 in beam, and called the *Ho-o-maru*. Ship-building was also commenced at Etchujima in Yedo near the mouth of the River Sumida. In the same year the Satsuma Prince launched a vessel called the *Shohei-maru*, 171 feet long, with three masts, and carrying 18 guns. This vessel was built on European lines, but the ignorance and inexperience of the workmen necessitated much working on original designs in her internal arrangements, so that the results were not altogether satisfactory. Chance however soon gave the Japanese the opportunities of minutely observing the interior of a foreign ship of war. It was the time of the Crimean War, and British vessels came to the Far East as elsewhere with warlike designs against Russia. A British squadron made its appearance, and asked for permission to get provisions and water in a Japanese port on the ground that it was engaged against the Russians whom Japan had so many and so good reasons to dread. Shortly after this a Russian frigate, the *Diana*, arrived at Osaka, and from thence passed on to the harbour of Shimoda in the province of Izu. Whilst she was lying in the harbour, that part of the coast of Japan was visited by an earthquake and tidal wave of exceptional severity, and the *Diana* was lifted high on a wave and cast ashore. Her crew succeeded in getting her afloat with considerable difficulty, but their efforts were not crowned with final success

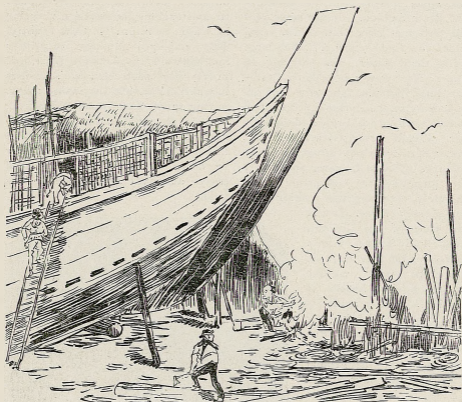
for the *Diana* foundered at sea a few hours after leaving Shimoda. Her crew managed however to escape, and, making their way back to Japan obtained leave from the Government to construct for themselves a new ship in which to return to their country. They employed Japanese carpenters and smiths to work under them, and in this way constructed two schooners in which in due time they sailed away, having given their Japanese hosts an excellent course in practical ship-building. The lessons were well learned, and from the wreck of the *Diana* may be dated the first really successful essays at naval architecture in this land.



A KITCHEN ON BOARD.

In the same year 1854 (1st year of Ansei) Mr. Donker Curtius, Dutch

Envoy to Japan presented to the Shogun a letter from His Majesty the King of Holland, which contained officers with the ships, so that the Japanese would be able to use the ships from the moment of their arrival.



A JAPANESE SHIP IN BUILDING.

some very useful advice about naval organization. The letter, in effect, told the Shogun's Government that while the war then raging in Europe prevented His Majesty from purchasing any ships of war for them, he would undertake the purchase of steamers sufficient to preserve the dignity and prestige of the country, though he could not exactly state the terms upon which they would be delivered. It would be necessary, he continued, for the Japanese to study the nature and uses of steam, and for this purpose he would send over some competent

Appended to the autograph letter was a memorandum on naval organization of which we are also able to give the substance. The necessary preparatory studies for the successful organization of a navy were geography, physics, astronomy, surveying, mechanics, navigation, ship-building and gunnery. These could best be taught in a college or similar institution, and should the Shogunal Government desire to establish such an institution in Japan, the Dutch Government would gladly supply the necessary instructors and experts. Ship-

building yards and dock yards would also be necessary, and officers competent to select suitable sites and to construct these institutions should also be sent.

His Majesty then went on to enlarge on the necessity and importance of an effective navy. Holland, he said, was a small country, but the possession of a large and well-equipped navy enabled her not only to maintain her own independence but to control a large colonial Empire. Japan is composed of many islands, and its geographical position is very similar to that of Great Britain,—a circumstance which led His Majesty to conclude that Japan might, if she had a mind become a naval and commercial power of some importance.

The year following, the King of Holland sent out a ship which had been built in the Netherlands some four years previously, in 1850. She

steamer owned by the Japanese. She was also the first to fly the ensign of the Rising Sun, the design of which originated in a proposal made by Shimadzu Seihin, Prince of Satsuma, for the adoption of a national flag. The order authorizing the use of the flag was issued on the 11th of July 1854, and in the following year it was hoisted on the Satsuma vessel, the *Shohei-maru*, which flew it on a visit to Shinagawa near Yedo, this being the first time that the ensign was ever seen in the vicinity of the Shogun's capital.

In the same year, 1855, the Dutch officers instructed our crews in the use of flags for signalling, &c., and in the printed regulations embodying the instruction they gave, we find the following items:—

1. Every nation has its own flags with distinctions for army, navy, and mercantile marine,



VIEW OF AJIRO, IZU PROVINCE.

was a paddle-steamer of 150 horse-power, carried 6 guns, and measured 174 feet in length by 30 in width and 24 in depth. She was re-named the *Kwanko-maru*, and was the first

and it is the custom among nations to treat these flags with respect.

2. Every warship must possess and use a national war-ensign.

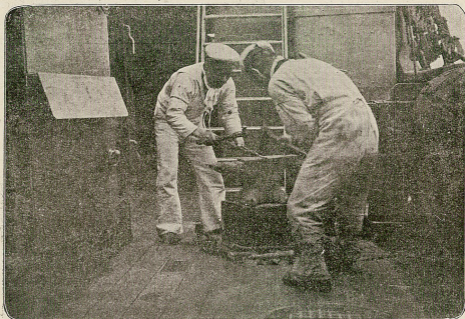
Vessels not possessing one, or flying colours which cannot be recognized as belonging to their nationality, will be treated as pirates.

3. All ships must have the ordinary flag of the country as a means of enabling others to identify their nationality.

The Dutch officers also gave instruction in signalling with flags, and salutes.

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Fukuoka clan | 28 |
| Saga clan | 48 |
| Fukuyama clan | 4 |
| Kumamoto clan..... | 5 |
| Hagi clan | 15 |
| Tsu clan | 12 |
| Kakegawa clan | 1 |

Navigation, seamanship, ship-building, rigging, surveying and observations, artillery and gunnery, were the subjects taught, both theoretically in the class-rooms and practically on



SMITHS WORKING ON BOARD.

The Shogunal Government had before this felt itself in a position to take some steps towards the creation of a navy, and in the 2nd year of Kaei (1849), had established at Nagasaki a Naval Institution to which students were sent from the various *daimyates* to receive instruction from the Dutch Naval Officers. The students, classified by their clans, were as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Shogunal clans..... | 69 |
| Satsuma clan | 16 |

board the ships of the Government, for which the province of Sanuki had been selected to furnish seamen.

The work of this Institution had so much prospered that by the 3rd year of Ansei (1856) certain developments became both necessary and possible. A temporary arsenal was established in the vicinity of the harbour of Nagasaki, and a ship-building yard established under the direction of the graduates of the institution, a cutter was built, which it took



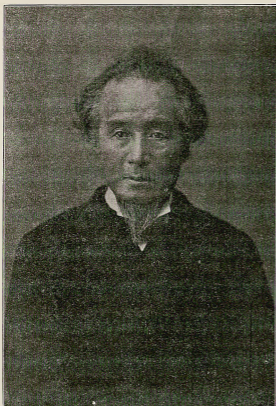
VIEW OF SHINAGAWA BAY.

a little over a year to complete. renamed the *Kanrin-maru*, a screw-
 The late Count Katsu, who served steamer of 100 horse-power, 165 feet
 our early Navy as Minister of Marine, was one of the
 graduates of this institution. He has in his *Naval History of Japan* spoken
 in very warm terms of the work done by the Dutch
 instructors.

In the 4th year of Ansei (1857) certain of the graduates of the Nagasaki Institution were promoted to be instructors of the newly-established Naval School at Tsukiji, and the *Kwan-ko-maru* was sent to Yedo to serve as a training-ship. Students from all the provinces were allowed to enter this establishment, the preliminary training, however, taking place at Nagasaki where a sailing vessel, the *Kosho-maru*, was used for training purposes. In the same year the Government bought from Holland a war-ship



SAILORS MAKING MERRY ON BOARD.



THE LATE COUNT KATSU.

was offered to the Shogun by Great Britain in the same year.

In the first year of Man-en (1860) the *Kanrin-maru* was sent to the United States to ratify the treaty which had been temporarily concluded with Commodore Perry. This was the first visit paid to a foreign port by a Japanese man of war. It was also the first time that Japanese officers took command of a ship themselves for an over-sea journey. It will be readily understood that this voyage gave our officers many opportunities of observing the life and political institutions of the American Republic, and they came home full of fresh experiences. Soon after their return they commenced to settle and cultivate the Ogasawara Archipelago, better known to

in length and 24 in beam, carrying Europeans by the name of the Bonin 12 guns.

The *Cho-yo-maru*, a vessel of the same type as the *Kanrin* was purchased in 1858, and the *Ban-ryo-maru*, a splendid vessel of 132 feet in length, stoutly built and well fitted,



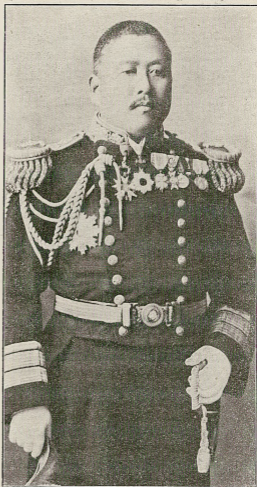
SAILORS PRACTISING THEMSELVES ON BUGLE.

Islands, where they found a few white and half-caste settlers whose descendants are still to be found on the island and who thus form an English-speaking dependency of the Japanese Empire.

In the first year of Bunkyo (A. D. 1861), a Commission for Naval Administration was appointed, to meet a very distinctly felt want; and in the following year the commissioners presented their report. They said that the creation of a proper navy was most important for the country, that the building and procuring of warships presented no great difficulties, as it was only necessary to observe certain rules of procedure; but that the proper training of officers and men in the science of naval warfare, which involved a knowledge of many other sciences and arts, was indeed a most difficult task, and one that could not be neglected, as upon the proper training of the *personnel* depended the welfare of the navy. They recommended therefore that the ranks and gradations of officers be well regulated so as to give them proper incentives for advancement, and that care be taken select the right men for the purposes of the service.

This report was adopted and carried into effect for other departments as well as for the navy, and was followed in a few weeks by a second report on national defence, which recommended that, for purposes of maritime defence, the whole country should be divided into six districts, to be known as the eastern, north-eastern, northern, north-western, and southern "waters" respectively.

About the same time two distinguished Japanese noblemen, Katsu Awa and Kimura Settsu, presented a petition to the Shogunal Government praying that action be taken with regard to the following thirteen articles:



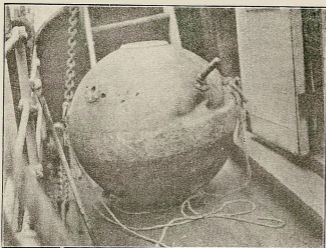
VICE-ADMIRAL SAITO, VICE-MINISTER OF THE NAVY.

1. provision for the proper repairing of ships, 2. the erection of dockyards, 3. the appointment of a governor for the town and vicinity of Uruga, 4. the regulation of ranks and the promotion of naval officers, 5. the re-admission to the navy of those who had formerly been naval

officers but were now serving in other departments of the Government, 6. the salaries of naval officers, 7. the distinguishing badges, and uniforms, 8. the procuring of woolen clothes for the blue-jackets, 9. regulations for saluting foreign vessels, &c., 10. the

Hitherto, the Dutch influence had been all in all in the navy. A change was made in this respect when His Majesty entrusted the work of training the officers and men to England. A British naval mission was sent out in September or October of the third year

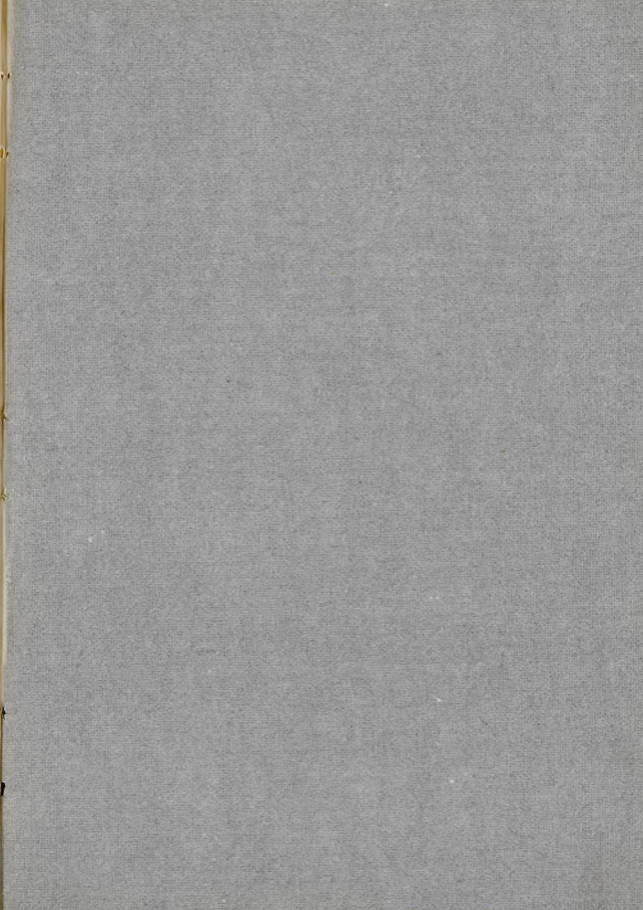
of Keiō, consisting of the following officers, Commander Tracy, Lieutenant Wilson, Master Grant, Chief-Engineer Robson, Gunner G. James, Boatswain T. Branton. Since that time the Japanese Navy has constantly been faithful to British ideals and it is to Great Britain that Japan is indebted for her naval expansion of to-day, and her position as a naval Power. What the

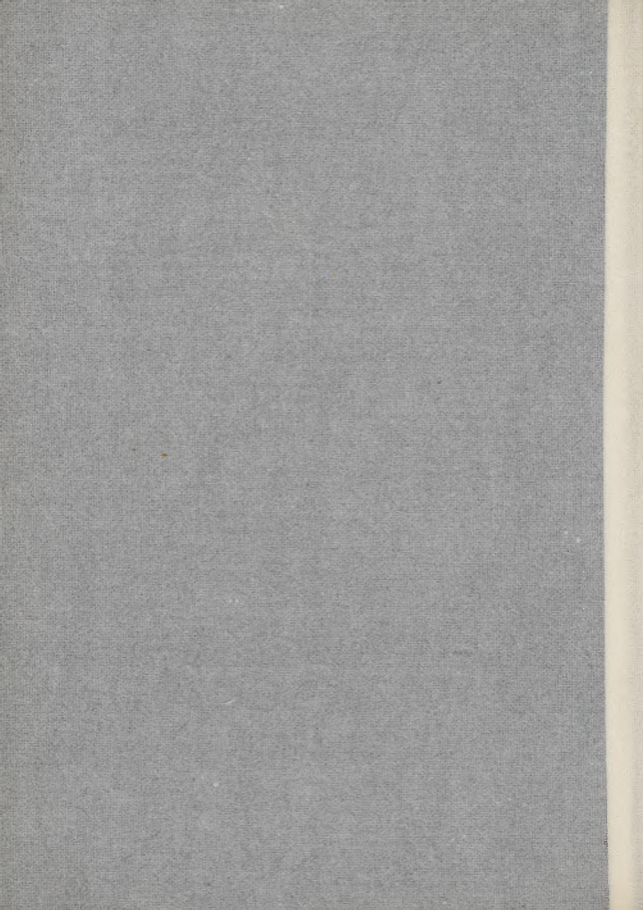


A RUSSIAN MECHANICAL MINE

employment of Dutchmen as instructors, 11. the appointment of young boys as cadets, 12. the establishment of a small standing squadron (or perhaps "flotilla" would be more appropriate), and, 13. regulations for the appointment of officers as students in the Naval Institution. This petition by Katsu and Kimura did much to influence the progress of our navy. It seemed to lay a finger on the real needs, and, when its main points had been attended to, the navy began to make very rapid progress.

final result of the war in which we are now engaged in is going to be it is impossible to predict with certainty. But nothing can rob us of the glories which have been ours in the past. We have had the glory of creating a modern navy in the short space of forty years. We have had the glory of having had more experience of modern naval warfare than any other nation. And up to the time of writing we had the glory of having been uniformly victorious. It is a solid ground for confidence in the future.







His Majesty the Emperor at the Military Review on the
Parade Ground of Aoyama.

A Swallow before the Spring.



At a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan (a Society whose transactions are a mine of valuable information for English speaking students of things Japanese), Miss S. Ballard called the attention of the members to the Life and Work of Watanabe Noboru, or Kwazan as he often called, one of the earliest pioneers of Western thought and civilization in Japan. Watanabe was one of those daring spirits, known as the Dutch scholars, who did such good preparative work in the early days of the nineteenth century. Like the rest of his friends and allies, his life was spent in comparative insignificance, and but little of his work came under the notice of his fellow-countrymen, yet he was truly digging at the foundations of a new building, utterly unconscious of the magnificent structure which was destined to be reared upon those humble foundation. Had he known how great would be the results of his labours, his last hours would not have been as melancholy as they were. As it is, we may apply to him the words of Browning,

"It must oft fall out
That one whose labour perfects
any works,
Shall rise from it with eye so worn
that he
Of all men least can measure the
extent
Of what he has accomplished. He
alone,
Who, nothing tasked, is nothing
weary too,
May clearly scan the little he effects:
But we the bystanders, untouched
by toil,
Estimate each aright."

Like many Japanese in the middle ages, Watanabe rejoiced in a number of names. His family name (*sei*) was Watanabe: his personal name (*azana*), given to him by his master the Lord of Tawara, was Noboru. On occasions of great importance he was addressed by his *imina*, or official name, of Teisei. In literature and art, his *nom de plume* (*go*) was Kwazan. He was born of an honourable, though poor, Samurai family, which originally came from the province of Echigo, but which, since the middle of the 17th century had changed its name from Tashiro to Watanabe, and settled itself in the province of Mikawa in central Japan,



WATANABE KWAZAN.

in the service of the family of the Miyake who bore the title of Tosa no Kami (Lords of Tosa) though their actual domain was the Barony of Tawara. Tawara is a small town on the narrow peninsula which juts into the sea near to Hamamatsu. It was

a small clan, with very poor revenues, and both *daimyo* and *samurai* were obliged to live economically. that her child would have the small-pox very slightly, that he would become a very famous man, and that



THE LAKE HAMANA NEAR HAMAMATSU.

From the year 1686, when the surname of Watanabe was adopted, to the year 1792, the family remained in the service of the head of the Tawara clan. In that year Watanabe Jirobei, the father of our hero, became the head of the family in succession to his father, and in the following year Watanabe Noboru was born (1793). Not long after his birth, a priest, whom his mother consulted, told her

he would die under unfortunate circumstances. The predictions, which were all destined to come true, began to fulfil themselves very soon. He had the small-pox in infancy and had it very lightly, and the studious, quiet, lad placed his foot on the lowest rung of the ladder of fame, when at eight years of age (1802) he was appointed page and companion to the Daimyo's oldest son, Kamekichi. The young



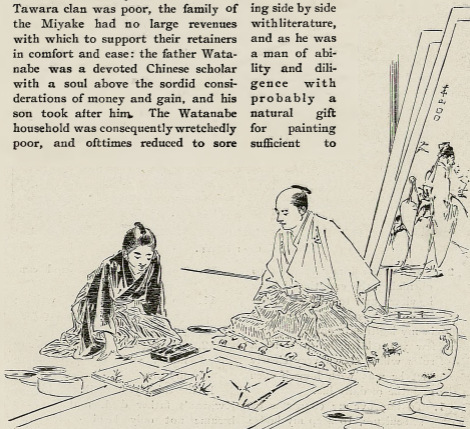
THE COAST OF MIKAWA.

lord however died in 1806, and the second son, Motokichi, taking his place Noboru continued to serve under him, and when shortly afterwards the old Lord died, Noboru's father was appointed the guardian of the young lord Motokichi, Noboru himself being appointed tutor. This was in 1809, when

Noboru himself was about 16 years of age.

The regulations of the Tokugawa Shōguns made it imperative upon all the feudal daimyos to keep their families in Yedo under the surveillance of the Central Government. It was in Yedo therefore that young Watanabe made his first essays at service. The Tawara clan was poor, the family of the Miyake had no large revenues with which to support their retainers in comfort and ease: the father Watanabe was a devoted Chinese scholar with a soul above the sordid considerations of money and gain, and his son took after him. The Watanabe household was consequently wretchedly poor, and oftentimes reduced to sore

something whereby he can make some money, and there was no money in Chinese literature. Why should he not add the art of painting to philosophy and literature, and thus put himself in a position to keep his family from positive distress? Watanabe took the advice. He now (1815) began the study of painting side by side with literature, and as he was a man of ability and diligence with probably a natural gift for painting sufficient to



WATANABE KWAZAN GIVING HIS PUPIL DRAWING LESSONS.

straits by hunger and cold. A friend of the family, Takahashi by name, (possibly the Takahashi whom von Siebold mentions, in the account of his journey to Yedo, as one of the prominent Dutch scholars of the day), now gave young Noboru a piece of good advice. Chinese classics, he said, were all very well in their way, but a man must have some sort of a *brod studium*,

attract the attention of Takahashi, he shortly found himself in a position to make money by the sale of his pictures, and sought after by many students of art.

During the whole of this period, Noboru, better known henceforth by his literary and artistic name of Kwazan, treated himself with the utmost rigour as may be seen by the following

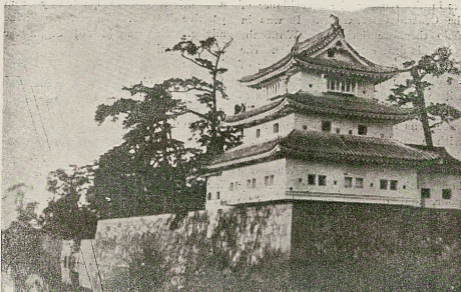
list of rules which he drew up for guiding his own conduct and behaviour.

1. Never to hold intercourse or converse with others, except for some legitimate reason.

7. To be moderate in all things.

8. To be economical with my time.

9. To avoid conversation on trivial matters.



THE CASTLE OF HIMEJI.

2. To devote all my energies to obtaining the end that I have in view; and to neglect everything that is not strictly within my legitimate sphere.

A few years later, he drew up a list of rules which shews very clearly how strict he was with himself even in the minutiae of daily life.

1. To improve my character by self-culture, to keep my house well, and then to devote my spare energies to the well-being of my clan and country.

2. To be diligent in the discharge of my filial duty.

3. To work hard at my Chinese studies.

4. To be diligent in painting.

5. To read nothing except the old Chinese classics.

6. To select good friend and instructors.

10. To be circumspect and cautious.

11. To be very careful in writing to form every character properly.

12. To relieve the poverty of my family with the proceeds of my art.

In the third year of Bansei (1821) Kwazan's father died, and Kwazan became not only head of his own family, but also in time *Karō* or Prince Minister of the Tawara clan, a promotion which not only increased his sphere of influence, but also removed him for part of his time at least from Yedo.

This period of his life was marked by several incidents of interest. The Tawara clan was much disturbed about the question of the succession to the Daimyate. The then Lord, Yasuaki, had no children. Kwazan was

anxious that Yasuaki's young brother Tomonobu should be adopted as heir, for thus the succession would be kept strictly within the family. The other principal retainers, however, inclined to the adoption of a young nobleman from some wealthy house, to retrieve the shattered fortunes of the Tawara clan. Kwazan's advice was not taken, a successor was chosen from the wealthy family of Himeji, and Kwazan was so much distressed at this disappointment that for a while he lost control over himself and took to drinking and pleasure.

But it was not for long. In 1829, we find Kwazan in personal attendance

the rejected Tomonobu as his heir and allowing him to marry his own daughter.

In the third year of Tempo (1832) he became one of the ministers of the clan (*toshiyori*), and for some time exerted himself diligently to promote its welfare. He vigorously defended his clansmen against the complaints lodged against them by the powerful clan of Kii, closely connected with the Tokugawas, on account of some wrecking which the Tawara people had done in ignorance of the law. He earned the praise of the Shogun's Government by his vigorous and effective measures of famine-relief during the



WATANABE KWAZAN BEING EXAMINED AT THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

on Yasunao, the new Lord, compiling a history of the Tawara clan, and gaining a strong personal influence over the man whom he had done his best to keep out of the position of Lord of the clan. The strength of that personal influence may be gauged by the fact that he persuaded Yasunao to allow the inheritance to revert to the Miyake family by adopting the son of

calamity which devastated the whole of the country in the Tempo age. Tawara was free from the worst of the scourge, thanks to his able administration. He merited the best thanks of his fellow-provincials by founding for their benefit a public library to which he contributed all his own books, bought at the cost of much toil and privation. So absolute-

ly free was he from all thoughts of self in the discharge of his office that when later, in the hour of his trouble, the police made a domiciliary

busy compiling the history of the Tawara clan, and the Daimyo Yasunao about this time appointed him one of his personal attendants (*soba yo nin*). We have it on the authority of a Japanese biography that from his 32nd or 33rd year, Kwazan became interested in the study of geography and history, and there is a story told of how the sight of a large wall-map which he saw in the house of one of his friends so interested him that he remained for hours in deep thought before it. It is hard to disconnect Kwazan's interest in geography and history from this visit of the Dutch Mission of which von Siebold was a member. The Dutch do not seem to have had any far reaching schemes for the mental and intellectual regeneration of Japan, but they managed to sow a good deal of very valuable seed from time to time. From this time Kwazan devoted himself to the acquisition of Dutch, the only



PH. F. VON SIEBOLD.

search of his house, the principal things they found were pawn-tickets. His tenure of office had impoverished himself.

But the principal interest attaching to Kwazan in the present day lies in his advocacy of principles which necessarily led to the reforms of Meiji. The German von Siebold has given the world a most interesting account of a visit which he, as an employé of the Dutch Government, paid to Tokyo in the year 1826, when Kwazan was about 33 years of age, and of the many interesting visits which he received from inquisitive Japanese scholars of all sorts. Kwazan must have been at Yedo at the time, for he was

European language at that time accessible to the Japanese. He not only studied, but he wrote books of geography, history and the civilization of western countries. One practically useful scheme is attributed to him. Pictorial sheets containing the flags of all nations were distributed all along the maritime districts so that people might at once recognize the nationality of any foreign visitors to their shores. Knockings at the gate of Japan were already beginning to be ominously frequent.

In order to promote new studies, which he deemed to be most essential for the welfare of his country he formed a society called the *Shōshikwai*



Major-General Nakamura. Major-General Saitō.
(The distinguished Brigade Commanders in the 4th General
Assault on Port Arthur).



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

which comprised many of the leading spirits of the age, Takano Choyei, Koseki Sange, Hatanaka Genryo. This society took every means in its power for the promotion of Western studies, and the rare visits of foreigners to Yedo gave the members opportunities of gaining information which we may be sure they asked to the full. Such a visit occurred in the ninth year of Tempo (1838), when a Dutchman of the name of Kobitan (we give the Japanese transliteration, not being able to identify the name accurately) spent some time in Yedo, probably on a similar errand to that which brought von Siebold. The results of the many interviews which Kwazan had with this man were embodied in a book entitled *Ketsuzetsu Mondo* in which

wished to return to their native land. These castaways were fishermen, blown out to sea, who had succeeded in making the coast of British Columbia where they were rescued. They were kept for some time on the American continent, and were then sent (though this does not seem to be quite clearly established) to England, where they were educated by some pious and charitable persons. We next hear of them in Canton at the house of a missionary, from whence they were sent to Japan on board the *Morrison*. It was hoped that they would thus get a hearing in Japan for Protestant Christianity.



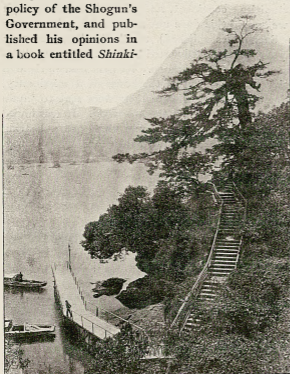
WATANABE KWAZAN THINKING ON THE SITUATION OF THE WORLD.

he discussed the whole question of the advisability of keeping all foreign nations at arm's length. About the same time, or even a little earlier, Yedo was shocked and startled by the arrival of an American ship, the *Morrison*, which came to demand permission to land some Japanese castaways who

The Yedo Government, acting possibly on the advice of the Dutchman mentioned above, refused to allow them to land, but sent them to Nagasaki, as the proper place for the question to be mooted. At Nagasaki they were also refused, and sailed away, much to the distress of their Japanese pas-

sengers who saw themselves thus doomed to perpetual exile. History does not say what ultimately became of them.

Kwazan entirely disagreed with the policy of the Shogun's Government, and published his opinions in a book entitled *Shinki-*



A VIEW OF NAGASAKI.

ron (on making a proper use of one's opportunities). In this book, which must be considered as connected in thought with the former book to which we have already referred, he dwells on the conditions of European countries, on the invasion of Asia by Europe, on the necessity of protecting Japan against the aggressive Westerner, and on Japan's inability to cope with foreign foes without thorough reforms which could only be made possible by extensive and deep-reaching investigation.

The book proved to be the beginning of Kwazan's downfall. Informa-

tion was laid against before the Shogun's Government, (it is interesting to know that Ii Kamon, who was afterwards to evolve a line of policy very

similar to Kwazan's, was at that time a member of the Shogun's Government. Von Siebold mentions him), and Kwazan was arrested and put into prison. His house was thoroughly searched, but nothing of an incriminating nature was found, except the pawn-tickets afore-mentioned. Kwazan's one concern was that his mother should not suffer, and at last after an imprisonment of two years he was released and sent to live in retirement in Tawara, where it was hoped he would be out of harm's way.

It is strikingly characteristic of the man that from the moment of his release he gave up all his European studies, and confined himself to the Chinese classics which had been his guides through life. This was not done through fear, but he knew that a further prosecution of these studies could only bring trouble upon his mother and family, and this he was determined to avoid by all means in his power.

It was however necessary for him to live, and equally necessary to have people with whom to associate. At the suggestion of one of his pupils he therefore opened classes for drawing and painting, and as he was an artist of some repute as well as a conspicuous man, he soon gathered around him a fairly numerous band of disciples.

But the enemies who had procured his downfall in Yedo were by no means pacified, for there were many to whom even to be able to read a foreign book was an unpardonable crime, and for a second time he was arrested.

Kwazan now felt, with that pessimism to which the Eastern mind is so prone, that the usefulness of his life was gone. For himself, he could not go back on his expressed opinions, for they had been adopted after no inconsiderable thought, and with much deliberation. But the expression of these thoughts could only involve his

mother, and his feudal lord, made all arrangements for the future of those he loved, and, passing into the next room, disembowelled himself. Suicide is often a coward's refuge. It was not so for Kwazan. His whole life had shown that for himself he had no fear. He died for others, to save his family and clan from having to bear any

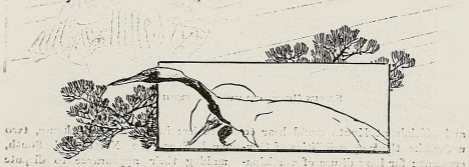


WATANABE KWAZAN ARRESTED BY A SHOGUNAL AUTHORITY.

family, his clan, and his feudal lord in trouble with the powerful Shoguns. Kwazan was not long in making up his mind what to do. Quietly he bade farewell by letter to his wife, his

responsibility for views and sentiments which they did not share.


Presently the spring came, but the early swallow had passed away.



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

(Continued.)

8. The Age of the Muromachi Shogunate (A.D. 1319—1557.)



IN the course of time the Shogunal Government at Kamakura, which seemed to have taken such deep roots in the soil of the national sentiment, was overthrown, the supreme Power was again restored to the Imperial House, and all Japan brought once more under the rule of the Imperial power. It was however a burden greater than the court nobles

tion in public affairs had rendered them unfit for governing, and they soon reduced the public business to a state of chaos. Ashikaga Takauji, a lineal descendant of the Genji, knew how to turn this chaos to his own advantage for, by favours judiciously bestowed on the *samurai* of the various provinces, he acquired great popularity, and set many minds on thinking of a revival of the rule of the military clans. Many unavoidable collisions took place between the courtiers of the palace and the military *samurai* of the clans, and in the end there was



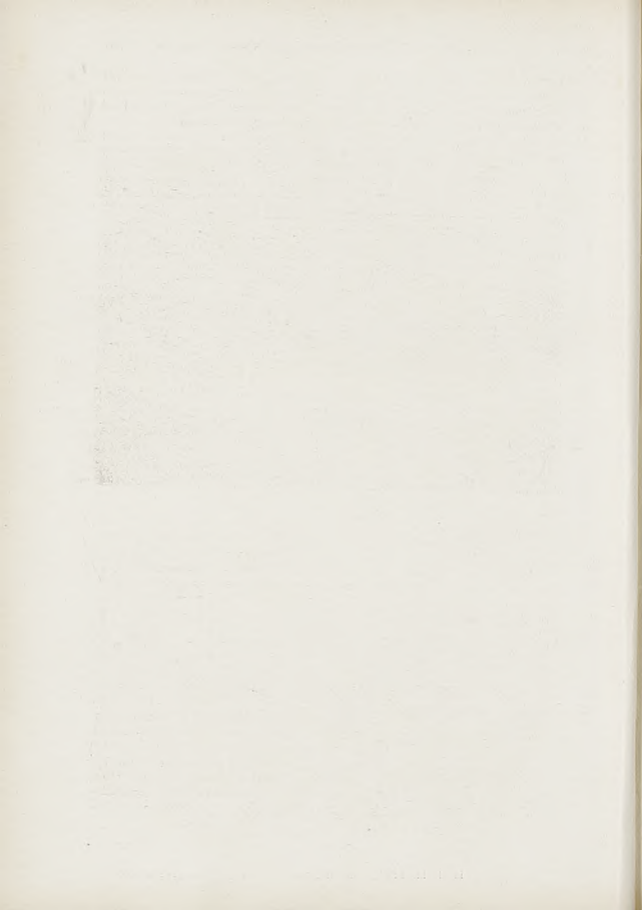
SHOGUN MUROMACHI TAKING REFRESHMENTS.

and officials at Kyoto could bear to undertake the responsibilities of Government; for long disuse of participa-

a schism in the Imperial house, two rival lines, the North and South, making their appearance to dispute



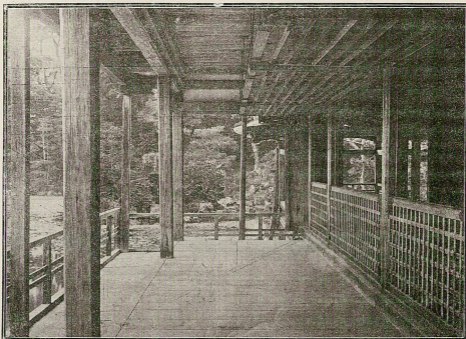
H. I. H. Princess Itsuko, the Consort of Prince Nashimoto.



with each other the possession of the throne.

Ashtikaga Takauji attached himself to the Emperor of the Northern Dyn-

residence (Flower Palace), and of the famous Kinkakuji Temple laid heavy burdens of taxation on the shoulders of the people. His successors were all



THE INTERIOR OF THE KINKAKUJI, KYOTO.

ty, and in 1336 was appointed Commander-in-Chief or Shogun, with his seat of Government at Muromachi in Kyoto and with all powers, civil and military, in his hands. Takauji's grandson, Yoshimitsu, saw the reunion of the Imperial house after fifty seven years of schism and separation, and in A.D. 1392 the Emperor Go-komatsu of the Northern Dynasty was acknowledged throughout the country as sole Emperor, the actual power still remaining, however, in the hands of the military clans.

Yoshimitsu was a man exceedingly arrogant and luxurious. When he visited the great monastery at Hieizan his procession rivalled that of the Emperor in magnificence, and the erection of the costly *Hana no gosho*

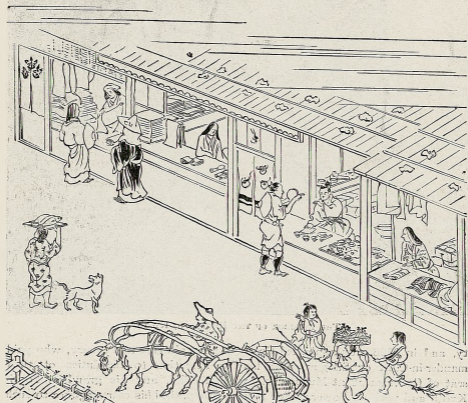
men of pleasure and luxury, who paid no attention to the duties of their high office, and his grandson Yoshimasa pushed his extravagance to such a pitch that in addition to extraordinary imposts he was obliged to borrow money from China to enable him to meet the demands of his love of pleasure and ostentatious buildings.

Takauji's first intention had been to re-establish his Shogunate at Kamakura where he might hope to continue the glories of Yoritomo's time; but it was impossible for him to leave Kyoto himself, so he established his Government at Muromachi, and sent his son Motouji to Kamakura with the title of Governor-general of the East. Motouji understood the art of making himself popular with his subjects in

the East and was called the Shogun of Kamakura in contradistinction to his father the Kyoto Shogun.

The Muromachi Shoguns found it impossible to resist the encroaching in-

Kyoto was obliged to bear the brunt of civil strife for more than eleven years. Then the combatants grew tired of ceaseless feuds, and retiring, each to his own territory, shut them-



A VIEW OF STREET IN KYOTO IN THE AGE OF MUROMACHI SHOGUNATE.

fluences of Kyoto life, and as they plunged more and more deeply into the vortex of luxury, the real power fell more and more into the hands of their deputies at Kamakura, and in process of time we find a rivalry for the Imperial favours between the Shogunal agents from Muromachi and the vice-Shogunal agents from Kyoto. Quarrels were frequent between their adherents, a large part of Kyoto was destroyed in various conflagrations caused by feuds and brawls, and

shelves up in their castles and refused all intercourse with the Shogunal Government which thus found itself incapable of enforcing its will anywhere except in the home province of Yamashiro.

All real power fell into the hands of those who had the control of the army. Thus Hōjō Soun first came to eminence in the Eastern provinces, and his son Ujijasu after subjugating the whole of these provinces established himself at Odawara in the province

of Sagami. After him came Oda Nobunaga, who raised an army in the neighbourhood of Kyoto for the protection of the Imperial House, and succeeded in overthrowing the Ashikaga Shoguns and getting their power into his own hands.

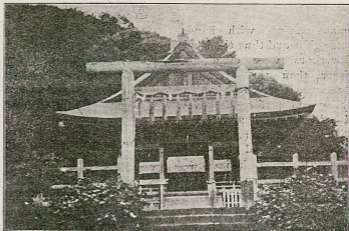
Everything was in the greatest confusion throughout this period, and yet the forms of organization remained untouched. The Shōgunal Government administered the country in the name of the Emperor, whose representative and protector the Shogun claimed to be, and every province had its own *Shugo* or Governor appointed by the Shōgun. The distinctions between citizens and *senmin* (*plebs*) were strictly observed.

The Imperial House remained, though the disturbances of the age tended to push it into the background of obscurity, poverty and insignificance, and exalt the Shogun at the expense of the Emperor. The court-nobles received but scant courtesy from the military ruler, and were often deprived of estates and income by the Shogun.

Takauji, the first of the Ashikaga, did indeed try to model his court on the simple but practical regulations of the old Kamakura Regency, but his brother and successor Tadayoshi laid more stress on the formalities observed at the Imperial Court and based his etiquette on them. These rules had a tendency to make the Shōguns proud and haughty, a state of mind which was especially

conspicuous in Yoshimitsu. The Shogunate became hereditary like the Crown, and the three houses of Shiba, Hosokawa and Hatakeyama stood permanently by its side to help in bearing the cares of state. These families went by the name of *Kwanryo*, a title which was almost equivalent to that of *Shikken* under the Kamakura Government, and the Shoguns themselves were known as *Kubo* or *Muromachidono*. There were administrative officers known as *Hyojoshū* and *Hikitsukeshū*, and governmental departments for finance, law, and military affairs. The *Kwanryō* at Kamakura was the most powerful of all the provincial governors appointed by the Shōgun; Motouji, the son of Takauji, was the first to be appointed to the office, which henceforth became hereditary in Motouji's family. In process of time the Kamakura governors became so powerful that they were practically independent of the Muromachi Shoguns.

The Muromachi Shoguns were most powerful under Yoshimitsu, the third

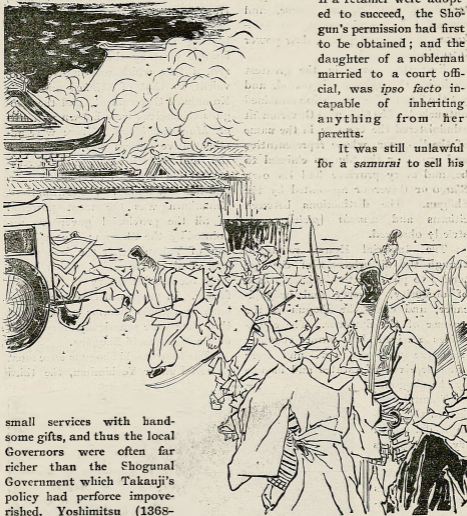


THE TEMPLE OF DAIJŌNŌMIYA, AT KAMAKURA.

of the line, the power falling after his time into the hands of prominent retainers. It had been the policy of

Takauji, who wished to win the hearts of his people, to reward comparatively

the eldest legitimate son succeed to the property and titles of his father.



THE TEMPLE OF HONGWANJI BURNED BY THE PRIESTS OF HOKKE SECT.

small services with handsome gifts, and thus the local Governors were often far richer than the Shogunal Government which Takauji's policy had perforce impoverished. Yoshimitsu (1368-1394) forbade priests to carry arms, and by this means restrained the lawlessness which had so disgraced the order in former years, but there were still powerful temple-organizations, such as those of the *Kofukuji* and *Hongwanji*, sectarian feuds were common, and both these temples were burned to the ground during the disturbances.

As to private customs, the custom became generally prevalent of having

If a retainer were adopted to succeed, the Shogun's permission had first to be obtained; and the daughter of a nobleman married to a court official, was *ipso facto* incapable of inheriting anything from her parents.

It was still unlawful for a *samurai* to sell his

landed estate; but restrictions upon commerce were gradually being relaxed, and the period for recovering debts by legal procedure was extended from ten to twenty years. Specially heavy taxes were levied on the profitable businesses of the *saké* merchant and pawnbroker; but indeed all trades and professions were taxed, for the

Muromachi Government was luxurious and extravagant, and its purse needed constant refilling. Articles of daily use became very dear under the pressure of taxation, and the poverty of the poorer classes increased from year to year.

National calamities worked havoc amongst the people, and especially the famine followed by the plague in 1461. It is estimated that 80,000 died in Kyoto alone during the months of January and February and that the ordinary average of deaths was from 60 to 90 per diem. One could not stand on the Shijo bridge, and look up the Kamo river without being filled with horror at the sight of the ghastly corpses which strewed its upper reaches.

continued his extravagance as usual. He was surrounded by degenerate *samurai* who followed his mode of life, lived far beyond their means, and sunk themselves deeper and deeper into debt. These men then, seeing no other hope of meeting their obligations took to the profession of the highwayman, and, Government officials though they were, went about robbing and plundering. When the general indebtedness and consequent lawlessness became very great, a special act of grace (*tokusei*), not unlike the *tabula novæ* of the early Roman Republic, enabled them to repudiate their debts, and start again with clean balance-sheets; but the tradesmen were the losers by these so-called acts of clemency, and we can readily understand that such



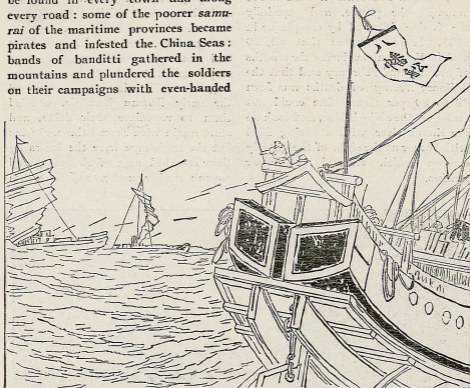
THE TEMPLE OF GINKAKUJI AT KYOTO, ESTABLISHED BY SHOGUN YOSHIMASA.

But the miseries of the time made no impression on Yoshimitsu who measures were not calculated to increase the contentment of the people,

who had in addition to all this gross misgovernment to bear the miseries of the Civil War between the Dynasties of the North and South, and a series of great and appalling natural catastrophes.

Robbers and highwaymen were to be found in every town and along every road: some of the poorer *samurai* of the maritime provinces became pirates and infested the China Seas; bands of banditti gathered in the mountains and plundered the soldiers on their campaigns with even-handed

remained as before save that in some districts tea-cultivation showed a tendency to increase owing to the demands, of the fastidious Kyoto Court, and that in 1521 cotton seeds were in-



A PIRATE SHIP FIGHTING WITH CHINESE MERCHANT VESSELS.

indifference, feeling that they had but little to gain or lose from either of the competitors for a throne which seemed to have lost all dignity and respect; and in the very streets of the capital cut-throats, known as *tsujigiri*, plundered and murdered with impunity.

It was but natural that agriculture should decline. The period is marked by no great advances in the art. The implements used were still the simple implements that had been used in previous ages, and everything

introduced from the western provinces and cotton-growing successfully established at Miura in the province of Musashi.

Neither could commerce prosper under a system of heavy taxation and "acts of grace." Every provincial governor further had a market of his own, which had the monopoly of all the trade in the province, and which yielded him a substantial revenue in return for its exclusive privileges. Money was imported from China, though an attempt was made in 1334

to make both paper money and coin in the country, and the coin chiefly imported was the *airaku-sen* of the Min dynasty of China. Yoshimasa received four consignments of Chinese coins during his reign. An attempt was made in 1532 to introduce a badly-coined iron piece called a *bita-sen*, to be circulated along with the Chinese coins, but the iron coin had to be withdrawn. Hōjō Ujiyasu absolutely prohibited its use in his dominions i.e. throughout the north and east, and the piece was never in use except in the immediate vicinity of the capital. (Hence its name *Kyo-sen*, Kyoto sen). Oval gold coins (*Koban*) were in use in several provinces.

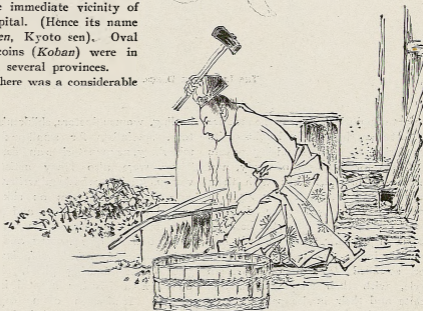
There was a considerable



A BRONZE COIN
INTRODUCED
FROM CHINA.

Yoshimitsu (1368-1394). The Ouchi, daimyōs of the province of Suwō regulated the trade with China, whilst that with Korea was in the hands of the So family of Tsushima.

Industry and the fine arts, however, made great progress, thanks to the luxury and ostentation of the Shogun and his prominent *samurai*. It was an age of fine art products of all kinds, of porcelain and lacquer, of painting, sculpture, and architecture. Seto, Karatsu, Bizen, and Shino produced porcelains, and the "Higashiyama Age" lacquered wares, with cloisonné work and red and black enamel were much sought for. Goto Yūjō was famous for his delicately carved sword-handles, and handed down his art to



A SMITH MAKING A SWORD.

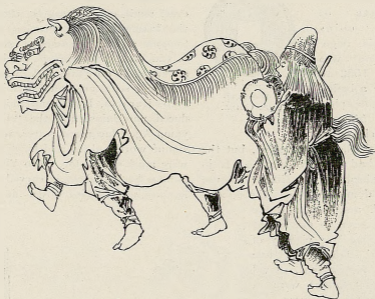
trade with Korea and China which was very profitable, and large exports of swords, fans, screens, and lacquered ware were made under

his descendants. Okazaki Masamune achieved a lasting fame as a maker of swords in the reign of Godaigo (1319-1338), and the glory of the Masamune

blade was rivalled by the saddles made by Otsubo Dōzen and the breastplates of Myochin Nobuiye. The influence of the Zen sect revolutionized

for many generations the artistic principles of its founders.

There were, in this age, many persons who practiced the arts of

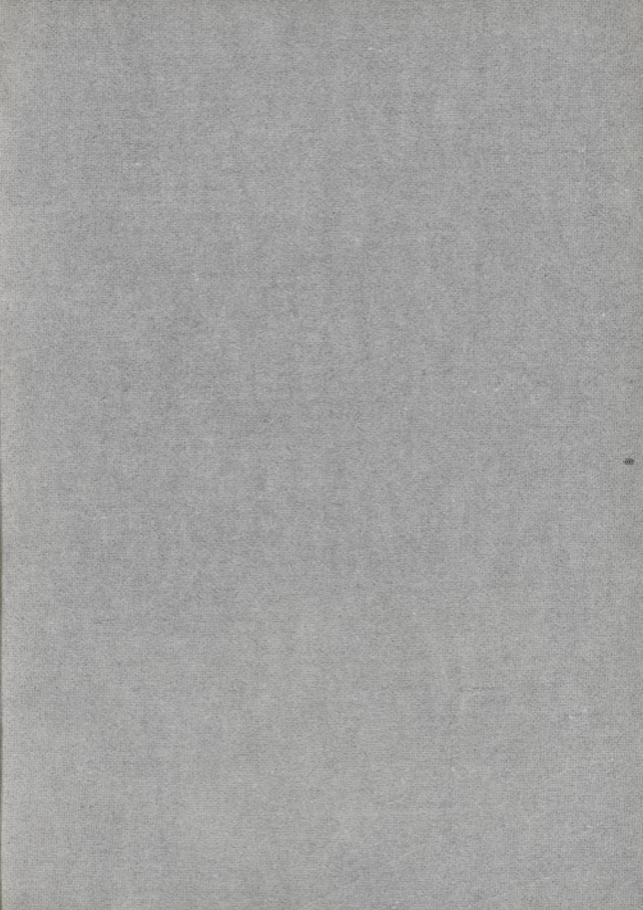


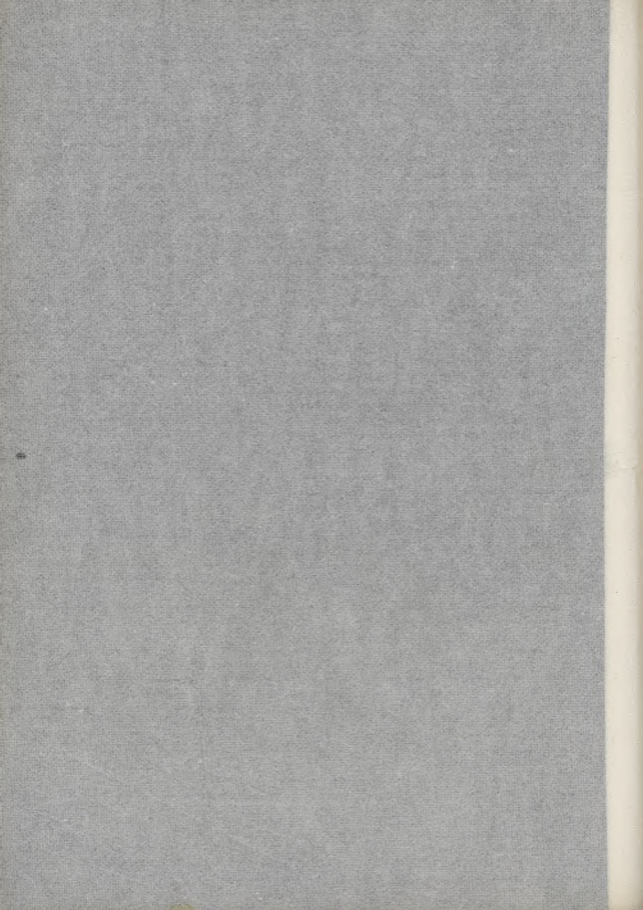
THE LION MASK DANCE.

the art of painting. It was the practice of that sect, then at the height of its prosperity, to send promising priests to China for purposes of study, and these men brought back with them from that country, a new style of painting which was quite different from what had hitherto been in vogue in Japan. These pictures imitated in Japan, produced the school of the so-called *Hokuso* or northern style, with their simple black and white and their landscapes of mountains and villages instead of the delicate suggestions and hints of the true Japanese art. The priest Josetsu, Mincho, Shubun, Sesshu, Oguri Sotan, Soga Dasoku, Kano Masanobu the father, Motonobu the son, were the most famous painters of the new style, and the Kano school perpetuated

healing, women-doctors, children's doctors, specialists for small-pox and midwifery, acupuncturists and dentists. There were also many artists of various kinds, professional writers and calligraphists, painters on silk and gold lacquer, tea makers and poets. The dancers of *sarugaku* and *den-gaku*, *manzai*, *shirabyoshi*, *kusemai gozē* (blind dancing girls), players on *biwa* and other musical instruments. Tradesmen often engaged interpreters to perform their business with foreigners.

Education, which had sunk very low in the previous period, entirely disappeared. One school only kept its doors open during this forlorn age, the celebrated Ashikaga school in the province of Shimotsuke, which, esta-

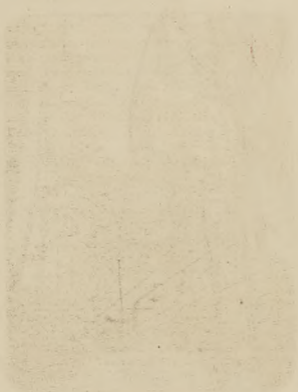






A Girl of the Genroku Age playing at Battle-door and Shuttle-cock.

The history of the county of Middlesex is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs. The history of the county is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs.



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blished we cannot exactly say when, was restored by Ashikaga Motouji when Governor of Kamakura, in 1345. Some 90 years later it received more benefactions from Uyesugi Norizane, another Governor of Kamakura, who endowed it with land and money, and an excellent library. When the civil troubles came upon the land it was able to keep open, and being the only institution of learning in the country attracted a large number of students. The school continued its activity throughout the period of the Tokugawa rule and was reconstructed by Yoshimune, the eighth Shogun of that line. Its most famous scholar at the time of its revival by Motouji was a Zen priest of the name of Kwaigen, and the whole education which mainly consisted of literature and ethics, was in the hands of these priests. The Zen clergy also contrived to keep at Kyoto traditions of learning, though not schools, and their five religious houses in that city were all seats of learning. We may mention Gidō of the Nanzenji as one of the most conspicuous of these learned priests, who studied Confucianism as well as the doctrines of contemplative Buddhism.

In default of schools, a man who wished to learn how to read and write went to a temple and took lessons from the priest who often was obliged to open classes for elementary instruction. Such temple-schools were called *tera koya* from the room (*koya*) of the temple

(*tera*) in which the instruction was given.

As to religion, no new sect of Buddhism came into existence, and the most flourishing of existing sects were the Zen, Hokke, and Nembutsu, which had come into existence during the Kamakura age. The Zen had its influence mainly among the nobles of Kyoto and Kamakura, both of which cities were of equal importance in the eyes of the authorities of the sect. If Kyoto had five large Zen temples, a similar number was immediately erected at Kamakura: when Kyoto



THE TEMPLE OF NANZENJI, KYOTO.

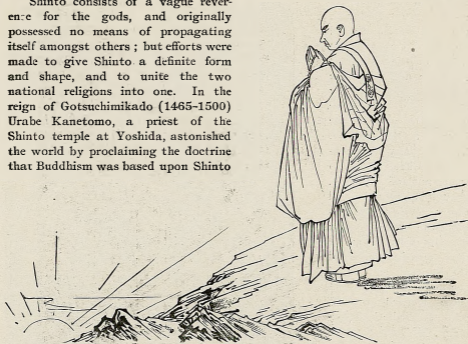
increased its number Kamakura again followed suit. The sect known as Shinshu was especially popular throughout the northern provinces, the Nichiren or Hokke believers made up for

their unpopularity by their zealous propagandism, and made fervid efforts to obtain converts everywhere but especially at Kamakura and Kyoto. The doctrines of the Nembutsu were directly opposed to those of the Nichiren, and the two sects were constantly in collision. Much scandal was caused by the frequent squabbles and bickerings of the Buddhist priests amongst each other, but there can be no doubt that the stoicism of the Zen and the exalted hopes of fu ure bliss through the mercy of Amida did much to enable men to tolerate the miseries of that unhappy age.

Shinto consists of a vague reverence for the gods, and originally possessed no means of propagating itself amongst others; but efforts were made to give Shinto a definite form and shape, and to unite the two national religions into one. In the reign of Gotsuchimikado (1465-1500) Urabe Kanetomo, a priest of the Shinto temple at Yoshida, astonished the world by proclaiming the doctrine that Buddhism was based upon Shinto

more than a century. At the end of that period, a priestess, Keikoin, of the Owari province, sought and obtained permission to collect contributions for the repair of the Temple, and by her efforts both the Naigu and the Gegu were reconstructed.

It will be readily understood that superstition was rife in that age of darkness. People believed that the spirits of the departed could take possession of the bodies of badgers and foxes, and through their means do untold harm to human beings: in bright apparitions of celestial light, in



THE FAMOUS BUDDHIST PRIEST NICHIREN PRAYING HIMSELF.

of which it was only a partial development. In another age, possibly, Yoshida's doctrines might have taken root; but the Muromachi age was one in which religion was much neglected, and even the Great Shrine of Ise was allowed to go without repairs for

tengu with long noses flying through the air. Serpents were worshipped as gods. Avaricious priests and priestesses made much profit from ignorant worshippers by the sale of charms, amulets, and mystic prayers; and *suzugozen* witches played ventriloquist

tricks with little boxes out of which came mystic sounds which were said to be the answers of gods and buddhas to the prayers of enquirers.

injury to the property or reputation of others, the execution of unreasonable vengeance, the perpetration of acts of injustice, and the asking of rewards



TRAVELLERS ON THE TOKAIDO IN THE AGE OF THE MUROMACHI SHOGUNATE.

Bushido, which had been encouraged to a certain extent in the Kamakura Age, received its fullest completion in the age of the Muromachi Shoguns, so that we have in this period of our national history a striking contrast between the lowest depths of effeminy and luxury on the one hand and the greatest heights of military virtue on the other. When Hosokawa Yoritomo was administering the Government as Regent for the Shogun Yoshimitsu he issued five articles of instruction for the guidance of his generals and other officers, in which he forbade flattery of superiors, the doing of

which had not been merited, or of salaries beyond one's worth. He also introduced into the Shogunal Court a band of court jesters—six boys in curious dresses whose duty it was to sing, joke, play tricks, and be punished,—so that they might serve as an object lesson and warning to the *samurai* of the follies of vice and the beauties of virtue. These boys had full liberty to pillory with their ridicule any officer of the Government whom they found guilty of flattery or injustice.

In the writings of Shiba-Yoshimasa, the Kwanryo, we find the following words:—

"Soldiers should always behave themselves with the recollection that their conduct concerns not only them-

the world's contempt. What is required of a soldier is to lay down his life for Emperor or Shōgun when duty calls."



A WARRIOR PRACTISING ARCHERY.

selves but their descendants. They should never make themselves liable to the disgrace *in perpetuum* which comes from an undue fear of losing their short and fleeting lives. Equally must they remember that to throw away one's life unnecessarily, when there is no occasion for it, is to court

We find that the warriors of this age bore these principles constantly in mind, that their conduct was as a rule honourable and upright, that they were guarded in speech and action, considering them to be the means of revealing their hearts to others, that when alone they were watchful over their movements and acts, and circumspect in company. It was to them of the utmost moment not to be thought careless of themselves or disrespectful towards others. The battle-field was of course the place of honour for warriors of this type and it was a point of honour with every true *bushi* to volunteer to go themselves into every action attended with danger and difficulty, and to leave the easier fights for others.

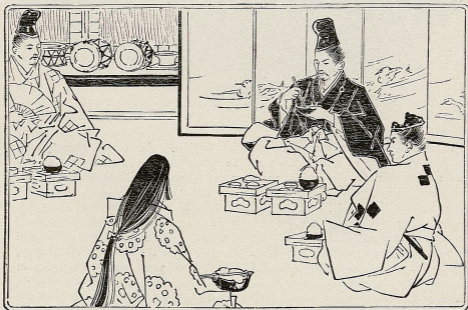
Most of the warriors studied the Buddhist doctrine of the Zen sect which taught them to look upon the world as a fire which must soon burn out, and upon life as a flash of lightning. The loss of life was nothing to them, to leave a good name behind them was everything. If they deemed that the prolongation of life would involve them in dishonour, they had no fear of taking their own lives, generally by disembowelling themselves; and their last thought was often given to the composition of a short poem which should be a memorial of them after death and testify to the composure with which they faced the last agony. The wives of these warriors were

equally disciples of the way of the *bushi*, and equally concerned in the honourable fame of their husbands. When the warrior went to the front, his wife undertook all the cares of the household, when the news came of his death in battle she would cut off her hair in token of perpetual widow-hood or die by her own hand.

The age was one of wars and battles, and though there was a clearly marked class-distinction between soldiers and peasants, many of the latter were drawn into service on the field by the orders of their feudal lords. Court nobles and court-officials, whose estates had been ruined by the civil disasters, more especially during the period of the schism between the dynasties of the North and South, frequently took to the honourable

Shijo Takasuke and Chigusa Tadaaki, been seen to engage in hand to hand combat on the field of battle, and even the Imperial Princes, during the years of their exiles and hardship, raised armies and led them into battle. Thus by the stress of the civil wars even the idle and effeminate nobles of the Kyoto Court were transformed into hardy and determined warriors.

When the fall of the Hōjō family brought about the ruin of Kamakura, the *samurai* from all provinces began to gather around Kyoto which had now become the seat of administration as well as the city of Imperial residence. People of all classes, lay and clerical, frequented the city, some to protest against the arbitrary conduct of the fallen administration which had illegally robbed them of their estates, and



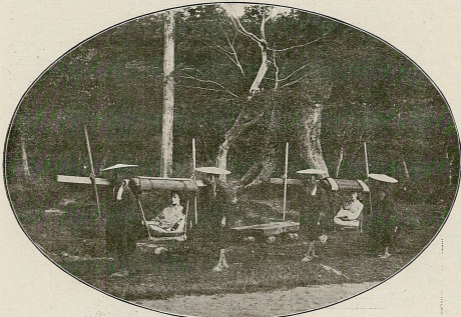
WARRIORS IN THE MUROMACHI AGE MAKING MERRY.

profession of arms as a means of mending their broken fortunes. In no previous age had high nobles such as Kitabatake Chikafusa and his son,

others to ask from the new one some recompense for their services and loyal service in the past. The city was thus filled with clamour and confusion.

The downfall of the Hōjō was followed by the struggle between the dynasties of the North and South, and when the North gained the upper hand Takauji established his administrative centre at Muromachi in Kyoto.

rious and ostentatious manners of the soldiers, who loved to parade their rich clothes and sumptuous entertainments, formed a striking contrast. Feasts were of daily occurrence, the conclusion of a battle was an occasion



TRAVELING IN *Kago*.

It was very difficult to preserve even the semblance of order. The soldiers who flocked to the capital were proud and haughty, and full of insolent contempt for nobles, officers, and citizens alike: street combats were of constant occurrence, the Palace and the mansions of the nobility were frequently set on fire, and the families of the aristocracy reduced to such a state of misery that many noble ladies saved themselves by seeking death in the waters of the Oi and Katsura, whilst others sought a refuge from the miseries of an ungrateful world in the solitary fastnesses of the mountains, in the huts of kindhearted farmers and peasants. With this misery, the luxu-

for festivities in which *Shirabyoshi*, *Dengaku*, and *Sarugaku* formed an important item, gambling was common, and the consequences of lost bets were often feuds and murder.

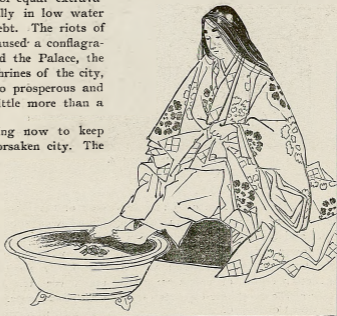
The cessation of the war between the two dynasties brought peace and prosperity to the capital. Yoshimitsu, the Shogun, was not only a lover of magnificence and display, but also an ardent believer in the doctrines of the Zen sect, and both these tendencies found vent in the erection of the famous Sokokuji. The temple was burnt shortly afterwards but Yoshimitsu found the means of satisfying his desire for religious display by the erection of a seven-storied pagoda, some 350 feet

in height, the money for which was raised partly by means of voluntary contributions, but mainly by forced "benevolences" of money, wood, and stones, from the neighbouring provinces. He restored, after the model of the celebrated shrine of Tsurugaoka near Kamakura, the Temple of Hachiman in the Rokujo district of Kyoto, Hachiman being the tutelary deity of the Ashikaga family. He then erected, as a pleasure-seat for himself, the "Golden Palace" of the Kinkakuji at Kitayama, with a deer-park, well stocked with deer and stags. The Hanano-gosho, or Flower Palace, was a new erection of his own, with a garden well-stocked with flowers which blossomed constantly at all seasons.

Yoshimitsu was succeeded by Yoshimasa, a nobleman of equal extravagance, but perpetually in low water and hampered by debt. The riots of Ōnin (A.D. 1468) caused a conflagration which destroyed the Palace, the Temples, and the Shrines of the city, and Kyoto, once so prosperous and frequented, became little more than a heap of stones.

There was nothing now to keep the soldiers in the forsaken city. The Imperial Palace was patched up, but only with great difficulty, and when it was finished, it could not be compared with the magnificent erections of the Heian age. Yoshimasa, however, did not allow his ambitious schemes to be frustrated. He built another Temple known as the Ginkakuji, a beautiful erection, but far inferior to its predecessor the Kinkakuji.

Kamakura was entirely destroyed when the Hōjō fell. The Hōjō mansion was burned, as were all the residences along the seaside and the banks of the Inase. When Prince Narinaga was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Provinces (A.D. 1334), with Ashikaga Tadayoshi as his chief executive officer (*shitsuji*) the city recovered for a while, but only to be ruined afresh during the hostilities between the dynasties of the North and South. The city again became the capital of the East in 1349, when Ashikaga Motouji was appointed Governor-General (*Kwanryo*) of the East by his father Takauji. Ninety years later, in 1439, his descendant Mochiuji committed suicide during a war

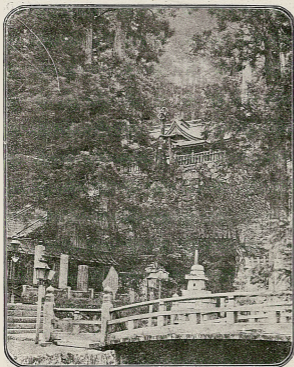


A FOOT-WARMER OF THE AGE OF THE MUROMACHI SHOGUNATE.

against his master the Shogun Yoshimori, and there was an interregnum of ten years during which Kamakura was left without a Governor. The vacancy was filled in 1449 by Shige-

uji, also one of the Ashikaga, but Shigeuji also got into difficulties with the Shogunate of Kyoto, and the Shogun's troops attacked and burned Kamakura during the Kwanryo's absence in the

mirer of Yoshimitsu, spent much time and money in architecture, repairing and beautifying all the temples in his dominions and building over 100 new ones. He was a staunch supporter of



THE TEMPLE OF DORYO IN ODAWARA.

north. Ashikaga Masatomo removed his residence to Horikoshi in Idzu in 1461, and the Hōjō who again came into power made Odawara the seat of their Government. Odawara was a far better centre of commerce than either of the mercantile districts (Shijo and Gojo) of Kyoto.

In the West, the most powerful daimyos were the Ōuchi of Suwo, with their seat at Yamaguchi and territories extending over six provinces of which Suwo and Nagato were the most important. The clan was a rich one, for it did a great trade with China under the Mings. Ōuchi Yoshitaka, an ad-

mirer of Yoshimitsu, spent much time and money in architecture, repairing and beautifying all the temples in his dominions and building over 100 new ones. He was a staunch supporter of the Shogunate, offering to the falling Shogun an asylum within his own territories, and receiving into his protection many exiled nobles and courtiers. Yamaguchi thus became like a miniature Kyoto, and the gaities and frivolities of the Imperial residence were all revived here under the protecting ægis of the Ōuchi baron, but the people were not pleased to see their lord thus waste his time and energy, and the wealth which their labour procured him. A rebellion of peasants and others broke out, Yoshitaka was slain, and the daimyate snatched from his house by the more vigorous Mori, who had hitherto been the retainers of the Ōuchi house. It cannot be said that the disper-

sion of the effeminate court nobles of Kyoto was good for the country at large. They introduced their luxurious ways wherever they went and but few of the clans were able to withstand the temptation of imitating their allurements. Amongst those that remained uncorrupted and vigorous we may mention the Shimazu, Otomo, and Ryūzōji in Kyūshū, and the Hosokawa and Chōsokabe in Shikoku.

During the preceding period, guard-houses had been established at intervals along the principal high roads, ostensibly for the protection of travellers but really for the purpose of



Our Troops preparing for an Attack by Moon-light.

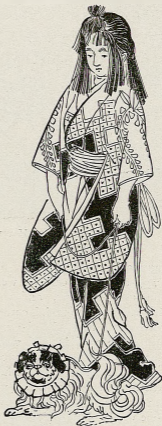
levying lucrative tolls on the commerce of the country. The Shogunate had closed these houses in A. D. 1346, but a little more than a century later, in 1467, when, as a consequence of the Ōnin disturbances, the Barons were confined to their castles, the roads neglected and the bridges broken down, communications became so difficult that the guardhouses had to be re-established. The guardhouses served for police purposes, the regulations in some of the daimyates being very strict. For instance, in the Ōuchi territories no one was allowed to walk the streets after dark, travellers whose circumstances sometimes obliged them to break this regulation had immediately to report themselves to the nearest guardhouse, and pilgrims were forbidden to remain for more than one night in a place.

Sometimes shrines and temples erected guardhouses within their own parishes, and took money from travellers. Thus the Kofuku-ji at Nara levied tolls on the shipping at the port of Hyōgo, the priests at Hieizan did the same at Otsu, passengers who passed through the guardhouses at Iwabuchi or Yumoto were taxed for the benefit of the Hachiman Temple at Kamakura, while the money collected at Hakone, Shinagawa, and Kanagawa went to support another Kamakura Temple, the Enkakuji.

Sakai in Izumi was the most flourishing port in the vicinity of Kyoto, and was thronged with ships and traders. In the west, Hakata in Chikuzen, and Hirado in Hizen were the centres of the over-sea trade, and crowded with Chinese as well as with Japanese vessels.

The palaces of the Kyoto nobles remained much as they had done in the Heian age, but the residences of the *samurai* showed a great increase of splendour and cosiness. Yoshimitsu was only a *samurai*, but his

palace at Muromachi with its *shinden*, *Tainoya*, *Tsuridono*, &c., to say nothing of its magnificent gardens, was such as a prince might well have envied. The style of this *samurai* architecture was much influenced by the prevalent Zen doctrines of Buddhism. The entrance porch (*genkwan*) was brought to perfection, the so-called *Shoindzukuri* system taking the place of the *Shinden-zukuri*. There were guardrooms at the door for the watch to live in, and the rooms received military-sounding names, such as the hall of the bows,

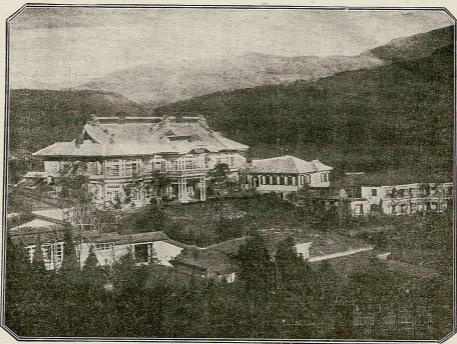


A GIRL OF THE MUROMACHI AGE.

the lance-hall, &c., &c. The Zen influence might be seen in the Buddhist pictures which decorated the walls,

and in the mats which were now used to cover the whole floor of the various rooms. Rooms for the tea-ceremony, and platforms for the *sarugaku* dance, were to be found in every considerable mansion.

The nobles still travelled in oxcarts as in former ages, but the palanquin known as *norimono* was much in vogue, as was also the *kago* a palanquin constructed of basket-work, which is ascribed to the Shōgun Yoshimasa,



FUJIYA HOTEL AT MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

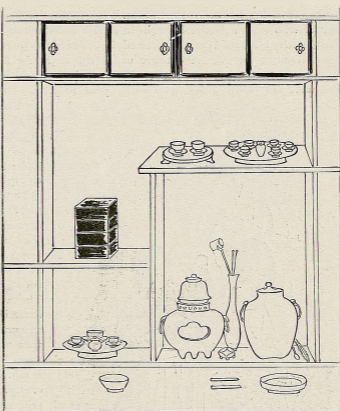
Illumination was generally effected with vegetable oil; candles were in common use, however, and torches were burned on ceremonial occasions. Foot-warmers and hand-warmers (*kotatsu*) were used in cold weather, and mosquito nets were an innovation which can scarcely be called a luxury.

Gardening was much in vogue. The Zen priests, Sōseki (honoured by the name of Musōkokushi) and Soami, introduced new fashions of landscape gardening suitable to the ideas and fancies of the tea ceremonial. The most famous gardens of the period are those attached to the Kinkakuji and Ginkakuji, the latter of which was laid out by Soami.

and which came into universal use in later ages. Samurai generally rode on horseback; the Shōgun, the three *Kwanryo*, and a few privileged high officials of the Shogunal government had the right of using the *kago*. Other persons could only use it by special permission. Court nobles, however, took to riding on horse-back in imitation of the military classes. Along the roads, and in the post-towns, there were always to be found *kago* bearers for the convenience of travellers. These vehicles were of course much inferior to the splendid *kago* used by the Shōgun and high officials.

The court-nobles did their hair in a style known as *chasen wage*, and

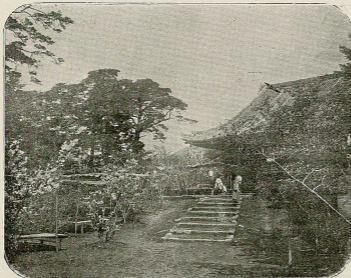
physicians shaved their heads like Buddhist priests. A beard was supposed to be the characteristic sign of a brave soldier, so much so that in the age of the Hōjō every *samurai* in the Eastern provinces made it his object to grow a thick bushy beard. The scar of a sword-wound on the face was a decoration much coveted, and such scars were honourable kown as "Ujiyasu scars" in honour of Hōjō Ujiyasu who, in a battle fought at Kōnodai in Shimosa, (1563,) killed more than thirty men with his own



A CUP-BOARD OF THE MUROMACHI AGE.

sword and received seven wounds in face and body.

The custom of blackening the teeth which had hitherto been confined to the nobles at Kyoto was introduced among the *samurai* of Kamakura by the Hōjō and others. It was not adopted by the lower classes, but became one of the



OMURO, A FAMOUS PLACE FOR CHERRY BLOSSOMS IN KYOTO.

distinguished marks of a gentleman. Soldiers who after a battle brought in heads with blackened teeth received special honour for the importance of the enemy whom they had slain, and there were not wanting men who with

touch the shoulders. Women wore their hair flowing long and loose.

The dress of the nobles remained much as in former ages: only it became more and more luxurious from year to year. The luxurious ways of the Shōgun's court affected all classes from the Shōgun downwards, and even the *samurai* had an elaborate toilet known as the *Bassara* style.

Sumptuary laws, regulating the dress of the *samurai*, and prohibiting the wearing of silk by merchants, &c., were made in 1367, but these laws soon fell into abeyance. The *suō* (an article of dress) came into fashion amongst *samurai* in this age. It was not unlike the *shitatare*, but made of linen or hemp, and very much less costly. The *shitatare* was still worn by *samurai* on ceremonial occasions, the *Kamishimo*, a modification of the *suō*, was introduced about A.D. 1467, as the everyday dress of the warrior. A *samurai's* wife or sister might be known by an *uchikake* (like the *kaidori* of later ages) worn over her clothes on ceremonial occasions. Her girdle was tied round her waist, either on the right or the left, and the ends were left to hang down as far as the knee.

The court nobles ate no flesh of animals, and only very few kinds of birds. The *samurai* in the provinces took only two meals a day, but cookery made much progress in the reign of Yoshimitsu (1368-1394). Two families (Shijo and Oku-a) turned out



A WOMAN GOING TO VISIT A PATRIARCHAL TEMPLE
FOR THE SAKE OF HER NEW-BORN CHILD.

a little *ohaguro* blackened the teeth of low-class soldiers whose bodies they found on the field of battle.

The children of *samurai* wore their hair loose. Part of it was tied with a string, and the rest cut so as to just

many famous-cooks whose receipts and methods were handed down for generations as family secrets,

The old custom, which required a wife to live with her parents and to receive visits from her husband, disappeared during this age. The marriage ceremony came to be performed in the bridegroom's house, and the bride went to live with her husband.

The principal annual ceremonies of the Shōgun's court were as follows:—

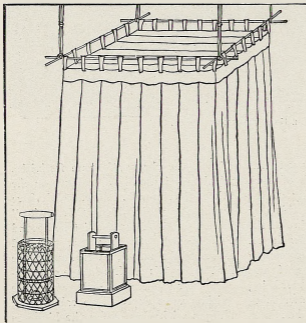
On New Year's Day, the Shōgun made his appearance in the audience-



IMPERIAL TOMBS IN THE AGE OF THE MUROMACHI SHOGUNATE.

hall where he received the congratulations of high officials both of his own

Government and from the provinces, to each one of whom he gave presents of clothes and *saké*. After the reception, the *Kwanryo* (or regents) and the famous "cookery" family of the *Okusa* gave a banquet for the Shōgun. On the following day, there was a review on horseback attended by the Shōgun with his principal officers and officials, after which the Shōgun visited the *Kwanryo*. On the 3rd of January, the Shōgun was entertained at a banquet given by the houses of *Kyogoku*



A MOSQUITO-NET USED IN THE AGE OF THE MUROMACHI SHOGUNATE.

and Rökkaku in alternation. On each of these mornings it was a practice to drink three cups of *saké* in commemoration of the joyous anniversary, and the New Year's festivities were continued for several days more, Government officials being required to attend the Shōgun's mansion for congratulatory functions of all kinds.

February was the month for grinding swords, and polishing mirrors: and the 3rd of March was the day on

family presented the Shōgun with frozen *mochi* which must have been not unlike ice-cream, and on the 7th of the same month, he went to the Kyogoku mansion to see the Gion festival. On the 7th of July the festival of the *tanabata* was celebrated in the evening, having been preceded by a solemn presentation of flowers and blossoms to the Emperor. The full moon of August (15th) was celebrated by a special banquet, September brought



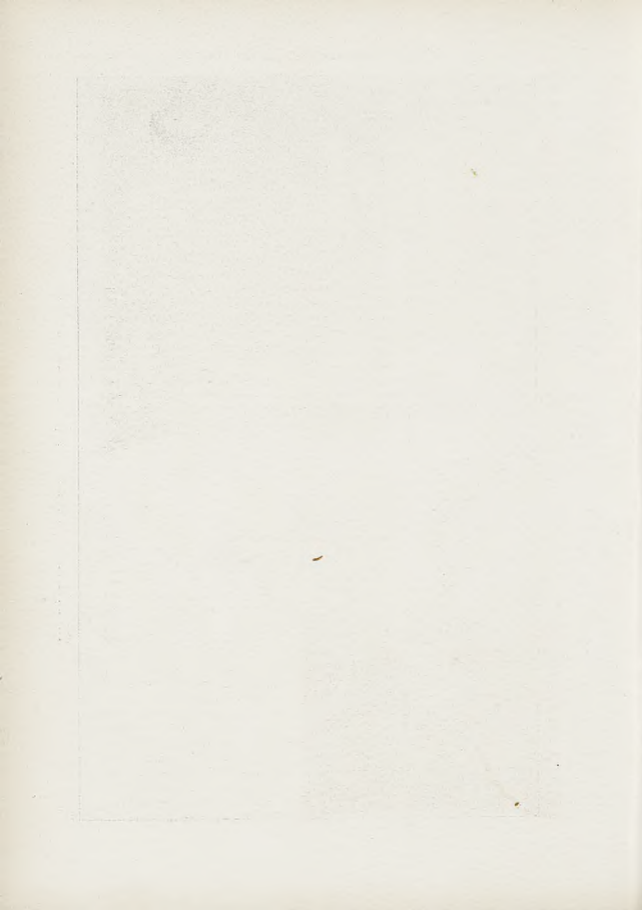
THE GION TEMPLE IN KYOTO.

which the cock-fighting season was supposed to begin. The 8th of April was observed as the Nativity of the Buddha Sakyamuni, and on this day the Shōgun visited the mansion of the Toki to witness the *Sarugaku* dance. On the 5th of May was the ceremony of *tango* at which *shōbu-saké* and *shōbu-yu* were taken, the former being *saké* with leaves of the sweet-flag floating in it, the latter, a hot bath with the same. On June 1st, the Okusa

with it the chrysanthemum festivities which culminated in a banquet on the 9th of that month. On the 15th there was another "Full Moon Celebration" known as *Nochi no Tsuki* (the Second Full Moon). October saw the red leaves of the maple, in November the first snow fell: both of these gave occasion for rejoicings. In December the officials were expected to call on the Shōgun with thanks for the kindness received during the closing year, and



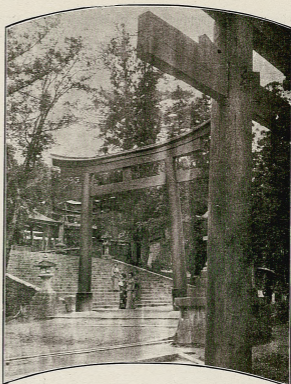
The Surrender of the Alexander Regiment at Samkui-shi-shan.



the Shōgun in his turn sent a present of horses to the Emperor with the same object. In the houses, the month was celebrated with a general cleaning and scouring.

The people's calendar was a little different:—

On New Year's day the gates were decorated with evergreen pines and bamboos, and with ropes of rice-straw from which were suspended leaves of *shida* (ferns) and *yuzuri-ha*. At day-break, a pail of water was drawn from the well, and the whole household partook of the *waka mizu*, or young water. *Mochi* (rice-paste) and *toso* (spiced *saké*) were ceremonially taken each morning for first three days of the month, and on the fifteenth, a



THE INARI SHRINE AT FUSHIMI.



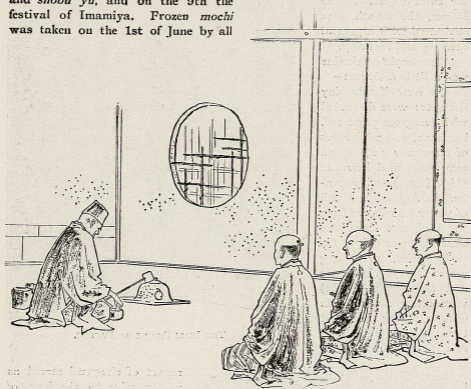
GION FESTIVAL IN KYOTO.

repast of rice-gruel served as a corrective to the joys of fire-crackers. Comic dancers (*manzai*) and acrobats visited every house during the festive season, and the young people, then as now, played battle-dore and shuttle-cock in the streets.

In the month of February visits were paid to the fox-shrine of Inari at Fushimi, while on the 15th every Temple celebrated with solemnity the anniversary of Buddha's death. On the 3rd of March they drank peach-blossom *saké* and *mochi* with *yomogi* leaves (*kusa-mochi*), and on April 8th they rejoiced over the Birth of Buddha. The Kamo Festival gave the

citizens a good opportunity of decorating their houses. On the 5th of May the people also took the *shobu sake* and *shobu yu*, and on the 9th the festival of Imamiya. Frozen *mochi* was taken on the 1st of June by all

was appointed chief instructor to his retainers by Takauji, and the appoint-



A TEA CEREMONY IN THE MUROMACHI AGE.

that could afford it, and on the 7th all Kyoto ran riot over the Gion festivities. The star-festival of the *tanabata* was held on the night of the 7th of July, and on the fifteenth the feast of departed souls was celebrated with much solemnity and with fires burning on the mountain side. The 9th of September was the great chrysanthemum feast, and as the year drew to a close the streets were gay with the booths and stalls of sellers of bamboos, evergreens, and presents for the New Year.

Archery was in high repute as a military art. Ogasawara Nagataka

ment became a hereditary one. There were two kinds of the art, archery on horseback and on foot. The "three requisites for horse-back archery," were the *yabusame*, *kasagake*, and *inuomono*, whilst for the pedestrian archer, the *Ō mato*, or large target, the *kusajishi* and the *marumonoasobi* were required. We have already in a previous section explained these terms.

Horse-riding was favoured by the *samurai*, and horse races and equestrian competitions were frequent. Otsubo Dōgen, near the commencement of this age, was noted both as a rider and as a saddle-maker. Fencing was a favour-

its pastime with the men-at-arms, who exercised themselves with wooden swords of various kinds. *Samurai* who wished to make a name for themselves as fencers went round the country from fencing school to another, trying conclusions with every expert they met with, and sometimes, like true knight-errants, trying their swords against the robbers who infested the mountains in which they slept. These journeyings were known as *musha shugyō*, the *samurai's Wanderjahre*. Wrestling, jumping, running, indeed, any form of athletic sport, stood in

noyu ceremonies prevailed among the Kyoto *samurai*, who learned the practice from the effeminate court nobles; the best tea came from Toganō, but Ninnaji, Daigo, Uji and Hamuro were all famous tea-growing districts. Yoshimasa was very fond of this ceremony and was the first to establish a special tea-room in his Silver Palace at Higashiyama. The tea ceremony is said to have been invented by Shukō, a priest of the Shomyō temple at Nara, who became Yoshimasa's teacher. Shōō and Rikyu were likewise famous tea-ceremonialists. The popularity of



THE *Yokoyoku* DANCE.

high favour. The *samurai* were fond of hunting, hawking was the favourite pastime of the court nobles. The *cha-*

the tea-ceremony gave an impetus to the porcelain industry, and Japanese cups of special makes, such as the

tōshirōyaki, gradually took the place of the Chinese cups which had at first been in use.

Another ceremony, that of incense burning, which had already been practised in the Heian Age, was popular still, *Shukō* and his disciple *Shino Dokan* being its most famous teachers. *Dokan's* disciple *Shino Shoshin* improved the incense ceremony and raised it to an independent art.

The art of floral arrangement (*ikebana*) became prominent in this period as an art distinct from that of the gardener. It owed much to the efforts of Senkeibo, a priest of the Rokkakudo at Kyoto.

Football and poetry were favourite pastimes, but were confined to the higher classes only. The families of the Asukai and Namba were early distinguished for proficiency in football, while Fujiwara Teika was the most distinguished poet at the beginning of the Kamakura Age. He made many rules for poetical composition which thus became very much stereotyped in spirit and form; but a new kind of composition, *renka* or combined verses, came in soon after his time.

Dengaku and *Sarugaku* were both popular dances at the beginning of the era, but by the end of it, the former had almost disappeared. A *sarugaku* stage was erected in the Seiryō Imperial Palace, about 1399. Noted performers of their day were Yuisaki Kiyotsugu and his son Motokiyo, who were in high favour with Shōgun Yoshimitsu. These two actors composed several dances and plays, known as *Yokyoku* and *Utai*, and were the ancestors of the *Kwanze* family with whom the traditions of the *Yōkyoku* became hereditary. There were three other families possessing these traditions, the *Konparu*, *Hoshō*, and *Kongo*, whilst a fourth, that of the *Kita*, was added in the age of Hideyoshi. Other popular dances were the *Kōwaka mai* and *Kuse mai*, the former of which was in great demand in the reign of Yoshimasa. Blind minstrels, who wandered through the country, singing the exploits of the great Taira family, were welcomed everywhere, and sometimes even obtained admission to the court. They generally sung to the accompaniment of the *biwa*.

(To be continued.)





Destruction of the Pan-lung-shan Fort by Explosives.

Education in Japan.



curtain drawn over the past shuts out from our view the educational methods and institutions of the ancient times in Japan. It is affirmed by some scholars that there were letters and forms of writing in the country previous to the introduction of Chinese characters; others again insist that there existed nothing of the kind. It is impossible to decide the question on the slender data before us, but if we assume the latter view to be correct, and that there was in ancient Japan neither indigenous writing nor books of any kind, it will not follow that there was an utter lack of education and culture. One thousand years at least must have elapsed between the accession of Jimmu

Tennō and the introduction of Confucianism. During the whole of those long centuries the country seems to have enjoyed an orderly government, and all classes of society seem to have been contented, loyal, and patriotic. Instances are not wanting which show a high sense of honour and duty.

There were in the course of those years many men who held in their hands a very large amount of power and dignity, yet we do not read of their ever having coveted the supreme power of the Throne. Imperial Princes and others led armies to subdue the robber bands that lurked among the

mountains and on the marches of the Empire; and an Empress, reigning in her own right, personally conducted an expedition across the seas to invade a foreign land, receiving the loyal fidelity and support of all her subjects and soldiers. It is inconceivable that these things should have taken place if there had not been a solid basis of education to support the framework of the Japanese Empire. The education of those ancient



MR. KUBOTA, MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

days taught our ancestors to reverence the gods, to offer the proper sacrifices, to study and admire the exploits of the ancestors, to follow the examples of the wise and good. Thrilling stories were recited from mouth to mouth of loyalty, piety, and bravery, and the doughty deeds of antiquity served, as

in Homeric Greece, to foster the martial spirit of the nation. The years roll-

"New Learning." He became the instructor of Imperial Princes and others,

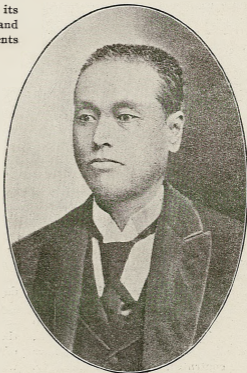


A SON OF THE EMPEROR OJIN RECEIVING A LESSON FROM WANI,
A KOREAN LEARNED MAN.

and it was through his success in this line that other Koreans were invited to Japan, to occupy posts which afterwards became hereditary in their families. The Koreans were followed by teachers from China, who were well received and kindly treated,

ed on and every year brought its changes, but fidelity to master and lord, and filial duty to one's parents remained in the blood of our people as one of its characteristic virtues.

Korea was invaded in A. D. 284, and from that year for a long time to come, each of the three kingdoms into which the peninsula was divided, sent yearly embassies to the Court of Japan with homage and tribute. It is to the intercourse which thus sprang up between the two countries that we owe the beginnings of systematic education in Japan, such as we then conceived it to be. One of Korean envoys, Wani, a well-read scholar and deeply versed in the wisdom of China, presented the reigning Emperor Ojin with copies of the Chinese classics, and was induced to remain in the country as a teacher of what was then the



MR. YAMAKAWA, PRESIDENT OF THE
TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

and remained, as their predecessors had done, as naturalized subjects of the Empire. Chinese writing now became so prevalent throughout the country that in A. D. 403 the Emperor Richu was enabled to appoint officers in every province to keep the records of the local governments.

year an embassy from China visited this country, and the ambassador, Peishihching, on his return home took with him eight Japanese students to be educated.

In 645 A. D., at the Coronation of the Emperor Kotoku, the Doctorate of Letters was conferred upon two



THE CHINESE EMPEROR GIVING AUDIENCE TO THE JAPANESE ENVOY.

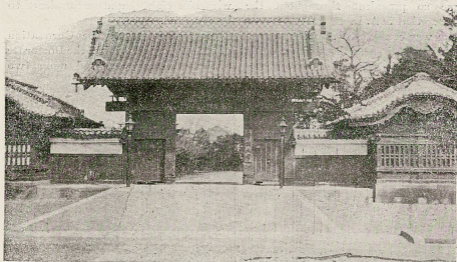
The Confucian teachings introduced by these men, systematized and strengthened the ancient religious principles of the Japanese, loyalty, filial piety, justice, &c. The teachers further brought with them almanacs, medicines, music, arts, and many other highly beneficial things.

In A. D. 607, Japanese education took a step forward. In that year the Emperor Suiko sent an embassy for the first time to China, to make a treaty of comity. In the following

scholars, Sobin and Genri, who were appointed advisers to the Sovereign, and inaugurated reforms aiming at the abolition of the feudal institutions which were already then gaining ground throughout the Empire, by dividing the whole country into provinces, which were all placed under the control of eight administrative departments. A few years later, in A. D. 664, in the reign of the Emperor Tenchi, a central University, with a number of local educational institu-

tions was established for the sons of nobles and high officials. Four hundred

blished at Kyōto, the Imperial residence-town, with courses in history,



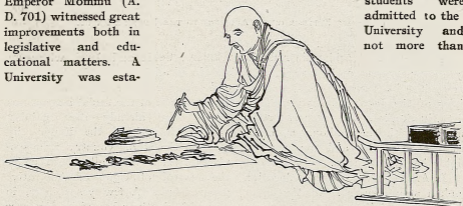
THE ENTRANCE GATE OF THE TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

years had now passed since Chinese letters had first come into the country. Chinese learning was now firmly established: it had taken root and flourished, and a number of eminent native scholars, such as Awada Mahito, Kibi Mabi, and the Princes Toneri and Kadono, were standing witnesses of the Japanese power of assimilation.

The reign of the Emperor Mommu (A. D. 701) witnessed great improvements both in legislative and educational matters. A University was esta-

classics, law, and mathematics, any of which the students were at liberty to follow. Each province was provided with its own provincial college, with courses similar to those given at the University, and all these institutions were amply endowed for all purposes of education and the maintenance of students, by grants of land. Not

more than 400 students were admitted to the University and not more than



KUKAI, THE FAMOUS PRIEST.

50 to the Provincial Colleges. The students were lads between the years of 13 and 16 at the time of admission, and must have given some promise of abilities and talents. Each institution was provided with a library for the use of its students, examinations were held at stated intervals with a view to testing the progress made by the young men, and special encourage-

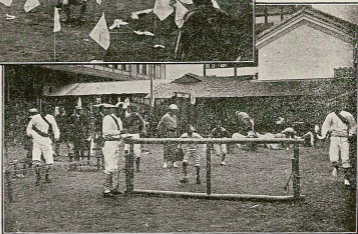
plied the models of civic and social life. Buddhism, which was in high favour amongst the upper classes, gave a great impetus to letters. The principles of that religion could not be properly studied without a knowledge of the Chinese in which its sacred books were written, and large numbers of priests, as well as officials, went over to study the faith in China. A

silver age of literary prosperity ensued, which produced many famous scholars, of whom we mention Kibi Mabi, Sugawara Michizane, Miyoshi



ments were held out for proficiency and diligence. A certain number of hopeful students were sent abroad every year for further study, and success in the college course brought with it

appointment to official positions. It may not be out of place to mention that every effort was made to follow as closely as possible the educational arrangements instituted in China by the Sung dynasty. Chinese historical studies were encouraged in every way, Chinese books became the classics of the Japanese schools, and China sup-



THE PUPILS OF A PRIMARY SCHOOL IN KYOTO AT PLAY.

Kiyoyuki, many famous priests, such as Gyoki and Kūkai; many poets, as Ono Tōfū, Ki Tsurayuki, and Okochi Masami; many artists, as Kasei and Kongo, and many ladies, such as Murasaki Shikibu, Sei Shonagon, Akazomeyemon, and Izumi Shikibu. An anecdote related of one of these worthies, Sugawara Michizane, will

serve to shew that the education was not of a kind consciously calculated to destroy the practical efficiency of the student for the needs of the state. We give the incident in the words of Her Majesty the Empress of Japan.



A GIRL PLAYING THE *Koto*.

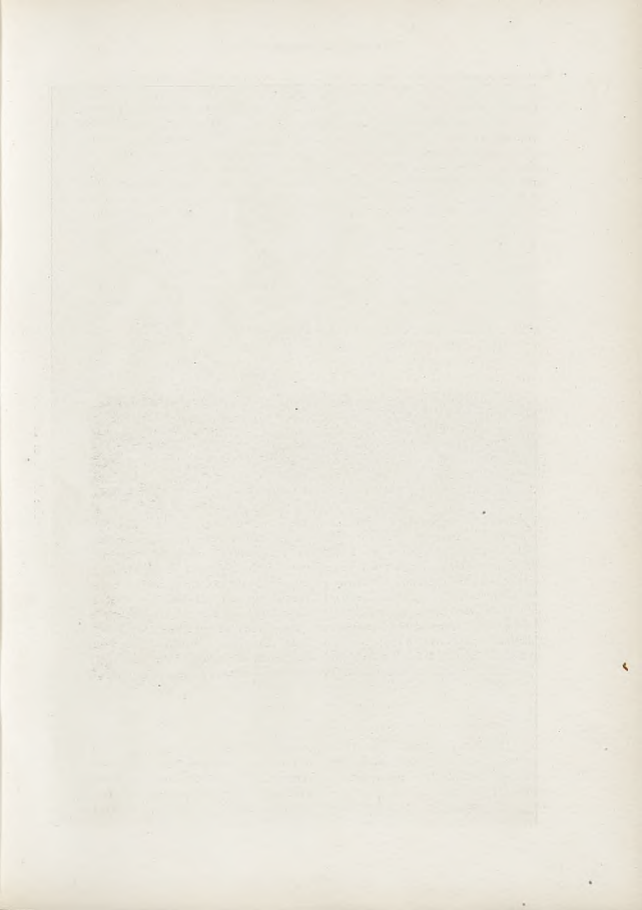
He heard the taunt, that such a studious lad,
 Who never from his book his eye could lift,
 But sat and studied through the live long day,
 Must be perforce unskilful in the arts
 Of war! and straightway from his desk uprose,
 Seized his long bow, fitted his shaft, and drew.
 The arrow in the middle gold proclaimed
 That brain and hand alike were trained to serve.
 Mental, moral, and physical training formed the education of those days.
 History, composition, letters, law,

mathematics and penmanship, with special stress laid on the first two, formed the subject matter for mental training. In morals, besides the confucian and Buddhist ethics, were inculcated the old national virtues of

bravery and boldness; but the emollient influence of the ethics introduced from China was already showing itself, and has survived in the polite locutions which play so conspicuous a part in our language, "I am troubling you too much," "you do me too much honour," "I am covered with confusion," &c., &c.
 These and

similar polite and sometimes, in modern use, almost meaningless phrases, may all be traced to this age. They seem to indicate a tendency to mistrust reason and intellect as the sole arbiters of right and wrong, and to appeal instead to the natural sense, and to tact, as the controlling principles of life and speech. Thus the iron mind became lead, the active spirits became passive, the bold and adventurous nature of ancient Japan, was changed to the passive and gentle disposition of the middle ages. The poems of the period breathe a spirit of gentleness, sometimes even of effeminacy, and even the warriors became as tender hearted as women.

Physical training was by means of



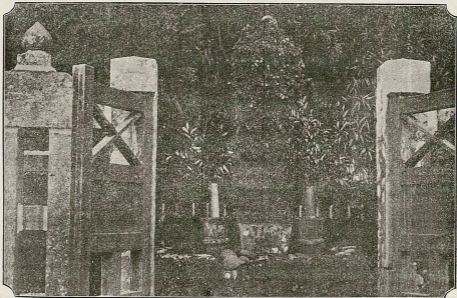


The Battle of Sha-ho.

foot-ball, hawking, riding, and archery, and the first two being the favourite pastimes of the nobility. Fine arts flourished, poetry, music, and painting accorded well with the spirit of the age. Chinese poetry was the special privilege of the learned, Japanese poetry was composed by all classes; the language of every day life was still the language of literature, and no special instructor was needed for the art of versification. Thus our poetry became simply a refined means of exchanging thoughts and sentiments, especially between persons of opposite sexes, and the custom arose of allowing no occasion of joy or sorrow to pass by without a poem. The poetry was frequently accompanied by music, and nearly all our musical instruments,

many even of our greatest warriors were accomplished musicians.

Art-schools were established by the Government, and famous painters engaged for purposes of teaching the pictorial art. But the 'silver-age' of Japanese learning was now on the decline, and both literature and art went downhill at a great pace. The reasons were not far to seek. The favourite subjects of mediæval art were religious and Buddhistic, and the Government which did everything in its power to propagate Buddhism amongst its people, supported religious and sacred art with great liberality. But the time came when the coffers of the Government stood empty, and neither priests nor students were able to step into the



THE TOMB OF YORITOMO IN KAMAKURA.

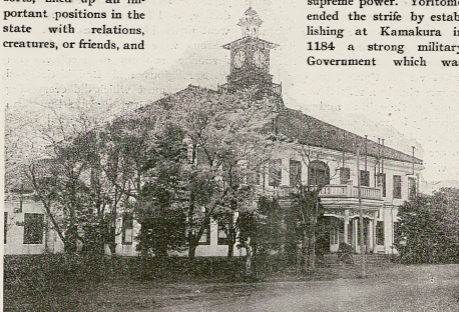
sho, *shichiriki*, *shakuhachi*, *biwa*, drum and gong, date from this period. The *koto* and flute have a more remote origin. The general popularity of music is attested by the fact that

breach and support the art as it deserved to be supported. To make matters worse, the troubles of Masakado and Sumitomo told heavily upon the Government treasury. The Fuji-

wara, in whose hands was vested all the political power, thanks to the policy which during a long period of years made that family the sole provider of Imperial Consorts, filled up all important positions in the state with relations, creatures, or friends, and

felt to have become the solace of the priesthood.

Two great military clans next struggled, with varying fortunes and alternations of success, for the supreme power. Yoritomo ended the strife by establishing at Kamakura in 1184 a strong military Government which was



THE MEDICAL COLLEGE IN TOKYO.

kept all outsiders, no matter what their talents or virtues might be, at a respectful distance. The door of ambition was thus closed to the promising students of the institutes of learning, and the disappointment of the few led the rest to abandon all thought of reaching to eminence by the road of study and diligence. Then came the commotions known as Hogen and Heiji, in the sequel of which the Fujiwara, who had long ceased to care for anything but pleasure and gaiety, were driven from their place of honour by the skilfully wielded swords of the military clans. The change was not propitious to the cause of education. The rising generation saw its hopes in the honourable profession of arms, and literature was

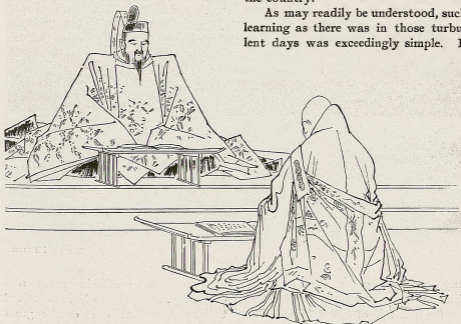
controlled by the Hojo Family as Regents for the powerless Shoguns. The Hojo were good rulers, and did much for the unification and betterment of the country, but for education they did nothing. The schools continued, but in name only. The literary glory of former ages still remained like a dying fire, which here and there burst into fitful flame in the person of some eminent scholars attached to the Shogun's Government rather than to the Imperial Court. We refer to men such as Nakabara Chikayoshi, the lawyer, Oye Hiromoto, the man of letters, Miyoshi Yasunobu, the mathematician.

The latter part of the Hojo period ending with the rise of Hideyoshi (from 1331 to 1586) may be termed

the dark age in the history of our education. With the exception of one short period of disturbed peace, civil strife and commotion raged almost unceasingly throughout the country: the Imperial Capital was more than once the scene of battle, and the much valued libraries were ruthlessly destroyed. The priests in the quiet seclusion of their temples were the only class that found leisure and inclination for study, and learning gradually became the monopoly of the priesthood to whom all matters requiring learning or research came to be referred. It is in the ranks of the clergy that we must now look for men of light and learning. We shall find them in Kokan, the voluminous

ei, who lectured on Confucianism in the presence of the Emperor Godaigo; in Daichin, the poor scholar, who wandered from town to town throughout the country in search of the learning which he was too poor to buy in books. Some of these scholars were diplomats, and were employed by Hideyoshi to conduct negotiations with Korean ambassadors during his invasion of that country. Many famous works came from their pens—the *Hogen Heiji Monogatari*, *Genpei Seisuiiki*, *Taiheiki*, *Tsurezuregusa*, and *Hoki* are instances that occur at once to the student of Japanese. We must give the priesthood full credit for the preservation of learning during the Dark Age of the country.

As may readily be understood, such learning as there was in those turbulent days was exceedingly simple. If



THE PRIEST GEN-EI LECTURING IN THE PRESENCE OF THE EMPEROR GODAIGO.

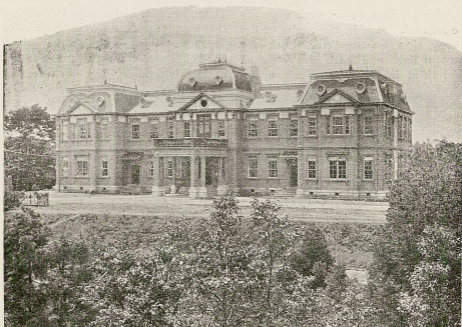
writer, who was said to have mastered both Confucianism and Buddhism, and who compiled more than 30 volumes in explication of the latter form of religious teaching; in Gen-

a man wished to learn, he went to a temple where they took pupils and learned what they taught him,—writing and ethics. If he wished more advanced studies, he was taught how

to compose Chinese poems. Simple manuals of practical daily ethics, and treatises on the art of letter writing were his only text-books. If he were a beginner he received a book which served for the double purpose of a copy book and a moral reader. Penmanship was the most important of the lessons taught at the *terakoya* or temple schools. Besides these there were two larger schools, both under clerical management, the one at Ashi-

ary cares. Still things were slowly ripening for a revival. Men of learning came forward to plead the cause of letters, men like Fujiwara Seika, Shoda the Priest, Date Masamune, and Naoye Kanetsugu. More than all, the movement towards literature was powerfully stimulated by the great Tokugawa Iyeyasu.

When that great statesman, in 1598, brought the feudal barons into subjection to himself his first thought



THE TOKYO HIGHER

kaga, and the other at Kanazawa, famous for its library.

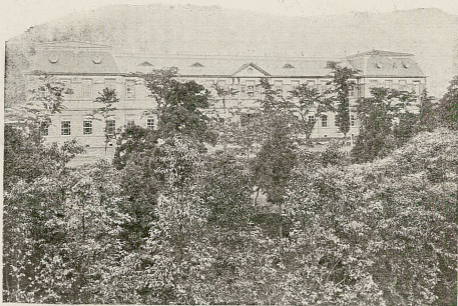
On the fall of the Ashikaga Shogunate in 1573, Oda Nobunaga dreamed of a revival of letters and learning, but his tenure of power was too brief, and his times too full of convulsions to allow of his accomplishing anything. His successor Hideyoshi had the same hopes, but he also was unable to realize his desires, as his life was wholly occupied with milit-

ary cares, and he seems to have conceived the opinion that one of the great causes of the general confusion was to be found in the ignorance of the people. No measure, therefore, seemed to him better fitted for the destruction of the revolutionary spirit and the promotion of loyalty and faithfulness, than to encourage learning and to strive to implant moral principles into the people.

For this purpose, he made all possible efforts to encourage general education. He invited the great scholars of his time to lecture in his presence, established a school at Fushimi and a library at Yedo, into which he collected all kinds of books that had chanced to survive the destructive fires of the war-time. Moreover, he instructed the priests of the principal temples at Kyoto to compile records of the various baronies, built printing offices and type foundries,

established schools and engaged distinguished scholars, and the people, tired with the sight of bloody conflicts, and apprehensive of the uncertainty of their occupations, gladly turned towards the more peaceful work of learning. No wonder that the Tokugawa Shogunate inaugurated a period of 250 years of unparalleled prosperity and peace, gained by continuing the wise policy of its founder.

Brilliantly flourishing as had been the literary eras of Nara and Heian,



NORMAL SCHOOL.

and published books for the convenience of the public. He also issued orders for the education of nobles and courtiers, extolled learning as the first and most important acquirement for the Emperor, and promoted higher officials and courtiers according to the degree of their learning. The feudal barons now began to vie with one another in following his example, and set out to encourage education in their respective territories. They

yet it should be borne in mind that education was confined to the small circles of officers, courtiers, and ladies of the court, while it spread all over the country during the Tokugawa Shogunate. Great scholars sprang from various classes, from the court, the warriors, the merchants, and even the peasantry.

Hidetada and Iyemitsu, respectively son and grand-son of Iyeyasu, engaged scholars as their advisers and

drew up ceremonial regulations respecting Imperial coronations, visits,



KAIBARA EKIEN, A FAMOUS LEARNED MAN
ESPECIALLY ACTIVE FOR WOMAN'S EDUCATION.

and court functions, festivals, diplomatic procedure and law. Tsunayoshi the 5th Shogun (1681) an earnest

advocate of education, opened the famous Shohei School at Yedo and himself gave lectures to the students. The succeeding Shoguns all adopted the same line of policy and eagerly impressed upon the people the importance of education. The consequence was that the literary history of the Tokugawa age was brightened by great scholars such as Nakai Riken, Ito Zinsai, Yamazaki Ansai, Kaibara Ekiken, Ogiu Sorai, Arai Hakuseki, Muro Kyuso, Amemori Tenzan, Minagawa Giyen, Shibano Ritsuzan, Bito Nishu, Koga Seiri, Rai Sanyo, Sato Issai, Asaka Konsai; some of whom were engaged by the Government while others opened schools of their own so that all contributed liberally toward the advancement of learning. The subjects of study in the Government schools were history, Japanese and Chinese literature, mathematics, law and politics. For phy-



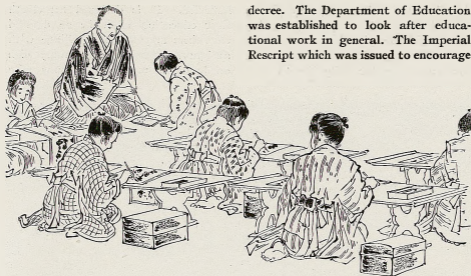
A LABORATORY IN THE HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Major-General Teshima, the Artillery Commander of the Port Arthur
Investing Army.



Major-General Idichi, the Chief Staff Officer of the Port Arthur
Investing Army.





THE *Terakoya*, AN OLD SCHOOL FOR THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

sical culture, archery, horsemanship, spear-exercise, fencing, *Judo*, wrestling, and swimming, were taught in separate departments. All expenses were borne by the Government and no tuition fees were required. Through the encouragement of the Shoguns, literature and arts made great progress, and various systems of philosophy were produced. Some scholars founded a definite system of literature, characteristic of our own nationality. Sometimes inquiries were made into western civilization by those who studied Dutch for such purposes.

In 1867, the Tokugawa government came to an end and the Imperial government was restored. Many of the changes and improvements that were introduced into the various branches of the administration were also extended to the work of education. Regulations relating to universities, middle schools, and elementary schools were promulgated by Imperial

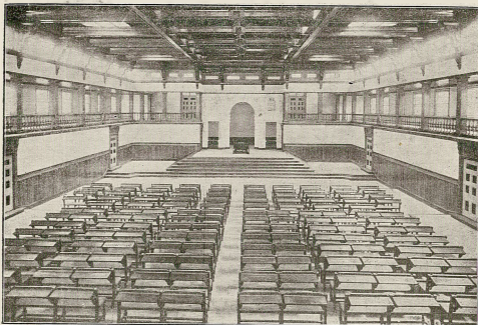
decree. The Department of Education was established to look after educational work in general. The Imperial Rescript which was issued to encourage



MR. KINOSHITA, PRESIDENT OF THE KYOTO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

learning is full of significance and runs in substance as follows: "The acquirement of knowledge is essential to a successful life. All knowledge, from that necessary for daily life to that

modelled. It is designed henceforth that education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member. Persons who



A CLASS-ROOM IN THE HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL.

higher knowledge which is necessary to prepare officials, farmers, merchants, artisans, physicians, &c., for their respective vocations, is acquired by learning. A long time has elapsed since schools were first established. But for farmers, artisans, and merchants, and also for women, learning has frequently been regarded as superfluous owing to the misapprehension of the meaning of education. Even among the higher classes, much time has been spent in the useless occupations of writing poetry and composing maxims, which might have been better spent in learning what would be for individual benefit or for that of State. Now, an educational system has been established and the schedules of study re-

have hitherto applied themselves to study have almost always looked to the government for their support. This is an erroneous notion proceeding from long abuse, and every person should henceforth endeavour to acquire knowledge by his own exertions."

The code of education which was first promulgated in 1872 has been since that time revised again and again, and is now in full force. It places all kinds of schools under the superintendence of the Minister of Education who is to prescribe subjects of study and fix the standard to be attained in respective schools. By an Imperial ordinance, the people are placed under obligation to cause all their children to attend

school until they have completed the ordinary elementary school course. Regulations have also been issued regarding pensions for retired teachers and for the families of teachers deceased. In 1890, the fundamental object of national education was summed up and elucidated in a Speech by His Majesty, copies of which were printed and distributed among all the schools throughout the country. The Imperial Speech reads thus :

" We consider that Our Imperial Ancestors laid the foundation of the country far and broad, and planted virtues deep and full. That Our subjects, one and all, have united in promoting the glory of the nation by

love your brothers and sisters, maintain peace between husband and wife, be faithful to friends, behave yourselves with humility and frugality, love your fellow-men liberally, develop your intellect and form your character by study, secure knowledge and train yourselves in pursuits ; promote the public good and extend your worldly experience ; always respect the Constitution and abide by the law ; be ready to sacrifice yourselves on any national emergency. Thus should Our subjects serve the Imperial dynasty which is as unbounded as the firmament above. Such is the work Our loyal subjects should perform and such is the way to exhibit the virtues of



SCHOOL BOYS SPORTING.

being just, loyal, and filial is the true essence of Our State, and in this lies the source of all Our education. You Our subjects, be filial to your parents,

Our Imperial Ancestors. This was the instruction given by Our Ancestors to their descendants and subjects, and it holds true in the present time as

well. This We desire to follow with the utmost care whether in the country or out of it, in cooperation with Our subjects."

number of normal schools is 57, of students 19,194. The number of supplementary schools for technical instruction is 630 and of students



A STUDY-ROOM FOR METALLURGY IN THE HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL.

The great expansion of our national resources after the close of the Japan-China war of 1894-95 and the subsequent condition of affairs, have caused the necessity of education to be felt more keenly by all classes of people, and especially in the line of technical education. Consequently, the number of technical schools has been rapidly increased and institutes for training technical teachers, elementary agricultural schools, and apprentice schools have been established.

At present, the number of elementary schools is 27,154, with an attendance of 5,135,487 children. The percentage of children of school age receiving instruction is 91.75. The

31,013. The number of technical schools of Class B and apprentice schools 99 with 6,509 students. The number of middle schools 258 with 95,027 students. The number of higher schools for girls 80, of students 21,523. The number of Government higher normal schools 3, of students 1,091. The number of industrial schools and technical schools of class A, 130, of students 20,333. The number of imperial universities 2, of students 4,046. The number of public and private colleges 50, of students 16,960. The number of government teachers training institutes 8, of students 319. Of blind and dumb schools, there are 1 government and 18 public and private

institutes. The number of libraries is 67; and that of private and public miscellaneous schools is 1,657.

Thus, it will be plainly seen that in Japan education is regarded as one of the most important factors in national independence and the increase of universal prosperity. All classes receive it and no one is left ignorant, except in extreme cases of physical debility or mental deformity. The people and the government unite in striving for the one uniform object laid down clear and compact in the Imperial Speech of 1890. The vast masses of children are made to know what they have to do and what they have to live for, so that on a

Arthur proceeds from this same spirit.

It does not require any philosophical observations to note that the difference in the strength of the Japanese and Russian armies, does not lie so much in numbers and constitution, as in the education that the fighting men have had. Almost miraculous it is that this war, the magnitude of which is now shaking the Far East through its length and breadth, has not in the least affected the educational work now going on at home. All the pupils and students attend their respective schools quietly and undisturbed, but with more diligence than ever, while the Educational Department is far from curtailing its

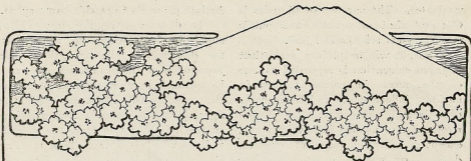


THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE IN TOKYO.

national emergency like the present when Japan expects every one of her sons to perform his duty, no one stands idle but each quickly responds to his country's call. Each bloody corpse scattered on the plains of Manchuria had this soul in it and each hissing shot fired now around Port

expenses in spite of the general reduction made in all the other Departments of administration.

In short, Japan wants to stand upon the firm rock of education and upon this she is, in the present as in the past, building continuously with daily increasing energy and labour.



A MOTHER'S ADVICE.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE JAPANESE OF MADAME SHIMODA UTAKO.)

*Young Matsura from the battle fled
By Minato's fair stream, leaving his sire,
The loyal Masashige, 'midst the slain
Of that sad day, and to his mother sped,
Bearing his gloomy tidings and the words
That Masashige spoke before the fray
As his last testament to those he loved.
And then the lad, his heart a-break with woe—
Woe that makes selfish many a noble mind,
Undisciplined by life—retired, and sought
His chamber's solitude, and drew his dirk,
And would have slain himself; but ere the blade
Had more than touched the skin, his mother
burst,
Fall of foreboding fears, into the room.
And stayed his hand, and spoke with winged
words.
Which I—a mere translator—render thus.*

To see you lead the Kusunoki clan
To shed its life-blood in the sacred cause
Of Crown and Throne, and even, if need be,
Its last blood-drop,—or else by deeds to gain

Honour and a good name; for though we
now

Lie prostrate and besmirched, as when a
cloud

Bedims the bright face of the silver moon,
That hangs o'er Yoshino's smooth-flowing
stream,

Yet, as that moon will surely shew its
face

Undimmed and bright, emerging from the
cloud,

So surely will our house renew its strength,
And wipe away the stain of sad defeat.

"Oh fie, Matsura, what foolish thing
Is this you do? Think you your noble sire
Desired your early death, when, ere the
fight,
He bade you hasten home and tell his fate?
No, that was not his wish: he hoped,
methinks,

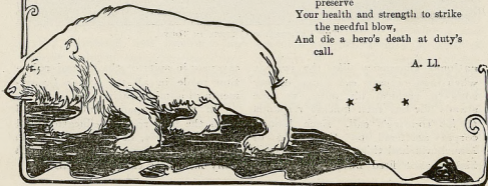
'Twas this your father bade you. Would
you now,
Forgetful of your charge, defeat his hopes
By self inflicted wounds, and fruitless die?
Die, if you must, in battle for the right;
But let not private grief betray your hand
To senseless suicide. The day will come

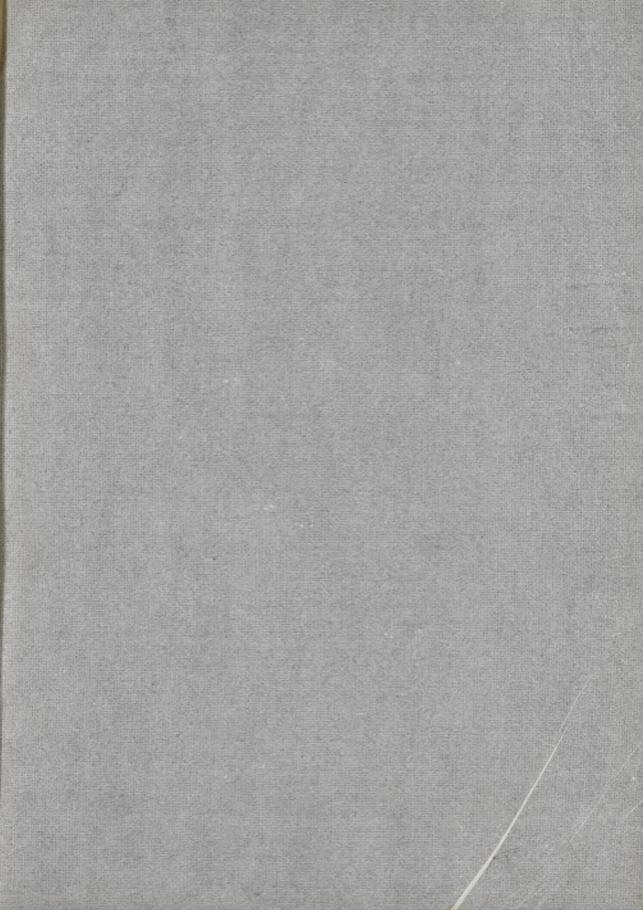
When death befits you: till it come
preserve

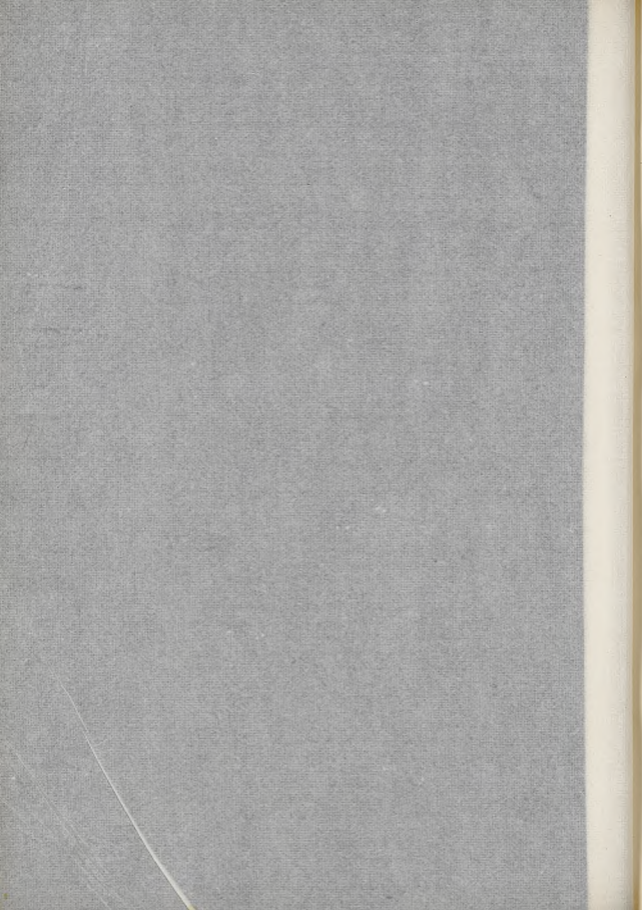
Your health and strength to strike
the needful blow,

And die a hero's death at duty's
call.

A. L.









Prince Kan-in commanding his Cavalry Brigade in the Battle of Sha-ho.

War Record.

The Siege of Port-Arthur.



THE investment of Port-Arthur is still being continued and the Russians are bravely defending it to the last; but their holding of the place seems to be more and more helpless against our almost continuous and methodical attacks which have, strictly speaking, been going on since the middle of August. For a long time, we were not allowed to publish any news from our own sources concerning the investment of Port-Arthur; but the Imperial Headquarters was pleased to publish on the 8th October a report which mentions all the operations from May 26 to July 31, that is to say, the preliminary movements before the siege, properly so called; and afterwards the subsequent operations have also been publicly reported. It is needless for us to say that our investing army has had indescribable difficulties in attacking a stronghold as powerful as Port-Arthur, a fortress which may be termed the strongest in the world. Its reduction has been to us a matter of prime importance; for if the Baltic fleet were able to get into the Port, and more especially if it had been able (a danger now happily averted) to secure the co-operation of the squadron within the Port,

it might be, or have been, a serious matter for us. The brave resistance offered by General Stoessel and his devoted army cannot be praised too highly; but he is engaged in an almost hopeless task in trying to defend the fortress until the coming of the Baltic Fleet. Though the fate of Port-Arthur is not yet decided,



GENERAL STOESEL.

we are pleased to publish the full text of the following official statement which shows how Japanese and Russians are actively engaging one against another.

DAILY OPERATIONS OF OUR INVESTING
ARMY SINCE THE BATTLE OF
NANSHAN.

May 26.—The Imperial Forces succeeded in taking the enemy's position

was also a portion of the pier. At the same place we captured 4 guns, together with a quantity of ammunition for the same, and 5 covered and 41 open freight wagons for railroad use.



A VIEW OF LIU-SHU-TUN.

at Nanshan, after a severe fight lasting all day. The enemy fled toward Port Arthur.

May 27.—A detachment under Major-General Nakamura advanced and occupied Nan-kuan-ling. The main strength of the army was quartered in the villages near Nan-shan and preparations for an advance were made. At about 10 a.m. the enemy in the neighbourhood of San-shih-li-pu station burned that depot and fled toward Port Arthur.

May 28.—A detachment belonging to the Nakamura force advanced and occupied Liu-shu-tun. The forts and some Russian buildings at the place had been destroyed by the Russians as

May 29.—All sections of the army advanced and reached the line of heights about two and a half miles west of San-shih-li-pu.

May 30.—The army further advanced and occupied the line extending from An-tzu-shan to Tai-tzu-shan. The enemy confronting us was occupying the Shuang-tai-kou—An-tzu-ling line. The situation at Dalny and Liu-shu-tun reported up to this time was as follows:—

1.—At Dalny there were storehouses, barracks, etc. in perfect condition, to the number of over 100. Both the Telegraph Office and the Railway Station were undamaged.

About 300 open and some 120 covered freight wagons, 50 lighters, 2,000 tons of coal and 20,000 sleepers were taken as spoils. All the smaller railway bridges in the neighbourhood were found destroyed.

The dock and piers were safe, but the large pier had been destroyed and a portion of it was found submerged in the sea. Near the entrance to the dock a number of small steamers had been sunk.

2. At Liu-shu-tun the supports of

the pier were destroyed, which, however, can be repaired with timber found there, and the crane belonging to the pier was burned down.

3. The railway between Chin-chou and Liu-shu-tun sustained no damage.

June 1.—The enemy in the direction of Port Arthur still occupied the vicinity of Shuang-tai-kou and Fenshui-ling. His scouts continued to approach our front and occasionally fired at our outposts. The distance between the outposts of the opposing forces was no more than 1,000 metres.

Frequently the enemy's troops, disguised in Chinese clothes, approached our lines and suddenly producing arms, fired at our outposts.

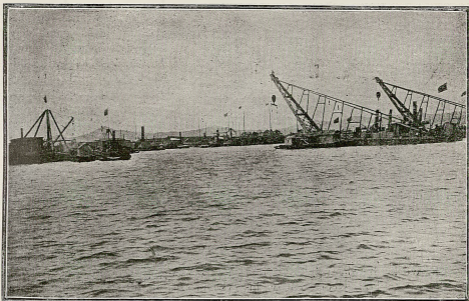
On the whole, it appears that the enemy at Port Arthur was endeavouring to co-operate with the Russian

works at the north-eastern foot of a hill (178 metres high) east of Shih-shan-kou.

June 13.—A strong reconnoitring force of the enemy attacked our position this day, and after exchanging fire with us retreated at dusk.

June 14.—Two of the enemy's gunboats and one battleship appeared off O-shih-chiao, and after firing for about 40 minutes on our position withdrew to the west.

On the same day reconnaissances made by us showed that the enemy had constructed some defensive works on An-tzu-ling and the heights south of the latter, but none were observed on the heights west of Huang-ni-chuan and Ta-shan-tun (upper and lower). It was also ascertained from the appearance of the enemy's dead that his



A VIEW OF DALNY.

forces in the north, whose movements indicated a southward advance.

June 6.—The enemy commenced to construct a great number of defensive

forces in the vicinity of Cha-kou and Chu-chuan-tzu-kou respectively consisted of the 5th and the 28th Rifle regiments.

June 18.—At 4.50 p.m. three of the enemy's vessels and eight destroyers appeared in the vicinity of Hsiao-ping-tao and fired a shot at the left wing



MAJOR-GENERAL YAMANAKA.

of our position. Our squadron immediately engaged the enemy, and after exchanging fire for about half an hour the enemy's vessels withdrew to Port Arthur.

The works in the neighbourhood of Shuang-tai-kou were greatly increased. Some search lights were also put up, enabling the enemy to observe our positions as well as the neighbouring sea.

OCUPATION BY OUR FORCE OF
WAI-TOU-SHAN AND SHUNG-
TING-SHAN.

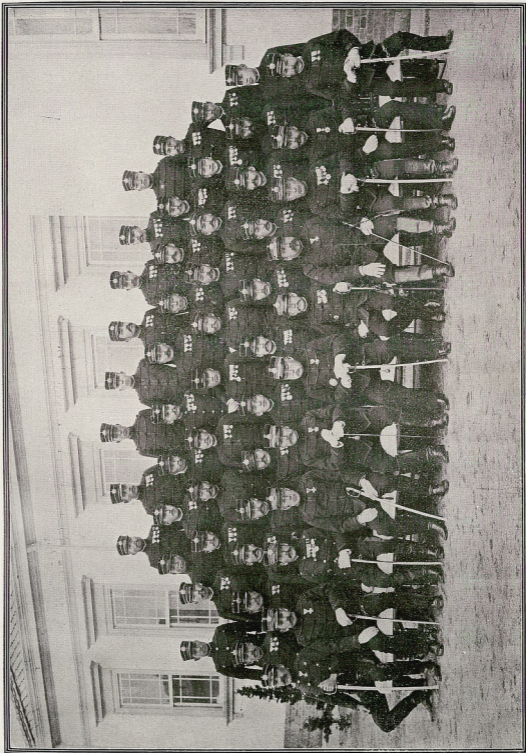
June 26.—The left wing of our right

column advanced toward the heights west and south of Pan-tao and occupied them, after repulsing the enemy there.

The left column having been divided into three forces, the right wing advanced toward the heights east of Luan-ni-chiao and gained possession of them without much resistance. The centre advanced toward the heights (368 metres) south of Luan-ni-chiao and those north of Huang-ni-chuan-ta-shang-tun and, after defeating a force of the enemy, delivered an attack at about 1 p.m. on the enemy occupying the former heights (one infantry battalion with a number of machine and other guns). The enemy made an obstinate resistance, but his position was completely captured by us at about 5 p.m. The left wing advanced toward Shuang-ting-shan and occupied it, after dispersing a number of the enemy's troops there. Thus the first line of the army extended from An-tzu-shan (position of the right wing) to Shuang-ting-shan,

through the heights about one kilometre west of Pan-tao and those east and south of Luan-ni-chiao. The occupation of the heights (368 metres), hereafter called the Kenzan, Wai-ton-shan and Hsiao-ping-tao, not only rendered the protection of Dalny more secure for us, but, by reversing the situation of the hostile parties, gave us greater facilities for observing the position and rear of the enemy. The principal spoils in these engagements were two 6-centimetre quickfirers and about 200 shells.

June 30.—At Shuang-tai-kou there



The Officers of the 11th Division Staff.



was no change in the enemy's position. In the direction of An-tzu-ling, the enemy's defensive works extended from the southern projection of these heights to the vicinity of the summit of a hill about 3 kilometres toward the southeast, and in the direction of Lao-tso-shan there were similar works extending over the heights north and south of Wang-chia-tien.

THE ENEMY'S ASSAULT IN THE
DIRECTION OF PAN-TAO AND
HUANG-NI-CHUAN-TA-
SHANG-TUN.
RIGHT COLUMN.

July 3.—The enemy's condition was unchanged in the direction of the right wing of the right column, while in the direction of the left wing his scouts made frequent appearances and showed signs of activity.

CENTRAL BODY OF THE LEFT
COLUMN.

From 1 to 2 in the afternoon about eight guns of the enemy appeared south of Wang-chia-tien, while his infantry, at least two companies strong, attacked our position in the direction of Kenzan and exchanged fire with the majority of our infantry holding the place.

About 4.30 p.m. the enemy's force confronting a portion of our troops mentioned above, having been reinforced, took the offensive, but was repulsed by the joint co-operation of our infantry, artillery and machine gun corps in the first line.

At 5.20 p.m. four guns of the enemy took up a position in the neighbourhood of the heights west of Ta-shih-tung and shelled the first line of the central body. All the enemy's force



SENTINELS ON KENZAN AT PORT ARTHUR.

RIGHT WING OF THE LEFT COLUMN.

In this direction only the scouts of the enemy were to be seen.

facing the whole of our line gradually retired towards Ta-pai-shan about 7 p.m., leaving behind only the artillery which still retained its position. At



OUR PROVISION PLACE AT PORT ARTHUR.



MAJOR-GENERAL M. NAKAMURA.

8.30 p.m. about a battalion of the enemy's troops advanced, with band playing, from the direction of Ta-pai-shan, but retreated, being surprised by the war cries raised by our troops of the first line, who, leaving small portions behind for the protection of both flanks of their position, counter-attacked the enemy.

The enemy's force assaulting the central body consisted of some two battalions of infantry, about 12 guns and two or three machine ones, and spent the night in the line extending from the range of elevations east of Ta-pai-shan to the heights north-east of Wang-chia-tien.

LEFT WING OF THE LEFT COLUMN.

Our outposts on the

range of heights north of Lao-tso-shan noticed at 5.30 a.m. signs of the enemy's advance, and at 6 about two sections of the enemy's troops appeared on a 195-metre eminence and another section on the elevation near the 127-metre heights. Fire was then exchanged between the two opposing forces.

tso-shan and opened fire. At 6.45 at least four guns of the enemy appeared in the valley north of Lao-tso-shan and poured a galling fire on our left wing. Our artillery opened fire and finally succeeded in silencing them. During the night the enemy firmly retained the positions held by him during the day.



A JAPANESE TROOP MARCHING THROUGH RAIN.

During the interval from 1 to 2 in the afternoon the enemy's troops were gradually reinforced, so that our outposts returned to the main position. At 3.50 p.m. about two sections of the Russians began to advance in close order down the valley north of Lao-tso-shan. They were, however, heavily fired on by our battery in the neighbourhood of the 312-metre elevation and retired in confusion. At 6.30 p.m. a battalion of the hostile force deployed on the heights south of Lao-

RIGHT COLUMN.

July 4.—At 5 a.m. a company of Russian infantry appeared on the heights about 1,000 metres north of Cha-kou and fired on our reconnoitring forces at Wu-cha-ying-tzu and further north, which returned the fire. At 9 some two companies of Russian infantry advancing from Cha-kou-tun, occupied an eminence about 2,000 metres south of the latter and opened fire on the left of our position. At the same time another company on the

heights north of Cha-kou-tun also fired heavily on our position on the heights west of Pan-tao, our troops replying. A severe rifle duel ensued. At 9.40 a.m. the artillery belonging to the right wing of our left column

the ridges. At the same time four guns of the enemy opened fire upon our artillery, which, however, moving to a sheltered position, devoted itself to the bombardment of the enemy's infantry. The situation was unchanged when



OUR SOLDIERS SKIRMISHING ON THE 200-METRE EMINENCE AT PORT ARTHUR.

shelled the enemy's troops on the elevation south of Cha-kou, but the latter took shelter behind the ridge and did not advance. Night fell on these conditions. A small body of the enemy's troops attacked our positions west of Pan-tao from the direction of Mu-cheng-yi and Nan-kou, but was at once repulsed.

RIGHT WING OF THE LEFT COLUMN.

At 7 a.m. a company of the enemy's troops appeared on the heights east of Nan-cha-kou and another on those about 1,500 metres south-east of the latter, and commenced to throw up entrenchments. Thereupon a battalion (less one battery) of our artillery poured a heavy fire on these troops, who immediately sheltered themselves behind

night fell. The enemy in front during the day was not more than a battalion strong at most, while his artillery at An-tzu-ling consisted at least of four new-pattern quick-firing guns and six old pattern ones.

CENTRAL BODY OF THE LEFT COLUMN.

From 1 to 2. p.m. a company or two of the Russians twice attempted to charge Kenzan, but were repulsed each time.

At 6 a.m. a battalion of the enemy's forces assumed the offensive against Kenzan and the left of our position, namely, the heights about 3,000 metres south-east of Kenzan. Their advance was, however, checked by the rapid fire of our infantry and artillery. Meanwhile some eight guns of the enemy

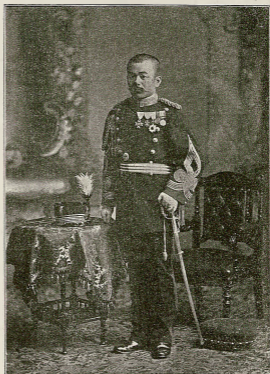
in the valley west of Wang-chia-tien opened fire on our troops. By 7 a.m. the enemy in this direction was increased to about three battalions and, deploying at a distance of from 800 to 1,000 metres in front of our defence line, exchanged fire with the men of our first line. The Russian artillery heavily bombarded Kenzan and our artillery from the position held by them during the previous day. At 7.30 about two companies of the Russian infantry came forward from the direction of Ta-shih-tung, and our reserves were therefore ordered to advance on the western part of Chu-chuan-tzu-kou at 8 a.m.

Prior to 11 a.m. the enemy repeatedly attempted to advance, but in vain, owing to the fierce rifle fire from our troops. At noon the enemy's force in our front reached about seven battalions and a half, and in addition another regiment was in the west of Kenzan.

At 1.20 p.m. the two batteries of our artillery which had been stationed at the eastern foot of Kenzan, changed their positions to the heights 1,500 metres south-west of western Chu-chuan-tzu-kou in order to avoid the fire of the enemy's infantry.

At 3.50 p.m. the enemy's artillery again opened a severe fire on Kenzan, and his infantry made strenuous efforts to advance, but the strong resistance of our troops defending the mountain rendered the enemy's efforts fruitless. The effective range of the fire of the enemy's artillery placed in the south-west of Wang-chiao-tien, on the heights east of Mao-tou-ku, and at

the southern side of An-tzu-ling reached 6,000 metres, and the accuracy of their fire and the careful setting of their time fuses placed our artillery in a difficult position and even our skirmishers could barely retain their positions on the heights. Moreover, the enemy's force in front of our centre increased to about ten battalions of infantry, and the enemy's warships appearing in the offing fired at our left wing. Our situation was critical. At 6 p.m., therefore, the reserve infantry was advanced to the neighbourhood of Chung-chia-tun and placed under the commander of



COLONEL HOSHINO,
CHIEF OF THE STAFF OF THE 1ST DIVISION.

the left column. Again, three batteries of the heavy guns which had just arrived at the scene of battle, were advanced to the neighbourhood of Pan-tao and two batteries to the east of Huang-

ni-chuan-ta-shang-tun, where they took up positions to assist our centre. Again our heavy naval guns also participated in the fight, taking up their positions near the mouth of the Nan-sha-ho.

During the night the enemy remained on the ground and the firing con-

on the northern side of Lao-tso-shan opened fire, and the artillery and rifle conflict became very fierce. At 5 p.m. a Russian warship appeared in the neighbouring sea and fired on our positions, greatly embarrassing our troops. The enemy's infantry, how-



A PIQUET ON THE 200-METRE EMINENCE AT PORT ARTHUR.

tinued all night. At 11 p.m. the enemy's troops (number unknown) attacked Kenzan, but were repulsed.

LEFT WING OF THE LEFT COLUMN.

At about 6 a.m. our guns opened fire on the enemy's artillery positions in the valley north of Lao-tso-shan. The enemy was silenced, after replying twice or thrice. His infantry, however, deployed on the ridge of heights on the north of Lao-tso-shan and fired severely on our first line of battle.

At 11.30 a.m. about a battalion of the enemy's infantry proceeded from the west towards Lao-tso-shan, whereupon we reinforced the first line of battle with our reserves. About 2 p.m. the enemy's force was greatly increased and the fighting became remarkably severe. At 5 p.m. the enemy's artillery

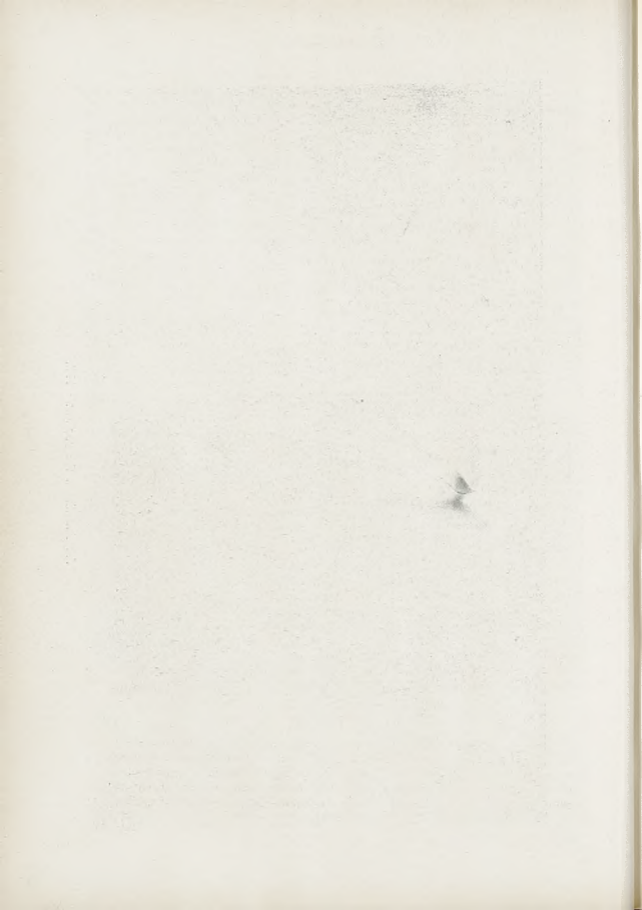
ever, made no attempt to descend from the hills and to advance. The enemy's force consisted of three battalions.

THE RIGHT COLUMN.

July 5.—At 2.30 a.m. the enemy's infantry began to advance from his positions on the previous day, and approached to a point 50 metres in front of our positions on the heights west of Pan-tao, but were repulsed by our troops. At daybreak the enemy again attempted to attack our positions, but could not effect his purpose. At 8 a.m. the enemy's fire relaxed and at 9 a.m. he began gradually to retreat. For a time his troops occasionally appeared at Pien-shih-pen-tzu and on the heights north-east of Kou-kou, but after 1 p.m. they totally disappeared.



An Assault on the 203 metre Hill.



THE LEFT COLUMN.

Nothing worthy of mention occurred on the right wing side.

CENTRAL BODY OF THE LEFT COLUMN.

At 2.30 a.m. a body of the enemy's infantry attacked the fore front and flanks of our two companies of infantry defending Kenzan. Our troops engaged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict and succeeded in repulsing him.

At 6.30 a.m. the enemy began to retreat, and at 10 a.m. a portion of his troops stopped at the heights of Ta-pai-shan and began to construct defensive works, while the main portion of his force retired westwards.

At 11.30 a.m. a section of a company of our infantry proceeded to recover the old position of our pickets

At 10.40 a.m. the enemy's artillery on the heights south of Wang-chia-tien opened fire on our first line of battle, especially on Kenzan. The firing lasted for one hour, but afterwards the enemy fired at our positions in a desultory manner.

LEFT WING OF THE LEFT COLUMN.

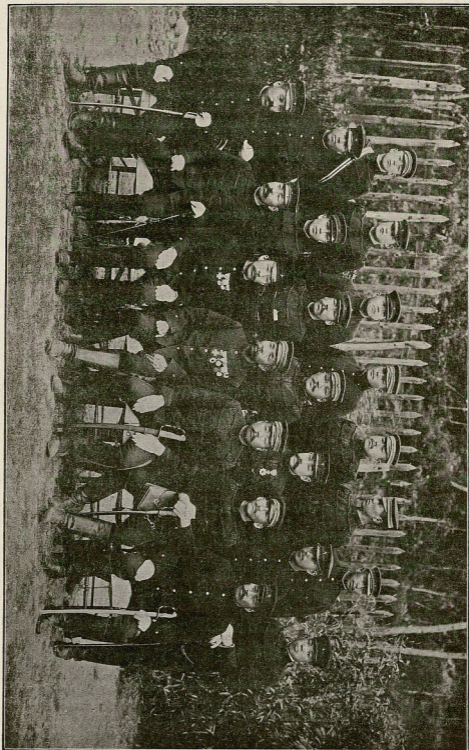
From early morning the main body of the enemy near Lao-tso-shan seemed to have retired, his scouts only being visible on the heights of the above place, but he was observed to be constructing entrenchments on the highlands east of Ta-pai-shan. At 11 a.m. five or six of the enemy's warships appeared off Lung-wang-tung and occasionally fired on our positions at Shuang-ting-shan and Huang-ni-chuan-ta-shang-tun until 6 p.m.



A BRIGADE STAFF QUARTERING IN A CHINESE HOUSE.

on the outpost line, when subjected to the enemy's cross-fire. The commander of section was wounded, and our troops returned without attaining their object.

Under these circumstances our army maintained its old positions; that is to say, the right wing of our right column held the line from near An-tzu-shan to the heights on the south of Wang-chia-



THE OFFICERS OF A HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTALION OF THE PORT ARTHUR INVESTING ARMY.

ten. Its left wing occupied the line from near the south of the southern highlands of Wang-chia-tien to the neighbourhood of Pan-tao. Our centre held the line from the heights on the south-east of Pan-tao to a point about 2,000 metres south-east of Lan-ni-chiao. The right wing of our left column occupied the line from the highlands about 3,000 metres south of Lan-ni-chiao via Kenzan and Huang-ni-chuan-ta-shang-tun as far as Shuang-ting-shan. The enemy was posted along a line from near Shuang-tai-kou via the highlands on the north-east of Wei-ping-kou and those on the east of An-tzu-ling and Mao-tao-kai to Tapai-shan.

The movements of the enemy during the above three days were not of a merely reconnoitring or menacing purpose. It appeared that his plan was to recover Kenzan, which had been taken by us and which was essential to strengthen his line of defences, and further he hoped to inflict damages on our various works at Dalny so as to prolong the life of Port Arthur. The experiences gained by our army as to the efficiency of the enemy's artillery, his manner of using it, his disposition for attack, and his methods of carrying out night attacks, will be of great service to us in the future.

The enemy's casualties were not accurately known, but reports indicated that the enemy lost 300 or 400. The enemy's strength consisted of 13 or 14 battalions of infantry and 24 guns, of which eight seemed to have been the newest pattern of quick-firers.

July 7.—The enemy in the direction of An-tzu-ling was incessantly constructing defence works. During the night a detachment of the enemy attacked our outposts, but was repulsed.

July 8.—The enemy's artillery at An-tzu-ling opened fire on the right wing of our left column.

July 10.—Our army stationed on

the heights east of Lan-ni-chiao 12 of the guns taken at Nan-shan and six heavy naval guns at a point some 1,500 metres westward of West Chuan-tzu-kou.

July 12.—At about 3 a.m. a company of the enemy with machine guns appeared on the left side of our position and attempted to attack us, but was



MAJOR-GENERAL KAMIO.

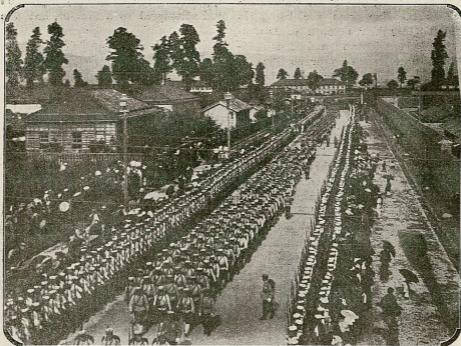
repulsed. During the day the enemy from time to time shelled our position.

July 17.—About one company of the enemy's infantry appeared at a point 400 metres from the centre of our left column, but was repulsed. Subsequently the enemy approached us, flying the Red Cross flag, seeking per-

mission to bury his dead, which was granted by us.

July 18.—The enemy's artillery bombarded the left wing of our right column and the right wing of our left column.

operations as pre-arranged, but from early morning our movements were impeded by heavy fog. At 7.30 a.m. the attack began. The enemy replied with a heavy artillery fire which became very severe at about noon, especially



A JAPANESE INFANTRY REGIMENT PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT.

July 22.—Our army decided to attack the enemy along the whole line and orders were issued to our various forces to that effect. During the night about one company of the enemy's infantry fired upon our outposts near Huang-ni-chuan-ta-shia-tun but was driven off.

July 23.—A force of our army was dispatched to selected positions at the centre of our right and left columns.

FIGHTING AT SHUANG-TAI-KOU AND AN-TZU-LING.

July 26.—Our army commenced

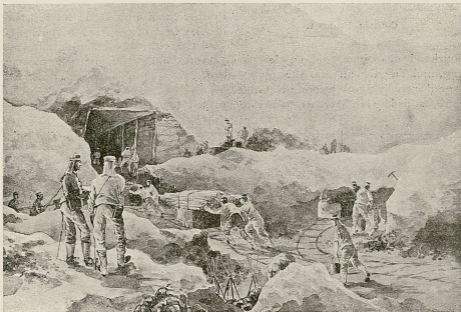
from the enemy's guns on his right wing. Owing to the nature of the ground our artillery was unable to exert its full force, and though our infantry began to advance at about noon, they encountered stubborn resistance. They, however, succeeded in occupying at dusk the regions near Ying-ching-tzu, Pien-shih-peng-tzu and Ta-pai-shan, passing the night there in battle formation.

July 27.—From 6 a.m. our army resumed the attack. Our artillery first opened fire and the main body of our right column and centre advanced towards the heights about 2,000 metres

on the north of Chou-kou. The enemy withheld his fire, allowed our infantry to approach, and then poured a deadly fire on them, and as the steepness of the ground rendered it exceedingly difficult to climb, our repeated attacks were unsuccessful. At 3 p.m. our infantry, under cover of our artillery fire, finally succeeded after great difficulty in capturing a part of the heights, but on account of the enemy's desperate resistance and the heavy fire poured on our flanks from neighbouring positions, the whole of the heights could not be captured before sunset. The fighting had been very severe. Our left column attacked the 195-metre hill eastward of Ta-pai-shan, but owing to the nature of the ground and the stubborn re-

left wing, being also responsible for the impediment of our movements. At 5 p.m. we again resumed a forward movement, but were unsuccessful. Thereupon it was decided that a night attack should be delivered and at 1 a.m. on the 28th our army attacked the enemy from three sides, with the result that the enemy's position was finally captured at 5 a.m. the following day.

July 28.—The attack was resumed from dawn, and the enemy in the various directions, having now almost exhausted his powers of resistance, commenced to retreat from 9 a.m. so that by noon our troops were in possession of all his positions. Our troops pursued the enemy and at 4 p.m. succeeded in occupying the line from Chang-ling-tzu



SAPPING WORK AT PORT ARTHUR.

sistance of the enemy as above mentioned, the advance of our troops was greatly impeded; several of the enemy's warships, which appeared near Lung-wang-tang and heavily bombarded our

to Ying-ko-shih as originally planned. The main force of the enemy seemed to have retreated within the principal line of defence at Port Arthur.

The enemy's positions in the neigh-



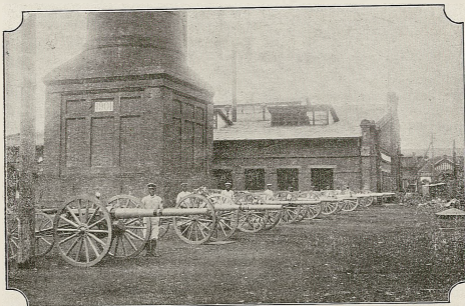
COLONEL USHIJIMA.

bourhood of Shuang-tai-kou, An-tzu-ling, and Ta-pai-shan had the advantage of exceedingly steep approaches and were fortified by semi-permanent defence

works constructed after two months' labour. The Russians who defended the position consisted of nearly the whole garrison of Port Arthur, with about 60 guns, of which at least four were heavy ones.

According to various reports, the enemy's casualties during the engagement on the 26th, 27th and 28th were at least 1,000. We captured two heavy guns, three quick-firing guns three machine guns and other spoils. July 29.—The army remained on the captured line. It adjusted the organization of troops, made good its supplies of ammunition, and reconnoitred the enemy in front.

July 30.—Before daybreak the army, taking advantage of the darkness, approached the enemy's position and commenced an attack at dawn. The right column advanced through the district west of the Port Arthur road and the central column marched on Kan-ta-shan, while the left column, proceeding from a point south of Wang-chia-tun, attacked the enemy most resolutely. Thus at 11 a.m. our



OUR HEAVY NAVAL GUNS AT PORT ARTHUR.

forces, carried a line extending from the heights south of Tu-cheng-tzu to those east of Ta-ku-shan, causing the enemy to retire to the fortress at Port Arthur. Since then the Russians fired on us merely from the guns mounted in the forts.

The enemy left more than 100 dead on the field.

defensive works on a line extending from the neighbourhood of Kan-ta-shan (about 3,000 metres north-west of Shui-shi-ying) to the heights about 1,000 metres northwest of Pa-li-chuang, via the vicinity of an eminence about 500 metres northeast of Shui-shi-ying. The enemy was still in possession of Ta-ku-shan and Hsiao-ku-shan.



DIVISION STAFF OFFICERS UNDER SHELTER AT PORT ARTHUR.

At this stage the army at once proceeded to invest the fortress. Our positions were then from about 5 to 2½ miles from the town of Port Arthur.

July 31.—The enemy with his heavy guns shelled our positions nearly the whole day.

August 1 and 2.—The enemy fired on our siege zone with large calibre and other guns, and his powerful forces occasionally attacked us, but were invariably repulsed.

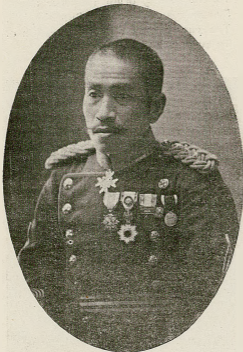
August 6.—From 4.30 p.m. the enemy was engaged in setting Shui-shi-ying on fire. For the past few days his troops had been actively constructing

TA-KU-SHAN TAKEN.

August 7.—As six or eight Russian guns placed at Ta-ku-shan greatly impeded our preparations for attack, the army decided to first drive off this enemy. Ta-ku-shan was therefore bombarded by a section of the siege artillery from 4 p.m. and was subsequently attacked by our left wing.

The left wing started its movements about 7.30 p.m., and, in spite of the difficult topographical conditions and a heavy storm of wind and rain since sunset succeeded, after a charge, in occupying the greater portion of the enemy's positions at midnight.

August 8.—Up to this morning the enemy has stubbornly held the remaining portion of his positions. At the same time several Russian warships



COLONEL OUCHI, KILLED AT PORT ARTHUR.

approached Yen-chang and enfiladed our flank, in consequence of which our advance was temporarily checked. In the afternoon the bombardment was resumed by siege artillery and at the same time we fired on the enemy's war-vessels, which shortly after fled into the harbour. Subsequently, towards the evening, our infantry made another charge and at last succeeded in driving off the enemy from the summits. Ta-ku-shan thus fell into our hands at 1.30 p.m. (8th) and Hsiao-kushan at 4.30 a.m. the following day. The enemy was furiously shelling our positions from various forts.

August 9.—At 1.30 p.m. five or six companies of the enemy's infantry at-

tacked Ta-ku-shan and Hsiao-kushan, a heavy fire being at the same time poured both on our front and rear from various batteries, as well as from the Russian warships appearing off the coast near Yen-chang. Our men were placed in a difficult situation, but stubbornly held out till evening, when the enemy was completely repulsed. His bombardment, however, still continued. During the above engagement our troops were at a time greatly harassed by the continuous fire of the enemy's war-vessels on our flank and rear, but subsequently we were fully protected by our naval guns operating against this enemy, as well as by the Combined Fleet.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR AND SHIPS.

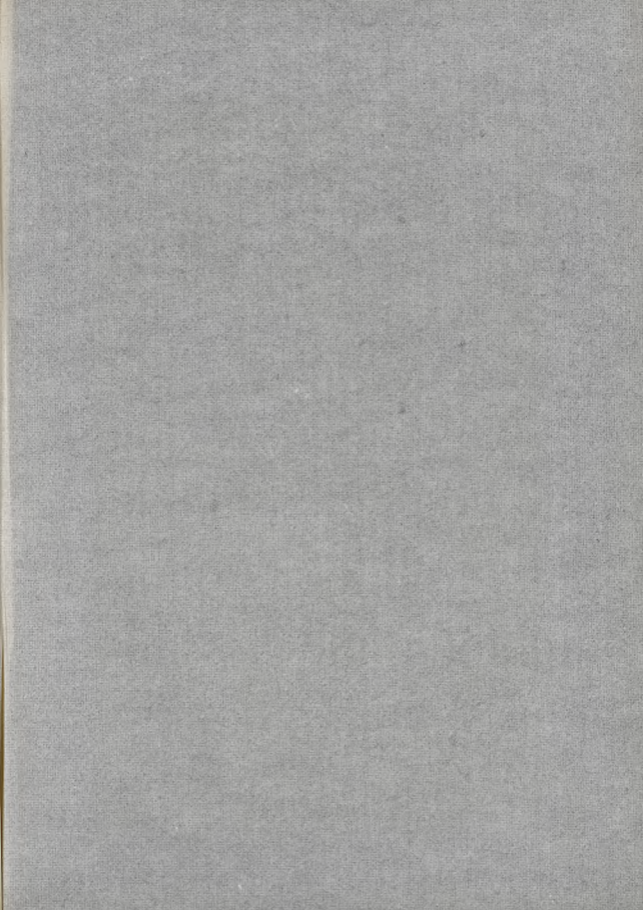
The results of the bombardment of Port Arthur by our naval guns were effective beyond expectation. For instance, fire broke out in the town at about 10 a.m. on the 7th, and the flames were not got under control until 1 p.m., while this-day at about 9.40 a.m., our projectiles struck the *Retvisan*, causing great confusion on board the vessel. A steamer (about

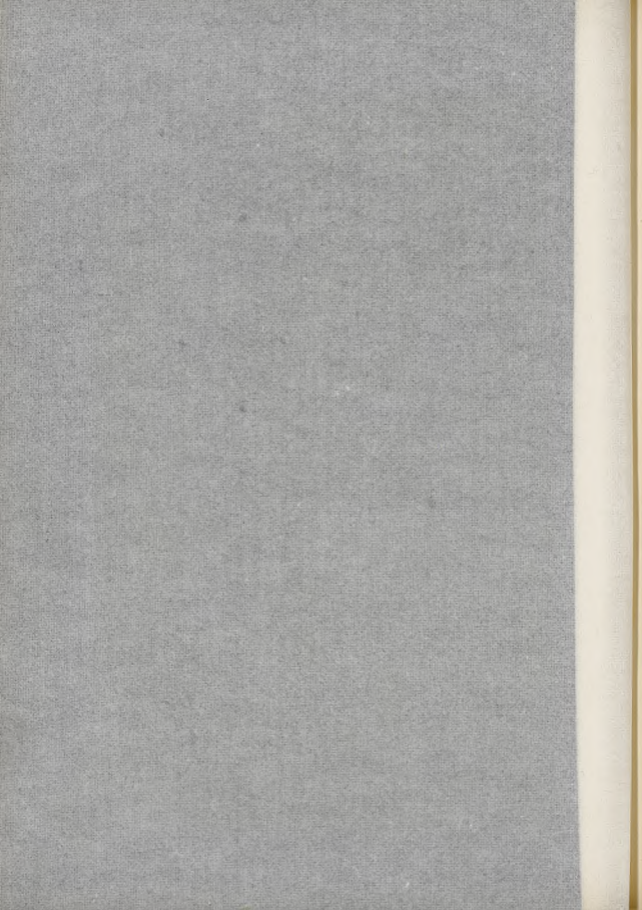
2,000 tons) was also struck and sunk. The enemy concentrated the fire from his batteries and warships on our naval guns, but to no effect.

August 10.—At about 2 a.m. the enemy fired at us profusely for about one hour, with his guns, machine guns and rifles, from various forts south of Tung-chi-kuan-shan, but it was not known for what reason the firing was carried out.

IMPERIAL SOLICITUDE FOR SAFETY OF NON-COMBATANTS.

August 11.—In obedience to His Majesty's command, Marshal Yamagata, Chief of the General Staff Office, dispatched the following message to the







Major Yamaoka, our *Parlementaire*, conversing with a Russian Officer

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Commander-in-Chief of our Manchurian Armies :—

" His Majesty the Emperor, out of pure benevolence and goodness, sincerely desires that the non-combatants at Port Arthur may be kept free from the disastrous effects of fire and sword as much as possible. In pursuance of this Imperial wish, you are ordered to escort to Dalny and hand over to the Commander of that port such women, children, priests, diplomats of neutral countries and foreign military attachés at Port Arthur, as may desire to take refuge therefrom. Those non-combatants at the stronghold who do not belong to the above category, in so far as so doing may not jeopardize our strategical interests, may similarly be dealt with.

August 12.—From about 10 a.m.

Russians stationed in the vicinity of Wu-chia-fang set fire to that place this afternoon and then retired to Tung-chi-kuan-shan. The enemy's bombardment remained the same as it was on the previous day.

14th.—Our right column commenced operations during the night and attacked the enemy in its front, and succeeded in occupying the line extending from Kan-ta-shan to the heights west of Sui-chia-tun via the highland north of Siao-tung-kou and Sui-chia-tun. But we were unable to maintain the above line owing to the enemy's stubborn resistance on the heights south-west of Nien-pan-kou and those east of Siao-tung-kou which were strongly fortified. Our artillery heavily bombarded the enemy until night set in.



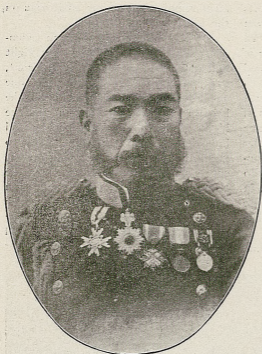
OUR TROOPS MAKING A DEFENCE ON MAN-TOU-SHAN.

our force bombarded with naval guns three of the enemy's battleships in the western harbour.

August 13.—About one hundred

August 15.—Having advanced quite close to the enemy the previous night, our right column bombarded the enemy this morning, and at about 11 a.m.

occupied the heights south of Nien-pan-kou and north-east of Siao-tung-kou.



MAJOR-GENERAL TOMOYASU.

August 16.—At 8 a.m. Major Yamaoka was dispatched to a Russian position as our *parlementaire*, and handed to the Russians a note counselling their surrender, while the Imperial wishes were communicated to them at the same time, demanding a reply thereto by 10 a.m. the following morning.

August 17.—The enemy's *parlementaire* arrived at one of our positions, and in reply to our communication refused either to deliver the non-combatants or to surrender.

GENERAL ATTACK.

August 19.—Early in the morning our army opened a general bombardment. The right column occupying the 174-metre eminence attacked the north of Shih-pan-chiao and succeeded

in taking the greater portion of the enemy's position by 2.30 p.m. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance and twice charged our lines, but was repulsed each time.

Co-operating with each other, the Central and the Left Columns advanced forward and passed the night on the line extending from Wu-chian-fang to the western foot of Siao-kushan via the heights north of Wu-chia-fang and the neighbourhood of Wang-chia-tung.

August 20.—From early in the morning our army resumed the bombardment, and the Right Column took the 147-metre eminence at 12.30 p.m. and then attacked the enemy in the direction of I-tzu-shan.

In front of the Pan-lung-shan Fort and of the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan there were wire-entanglements charged with electricity, and beyond this was an endless field of ordinary wire-entanglements. The Right and Central Columns endeavoured to destroy these obstacles.

The bombardment by our siege and naval guns during the previous day was very effective, and the Pan-lung-shan Fort, the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan, and a new fort between them were almost destroyed.

August 21.—Despite the stubborn resistance offered by the enemy, the Right Column occupied the line extending from the 1,200-metre eminence in the south-east of Ta-ping-kou to the heights north of La-tu-kou.

Before daybreak the Central Column charged the East Fort of Pan-lung-shan, but failed to occupy it, owing to the fierce fire from the enemy's machine guns and to the incompleteness of the destruction of the wire-entanglements.

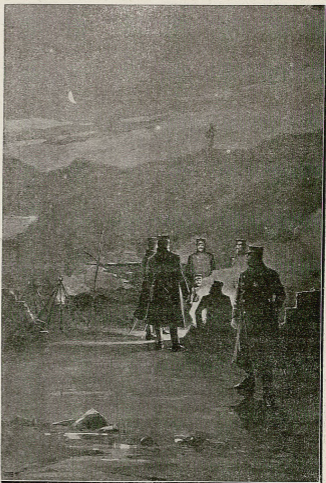
The Left Column destroyed the wire-entanglements, and under cover of the darkness of the early morning, charged the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan amid a hail of shots, and occupied an intermediate fort about 200 metres south-east of that fort. But the flank and the rear of our troops were severely fired on by the neighbouring forts, and having sustained heavy losses were compelled to abandon the fort at about 9 a.m.

August 22.—At 9 a.m. the Central Column penetrated into the East Fort of Pan-lung-shan, and by noon two-thirds of the fort were captured. But the enemy made a stand at the keep and offered a stubborn resistance. Moreover our troops were fired on from the flank by the West Fort of the same hill, and suffered heavy losses.

At this juncture, the Central Column dispatched two companies of infantry from its reserve, in order to reinforce the first line of battle. These two companies at once grasped the situation, and finding it necessary to carry the West Fort, rushed forward in the face of a severe fire. After terrible fighting, they captured the fort. The East Fort was carried immediately afterwards.

During the night, the enemy repeatedly attacked the two forts in our occupation, but was repulsed each time.

August 23.—After darkness the Central and Left Columns, co-operating, attacked the heights north-west of Wang-tai and the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan, and a portion of the Left Column, the same night, reached the heights north-west of Wang-tai, and was subjected in every direction



A PIQUET BY NIGHT.

to a fierce fire from the enemy's machine-guns. Our troops sustained heavy losses and retired to the dead angle at the foot of the hill.

IMPERIAL MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

August 24.—The Central Column again attacked the 100-metre height, north-west of Wang-tai, while the Left Column attacked the Wang-tai fort and the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan, but they failed to attain their object.

mation of the success which you have so nearly achieved."

August 25.—Baron Nogi, the Commander of the army, forwarded a reply to the Imperial message as follows:—

"In the opening battle of the attack on the main positions of Port Arthur, we have been able to carry



THE TRANSPORTING OF PROVISIONS ON CHINESE CARRIAGES.

This day H.M. the Generalissimo sent the following message to the army:—

"We learn that since the opening of the attack on the main position of the fortress of Port Arthur you have been pressing hard day and night on the desperate defenders of that stronghold, and that having captured two forts, you are still pressing forward. We are deeply concerned at the great hardships endured by you in the hottest season of the year. We sincerely rely upon the bravery and discipline of your officers and men. We enjoy upon you, officers and men, to conduct your finishing move in such a way as to secure a complete consum-

only two forts of the enemy's fortress. With regard to this humble work, Your Majesty has been pleased to grant us a gracious message, by which we are deeply impressed. Your humble subjects, including myself and others, will endeavour with increased energy to fulfill your August wishes."

August 27.—From 2 to 4 a.m. the enemy's troops availing themselves of a thunderstorm, attacked the whole front of our army, and at the same time the enemy's artillery poured a severe fire on our positions. The enemy, however, was repulsed everywhere.

August 28.—The enemy's troops were assiduously engaged in the con-

struction of defensive works on Wang-tai and neighbouring heights. They also mounted heavy guns and field pieces there in order to fire on the two forts occupied by our army.

This-day H.H. the Crown Prince granted the following message to the army.

"I greatly appreciate the valiant operations of the officers and soldiers of your army, who have succeeded in taking a portion of the enemy's stronghold, by attacking it with untiring stubbornness through consecutive days and nights."

The reply of Baron Nogi was as follows:—

"In the opening battle of the attack on the main positions of Port Arthur, we have been able to carry only a portion of the enemy's fortress. With regard to this humble work, Your Highness has been pleased to grant us the gracious message, by which we are deeply impressed. We, including myself and others, will endeavour with increased vigour to successfully discharge our military duties.

August 29.—
After this date the enemy's big guns occasionally bombarded the two forts in our occupation. At 11 p.m. on the 29th, over 100 of the enemy's troops as-

saulted the Western Fort of the Pan-lung-shan. Our troops allowed the enemy to approach near the fort and then opened a severe fire on him. The enemy fled, leaving numerous killed and wounded on the field. Our casualties were extremely slight.

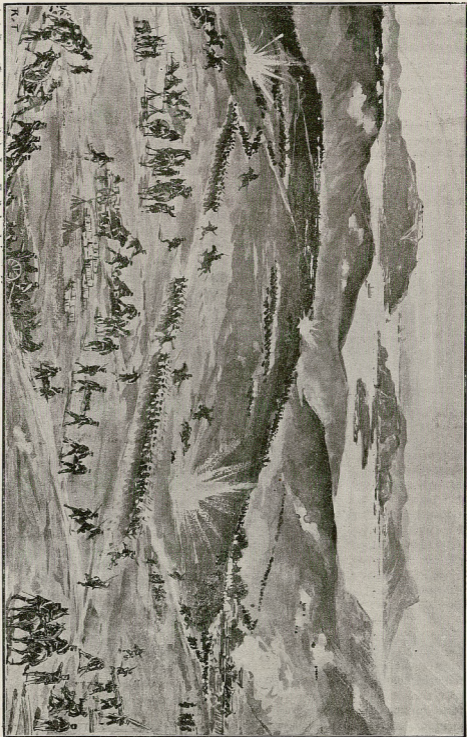
August 31.—The day passed quietly along the whole front. The enemy's troops were still constructing defensive works on Wang-tai and the heights to the north-west.

September 2.—The field artillery of the Right Column and the naval guns poured a heavy fire for demonstrative purposes on the town of Port Arthur, especially the barracks. The enemy replied by shelling our two forts at Pan-lung-shang, as he had done during the preceding days.



COLONEL MIHARA, KILLED AT PORT ARTHUR.

September 3.—The enemy fired some 200 shells at our forts at Pan-lung-



AN ATTACK ON A FORT AT PORT ARTHUR.

shan, destroying a greater portion of our works.

September 4.—The enemy's bombardment was not so heavy as in the preceding days.

September 6.

—At midnight some 40 Russian troops assaulted the front of the right wing of the Right Column, but were driven back by our men.

In the direction of the Central Column about 60 of the enemy's troops

The two forts at Pan-lung-shan were also heavily bombarded this day, resulting in the demolition of a greater part of the defensive works.

September 8.—The enemy directed a



GENERAL KUROPATKIN INSPECTING A FORT AT PORT ARTHUR.

also delivered a midnight attack on our engineering corps, and though the enemy was finally repulsed, our works were in consequence completely checked.

ed forward without any serious damage being sustained.

September 9.—Since the morning the enemy has persistently bombarded us.

desultory fire at our two forts at Pan-lung-shan and also concentrated the fire from his heavy guns on our sapping operations in various directions. In addition he made repeated sorties, under cover of darkness, and attempted to obstruct these works, which were, however, in spite of these attempts, push-

The tunnelled passage leading to the



LIEUT.-COLONEL IZŪ.

Kuropatkin Fort, north of Lung-yen, had already reached 50 metres in front

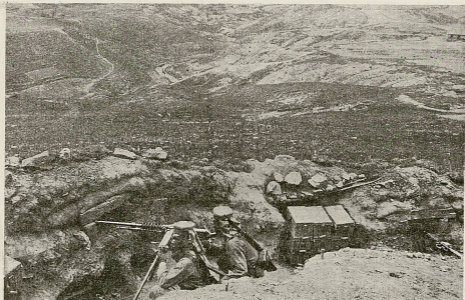
of the fort and the passages towards the Tung-chi-kuan-shan Fort and the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan about 300 or 400 metres.

September 11.—The sapping operations in various directions had progressed more and more satisfactorily, those leading to the forts south of Shui-shi-ying having approached to within about 70 metres in front of the enemy's fort.

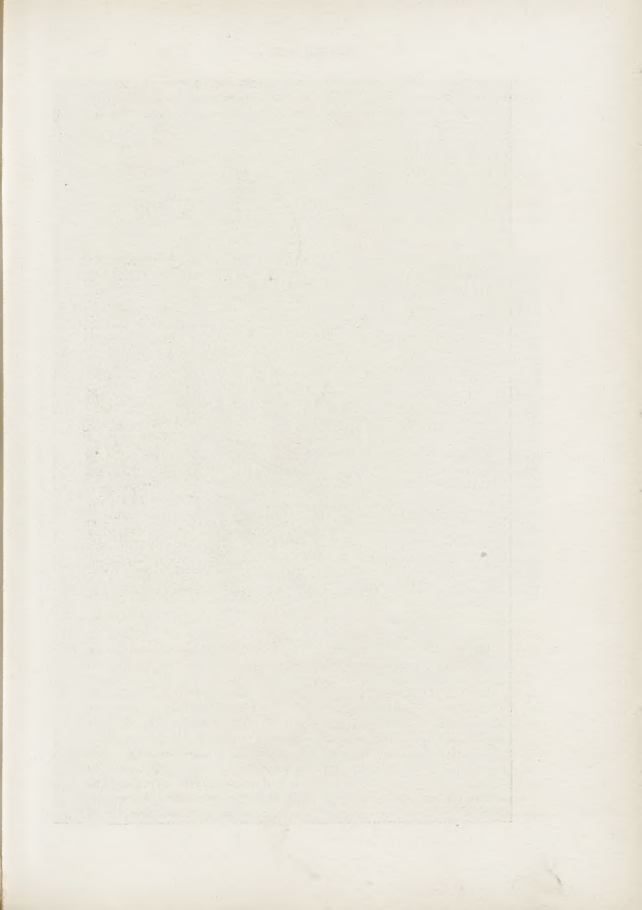
The enemy obstructed our works by the fire of his heavy artillery, as in preceding days.

September 12.—At 10 a.m. and again at 2 p.m. about 30 Russians attacked our engineering corps operating against the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan, but were driven off with heavy loss.

According to the reports from the places of observation at various forts, as well as the balloon corps, it appeared that the enemy at the Tung-chi-kuan-shan Fort was cutting a tunnelled passage towards the East Fort of Pan-lung-shan.



OUR SOLDIERS FIRING MACHINE-GUNS ON MAN-TOU-SHAN.





A Sanitary Troop collecting Wounded on the Field.

September 13.—About 3 a.m. some 70 Russians attacked the right wing of the Right Column in the neighbourhood of Ta-ping-kou, but were at once repulsed.

September 15.—About 3 a.m. a small body of the enemy's troops charged our engineering corps in the channels leading to the Kuropatkin Fort, the forts south of Shui-shi-ying, and

sortie against the head of our channel to the forts south of Shui-shi-ying and threw two explosives, the enemy retiring immediately.

September 19.—At about 1 p.m. the army opened fire with siege and naval guns. From about 6 p.m. our gun fire was directed against a fort north of Lung-yen (Kuropatkin Fort), the forts south of Shui-shi-ying, a highland



THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE NEW TOWN OF PORT ARTHUR.

a fort south-east of the Erh-lung-shan Fort, but was immediately driven back.

September 16.—About 2.30 a.m. about 100 Russians attacked our channel north of Lung-yen, but were forced to retire, after a hand-to-hand fight lasting more than ten minutes. About 3 a.m. some 40 Russians made another charge, but were routed by our shell fire.

September 18.—At about 3 a.m. a force of 20 or 30 Russians made a

south-east of a 174-metre eminence, and a 203-metre eminence.

KUROPATKIN FORT TAKEN.

September 20.—Since last night the army has been continuously engaged with the enemy and at dawn took possession of Kuropatkin Fort. Between 9.45 a.m. and 11.45 a.m., the army also occupied the group of four forts in the south of Shui-shi-ying,

At 6.30 p.m. the army took pos-

session of two forts on the highland south-east of a 174-metre eminence and inflicted heavy losses on the retreating enemy.

tinuously attacked the enemy, the fighting being of the fiercest description.



LIEUT.-COLONEL TERADA.

Our troops attacked the fort on 203-metre eminence from three sides, namely, east, west and north. At about 8 p.m. one company of our troops reached the north-western corner of the eminence, where our force constructed a base, with the object of occupying the whole of the eminence.

September 21.—Having been reinforced by several hundred troops, the enemy on the 203-metre eminence offered a stubborn resistance, but our troops still maintained their position at the north-western corner and con-

September 22.—Our troops occupying the north-western corner of the 203-metre eminence fought desperately day and night, throwing explosives with the object of driving the enemy out of the fort. Having found it impossible to maintain their position for a long time, they discontinued operations at about 6 p.m. and returned to their former position.

September 25.—From about 8.30 p.m. the enemy in the forts in the neighbourhood of Erh-lung-shan concentrated his gun fire upon our tunnelled passages to the fort east of Erh-lung-shan. At the same time about thirty Russians, under cover of the rifle fire from about 100 of their comrades, made a sortie and encountered our troops in hand-to-hand fighting, lasting some 30 minutes. The enemy then retired, leaving 20 killed

on the spot.

September 27.—At 12.30 a.m. the enemy suddenly opened a galling fire on our passage to the fort north-east of Erh-lung-shan, but ceased firing at 1.30 a.m., when about 20 Russians made a sortie and threw some explosives into the passage, the enemy retiring immediately. After a lapse of nearly 20 minutes the enemy made another sortie, and after fighting for over one hour retired.

September 28.—From 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. our naval guns fired on the Rus-

sian warships in the harbour, and it was distinctly witnessed that the warships were struck seven or eight times, the crews extinguishing the fire by means of pumps.

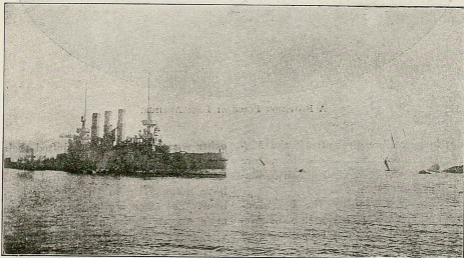
September 30.—This day the bombardment of the enemy's warships was continued by our naval guns, five or six shells apparently hitting the battleships *Peresviet* and *Pobieda*. The previous night the battleship *Sevastopol* changed her anchorage to the eastern harbour.

October 2.—The result of this day's bombardment by our large calibre and naval guns was very satisfactory, one of the shells having undoubtedly struck the left side of the turret of the enemy's flagship *Peresviet*, about 2.30 p.m. Several other shells were also effective.

About the same time, namely, 12.30 a.m. on the 3rd, a battalion of the Russians assaulted the right of our siege line, but retired after an hour's exchange of fire.

October 4.—Fire was poured by our large calibre and naval guns on the enemy's warships, of which the *Poltava*, and *Povieda*, and *Peresviet* were struck several times.

At 9 p.m. a body of our troops, with the object of demolishing the enemy's 47-mm. quick-firing guns on an elevation south of Yen-chang, surprised the enemy and completely accomplished its object. After having dismantled a quick-firer and a machine gun there, our men retired to their former position at the foot of Ta-ku-shan. This step was taken because these guns, by their



THE *Retvizan* OFF PORT ARTHUR.

From 7.30 p.m. to about 4 the next morning, the enemy advanced on our trench leading to Tung-chi-kuan-shan, from every side. The fighting was fiercest at about 12.30 a.m. on the 3rd, but our men finally succeeded in driving back the enemy at all points.

bombardment, had proved no small menace to the passage at our rear.

During the same night the enemy repeatedly attacked our trench leading to Erh-lung-shan.

October 5.—One of the projectiles fired by our large calibre guns, which

bombarded the enemy's warships, hit the *Poltava*, while the fire of our naval guns told on the large buildings at Lao-hu-wei peninsula, three of which were totally destroyed.

October 6.—Two of the shots from

seen to be landing by means of several Chinese boats, and so were also the crew of the *Retvisan* on the morning of the 7th. It was also noticed at about noon that the *Poltava* was towed into the East Harbour. The majority of the



A PROVISION PLACE AT PORT ARTHUR.

our large calibre guns struck the *Poltava* and *Retvisan*. Another hit astore in Lao-hu-wei (Old Tiger's Tail) peninsula and set it on fire.

October 7.—During the bombardment which we maintained on the Russian warships with guns of large calibre from the 1st to 7th October, according to a moderate estimate, the battleship *Pobieda* was struck by one shell, the battleship *Retvisan* by four, the battleship *Peresviet* by four and the battleship *Poltava* by five shells. In addition, these vessels were also hit by several shells from our naval guns. The result was that the *Poltava*, *Peresviet* and *Retvisan* appeared to have lost their power of motion. On the morning of the 6th the crew of the *Poltava* were

other warships have also shifted their anchorage into the East Harbour. Up to date three Russian hospital ships have taken refuge in the western harbour. The same night one of the enemy's electric lights at Erh-lung-shan was destroyed by our gun fire.

October 9.—During an artillery duel about 4 p.m., some two companies of the enemy descended the 203-metre eminence, and were advancing upon Erh-lung-shan, when they were discovered by our garrison at Hai-shu-shan, who at once opened fire on them. The enemy then withdrew to his former position. During this engagement, the enemy removed seven machine guns from the direction of I-tzu-shan to the direction of Erh-lung-shan.

During the night the enemy appeared to have apprehended our attack and from about 8 p.m. opened a random rifle and gun fire from various positions.

October 10.—At about 9 p.m. some 50 Russians made several sorties against the East and West Forts of Pan-lung-shan, explosives being thrown into our positions; but the enemy was repulsed each time.

The enemy was throwing numerous explosives every night into our trenches directed against Tung-chi-kuan-shan fort with the object of obstructing our work.

October 11.—At about 3.30 p.m., nine of the enemy's destroyers appeared twice off Yen-chang, and after exchanging fire with our destroyers and batteries on land, retired into the harbour. Their appearance was presumed to have been prompted by the desire to observe our disposition on land.

The right wing of the Central Army this-day picked off 14 of the enemy's soldiers in the neighbourhood of the railway bridge south of Lung-yen. We also captured on the same day over 30 earth-work implements, over 20 overcoats, a number of rifles, etc., in a crevice east of Erh-lung-shan.

At 7 p.m. three companies of infantry from the left wing of the Right Column attacked the enemy near the railway bridge south of Lung-yen. The place was occupied at 8.30 p.m., without any serious losses on our side. Our troops then constructed a foremost position at a point 200 metres farther to the front.

October 12.—During the day, our

guns of large calibre bombarded the enemy's warships, on which nine shots told. One of these shots caused a fire lasting 14 minutes on board a certain warship.

During the night the enemy in the direction of the Left Column threw over 50 bombs into our trenches. But the damage was slight. During the daytime, the enemy erected a heliotrope in order to survey our movements. But this we destroyed.

The same day in the Central Column several of our men were wounded by dum-dum bullets fired by the enemy.

October 13.—Three shots fired from our large-calibre guns hit the *Peresviet*.



COLONEL NIIZUMA.

One of the shots caused a fire lasting 13 minutes. The battleship is presumed to have already lost her fighting capacity.

As the result of the complete cutting

off of the enemy's water source at Lung-yen, the river bed, hitherto dry, was covered with water 30 centimetres deep.

the entrenchments on the sides of Erh-lung-shan, and occupied them after a short but fierce fight. The enemy's loss was not exactly known, but the dead

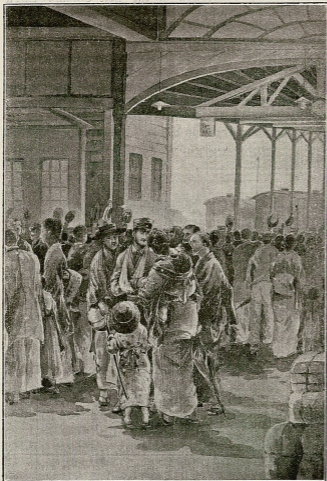
bodies left by him on the field alone were not under 100. Our spoils consisted of a field gun, a small calibre gun, two machine guns, some rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

October 17.—At 12.30 a.m., some about 50 of the enemy issued from the south of the 203-metre height and attacked our troops in the trenches directed to the above height. They retired after throwing explosives into the trenches and exchanging fierce rifle fire with our troops. About the same time, the enemy's forces of unknown strength attacked us in the direction of Hachimaki-yama and Erh-lung-shan, but they were all beaten back by our men.

Between 10 and 12 p.m., insigni-

ficant forces of the enemy twice attacked our troops in the trenches directed to the 203-metre height, but they were also repulsed.

Our troops on the Hachimaki-yama were attacked several times by forty or fifty Russians, but drove them back every time. The gorge of the above mentioned height was still occupied by



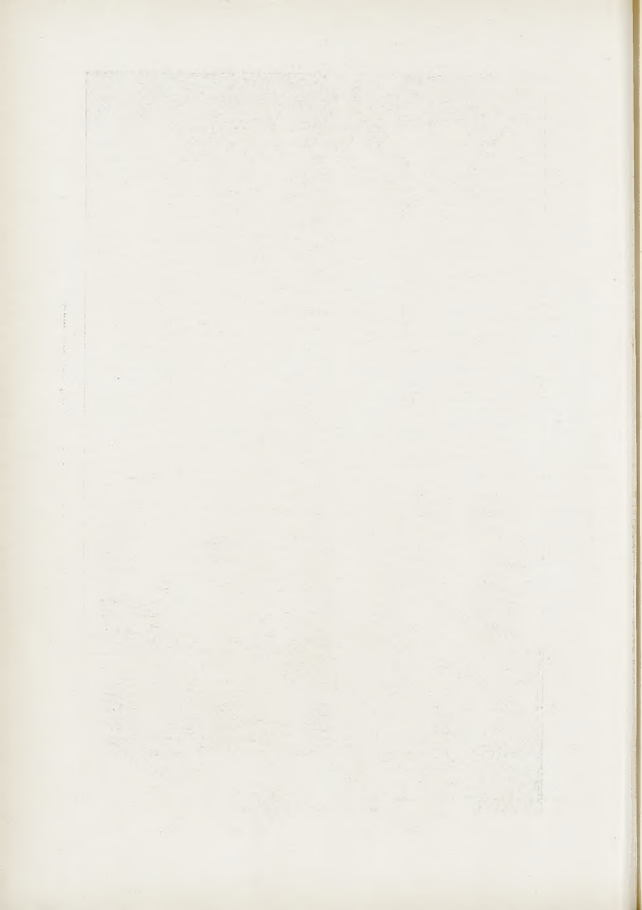
PEOPLE RECEIVING WOUNDED AT THE SHINBASHI STATION.

October 14.—Thirteen shots from our large calibre guns hit the Sung-shu-shan Fort. Other forts and the enemy's warships were also struck.

October 16.—Between 4.25 and 5 p.m., the Central Column, skilfully taking advantage of our gun fire, rushed into the fort at Hachimaki-yama (a height south-east of Erh-lung-shan) and



An Attack on the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan.



the enemy, who was erecting defence works there.

October 18.—A Russian soldier who surrendered to the Army made the following statement :—

“Port Arthur being in imminent danger, our superior officers compelled the inhabitants, Chinese or otherwise, to work day and night, allowing hardly time for rest. Complaints and bewailings are consequently heard in every direction. We combatants suffer from privation, and for several months have not received any pay. We are put to excessive work. I have, therefore, decided to surrender.”

It was also stated by the prisoners that, owing to the increasingly heavy damage caused by our bombardment, Stoessel had organized a body of 400 determined volunteers out of his troops, and, by promise of decorations and money rewards, was trying to make them attempt sorties in various directions with the object of destroying our guns.

October 19.—The trenches directed to Erh-lung-shan and the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan having advanced quite close to the enemy's position, we were subject to assiduous obstruction from the enemy day and night. Our work was however, making steady progress.

October 21.—The enemy's obstruction gradually increased, but our work was steadily progressing.

October 22.—Our work in the trenches directed to Erh-lung-shan and Tung-chi-kuan-shan continued to receive the enemy's obstruction.

Since the previous day we have bombarded with large calibre guns the enemy's warships and arsenal.

October 23.—We picked off and killed nine of the enemy moving in the vicinity of Sung-shu-kou.

The enemy in the vicinity of Erh-

lung-shan has lately constructed wooden guns, by means of which he discharged explosives against our troops working in the trenches.

The trenches directed to the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan have approached within 50 metres of the fort. Our troops suffered very much from the enemy's obstruction, and their work was consequently making little progress.

October 24.—As the result of our bombardment, a fire occurred in the city of Port Arthur at 2 a.m. and was only subdued at 5 a.m.

The Central Column's trenches directed to Erh-lung-shan have approached within about 50 metres of the enemy's fort, and although great obstruction was received from the enemy, the work was making good progress.

It appeared that the enemy had of late been pushing a tunnelled passage towards us from the North Fort of



THE NICOLAS GATE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tung-chi-kuan-shan. At about 9 p.m. he caused an explosion at the head of

our tunnelled passage, but we sustained no casualties.

This night the enemy shot at us two heads of fish torpedoes from Erh-lung-shan.



LIEUT.-GENERAL FOCK.

October 25.—At 2 p.m. our naval guns fired and sank a two-funnelled and three-masted ship of over 1,300 tons to the right of Pai-yu-shan.

October 26.—From 8.30 a.m. our siege guns of large calibre and naval guns opened fire mainly on the Sung-shu-shan Fort, Erh-lung-shan Fort, Tung-chi-kuan-shan Fort, and the North Fort, on the same hill, the forts being struck no less than 250 times.

The naval guns also poured an accurate fire on to the Sung-shu-shan and Erh-lung-shan Forts. As the result of the bombardment a breach was

made in the breastworks of the Erh-lung-shan Fort, the coverings of which was also destroyed to some extent. The covering at the gorge of the Sung-shu-shan Fort was also demolished at two places. Moreover a 15-cm. Russian gun was dismantled and another sustained severe damage, and a gun on the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan was put out of action.

From 2 p.m. other batteries of our siege guns fired on the skirmishers' trenches on the glacis front of the Sung-shu-shan and Erh-lung-shan Forts, and the trenches in the south of Hachimaki-yama, and inflicted on the enemy severe losses. At 5 p.m. a portion of the right wing charged the trenches on Sung-shu-shan and a portion of the centre the trenches on Erh-lung-shan and in the south of Hachimaki-yama, and occupied them without sustaining any serious losses.

No sooner had these trenches been occupied than the enemy concentrated the fire from the batteries not only of the neighbouring forts, but of the heights west of Ta-yang-kou, of the Man-tou-shan, Golden Hill, Pai-yu-shan, Lao-lung-tu, and other forts, on the attacking force. The enemy's shots ming'ed and crashed with those from our batteries, and the scene was for a time terrible beyond description. But the enemy's shells inflicted no material loss our army. The enemy exploded a large mine laid on the glacis of the Erh-lung-shan Fort, but the result was harmless to our troops.

With the object of obstructing the

enemy's repairing works, our force during the night bombarded the Erh-lung-shan Fort, Tung-chi-kuan-shan Fort, the northern fort of the same, and Sung-shu-shan Fort, with our siege and naval guns. The enemy's ships and arsenal were also bombarded.

The enemy at Sung-shu-shan and Erh-lung-shan, under cover of rifle and gun fire, attacked us several times during the night, but was everywhere repulsed.

October 27.—The firing from our guns of large calibre was carried out continuously, while our naval guns opened fire on Sung-shu-shan, I-tzu-shan, Antzu-shan, Pai-yu-shan, Erh-lung-shan, the shipbuilding yard and warships in the harbour.

To mention some of the principal

damages on two light guns, and destroyed one of the gun in the eastern front of the same fort. Nor was this all. Several of our shells hit the south-eastern corner of the above fort, with the result that the coverings were destroyed, as were also two machine guns in the vicinity.

At the Sung-shu-shan Fort, a gun mounted at a projecting corner was dismantled; a 12-cm. Canet gun facing the middle of our left wing was damaged, as were also the covered positions and coverings.

The same night our engineering corps working against the northern fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan succeeded in destroying a portion outside the projecting corner of the fort.

The enemy obstructed the progress



JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN CAVALRY FIGHTING HAND TO HAND.

effects of our bombardment on the day it demolished one of the gun-carriages at Tung-chi-kuan-shan; destroyed the infantry banquettes extending from the east end to the centre in the northern front of Erh-lung-shan Fort; shattered the coverings; inflicted

of our engineering work by means of bombardment (especially during the night), explosives, sorties, etc., and at the same time endeavoured to repair those portions of the forts damaged by our gun fire.

October 28.—The bombardment

was continued with large calibre and other siege guns, the result being so satisfactory that the effective shots from the large calibre artillery alone numbered 285 in all. Several shots also hit An-tzu-shan, I-tzu-shan, the

covered 12-c.m. Canet gun and another at the gorge were struck by our projectiles.

At I-tzu-shan the carriage of a 12-c.m. Canet gun was capsized, while another gun carriage was considerably

deviated from its proper position. The coverings of the fort on the 203-metre elevation were destroyed at two places, together with some portions of wire entanglement and entrenchments of skirmishers.

It appeared that not a few injuries were inflicted on the guns and buildings at the



OUR ENTRENCHING WORK NEAR THE SHA-HO

fort on a 203-metre eminence, Pai-yin-shan and Pai-yu-shan.

The Naval guns fired principally on Si-tai-yang-kou, I-tzu-shan, An-tzu-shan, the Russian warships in the eastern harbour, and the western town of Port Arthur.

Of the effects produced by our fire, the following are worthy of special mention :—

The infantry banquette and several buildings within the Ehr-lung-shan Fort (where the enemy placed sand bags in a section of the banquette which had been destroyed the preceding day) were destroyed, and considerable damage was also done to the gorge of the fort,

At the northern fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan an ammunition magazine was exploded, and at the Tung-chi-kuan-shan Fort a field gun mounted on the western side of the gorge was blown off, while at Sung-shu-shan a

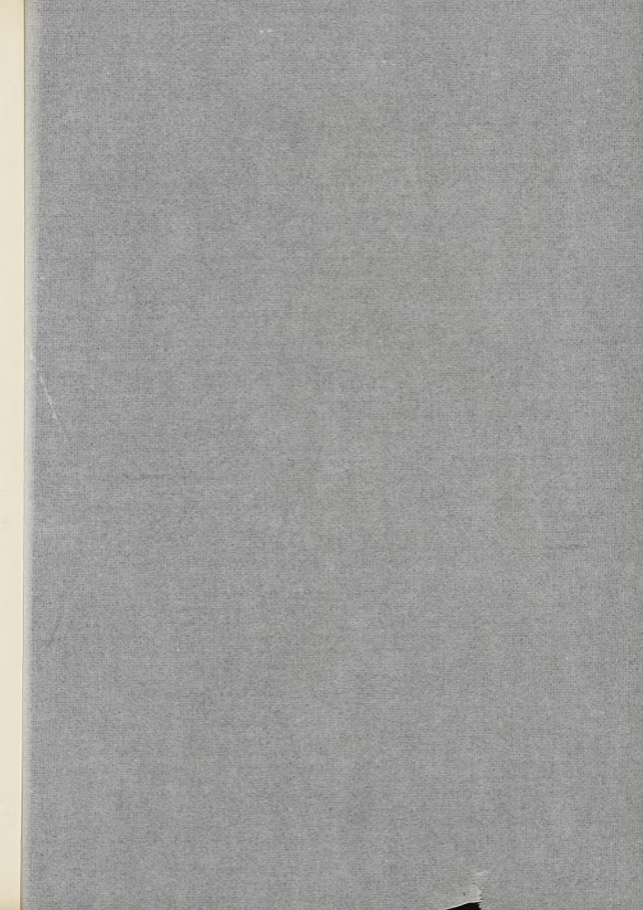
northern fort at Si-tai-yang-kou.

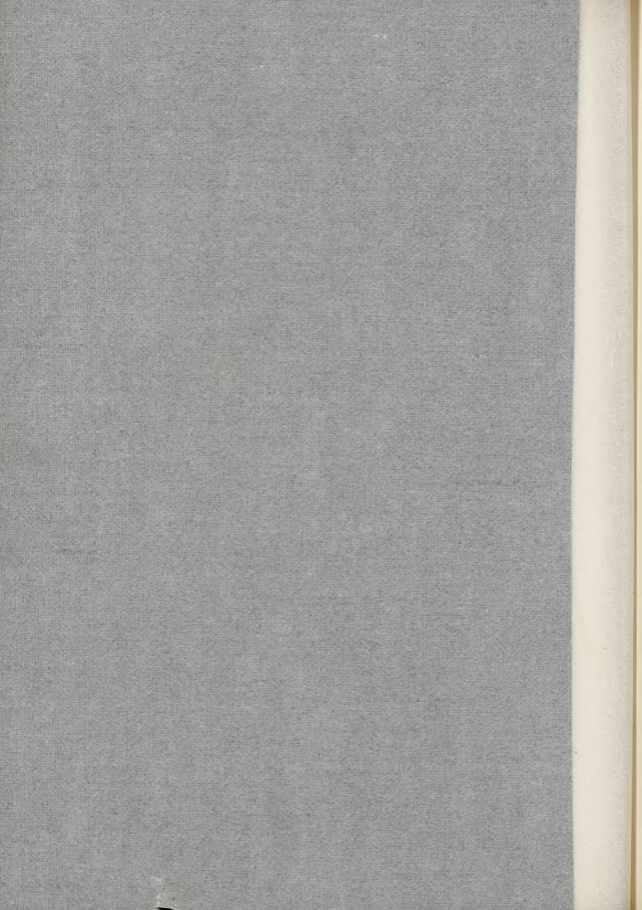
Fire started at the old town of Port Arthur and a second fire, lasting three hours, occurred at a manufactory at the base of Golden Hill.

During the night, the arsenal at Port Arthur was bombarded as usual, and we also fired for the purpose of covering our sapping operation.

October 29.—This day we resumed firing and increased the number of shots from each gun.

Before daybreak an enemy's force of about 100 in number came out to attack us at the head of our channel advancing on the Ehr-lung-shan Fort, but we repulsed them with heavy losses. At the same time, an equal force of Russians delivered a fierce attack on our tunnelled channel to Sung-shu-shan Fort. Our troops defended the ground in a most desperate manner, but were obliged to give up part of it. At 2 p.m., however, our forces, in co-operation







Our Artillery in Action at Port Arthur.



with a body of artillery, recaptured the lost position by a single attack.

Our channel advancing on Erh-lung-shan Fort reached the latter's outer embankments the previous night, a portion of which was duly exploded and destroyed by our force.

The casemates at the outer embankments in the eastern corner of the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan were again twice exploded the previous night and a big breach made in it, killing a dozen of the Russians who were staying there.

Our firing was becoming more and more effective and the number of effective shells fired from the guns of large calibre reached 350 this day. In addition, immense damage has been inflicted on the forts at Lao-lüh-tzu, I-tzu-shan and Pai-yin-shan and the intermediate forts between these places.

The naval guns were used for firing on Si-ta-yang-kou, I-tzu-shan, An-tzu-shan, Pai-yu-shan and Sun-shu-shan. The shells from these guns blew up the magazine at Si-yang-kou. These guns were also used for firing on the five mine-removing boats moored along the southern side of the west harbour, and have inflicted heavy damage on three of them and caused fire to break out on board of them.

The rest of the siege-guns also bom-

barded from 1 p.m. the entrenchments attached to the forts between the Chinese wall and the fortresses.

GENERAL ATTACK.

October 30.—Early on the morning of this day the army commenced the bombardment with siege guns, of large as well as small calibre, and also with naval guns. From 1 p.m. a general forward movement was made in all directions.

The Right Column and a portion of the Central Column advanced against Sung-lung-shan and the north fort of Tung-chi-kwan-shan, and succeeded by sunset in occupying the top of their outer embankment, at the same time destroying a number of side defence apparatuses in the outer trenches,



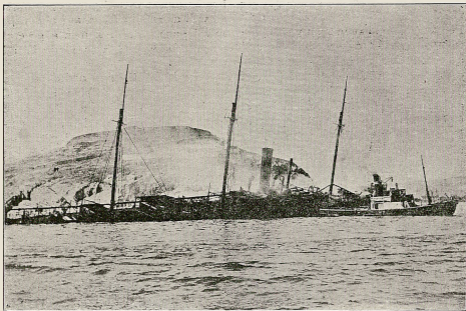
MAJOR-GENERAL OSEKO.

Another portion of the Central Column at 1.07 p.m. carried the P. Fort situated between Pan-lung-shan Fort

and the North Fort of Tung-chi-shan. In spite of the enemy's fire, our troops succeeded in occupying the fort by two o'clock, when they at once began to throw up works. At night, however, they were attacked by the enemy several

the fort north-west of Tung-chi-kuan-shan, occupied on the 30th has become firmly established.

The aggressive operations directed against other forts and batteries were progressing steadily.



OUR SHIP BLOCKING PORT ARTHUR.

times, and at about, 10.30 p.m. they had to withdraw from there. But Major-General Ichinohe, personally commanding his troops in the trenches, succeeded in recapturing the fort at 11 p.m.

The Left Column advanced against the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan and two forts in the neighbourhood. At 1.05 p.m. the Column captured by assault one of the enemy's forts to the north-west of Tung-chi-kuan

October 31.—At 5 p.m. the Left Column charged the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan, while a portion of its troops had already reached the eastern top slope, where defensive works were being constructed.

The retention of the P. Fort and

October 31.—This day our guns of large calibre and naval guns fired on the harbour and dockyards. Several shots told on the gunboat *Gilyak*, and two steamers were sunk. A fire of large magnitude occurred in the neighbourhood of the wharf, and the flames spread rapidly.

On the night of the 31st at 8.30, the enemy attacked the extreme right of the army, but was repulsed at midnight.

November 1.—Our guns of large calibre fired at and sank two steamers (about 3,500 tons displacement each) on this day and a steamer (about 3,000 tons) on the 2nd.

On the 1st two Russian soldiers surrendered themselves to our army at

a point south of Shui-shi-ying. This-day sounds of explosion were heard twice in the vicinity of Yuen-pao-fang (the northern extremity of the town of Port Arthur), once 11 a.m. and again at 11.10 a.m. It was presumed that the explosions were due to the blowing up of the powder magazine.

At the P. Fort (hereafter called the Ichinohe Fort), our army captured three field guns, two machine guns, three fish torpedoes and many other spoils. Russian dead left at the fort number about forty.

November 3.—This day at noon we opened a heavy fire with the naval guns on the east harbour, the dockyard, and other places, with the result that a big conflagration broke out in the neighbourhood of the east harbour at 12.15 p.m. The fire lasted till 4 a.m. the following day.

On the same day the firing from our guns of large calibre caused heavy damages to H. Fort on the heights about 200 metres north-east of Wang-tai. The enemy's field guns mounted on the gorge of the Tung-chi-kuan-shan Fort were also hit by our shells and greatly damaged.

November 6.—Our guns of large calibre and the naval guns fired on the enemy's ammunition store at the northern end of the town of Port Arthur and set the store on fire. At 2.30 p.m. the same day, the powder magazine at the Old Fort of Shung-shu-shan exploded, having been struck by our shells.

November 19.—During the afternoon the fire from our naval guns caused the explosion of a powder magazine near the enemy's arsenal.

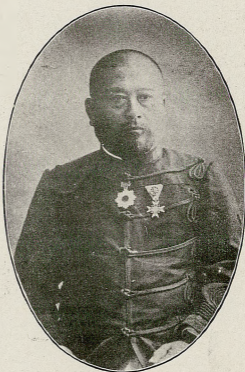
Our works for attacking

the enemy's forts were progressing in accordance with pre-arranged plans.

November 21.—On the night the enemy made a sortie on our attacking troops in front of the North Fort on Tung-chi-kwan-shan, but was immediately repulsed.

November 22.—This day at about 12.30 p.m., a conflagration occurred near the arsenal of that fort, caused by the bombardment of our naval guns. The fire was observed to be spreading even as late as 9.30. p.m.

The conflagration that was started in the neighbourhood of the Russian Arsenal by our naval gun-fire on the 22nd at 12.30 p.m. burned until 2 a.m. on the 23rd. It was presumed that the fire had spread to the coal store.



MAJOR-GENERAL FUKUNAGA.

November 26.—The operations for the attack on the forts on Sung-hu-

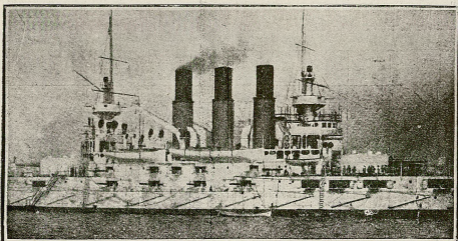


OCCUPATION OF A FORT BY OUR TROOPS UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL ICHINOHE.

shang and east of the hill having been nearly completed, an assault was made on the afternoon of the 26th, but owing to the enemy's stubborn resistance, no result had been obtained, and fighting was still going on.

The attack on the Sung-shu-shan Fort and the other forts to the east of it, has thus far resulted in the firm occupation of the outer parapets and their neighbourhood. Time was not yet ripe for our troops to force their way into those forts. They were still engaged in destroying the casemates and other side defence works.

toward the south-west of the 203-metre eminence delivered an attack in force, which was pressed forward to a point about 30 metres below the summit, and at 7 p.m., dashing forward towards the summit, in conjunction with the reinforcing troops, finally succeeded in occupying it. Closely following this assault, the detachment which had proceeded toward the north-eastern portion of the hill also carried out a series of successful assaults. Thus the whole position of the 203-metre eminence completely fell into our possession at 8 p.m.



THE *Pallada*.

The force attacking the 203-metre height has by several assaults succeeded in capturing and holding the enemy's trenches near the top of the height. The troops were engaged in completing the occupation of the whole fort.

November 30.—The investing army commenced cannonading at dawn on November 30th, and up till 4 p.m. had effected several assaults, which were, however, not crowned with success owing to the obstinate resistance of the enemy. About 5 p.m. the detachment which had advanced

On the eastern side of this height the enemy's dead were lying in heaps, but the number of his killed was not ascertained.

December 2.—In the direction of the left wing of our army, the *parlementaires* from the opposing forces arranged on the 2nd for a partial armistice, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on that day, in order to recover the killed and wounded on both sides.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE RUSSIAN
PORT ARTHUR SQUADRON.

December 3.—Our naval guns bom-

barded the enemy's warships, and as a result it was observed that the *Pobieda* was struck six times, a battleship of the *Retvizan* type eight times, and other vessels 16 times.

December 5.—The bombardment by

The siege work directed against the forts east of Sung-shu-shan was progressing day and night. Our army on the 4th captured two 36-mm. quick-firers in the casemate of the counter-scarp of Erh-lung-shan.



OUR INFANTRY SOLDIERS SKIRMISHING.

the same guns was resumed on the 5th, observations showing that seven shots told on the *Pobieda*, and eleven each on the *Poltava* and *Retvizan*. At a little past three in the afternoon one of our shells struck a powder magazine south of Pai-yu-shan, which exploded and columns of smoke were seen to rise. This was soon followed by a fire, which after the lapse of two hours had not been extinguished. Later on the same day our heavy guns again opened fire on the enemy's warships. Two shots struck the battleship *Peresviet*, and another warship. A battleship of the *Poltava* type emitted a great volume of smoke for one hour.

December 6.—According to a report received at 1.30 p.m. on the 6th, our heavy guns recommenced the bombardment of the enemy's warships at 10.45 a.m. By noon, four shots had struck the battleship *Retvizan* and one shot the *Peresviet*. The bombardment was still proceeding when the above report was despatched.

ENEMY'S SHIPS DISABLED.

The reports, dated December 6, received from the Commander of the Naval Landing Party at Port Arthur, were as follows:—

I.

I visited the 203-metre height to-

day and made an observation of the harbour, I found that the *Poltava* has been sunk and is resting on the bottom and the *Retvizan* has a considerable list to the port side. These two ships, I am convinced, are no longer capable of fighting or steaming. These results were discovered only this morning, and are believed to have been caused by yesterday's bombardment.

II.

Since the 2nd inst. we have been making observations from a height near Shui-shi-ying and continually firing every day upon the enemy's fleet lying on the south side of Pai-yu-shan. From this height we can only see the tops of the masts or funnels of the *Pobieda*, *Retvizan* or *Pallada*. We are, however, able to learn when our shots are effective. As to the other ships we can witness masses of smoke rising when our shells strike them and explode, but as these vessels are screened by the hills it is impossible to know the name of the ship that is struck.

Up to to-day the *Pobieda* (?) had received 34, the *Retvizan* 32 and the *Poltava* 11 shots in all. In addition, we observed, from the explosion and smoke, that 50 shots also told on the other ships.

Yesterday seven shells struck the *Pobieda*, 11 the *Retvizan* or *Pallada*, and 11 the *Poltava*. Furthermore, at about 3.30 p.m. a loud explosion occurred on the south side of Pai-yu-shan, caused by one of our shells.

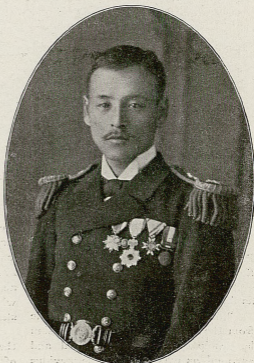
FURTHER SUCCESSES.

"A report from the army investing Port Arthur received at the Imperial Headquarters on December 7, says:—

"The enemy's forces at Akasakayama, being unable to stand the plunging fire of our troops occupying the 203-metre eminence, evacuated their position on the 6th inst. and our forces occupied the whole of the hill at 1 p.m.

"We also succeeded in dislodging the enemy's forces from the height north of Sz-erh-kou and from the height north of San-li-chia, occupying the former at 2 p.m. and the latter at 3 p.m.

"In consequence of the bombardment continually carried on for several days past, the *Poltava* has been caused to list on her starboard side, being submerged up to her upper deck, and the *Retvizan* to list on her port side,



CAPTAIN MURAKAMI,
COMMANDER OF THE *Chiyoda*.

while the *Bayan* appears to be aground.

About 4 p.m. on the 6th inst. the

enemy's *parlementaire* arrived at our lines and proposed that hostilities should be suspended for about five hours in order to collect the killed and wounded of both sides. This proposal was consented to by our Army."

her red hull showing on the western side.

The following report from the Commander of the Army investing Port Arthur was issued on the 8th December:—



ARTICLES FOR A RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

The gist of a report, dated the 7th December, from the Commander of the Naval Landing Party was published at the Imperial Military Headquarters as follows:—

"According to observations made from the 203-metre height, the Russian battleship *Poltava* is submerged and aground, as was reported the previous day. The *Retyizan* seems to be also aground, having sunk without a list, and is flooded with water as high as her stern deck. As a result of to-day's bombardment, it was noticed that the *Pobieda* is seriously damaged and has a heavy list to the starboard side,

"The bombardment yesterday of the enemy's warships with guns of large calibre was very effective, and many shots were observed to hit the *Pallada*, *Peresviet* and *Pobieda*. Fire also broke out on board the *Peresviet*, while the *Pobieda* has a heavy list to starboard."

A report from the Commander of the Naval Landing Party under date of December 8, 2 p.m., is as follows:—

"The following report has been received from the observatory of our batteries:—

"The *Peresviet* (first-class battleship) has her central funnel greatly damaged, and the greater portion of her stern submerged in water. The



The Destruction of the Russian Warships at Port Arthur by our Bombardment with heavy Guns.

Poltava (first-class battleship) is sunk up to the line of her upper deck. The *Retvizan* (first-class battleship) is listing to starboard, the water nearly reaching her upper deck. The *Pobieda* (first class battleship) is also sunk, with her upper deck under water. The condition of the *Pallada* (first-class cruiser), which is lying between the *Retvizan* and the *Amur* (mine-laying vessel), is not certain; but it appears that her bow is listing a little downward, though the exact extent of her damage cannot be ascertained. On the upper deck of the *Bayan* (armoured cruiser) fire has broken out and is still burning. The *Sevastopol* (first-class battleship) appears to be moored alongside the big crane in the East Harbour, only the top of her masts being visible and her hull entirely hidden behind a hill. To-day we are firing mainly on the *Pallada*, *Bayan* and *Sevastopol* with our naval and military guns."

The following report from the Naval Staff of the Army investing Port Arthur, dated December 8, 2.30 p.m., was published by the Imperial Headquarters:—

"The sinking of the battleship *Peresviet* at 12.30 p.m. is considered to be certain. She is now in nearly the same condition as the battleship *Poltava*. The cruiser *Pallada* has commenced to list to portside, and we are still sending a heavy fire on her."

FURTHER BOMBARDMENT OF THE ENEMY'S WARSHIPS.

The number of shots which hit the *Pallada* on the 8th December was 8, in consequence of which a conflagration took place on board the vessel, while at the same time her hull listed to the portside, and her stern is now slightly sunk. She is consequently deemed to

have lost both her fighting power and seaworthiness. As the *Gilyak* (gunboat) was seen to be lying near the shore to the north of the *Peresviet*, we fired on her, striking her eleven times, and she is now considered to be thoroughly disabled.

The number of shots which struck the *Bayan* to-day was 22. Fire broke out on board her at 11.30 a.m. and was still burning at 4.15 p.m. Thus she is also considered to have sustained great damage. The *Sevastopol*, *Amur* and the transport were subsequently bombarded, but the results are not known. The hits above refer only to the large shells, no record being kept of the smaller guns.

As the result of firing with our naval guns on December 8 on the enemy's vessels, six shots struck the *Bayan*, while the *Amur* was hit 14 times,



VICE-ADMIRAL RODJESTWENSKY,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

which caused her stern to sink slightly. The store houses and other buildings at the south-eastern foot of Pail-yui-shan and in the vicinity of the Arsenal were struck by 36 shells,

which inflicted great damage on the buildings.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

During the bombardment of the

part. The *Gilyak* is lying quite near the shore at the southern foot of Pai-yu-shan and has listed about 25(?) degrees. It is presumed that she is destroyed and has settled down on the bottom of the harbour. At day-break the *Sevastopol* issued from the harbour and anchored at its mouth, presumably in order to get out of the range of our guns. (Dec. 9.)

THE 203-METRE EMINENCE.

Since the repulse of the enemy's last counter-attack on the 203-metre height, it was generally expected that his forts at north and south Ta-yang-kou, I-tzu-shan and Antzu-shan would direct a heavy fire against the above hill, and preparations for this contingency were made accordingly by our army. Nothing of the kind however, occurred, only a desultory and ineffective fire being delivered by the north and south Ta-yang-kou forts. It would thus seem



THE GERMAN PRINCE, KARL ANTON AND PRINCE KAN-IN VISITING OUR PIQUET-LINES NEAR THE SHA-HO.

enemy's squadron on December 9th, the *Pobieda* was struck five times and the *Bayan* seven. The latter was set on fire, and has a list of 25 degrees to the portside. She is now sinking. At flood tide the water rises to the base of the turret on the upper decks of the *Retvisan* and *Poltava*. The *Pallada* has heavily listed to the larboard and the *Pobieda* to the starboard, and their hulls beneath the waterline are exposed. At flood tide a portion of their upper decks is submerged. As to the *Peresviet*, she is covered at high water to the stern-walk in the aftpart and to the torpedo-tube in the fore-

part. The defences of the latter forts being equally as strong as the others, it will be out of the question to carry them by storm, so that proper arrangements for their attack will have to be elaborated after the complete destruction of the enemy's warships.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS.

It is believed that there are still eight or nine Russian torpedo-boat destroyers remaining intact at Port Arthur. According to the observations made from the 203-metre eminence, none of these destroyers can be seen,

and it is surmised that these boats, together with some of the transports and gun-boats, have taken shelter at the foot of the Lao-tieh-shan forts, outside the harbour, in order to escape the bombardment of our guns. (Dec. 9.)

DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S SQUADRON.

On the 11th December our large calibre guns again bombarded the interior of Port Arthur, and inflicted severe damage on the battleship *Poltava*, the transport *Amur*, and the wireless telegraph station below the Golden Hill. An arms store was also bombarded and set on fire.

According to the Naval Staff, as the result of the bombardment of the

BOMBARDMENT BY THE NAVAL BATTERIES.

On the 13th December the naval guns principally bombarded the engine works and fish torpedo depot at Lao-hu-wei and the ships and boats in the neighbourhood. The fish torpedo depot was set on fire, and burned for an hour. Three vessels for miscellaneous purposes were destroyed and a vessel was set on fire and sunk. The bombardment also inflicted severe damage on the enemy's buildings. An indirect fire was also opened on the *Sevastopol*, but as the observation was defective, owing to the bad weather, the attack was suspended.



RUSSIAN KOSSACKS RUNNING AWAY.

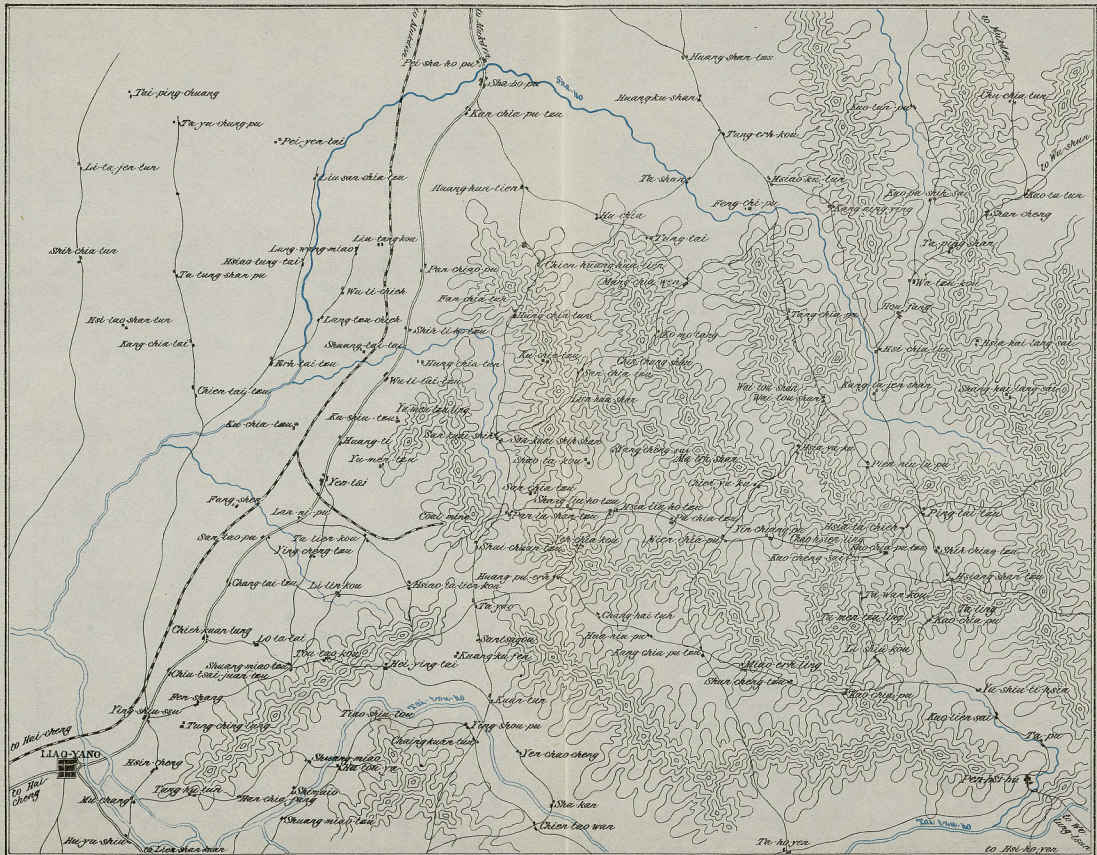
enemy's squadron for the last few days, four battleships, two cruisers, one gun-boat, and a torpedo depot ship (a total of eight vessels) have been totally destroyed and need no more be fired at.

Situation on the Sha-ho and near Mukden.

OCCUPATION OF WAI-TOU-SHAN.

On the 27th October a portion of the Right Army attacked the enemy

MAP OF THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF THE SHA-HO

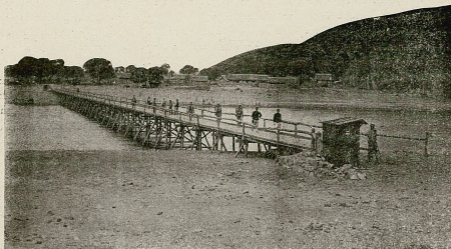


In this engagement the enemy left behind 30 killed and the number of Russian prisoners taken was 6. The spoils captured were 30 rifles, 40 entrenching tools, large quantities of ammunition and other articles.

Our casualties were Sub-Lieutenant Inouye wounded and 28 non-com-

the same time the enemy's artillery bombarded the vicinity of the railway bridge on the Sha-ho, firing 20 or 30 shells, but no damage was inflicted on our side.

From the night of the 25th to the morning of the 26th the enemy's infantry detachments attacked our



THE KOKURA BRIDGE ON THE TA-TZU-HO CONSTRUCTED BY OUR ENGINEER BATTALION.

missioned officers and men killed and wounded.

At midnight on the 22nd November, five or six hundred Russian infantry attacked Hing-lung-tun. Our pickets who were stationed there succeeded in returning to the main force after a sustained engagement. The village was completely destroyed by the enemy's bombardment.

At daybreak on the 23rd the enemy frequently attempted to surprise us from the Sha-ho railway bridge, Pao-tsy-yen and various districts north of the latter, but was repulsed every where.

From about 1 a.m. on the 23rd a body of Russian infantry made several attacks on our piquet line north of Lah-muh-tun, but was repulsed each time, finally retreating northward. At

forces in the neighbourhood of Hsing-lung-tun, Fang-shin and Hsiao-tan-kao, but were all repulsed.

On the 26th about 2 p.m., the enemy's artillery occupying the east of Tao-shan furiously bombarded the vicinity of Ma-kuang-tzu, and Kuchia-tzu, but we sustained no damage.

On the right bank of the Hun-ho a detachment of the enemy's cavalry attacked Ma-ma-chien on the 25th but was repulsed by our garrison there. On the 24th the enemy set fire to the village of Shang-tsai-men, more than half of which was thus destroyed.

On the evening of the 27th November, the enemy fired in a desultory manner on our position at San-tao-kang-tzu, and from about 6.30 p.m. his infantry delivered a night attack, which our troops succeeded in repul-

sing at about 8.30 p.m. During this time the Russian heavy artillery stationed in the neighbourhood of Wei-chia-lou-tzu were firing in the direction of San-tao-kang-tzu and Chien-chia-wo-tzu but failed to inflict any damage on us.

The enemy's mortars and field guns on the western side of the railway persistently bombarded the direction of Ku-chia-zu from sunset on the 27th, and subsequently at about 7 p.m. a body of the enemy's infantry occupied a small village, north-west of Nan-kang-tzu, and poured a rifle fire on the neighbourhood of a small hill north of Ku-chia-tzu. The fire, however, ceased at 8.30 p.m. From 10.30 to 11.30 the same night the enemy's infantry stationed on the right bank of the Sha-ho, on the western side of the railway, and in the west of Lin-shing-pao fired at random at our positions. Except the above and occasional conflicts between scouts, the situation was unchanged.

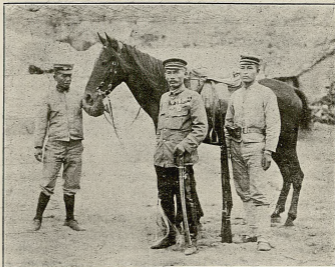
At midnight of November 30th, a body of the enemy's infantry attacked our positions at Ma-küen-shan, but was repulsed by our outpost under a non-commissioned officer.

Our scouts despatched in the direction of Liu-chiang-tun unexpectedly encountered a force of the enemy. Our troops however, drove off the enemy, and were able to carry out their pre-arranged task.

On November 29th at 2 p.m. a body of the enemy's infantry and cavalry advanced towards the heights east of San-chia-tzu. Our troops, however, succeeded in repulsing the enemy at about 7 p.m.

At 4 p.m. a body of the enemy's cavalry and artillery attacked Chuan-chia-lou-tzu, but subsequently was repulsed by our rifle fire. On the same day, a small detachment of our troops inflicted some losses on a force of the enemy's infantry and cavalry which made an appearance in the north of Chan-chia-ling.

A Söul despatch dated the 30th November stated that, according to a report from Hsien-chang, the Russian troops in the neighbourhood of Hwai-jen, Pien-shih-ha-ta and Lu-tao-chiao-tzu have all retired northwards and



LIEUT.-COLONEL NINOMIYA, WHO TOOK THE COMMAND OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE KOKURA BRIDGE ON THE TA-TZU-HO.

that the enemy's force in the direction of Hing-king and Ku-cheng has been reduced to 1,000 infantry and cavalry, with two guns.

A detachment of our army on November 25th attacked and drove

off the enemy from his positions at Chuan-chia-lou-tsz. Subsequently, however, a strong column of the enemy's force was observed arriving from the

a body of the enemy's infantry attacked our position at Ma-chuan-tzu shan, but was at once repulsed.

On the morning of the 2nd November, the enemy's infantry and cavalry approached Huang-ti and the neighbourhood of Pei-tai tzu. They were, however, completely driven off by our forces.

At 2 a.m. on the 3rd November, our infantry forced the enemy at Ku-chia-tzu to retire north and occupied the village which had been strongly held by the enemy's infantry with machine guns. During the engagement 12 of our troops were wounded, the enemy's casualties being not less than 30.

Toward the evening of the same day the Russian artillery fired on Waitou-shan, and during the same night two

rear, and consequently our force occupied the positions near Ma-chia-cheng.

On the morning of the 29th November, a body of the enemy's troops with artillery put in an appearance in the direction of San-chia-tzu-wan and Liu-ho and its strength gradually increased until in the afternoon it reached three or four battalions of infantry and eight guns. Our detachment therefore avoided fighting and returned to the main positions.

On the 1st December at 10 p.m.

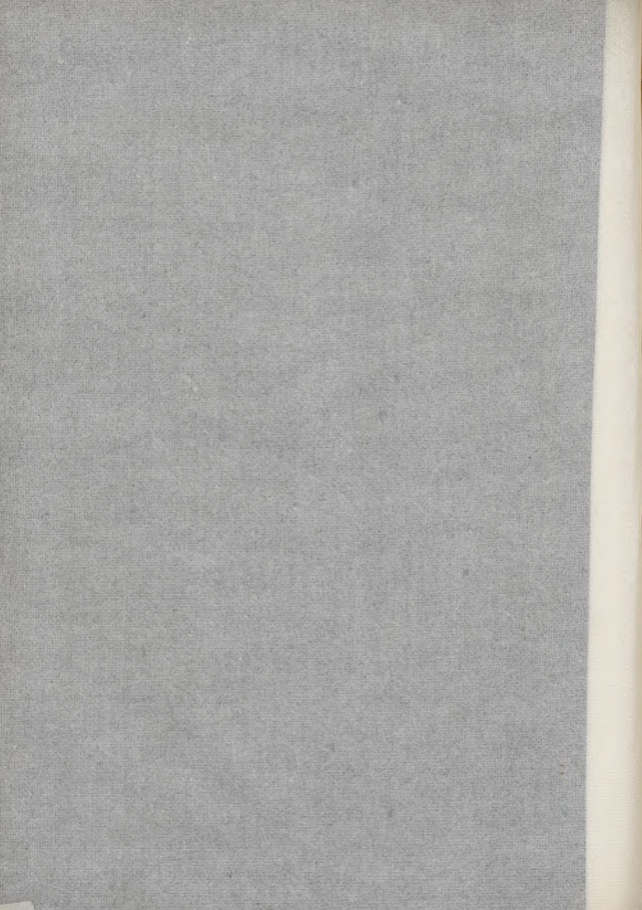
or three companies of the enemy's infantry also attacked that hill, but were repulsed.

At about 2 a.m. on the 6th December the Russians at Ta-wu-chan-ying attacked our outposts at Pao-tzu-yen. The latter were compelled to temporarily abandon their positions, but on being subsequently reinforced finally succeeded in recovering them.

Two attacks on our positions east of Fang-shan and Hoh-lin-tun were delivered by the enemy, one at 2 a.m. and the other at about 4 a.m. on the



GENERAL LINEVITCH.





The Russian counter-attack on our Position in Hei-ying-tai.



7th, but our army succeeded in repulsing these attacks before the morning of the 7th December.

ON THE SHAHO.

On the night of the 8th December a body of the enemy's infantry attacked our outposts at Siao-tun-kou, but was repulsed.

On the 9th at 3 a.m. the enemy, whose force was unknown, approached our outposts in the neighbourhood of the Shaho, but was also repulsed. Subsequently, at a little past 5 a.m., the enemy again attacked our outposts in the north-east of the railway bridge. This force of the enemy gradually increased until it was about a battalion strong, and a portion of our outposts was enveloped on the west and north-east. Simultaneously, the enemy in the direction of Han-chia-po and Su-fang-tai severely bombarded La-mu-tun. The enemy's forces, however, all retreated at day-break. They seem to have sustained severe losses, as testified to by the numerous bodies left on the field. Our losses were two men slightly wounded.

IN THE DIRECTION OF HSIEN-CHANG.

Our detachment which was despatched to Sung-shu-kou on the morning of the 8th December encountered *en route* 30 or 40 Russian cavalry and drove them off, killing more than 10 of the enemy. The troops reached Shwang-tai-tzu in the afternoon. They sustained no loss.

A little past 2 a.m. on the 10th, a body of the enemy's infantry attacked Pei-tai-tzu, but before dawn it was completely driven back to the north.

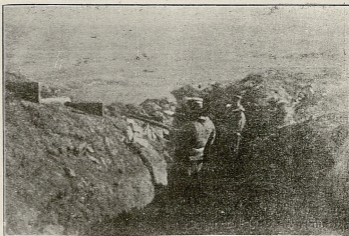
During the afternoon of the same day, the enemy's battery in the west of Wan-pan-shan opened fire on Yao-tun and Tang-chia-pao-tzu, and that in the western foot of Ta-shan bombarded the east of Pu-chang-wo. We, however, sustained no loss.

A force of the enemy's cavalry attacked Ma-ma-kai on the right bank of the Hunho, and was driven off to the west. The enemy sustained several casualties, but there were no losses on our side.

Naval Fighting.

THE RUSSIAN DESTROYER ROTSTOROPNY.

The Russian destroyer Rotstoropny

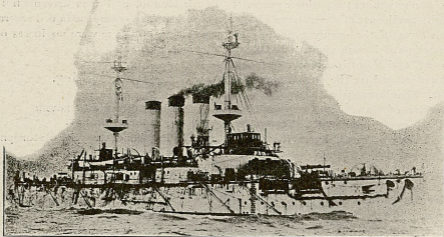


OUR FOREMOST PIQUET-LINE NEAR THE SHAHO.

which had escaped from Port Arthur entered the port of Chefoo on the 16th November at 7 a.m. A very heavy blizzard had visited this district since the previous day, and snow was falling so heavily that nothing could

be seen at sea. After the landing of the crew of the Russian destroyer a violent explosion was heard on board the vessel and clouds of white smoke were also observed. It was ascertained that the vessel had been blown up by the Russian themselves. Her hull was submerged the funnel showing one foot and the

to the Captain, the *Rotstorpny* had left Port Arthur on the 15th November at 11.30 p.m. and, though pursued by Japanese warships, had succeeded in reaching Chefoo safely, owing mainly to the heavy snowstorm. It is supposed that the destroyer's object in arriving at Chefoo was for the



THE BATTLE SHIP, SHIKISHIMA.

masts five feet above water. When the vessel first arrived on the 16th November, Captain Chen of the Chinese cruiser *Hai-yung*, then at anchor at Chefoo, proceeded to the destroyer and after a short conversation with the Russian officers on board the vessel, withdrew. Subsequently an officer from the U.S. cruiser *New Orleans*, also at anchor there, paid a visit to the *Rotstorpny*, but the Russians refused all information to the American officer, only stating that the destroyer had come from Port Arthur. The Captain of the Russian destroyer proceeded on shore and entered the Russian Consulate there. According

purpose of conveying some important message from General Stoessel to St. Petersburg, and it is also believed that the *Rotstorpny* was the only Russian vessel that left Port Arthur on the same day. It is further stated that she was to disarm in order to stay at Chefoo until the termination of hostilities. Apparently the Russians subsequently changed their mind, with the above-mentioned result.

The Chefoo Taotai lodged the following demands with the Russian Consul concerning the Russian destroyer *Rotstorpny* :—

“ 1.—That the arms and ammunition taken by the crew of the *Rots-*

toropny when they landed, shall be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

"2.—That all the officers and men from the said destroyer shall be detained on board the Chinese cruiser *Haiyung*.

"3.—That the arms and ammunition referred to in clause I shall also be placed in charge of the *Haiyung*.

"4.—That the Russian officer and men, on embarking on the *Haiyung*, shall take the customary oath.'

All the above provisions have been accepted by the Russian Consul, and were to have been carried out during the night of the 17th.

The *Rotstoropny*, which was blown up within the anchorage for merchantmen, has so far been left alone, only a small number of sentinels detailed from the *Haiyung* patrolling the neighbourhood on board a steel lighter. A red light is also displayed on one of the masts of the sunken vessel.

THE SEIZURE OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

Our squadron, on the 19 h November, at 3 a.m. discovered in the neighbourhood of Yuantao a steamship steaming towards Port Arthur. The warship *Tatsuta* went in pursuit and overhauled her at 5 a.m. and found that she was the German steamer *Veteran*, carrying on board winter clothes, blankets, medicine, and a large quantity of salt meat. Originally she was the British steamer *Thales*. Her Captain declared that she was proceeding to Niuchwang, but as it was judged, from the nature of her cargo, the route pursued, and other things, that she was attempting to run the blockade, she was seized and sent to Sasebo to be examined there.

LOSS OF THE "SAIYEN."

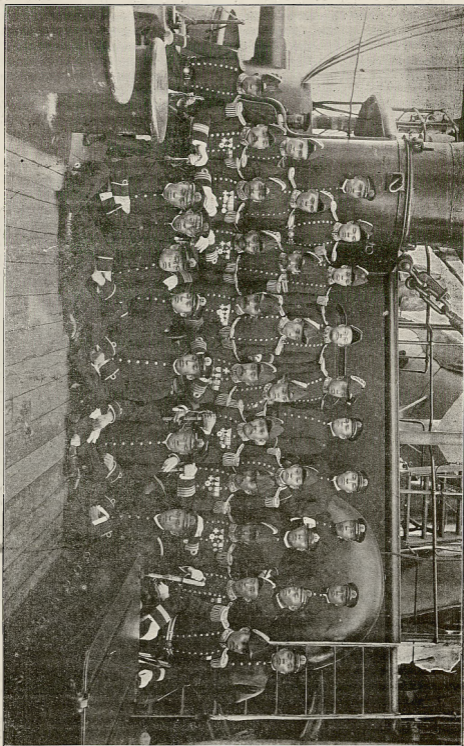
The detachments led by the cruiser *Saiyen* (2,264 tons displacement), approaching the enemy's fortress at Port

Arthur on November 30, was assisting our land forces and enforcing the blockade of the harbour, when suddenly the *Saiyen* struck one of the enemy's mechanical mines and was enveloped in clouds of black smoke. Thereupon the gun-boat *Akagi*, which was then bombarding the land, suspended firing and hastened towards the *Saiyen*. The



COMMANDER MIYAJI, COMMANDER OF THE
AKASHI.

latter, however, had sunk immediately, and the *Akagi*, therefore, anchored in the neighbourhood and, together with other gun-boats and steam-launches, endeavoured to rescue the crew of the



THE OFFICERS ON BOARD THE FUJI.

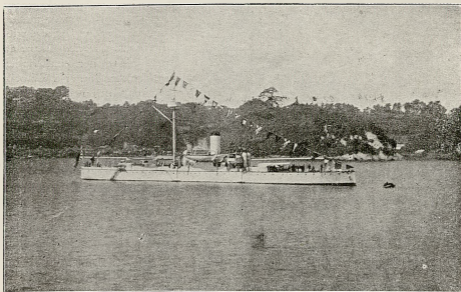
ill-fated cruiser. These vessels finally succeeded in rescuing 15 officers and quasi-officers, including the officer second in command of the *Saiy'en*, as well as 175 petty officers and men. Captain Koretaka Tajima and others, 38 in all, are believed to have perished.

TORPEDO ATTACKS ON THE
SEVASTOPOL.

On the 12th December at 12.30 a.m. a torpedo-boat flotilla, commanded by Commander Naoshi Kasama, attacked the battleship *Sevastopol* at

On the 13th December at 2.30 a.m. another torpedo-boat flotilla, commanded by Lieut.-Commander Arakawa, assaulted the enemy's battleship and discharged several torpedoes, in spite of the enemy's gun-fire, but the result was not certain. During this attack a torpedo-boat was struck on the funnel by a shot and another boat also received a shot in her engine room. The two boats being disabled were towed home. No casualties occurred in any boat.

At 6 a.m. another torpedo-boat



THE SAIVEN.

anchor outside the harbour of Port Arthur, the result being unknown. Subsequently two other torpedo-boats, commanded by Lieut.-Commander Tametaro Masato, approached in face of a galling fire within striking distance of the battleship and discharged several torpedoes at her. The latter were observed to explode and the consequent vibration of the air was felt, but the next morning the battleship was still in her position. Our flotillas sustained no loss.

flotilla, commanded by Lieut.-Commander Shigetake Seki, effected an assault, but owing to the glare of the searchlights and the enemy's fire, our men failed to discover the battleship, and the attack ended in failure. At the same time two other torpedo-boats, commanded by Lieut. Rokuzo Adachi, approached the enemy's battleship and discharged their torpedoes. An explosion and the rising of a column of water were observed, but the result was not clear. During this

operation, both of our boats were subjected to a severe fire and each received a shot. In one of the boats, three men were wounded.

FURTHER TORPEDO ATTACKS ON
THE "SEVASTOPOL."

On the 14th December at 3.30 a.m. two of our torpedo-boat flotillas, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Commander Michisuke Otaki and Lieut. Matsutaro Miyamoto, attacked the

flotilla lost sight of each other. At about 4 a.m. the boat commanded by Lieutenant Takemasa Nakamuda torpedoed a transport and observed an explosion, and that commanded by Lieutenant Miyamoto discharged a torpedo at the *Sevastopol*. The two boats then steamed back, but failed to discover the boat commanded by Lieut. Takejiro Nagata. The latter has not yet returned, and her fate is the subject of much anxiety. In the

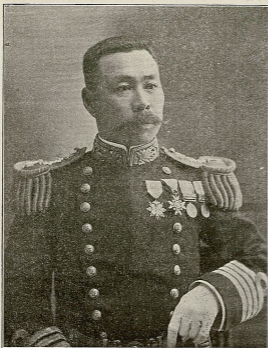
morning, our watch tower and picket boat reported that the bows of the *Sevastopol* were about three feet lower than before.

[Lieutenant Nagata was on board the *Edo Maru* as attaché to her commander on the occasion of the blocking expedition on May 3, and steamed into the mouth of the harbour. On the death of Lieutenant Takayanagi, Commander of the steamer, he assumed command, and blew the vessel up and sank her.]

The following telegram from Rear-Admiral Yamada, dated December 15, 10.35 a.m., was published by the Imperial Military Headquarters:—

"From 11.30 p.m. on the 14th to 3 a.m. to-day, six torpedo-boats attacked the *Sevastopol*, the gun-boat *Otvazny*, and transports, without intermission. Particulars are not yet to hand. According to a report received from our watch tower this morning at 9, the bows of the *Sevastopol* had sunk more deeply than yesterday, and the water had reached above the torpedo tubes in the forepart of the vessel."

It is stated that the Russian battleship *Sevastopol* is protected with



CAPTAIN ISHIBASHI, COMMANDER OF THE TAKASAGO.

Sevastopol and the military transports. The Otaki flotilla was prevented from attaining its object owing to a severe snowstorm, but the Miyamoto flotilla, taking advantage of the concentration of the enemy's searchlights on the Otaki flotilla, succeeded in reaching its destination, in spite of the heavy snowfall. While searching for the enemy's ships, the torpedo-boats in the

torpedo netting in every direction, instead of merely in front of the central part of the hull, as in ordinary cases. enant-General Samejima, at the head of the reserves, rushed into the casemate at the counterscarp, and this



AN ILLUMINATION FOR CELEBRATING OUR VICTORY OVER THE PORT ARTHUR SQUADRON.

Moreover, she has a triangular boom attached to her bows.

The Latest War News.

OCCUPATION OF NORTH FORT OF TUNG-CHI-KUAN-SHAN.

At 2.15 p.m. on the 18th December a portion of the Army effectively blew up the parapet of the North Fort of Tung-chi-kuan-shan and at once charged the fort. A severe hand-grenade engagement was fought, in which the enemy offered a stubborn resistance, aggressive operations being at one time checked by his machine-guns. Subsequently at about 7 p.m. Lieut-

had the effect of raising the spirits of our troops. These reserves were then placed in the fighting line, and the final assault was made, with the result that the above-mentioned fort was completely occupied at 11.50 p.m.

Immediately after the occupation of the fort, defensive works were at once constructed, the occupation being made secure by the following morning.

The enemy, while retreating, exploded four subterranean mines laid in the neighbourhood of the gorges.

The enemy left behind five 9-cm. field and two machine guns, a large quantity of ammunition, and 40 or 50 dead.

War Time Anecdotes.

The Gallant End of an Aged Officer.

Major KINOSHITA KATSUTAKE, the
6th Rank, the 5th Order,
the 5th Golden Kite.

Commander, the 1st Infantry
Battalion,—Regiment.

Born May 3rd, Koka
2nd year.
(2505th year).

Shizoku, No. 19 Washio St.,
Shimokawara, Shimokyoku,
Kyoto.

This is a copy of the card Major Kinoshita usually used and well indicates some eccentric turn of his mind. From the date thereon, we see that he was 60 years old when he fought and died an honorable death on the fields of Liao-tung.

He was a native of Kumamoto and was a fencing expert, having early perfected himself in all the branches of the art. In 1871, he was a Captain in the Tokyo Division and successively displayed his martial valour in the campaigns of Saga, Formosa, and the South-West. But his promotion was not so rapid as that of others and he retired from actual service in 1889. Being by nature fearless, bold and somewhat brusque, he did not care for trifles, which very often brought him into some trouble with his superiors, though a very gallant officer on the battlefield. In 1895, he again entered the army and for his meritorious deeds in the occupation of the Pescadores was promoted to be Major and decorated with the Golden Kite. After that he led a quiet private life at Kyoto. On

the outbreak of the present war, he made an application to go to the front and his entreaty was so earnest that he was finally permitted to join the army again, in spite of his disqualification in age. Though his rough conduct once more made unfavorable impressions on his superiors, yet Major-General Takenouchi saw something very valuable in him and took him to the front. In the battles which were fought there the old Major exhibited his usual skill and bravery to the great admiration of many. One day, Major-General Takenouchi's regiment captured the second fort of the enemy after a severe struggle and three counter-attacks from the enemy. The last attack was the most furious and deadly. Shell and shot rained over the Japanese in the fort just occupied while a resolute band of Russians forced their way from the back. Amidst the confusion, the old Major sat on a log and gave his orders as coolly as if nothing were happening. The heavy fire from the enemy's forts fell thicker and faster. Major-General Takenouchi called the Major to take up his position in a safer place, but the latter's reply was "We will finish them soon." While thus ordering his men, he received a shot through his brain and fell prostrate on the ground. He was soon taken inside the fort and on examination it was found that two more bullets were lodged in the breast and leg. From these wounds, it appears, he had sat down and had been giving orders as if he were not hurt a bit.

A Patriotic Lance-corporal.

It was the 31st July that Lance-corporal Sasakawa died struck by a



The old Major Kinoshita bravely fighting on a Fort.

shot at San-chüch-shan near Chai-mu-cheng. He took part in the fierce engagements of Hsin-yen and other places, distinguishing himself in brave actions, but fortunately not receiving even a slight wound. During the attack of a height east of San-chüch-shan, he cried out "I am Lance-corporal Matsutaro Sasakawa of the Imperial Army and twenty six years old; my life is nothing to me, but I am delighted to take revenge on the foe." So saying he gallantly advanced and shortly after fell, shot in the left breast. Squad commander Sergeant Kawahara ran to him and said: "Your wound is not severe, so you must take courage." But, in reality, it was his death wound. At that moment, the thundering of cannons and the hissing of shots mingling with the war cries, the fight was at its height. The Sergeant intended to examine the wound of the corporal lying on the ground, when he found some written papers stained by blood. The sergeant took them up and read as follows:

"On the 23rd April of the 28th year of Meiji, a date which is deeply impressed on our nation, the Slavs maliciously interfered in our business under the pretext of friendly advice and deprived us of the Liao-tung Peninsula which we had obtained from China as a legitimate compensation. We Japanese can never forget it." Appended to this was a long article containing the advice given to the

Japanese Government from the court of St. Petersburg in the matter of Liao-tung, and next the full text of the Imperial rescript of the 10th May of the 28th year of Meiji which was proclaimed on the return of the Liao-tung Peninsula to China.

Sergeant Kawahara was so greatly touched that he could not refrain from tears. The patriotic corporal is a native of Osaka. His parents are still



LANCE-CORPORAL SASAKAWA, READING AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

living at Toyokawamura, Mishimagori, Osaka, with two sons and a daughter. The paper above mentioned has been sent afterward to his father as a memorial. The father smiled at sight of this memorial, when he received it, and the corporal's eldest brother and sister greatly sympathised

for the honourable death of their brother, while the youngest brother who was going to serve the colours, loudly cried out that he will surely take revenge on the Russians for his dear brother.

master renowned for Chinese learning, and afterward received physical training from Mr. Kano Jigoro, a famous expert in Judo. After having completed his preparatory study, he was sent to the United States where he entered the military school at Annapolis and stayed there some years. After his return home, he was appointed Sub-Lieutenant and took part in the Japan-China War. When his father received the news of his beloved son's death, he composed the following poem in Japanese.

You must serve the
country at cost of
life,
t'was my only ad-
vice to my son,
Now he has well ob-
served my advice,

When the body of the
Commander arrived at
the Baron's house, Her
Majesty the Empress
herself wrote two poems
and sent them to Baron
Takasaki, his father, one
of them runs as follows:—

We deeply regret the
death of your son,
though he died for
the country,
but pity more the
heart of his
parent.



THE LATE COMMANDER TAKASAKI AND HIS BELOVED SON.

The Late Commander Takasaki Motohiko.

Commander Takasaki is the eldest son of Baron Takasaki, a famous poet in Japan. He died at a certain place in Port Arthur, when he was attacking a fort of the enemy with heavy naval guns. He was the first of the officers belonging to the Naval Heavy Artillery Corps to fall. Having since he was 7 years old determined to enter the Navy, he was educated under the care of Saito Jitsuei, a

The Exemplary Conduct of a Private.

On the 5th July, the first class private Hashimoto Kiyokichi under Sergeant Hirakawa was on scout duty on a hill close to the enemy, in order to protect the defensive work at a position on our piquet line in Tatieu-tzu. Some fifty troopers of the enemy suddenly advanced to the post, which private Hashimoto instantly reported by signal to the company

working in the rear, so that the company was able to make full preparation to check the enemy's advance; but Hashimoto wishing to observe the enemy's force, concealed himself behind a rock together with his chief. He perceived about 150 Cossacks advancing at some distance from the rear of the first small force. It seemed that this enemy's force attempted to envelop an Infantry section which was engaging in defensive work. Thereupon he and the sergeant wanted to return to their own company, when the latter was struck by a shot and instantly died saying to the private: "Hashimoto, do your best, *Teikoku Banzai*." The private not daring to leave the corpse of his companion in the hands of the enemy, carried it on his back together with his weapon, and came down the hill. When he reached the base of the height, two Russians appeared. Having no time to fire upon them, he pushed one of them down the precipice, while he was combatting against the other. A furious struggle took place and they both fell down the precipice. Our private struck one more good blow and disabled his antagonist. He then returned to the spot where he had left the dead body of his sergeant, and concealed it

under trees to prevent the enemy seeing it. After doing so he came back to

his own company. The commander then highly praised the exemplary conduct of Hashimoto and immediately reported the fact to his superior.

The Late Major Miyoshi.

This distinguished officer, who fell in the battle of Liaoyang was the second son of Takeshita Seiichi, a *samurai* of the Hagi clan in the province of Choshu. He married the daughter of Lieut.-General Miyoshi and was adopted into his family, and be-

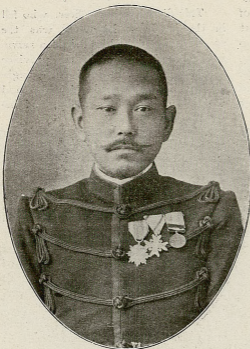


PRIVATE HASHIMOTO CARRYING HIS WOUNDED CHIEF.

came the father of two girls and a boy In 1903 when the Russian General

Kuropatkin visited Japan he was appointed one of the reception committee, and received a 3rd Class Order from the Russian Government for services rendered to the General and his suite. Before going to the front he insured

Feng-kwan-ching and others, and I feel sure you fought bravely. I am hoping for your safe return when you will tell me many stories of the war. I think of you day and night, and if you should fall, I hope not before you have done some brave deed."



THE LATE MAJOR MIYOSHI.

his life for 1500 yen and set his affairs in order. He was fond of riding and shooting, and was so expert in the latter amusement that he invariably carried off a prize at every shooting contest. He was an affectionate husband and father giving up much of his leisure to his children. His eldest daughter and son are at present being educated in Kiyoto under the care of their grandmother. The following letter is from his eldest girl aged 11 written to the father while at the front.

"Dear father:

"I buy every day an 'extra' of the newspaper boy as I am anxious to see if you are still safe. I think you must have been in the battles of

but not with such severe wounds. A wounded Japanese signalled to a Russian to approach him, and made signs to the man to bring him a little water from a pool near by formed by rain. The man complied but was struck by a stray shot and fell; another alas shared the same fate, thus making the number of Japanese and Russians equal. The Russians then by means of their rifles and overcoats erected a tent and proceeded to carry Ishiguro whom they evidently, from his smart uniform, took to be an officer of rank to the shelter of the tent. Soon after two Japanese who had been concealed behind a rock, now appeared and as they passed the tent Ishiguro crawled

The Romantic Story of a Warrant Officer.

In the latter days of August a part of our army then investing Port Arthur made a night attack on the enemy, posted on a certain line which was surrounded by a Chinese wall. The walls were too strong to yield to the rush of our soldiers, and so Ishiguro a warrant officer at last made a gap in them by throwing explosives at them. A fierce hand to hand fight ensued, in which Ishiguro received several severe wounds from bayonets and swords. Dawn was approaching and both parties retired leaving several dead on the field. Amongst the corpses were six of our men still alive though badly wounded and eight Russians in similar plight,

out and begged them if they got back to their company safely, to report his case to the officer in command. At nightfall Ishiguro and the rest of the wounded men started out under cover of darkness to make their way back to the army, but coming to the gap in the wall Ishiguro was owing to his wounds not able to get through, whilst waiting there a wounded Russian came up and kindly helped him through, assisting him till they arrived at a station of the Sanitary detachment. Here both the Japanese and Russian had their wounds attended to, and after a short time were obliged to separate, the Russian being made a

whom he soon recognised as his brave helper in distress. He approached him, and asked him if he remembered him, and the Russian was delighted to meet his quondam foe. Ishiguro assured him the Japanese treated their prisoners kindly and he need not fear, and that he, Ishiguro, would report his kindness to the officer in charge. From that time they were good comrades and brothers-in-arms till the Russian was sent to Maruyama and Ishiguro to a military hospital.

Maps hidden in the Sand.

Lance Corporal Asaka Judayu, accompanied by two privates, Yagi and



A PRIVATE HIDING MAPS IN THE SAND.

prisoner of war and Ishiguro soon after was sent home to recover. As the hospital ship arrived in Japan Ishiguro saw on board a prisoner

Tani, was scouting around Mahoashan on August 9th, when he and his party were suddenly attacked by a body of Russians who opened fire on them.

from behind in ambush. Asaka's horse took fright and bolted, throwing its rider with considerable violence to the ground, and the two privates had great difficulty in escaping to give warning to their troop. Tani riding as fast as he could on a wounded horse, while Yagi limped sorrowfully through the millet. They succeeded in giving the alarm, but, returning soon afterwards with help to the place where Asaka had been thrown, found to their sorrow he had disappeared. He had evidently been taken prisoner.

Asaka had been entrusted with some strategical maps of great value, and it was feared that he might not have had an opportunity of destroying them before they fell into the enemy's hands. Captain Takasu therefore instituted a most careful search; but all in vain. No traces of the maps could be found, and it was evident to all that the maps had been taken by the Russians.

Some ten days later a scouting party of officers belonging to the same regiment was passing over the same ground when one of them observed a piece of paper sticking out of the ground. He stooped to pick it up, drew it out of the sand in which it had been buried, and lo! there were the strategical maps, which Asaka had carried, dirty, torn, and bloodstained, but safe from the Russians. It appears that with his last breath Asaka had contrived to bury the maps in the sand.

The maps have been preserved as a regimental treasure for future generations to remember the bravery of one of their brothers in arms. His young widow deserves much sympathy, but yet she must be proud of her patriotic husband.

A Clever Escape.

Here is a story of the ready wit of one of our Japanese soldiers which deserves to be put on record. Gokan

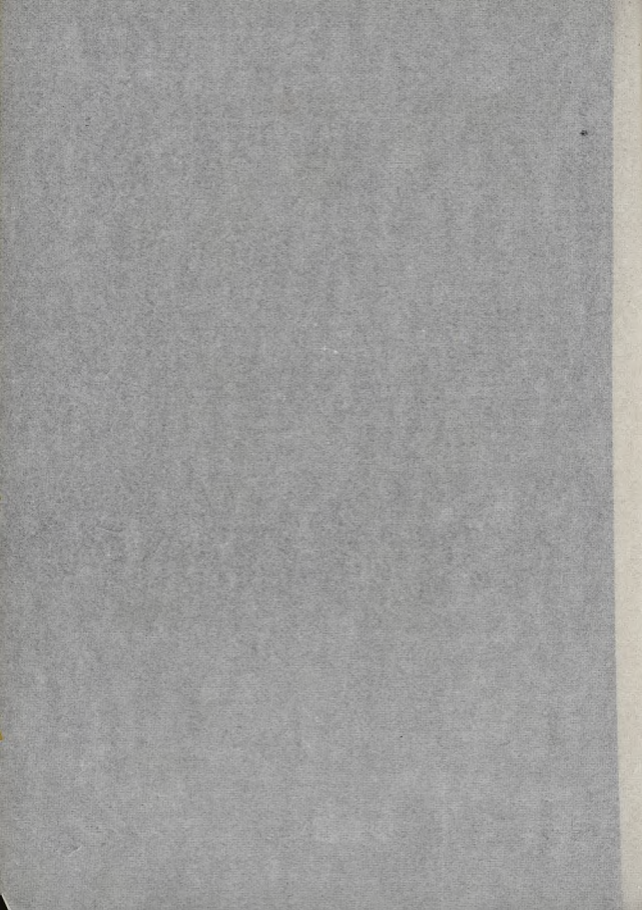
Torizo, a first class private, well known amongst his comrades for his bold and adventurous spirit, was sent, on the 2nd of August last, from Tachentzu to Chai-ma-chou to make connection with the Japanese lines. It was evening, and he was passing through a wood, when suddenly a gun was fired quite close to him, a bullet whizzed by his head, and before he could turn round to repay the compliment, he was seized from behind, captured, and pinioned. His enemies were three to one, so that resistance was hopeless, and he was led with his arms tied firmly behind his back into the depths of the wood where he was bound to the trunk of a tree.

His captors, two Russians and a Chinaman in Russian pay, now proceeded to obtain from him all the information about the Japanese forces that they could extract from him. Oral communication was however impossible, for the Japanese could speak none but his own language, of which his enemies were entirely ignorant. They were obliged therefore to unloose Torizo's hands so as to enable him to write, for the writing in both languages is the same, and Japanese and Chinaman can interchange thoughts, with one another by writing even when they cannot do so by speaking.

The first thing they wanted to know was the number of men the Japanese had in that vicinity. To this question Torizo replied that there were 400 men at Tachentzu, and 10 more to keep open the lines of communications. The numbers were much exaggerated and Torizo hoped by this false statement to alarm his captors, but his words had quite a contrary effect. His captors seemed relieved to find that the Japanese forces were so small, and Torizo saw that his falsehood had not improved his chances of escape after all.

He now saw that come what might







A Girl and a Boy celebrating a newly gained Victory.

he must find some means of letting his commander know of the proximity of a Russian force strong enough to face with equanimity the presence of a Japanese body of 400 men strong, and, whilst writing the answers to the questions put to him contrived by well-feigned agitation to break the tip of his pencil. This necessitated a knife to sharpen it with, and again he contrived to break the tip off the blade, and, returning the knife to its owner with apologies, managed by adroitly wiping his nose to conceal the broken blade-tip in his mouth.

Then night came on, and presently Torizo's captors fell asleep over the fire. When he thought they were safely asleep, he gave a cough, and at once

without eliciting a sound. Then he knew that they were sleeping soundly, and taking the blade-tip from under his tongue he worked at the ropes which bound him, until at last all his bonds had been cut through and he stood free. His enemies were still sleeping soundly and Torizo felt inclined to club them as they lay there snoring. But he wisely concluded that prudence was better than valour, so leaving his captors to their dreams he stole quietly away and reached his camp in time to warn his commander of the proximity of the Russian outposts.

"The Imperial Message is safe!"

On the 17th of October the Kawa-



THE IMPERIAL MESSAGE IS SAFE!

his captors awoke with a vicious start. So he waited a little longer, and presently he coughed, once, twice, thrice—

mura Regiment was the recipient of a gracious Message from His Majesty, commending them for their valour and

brave exploits. The Regiment was highly delighted as may be supposed. and three copies of the Message were at once made for distribution to the different battalions. The task of carrying round the Imperial Message was entrusted to 1st class cavalry private Moriwaki Saichi, who at once started off, full of his honourable errand, and carrying the copies of the Message along with some other letters in his left hand.

The copies intended for the Commanders of the 1st and 2nd Battalions were safely delivered, and Moriwaki was making his way to the 3rd Battalion when the enemy's infantry opened fire on him and he was shot through the palm of the left hand. The pain was so intense that he fell off his horse, and had to be lifted up and carried to the Ambulance Hospital, but nothing that the surgeons could do would induce him to loose his hold on the precious documents which he declined to deliver to any one but the regimental commander from whom he had received them. "I am very sorry to have been wounded, Sir," he said to the Colonel, when at last he was brought to him, "but at least I think you will find that the Imperial Message is safe," and opening his wounded hand he showed the other papers torn and bloodstained, while the Imperial Message remained spotless and uninjured. His comrades declare that the preservation of the precious document was nothing short of miraculous, and the story will remain for a long time to come one of the favourite yarns of the camp fire side.

The Hair of a Beloved Charger.

The cavalry regiment which had been in hot pursuit of the Russians drew back a little and was stationary at a certain point for about a week. One day while in this position, it was announced

that the mails had arrived and the mail-carrier was surrounded by all the soldiers who were eager to get their news from home. "Any for me?" and "Give me quick" was heard on all sides, the confusion was great, and in a few minutes, the ground was covered with torn envelopes and pieces of paper. In the next hour, some were seen reading letters with happy smiles, others rather seriously giving their attention to the home news. But all thoroughly enjoying the pleasure of the moment, one could hardly realize that these were the brave soldiers who would at the sound of a trumpet rise and face the enemy stationed only two miles ahead.

Then it was announced that they could send letters home. The next morning, the officers were busily examining the letters written by their men in order to prevent any disclosure of military secrets, more than that, to help their soldiers by correcting broken sentences and misspelled words. But to break the monotony of the occasion, some officers amused themselves by reading aloud some of the names of the women addressed and went on only to find them those of mothers. A young officer now called out, "Here's hair in the letter; let me read it, may be to the sweet heart, eh!"

"Read aloud, let us listen."

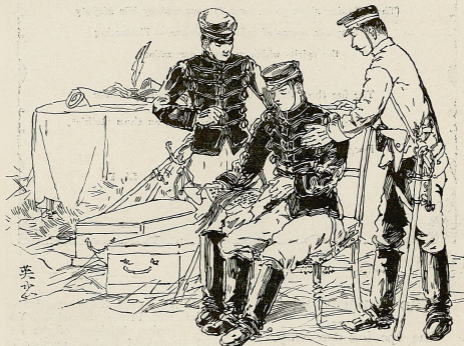
"My dear Father,

I trust all of you are well and in fine spirits and beg to congratulate you on it. On a certain day last month, we were sent to attack the enemy upon the left flank, with the object of rescuing a portion of the Kuroki army from its painful position. We succeeded in putting the enemy in disorder and pursued them further until we occupied Kao-kuan-chai. Then we began to attack the enemy at Kao-tai-ling, as you would read in the newspaper. One company was to face them in front while the infantry to

assist the work and the company I belong to were to appear at the left back of the enemy. The enemy, consisting of cavalry and artillery, posted four field guns on the two hills near their main position concentrated their fire upon our front company who now found it difficult to advance nearer. I was ordered as a scout on one of the

animal that served me so faithfully has died before I should perform some great exploit. The hair enclosed is that of my dear horse, which I beg you to bury somewhere in my native village and erect a tomb for him with this inscription. "Tomb of 'Kota,' a charger of the N Cavalry Regiment."

If I have the good fortune to re-



AN OFFICER CENSURING THE LETTER OF A PRIVATE.

hills. I proceeded with my comrade Kubota but on the way a shell burst which passing through Kubota struck my horse. So, I took the poor Kubota's horse and left mine to be treated by the surgeon. I felt very sad to part with my favorite which had been sharing my fate so long. I went near the hill performing my duty, and came back to find my wounded horse dead. It is ever so sad to think that the

turn alive, I will build a shrine for him and express my thanks for his loyalty

I am

Your loving son,

OSAWA AISUKE.

When the letter was read, all the officers and men around were touched, and for some minutes a scene of perfect silence and solemnity ensued.

General News.

AN IMPERIAL WORD.

(The following short poem, recently composed by His Majesty the Emperor, seems of great importance as illustrating the spirits which animates our nation).

The foe that strikes thee, for thy country's sake
Strike him with all thy might; but, as thou strik'st,
Forget not still to love him.

A. L. Tr.

The Imperial Diet.

The Opening Ceremony.

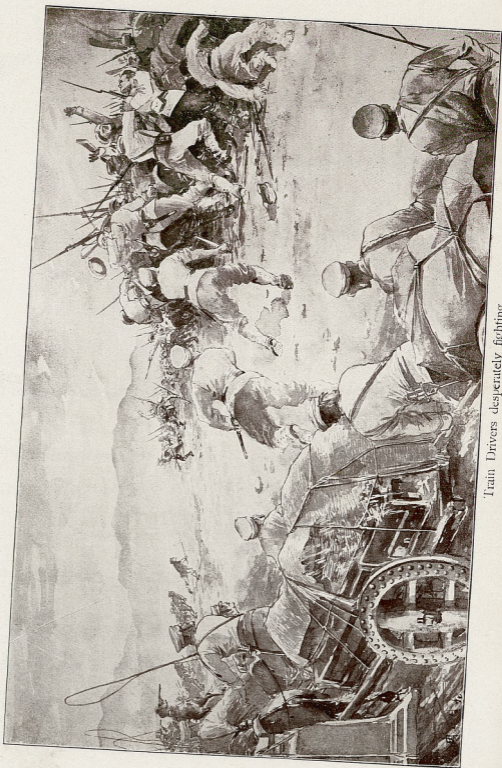
The Twenty-First Session of the Imperial Diet was formally opened by His Imperial Majesty in person on the 30th November last.

Long before the appointed hour for the departure of the Imperial procession, the whole route between the Palace and the Diet was lined on both sides by dense crowds of spectators, eager to catch a glimpse of their revered Emperor's countenance. When His Majesty's carriage came in sight shortly after 10.30, they saluted him with enthusiastic shouts of *Banzai*. In attendance on His Majesty in the same carriage was Prince Iwakura, assistant Lord Chamberlain. Following His Majesty in separate carriages

were their Imperial Highnesses Prince Fushimi and Prince Yamashina, Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household, and a number of other high court officials.

Inside the gate of the House of Peers, His Imperial Majesty was welcomed by the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and the official staffs of both Houses of the Diet. Led by Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, His Majesty proceeded to the Imperial Drawing Room, where he was received by His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince and other Princes of the Blood. His Majesty then gave audience to the Ministers of State and the Presidents of both Houses of the Diet.

After a short rest in the Drawing Room, His Majesty, followed by a brilliant train of Princes and courtiers, went down to the Hall of the Upper



Train Drivers desperately fighting.

House, where he was greeted with profound reverence by the assembled members of both Houses and the officials, foreign diplomats and other privileged spectators in the galleries. As soon as His Majesty was seated on the throne, Count Katsura, Premier, presented to His Majesty a scroll containing the Imperial Speech. His Majesty then standing read the speech, of which the following is a translation:—

"We hereby open the Imperial Diet and address each and all members of the Houses of Peers and of Representatives.

"We announce with high satisfaction that Our relations with the Treaty Powers are steadily growing in cordiality and good understanding.

"We have ordered the Ministers of State to formulate a programme for meeting the extraordinary expenditure urgently required under the present circumstances and to lay the same before you, together with the Budget for the 38th Fiscal Year of *Meiji* and various projects of laws.

"Our expeditionary forces have been victorious in every engagement, and with increased bravery and vigour they are effecting steady progress in the situation.

"Placing full confidence in the loyalty and devotion of Our subjects, We expect that the ultimate object of the War will be attained. We trust that you will endeavour, in compliance with Our will, to discharge in harmonious cooperation the duty incumbent upon you."

The speech, we scarcely need say, was listened to by all present in respectful silence. On the conclusion of

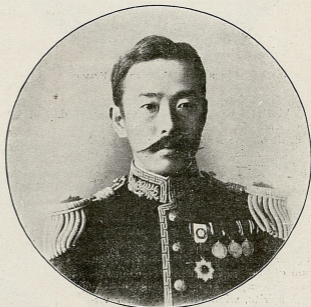
the speech, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, ascended the steps and, reverently approaching the Imperial Throne, received the scroll from His Majesty's hands. On his resuming his place at the head of the Peers, His Majesty left the Hall as he had come. This concluded the ceremony.

After another short rest in the Drawing Room, His Imperial Majesty drove back to the Palace, between the rows of the same enthusiastic crowds. It was about twenty minutes to twelve when His Majesty arrived at the Palace.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately on the conclusion of the opening ceremony, the House sat to discuss the Reply to the Throne.

At the last session of the Diet the President brought his own draft of the Reply and submitted it to a committee,



MARQUIS KURODA, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

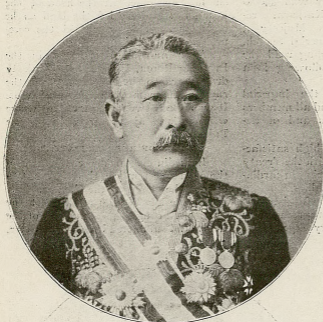
but on the present occasion, Mr. Matsuda, the President, on the opening of proceedings, nominated, at the request of the House, a committee of

nine, with Mr. Gen-ichiro Fukuchi as Chairman, to draw up the Reply, and the House then adjourned.

demands increasing outlays for the prosecution of various arduous tasks at home and abroad. It is now incumbent

on the nation to be united as one man, and with perseverance and consistency to strain its energies for the attainment of the common object. It is the intention of Your Majesty's humble servants to discharge their legislative duties with all possible assiduity, so that they may not be undeserving of Your Majesty's confidence on the one hand and the people's trust on the other. Your Majesty's humble servant, Masahisa Matsuda, President of the House of Representatives, begs to present this to the Throne in awe and humility."

The Reply was adopted with acclamation, and the



BARON SONE, MINISTER OF FINANCE.

At 12.20 p.m. the House re-assembled, and Mr. Fukuchi announced that a draft of the Reply had been handed to the President. The latter read it as follows:—

"With dutiful respect, Your Imperial Majesty's humble servants beg to express their profound gratitude to Your Majesty for the gracious speech which Your Majesty deigned to honour them with on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Twenty-First Session of the Imperial Diet. Abroad the Imperial expeditionary forces are in high spirits, winning victory after victory and thereby steadily advancing the military situation; while at home the people are full of ardour and energy. Such a satisfactory state of things would have been impossible, were it not for the illustrious virtue of Your Imperial Majesty. The end is, however, still far off, and the situation



MR. MINOURA, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



MR. OISHI, A DISTINGUISHING MEMBER
OF THE KENSEIHONTO PARTY.

House adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House sat at 9.30 a.m. on last December 1. Prince Tokugawa, President, declared the meeting open, and announced that as he had, as usual, compiled the reply to the Speech from the Throne, he would, if there were no objection, read the same. No objection being raised, the President read the reply twice, and it was unanimously passed. The reply may be translated as follows:—

"In deep humility, Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, submits this to Your August and Enlightened Majesty. Your Imperial Majesty's humble servants in the House of Peers feel profoundly grateful for the gracious Speech which Your Majesty favoured them with on the occasion of the opening of the Twenty-First Session of the Imperial Diet. They

are further grateful to Your Majesty for the steady progress which the country is making in civilization and prosperity, for the maintenance of friendly relations with the treaty Powers, and for the enhancement of the country's military prestige by the unfailing victories won by the Imperial. For these blessings, the country is indebted to Your Majesty's illustrious virtues. The war is on a gigantic scale and its end is still far off. Your Majesty's humble servants, in obedience to Your Majesty's command and in view of the urgent requirements of the situation, will make it their constant aim to further the development of the great Imperial policy by a faithful discharge of their legislative duties."

Japan and the Peace Conference.

The following statement was issued the last December 11th:—

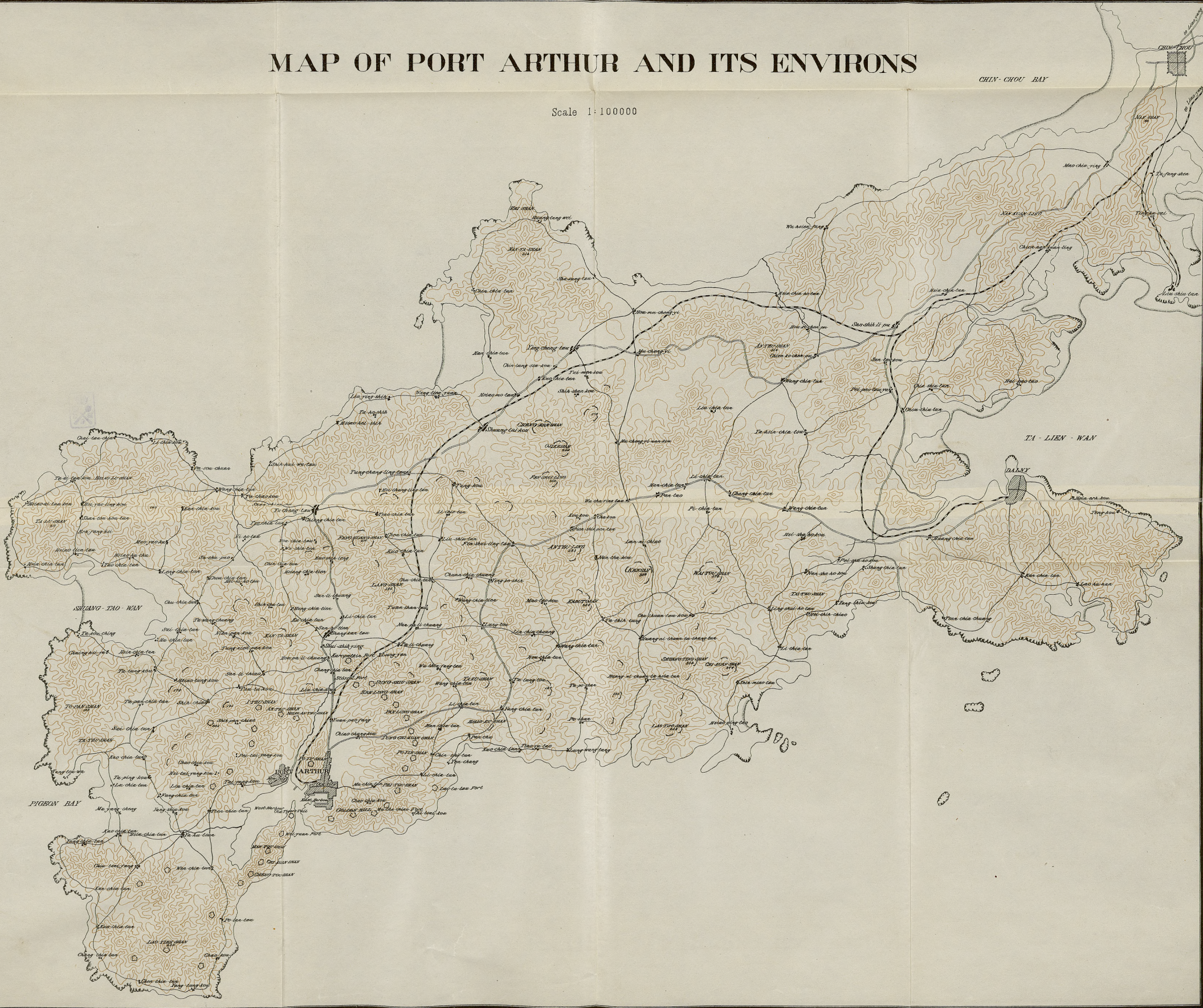
"The invitation of the President



MR. HARA, A DISTINGUISHING MEMBER OF
THE SEIYUKWAI PARTY.

MAP OF PORT ARTHUR AND ITS ENVIRONS

Scale 1:100000



MAP OF PORT ARTHUR AND ITS ENVIRONS

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