

HISTORY AND HEROES OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

In view of the happy ending of the peace conference, the following extracts from an article by the Tokyo correspondent of the London Times, and published in that paper on Saturday, the 5th inst., will be of interest. As we are now in the 18th month of the great war between Russia and Japan, the time seems to be appropriate...

actual total of killed, while official returns, seldom published, were generally proved to err greatly on the side of under-statement. Therefore the figures set down in the Russian column of the following table must be regarded as minima:

TABLE OF CASUALTIES.
Name and date of battle. Japan Russia

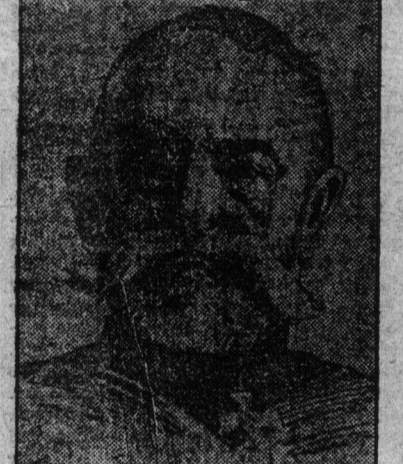


GEN. GRIPENBURG.

ate for compiling some statement of the losses suffered by the combatants. The task is not easy. With regard to casualties on the Japanese side tolerably accurate statistics were published throughout 1904, although even in that period there were quite a number of skirmishes which remained without exact returns. But from the beginning of the current year the Japanese would seem to have concluded that in these matters secrecy is the wiser policy. Possibly in view of the fact that the enemy always observed reticence, the Japanese decided not to be needlessly frank. At all events, they have never made any official statement of the total casualties during the siege of Port Arthur, or in the great battle of Mukden. In these cases, therefore, recourse must be had to private intelligence, supplemented by a somewhat laborious calculation of ratios between aggregate losses and losses in commissioned ranks, the latter being always procurable from the Official Gazette columns.

THE JAPANESE LOSSES.

One very salient landmark offers itself. Last May a religious celebration was held in Tokio in memory of the



GENERAL IINEVITCH.

officers and men who had perished in battle or died of wounds between February 8, 1904, and January 31, 1905, exclusive of the battle of Heikautai. The peculiarly solemn character of those rites, which were held up with everything that the Japanese hold most sacred, precludes the possibility of any omissions from the national death-roll. Prayers were offered up for 38,890 military men, and 1,837 naval men of all ranks; and it can be taken as absolutely certain that these figures represented the totals of both services up to the fall of Port Arthur. Assuming—as experience indicates—that four men are wounded for every one killed, and assuming, further, that 10 per cent of the wounded die, we at once obtain an aggregate of about 105,000 casualties in all ranks of the Japanese army from the beginning of the war until January 31, 1905. If to this we add 8,000 for Heikautai, 53,500 for Mukden, and 500 on account of skirmishes up to the end of June in the current year, we obtain a grand aggregate of 169,000, in round numbers, representing the casualties almost exactly with the total obtained by setting down the figures for each fight separately.

But when we come to the Russian



GEN. REINKAMFF.

Yalu, 1st May, 1904.	1,039	2,938
Shiashanli, 16th May, 1904.	146	800
Nanshan, 26th May, 1904.	4,207	3,370
Teliz, 1st June, 1904.	1,163	9,270
Fenshuijing, June 27, 1904.	171	450
Kaiping, 8th July, 1904.	153	250
Motiling, 17th July, 1904.	229	1,080
Kiaotao, 18th July, 1904.	423	1,000
Taoshichiao, 25th July, 1904.	1,077	2,000
Tomuching, 31st July, 1904.	860	4,250
Hing, 1st Aug., 1904.
Liaoyang, 4th Sep., 1904.	946	2,000
Shaho, 14th Sept., 1904.	15,879	69,201
Forty-six skirmishes.	7,000	7,000
Skirmishes after Shaho.	200	295
Muchwang, 14th Jan., 1905.	250	500
Heikautai, 25th to 28th Jan., 1905.	8,000	10,000
Skirmishes between Heikautai and Mukden battle.	650	1,235
Mukden battle, 19th February to 15th March, 1905.	32,500	152,000
Changtu skirmishes, 3rd April to 22nd June, 1905.	100	390
Pakumun skirmishes, 3rd April to 22nd June, 1905.	60	340
Kalyuan skirmishes, 3rd April to 22nd June, 1905.	75	800
Yingching skirmishes, 3rd April to 22nd June, 1905.	70	600



GEN. STOBSSSEL.

Wetyuanpaumun, Changtu and Kangping, 16th June 1905

Port Arthur	215	240
Naval casualties	6,870	6,000
Total	168,756	324,778
Prisoners	646	67,701
Grand total	167,402	353,489

It is interesting to observe how closely the above total of Russian killed and wounded agrees with an estimate reproduced by the Times from the Matin's St. Petersburg correspondent. The latter said that up to the Mukden battle the Russian casualties had totaled 162,100, and in that battle and subsequent engagements there had been further losses of 115,000, making a grand aggregate of 327,100, which is a close approximation to the figure arrived at independently above—namely, 327,778.

RUSSIA'S MATERIAL LOSSES.

Turning now to the question of material of war, the story of the Russian naval squadrons in far eastern waters since the war commenced may be shown as follows in tabular form:

Russian Navy.	Engaged in the war.	Sunk.
Nature of Vessel.		
Battleships	15	12
Armored cruisers	7	5
Sea-going coast defense frigates	3	1
Cruisers	13	6
Other kinds, excluding converted cruisers	21	14
Destroyers	24	19
Totals	83	67

COMPLETE DIARY OF THE GREAT CONFLICT

February 5, 1904—The Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg announces rupture of diplomatic relations by order of his government.

February 7, 1904—Count Lamsdorff's telegram to Russian representatives published throughout the Russian empire.

February 8, 1904 (evening)—Japanese squadron under Admiral Uru, escorting transports, arrives at Chemulpo. Russian gunboat Korietz fires the first shot of the war.

February 8, 1904 (midnight)—Attack by Japanese squadron under Admiral Togo on Port Arthur. Two Russian battle ships (Tsarevitch and Retivizan) and one cruiser (Pallada) torpedoed.

February 9, 1904 (morning)—Naval action renewed. One Russian battle ship (Poltava) and three cruisers (Novik, Askold and Diana) injured. Naval fight off Chemulpo. Japanese destroy Russian cruiser Varig and gunboat Korietz.

February 10, 1904—Formal declaration of war by Japan. Manifesto by the Tsar to the Russian people.

February 11, 1904—Russian mine ship (Yenisei) blown up at Tallen-wan. The Russian Vladivostok squadron sinks a Japanese trading vessel, rescuing her crew.

February 12, 1904—China proclaims her neutrality. M. Pavloff, the Russian minister, leaves Seoul.

February 14, 1904—Attack on Port Arthur by Japanese destroyers in a snowstorm. Russian cruiser (Bovarin) torpedoed.

February 16, 1904—Admiral Alexieff leaves Port Arthur for Harbin. The Japanese cruisers Nisishii and Kauga arrive at Yokosuka from Italy.

February 17, 1904—Admiral Makaroff appointed to supersede Admiral Starck.

February 21, 1904—General Kuropatkin appointed commander-in-chief.

February 23, 1904—Count Lamsdorff's circular to the powers.

February 25, 1904—Agreement between Japan and Korea signed at Seoul.

February 24, 1904—Japanese attempt to seal Port Arthur.

February 28, 1904—Russians and Japanese in touch near Ping-yang.

February 29, 1904—Japanese take possession of the Elliott Islands.

March 6, 1904—Admiral Kamimura bombards Vladivostok.

March 9 and 10, 1904—Japanese fleet bombards Port Arthur.

March 12, 1904—General Kuropatkin leaves St. Petersburg.

March 17, 1904—The Marquis Ito arrives at Seoul.

March 21 and 22, 1904—Bombardment of Port Arthur.

March 27, 1904—Second attempt to block Port Arthur. General Kuropatkin reaches Harbin. Marquis Ito leaves Seoul.

April 6, 1904—Japanese occupy Yalu and Russians retreat across Yalu.

April 12, 1904—The Petropavlovsk sunk by a mine at Port Arthur and Admiral Makaroff drowned.

April 23, 1904—Japanese advance across the Yalu.

April 23, 30 and May 1, 1904—Battle of the Yalu—The first Japanese army, under Kuroki, forces the crossing of the Yalu, near Wiju, defeats Russians under Sasulitch with great slaughter, and captures twenty-eight guns.

May 3, 1904—Port Arthur blocked for battle ships and cruisers.

May 4, 1904—Second Japanese army sails from Chinampo.

May 4, 1904—Admiral Hosoia, with fleet of transports, lands naval brigade and a division at Pi-tae-wo, in Liaotung Peninsula.

May 15, 1904—Japanese cruiser sunk in collision with cruiser Kasuga. Japanese battle ship Hatsuse sunk by a mine near Port Arthur.

May 16, 1904—Japanese second army moves on Kin-chau.

May 19, 1904—Japanese third army lands at Ta-ku-shan.

May 27, 1904—Battle of Kin-chau. Japanese storm Nausan and capture 78 guns.

May 30, 1904—Japanese occupy Dalny. Starck's corps, despatched to relieve Port Arthur, in touch with Japanese at Wa-fang-kau.

June 11, 1904—Japanese blockade Niu-Chwang.

June 14, 15, 1904—Battle of Telissu. Japanese storm Russian position at Wa-fang-kau. Russians retire on Kal-ping with a loss of 7,000 men and sixteen guns.

June 15, 1904—Vladivostok squadron at sea; sinks two Japanese transports.

June 21, 1904—Oku's army occupies Ha'ung-yao-cheng, thirty miles north of Teussu.

June 23, 1904—The Russian fleet sortie from Port Arthur and are driven back with loss by Togo. Kuropatkin takes command of the Russian army in person.

June 26, 1904—The two armies meet face to face. Russians holding the lines Kal-shih-chiao, Liau-yang, Japanese south of Kal-ping, Lieu-chau-kuan and Siamatae.

July 3, 4, 5, 1904—Severe fighting at port Arthur by land and sea. Japanese cruiser Yononaka sunk by a mine in a fog off Tallen-wan.

July 14, 1904—The Petropavlovsk, sunk in collision with the Volunteer fleet, pass the Bosphorus under the commercial flag.

July 6, 1904—Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief, leaves Tokio for the front.

July 9, 1904—Second Japanese army, under General Oku, occupies Kal-ping.

July 20, 1904—Japanese advance across the Yalu.

July 25, 1904—General Oku, after severe fighting, drives the Russians back from their entrenched positions on Ta-shih-chiao. Japanese army occupies Niu-Chwang.

July 28-30, 1904—At Port Arthur Japanese capture Wolf Hill.

July 31, 1904—General Japanese advance across the Yalu. Russians back along the line, on Hsi-cheng, Pan-hsi-lu and Tsau-sung-ling.

August 1, 1904—Japanese capture Shan-tai-kau, an important defence of Port Arthur.

August 5, 1904—Russians at Port Arthur driven back on to their inner lines.

August 10, 1904—Sortie from the Port Arthur fleet. Admiral Togo attacks and disperses them, seriously damaging five battleships. Admiral Viro killed. Russian vessels take refuge in the neutral ports of Shanghai, Chifu and Tsing-tau.

August 12, 1904—Birth of the Tsarevitch.

August 13, 1904—Admiral Rojestvensky assumes command of the Baltic fleet.

August 14, 1904—Admiral Kamimura engages Vladivostok squadron forty miles northeast of Tsu Shima and sinks cruiser Rurik.

August 16, 1904—Japanese send a flag of truce into Port Arthur advising the removal of non-combatants and the surrender of the fortress.

August 21, 1904—Renewed attacks on Port Arthur.

August 23, 1904—Russians, having lost all advanced positions, are driven in upon Liau-yang.

August 31, 1904—Second and third Japanese armies resume their attack on Kuropatkin.

September 3, 1904—Kuropatkin orders a general retreat.

September 4, 1904—Russian rear guard, after delaying Japanese for two days, finally evacuate Liau-yang. The Japanese enter Liau-yang at three a. m.

September 11, 1904—Russian Baltic fleet leaves Cronstadt for the Far East.

September 23, 1904—Japanese capture forts in second line of defence at Port Arthur.

October 4, 1904—Kuropatkin's army assumes offensive, capturing Bent-stapuzze.

October 15, 1904—Baltic fleet leaves Libau.

October 13-15, 1904—Russians retreat after battle of the Sha-ho.

October 21, 1904—Baltic fleet area on fishing fleet on Dogger Bank.

October 22-25, 1904—Anglo-Russian crisis caused by the Baltic fleet outrage.

November 20, 1904—Japanese capture 203-Metre Hill, key to Port Arthur.

December 20, 1904—Russia mobilizes reserves to add 200,000 to army in Far East.

December 22, 1904—International Commission of Inquiry on North Sea Incident meets in Paris.

January 1, 1905—Surrender of Port Arthur by General Stossel.

January 23, 25, 1905—St. Petersburg riots.

January 27-30, 1905—Battle of the Shakhe. Russians driven across the Hun.

February 28-March 10, 1905—Battle of Mukden.

March 16, 1905—Kuropatkin dismissed and Linevitch appointed commander-in-chief.

March 17, 1905—France refuses fresh war loans to Russia.

May 27, 1905—Battle of Sea of Japan. Destruction of Russian fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky by Admiral Togo.

June 7, 1905—President Roosevelt initiates peace negotiations.

June 11, 1905—Russia ready to negotiate with Japan. Japan appoints plenipotentiaries.

June 18, 1905—Russia accepts Washington as meeting place.

July 9, 1905—Japanese land on Sakhalin.

July 10, 1905—Portland, N. H., chosen as meeting place.

July 21, 1905—China addresses note to neutral powers as to Manchuria.

July 25, 1905—Baron Komura and Japanese mission arrives in New York.

August 1, 1905—Sakhalin in hands of Japanese.

August 2, 1905—M. Witte, Russian envoy, arrives in New York.

August 8, 1905—President greets envoys on the Mayflower at Oyster Bay.

August 8, 1905—Peace conference begun at Portsmouth.

August 29, 1905—Peace agreement.

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Armored cruisers	7	5
Sea-going coast defense frigates	3	1
Cruisers	13	6
Other kinds, excluding converted cruisers	21	14
Destroyers	24	19
Totals	83	67

Russia: Mikhael, Russia; Kotte, Russia; Jullade, Russia; Manchuria, Russia; Borovik, sailing ship, Russia; Na-devuta, Russia; Thara, Russia; Georgia, France; Puhping, Germany; Veteran, Germany; Nigretia, England; King Arthur, England; Rosalie, England; Redington, England; Wilhelmina, Holland; Hawtry, England; Oakley, England; Burmah, Austria; M. S. Dollar,	...
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ADMIRAL TOGO.

The Russian vessels engaged in the war had an aggregate displacement of 410,224 tons, and those sunk had a displacement of 245,382 tons. In addition to the Russian battleships, two coast defense frigates, one supply ship and two destroyers, with an aggregate displacement of 44,488 tons, were captured, 19 vessels, with an aggregate displacement of 56,810 tons, are interned in neutral ports, and 10 vessels, totalling 63,636 tons, remain in service. In this table torpedo boats, special service steamers, as well as converted cruisers, are not included. The broad result is very striking: out of a total of 83 ships, with a displacement of 410,224 tons, sent by Russia into the belligerent arena, only ten, with a displacement of 63,636 tons, remain in her fighting line. She has lost 73, representing 345,588 tons.

JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES.

If a similar table is compiled for the Japanese navy the result is as follows:

Engaged in the war.	Sunk.	
Nature of Vessel.		
Battleships	6	2
Armored cruisers	8	2
Sea-going coast defense cruisers	2	4
Cruisers	20	4
Other kinds	18	4
Destroyers	22	2
Totals	76	12

The Japanese vessels engaged displaced 274,184 tons, and those lost 46,025 tons. No Japanese war vessels were captured. Japan has 64 vessels, with an aggregate of 228,159 tons, remaining.

ADDITIONS FOR THE JAPANESE NAVY.

From this table also torpedo boats, special service steamers and converted cruisers are omitted. By comparing the two tables several striking facts are observed. The first is that the Japanese force of 76 vessels, with a displacement of 274,184 tons, has sunk or captured 64 ships, with a displacement of 289,778 tons. It is true that this includes the ships which the besiegers' guns at Port Arthur helped to disable, but, on the other hand, it was solely by the indefatigable exertions of the Japanese fleet that these ships were driven into Port Arthur and held prisoners there. Another important point is that, whereas the Japanese have lost 12 ships, with a total displacement of 46,025 tons, they have captured and added to their navy seven vessels, representing 44,488 tons. Nor is this all. Already at Port Arthur the battleship Peresviet (12,974 tons) and the armored cruiser Bayan (7,800 tons) have been raised, and at Chemulpo the protected cruiser Varig (6,500 tons). Other ships will also be raised, but even with the addition of these three the Japanese navy will emerge from the fight with a displacement 26,485 tons greater than it had when the war commenced, whereas the Russian navy has been virtually annihilated.

PRIZES MADE BY JAPANESE.

In order to make this comparison complete it is necessary to consider the captures of non-combatant ships



FIELD MARCHAL OYAMA.

made by the two navies. The record for the Japanese navy is as follows, steamer being understood when the vessel is not described as a sailing ship. Ekaterinoav, Russia; Mukden, Russia; Russia, Russia; Argun, Russia; Manchuria, Russia; Alexander, Russia; Romick, sailing ship, Russia; Nicolai,



GENERAL KUROIKI.

America: Wyefield, England; Siam, land; Scotsman, England; Silvania, England; Powderham, England; Severus, Germany; Romulus, Germany; Esby Abbey, England; Vegga, Sweden; Venus, England; Aphrodite, England; Tacoma, America; Harborton, England; Industrie, Germany; Henry Bolckow, Norway; Quang Nam, France. These 45 vessels have an aggregate tonnage of 107,923. Those mentioned as being of other than Russian nationality were carrying contraband of war. In addition to the above, eight steamers were captured, but were released on examination. It may also be noted that the hospital ship Orei, taken in the battle of the Sea of Japan, has been declared a prize of war, and that three steamers have been raised—namely, the Sungari at Chemulpo, and the Angars and Kazan at Port Arthur. Thus far, therefore, there have been added to the Japanese merchant marine 49 vessels with an aggregate displacement of over 110,000 tons. It may be observed that in no case was a non-combatant vessel sunk by the Japanese navy.

THE RUSSIAN RECORD.

The Russian record is different. Apart from the neutral vessels sunk by them in contravention of international law, and apart from the three Japanese transports which they sent to the bottom—in April the Kinsu Maru, and in June the Hitachi Maru and the Izumi Maru—the chief occupation of their cruisers has been to destroy little vessels—steamers and sailing ships—the property of private individuals trading in a small way. The following list is eloquent:

Name.	Displacement.
Naganoura Maru, steamer.	1,084
Hanyei Maru, steamer.	75
Goyo Maru, steamer.	600
Haginoura Maru, steamer.	219
Yawata Maru, sailing ship.	188
Amel Maru, sailing ship.	108
Selyi Maru, sailing ship.	100
Selso Maru, sailing ship.	123
Koun Maru, steamer.	87
Kitou Maru, sailing ship.	140
Takashima Maru, steamer.	318
Hokusei Maru, sailing ship.	91
Fukui Maru, sailing ship.	121
Jizai Maru, sailing ship.	159
Hakutsu Maru, sailing ship.	81

Of these 15 vessels one had a displacement of 1,084 tons, one of 600, one of 318, one of 219, and all the others of less than 300 tons. The average was 234 tons, a figure sufficiently suggestive of the nature of the craft upon which the Russian cruisers preyed. The list must be supplemented by a number of little fishing boats, some driven by stress of weather upon Russian coasts, some caught in the exercise of their peaceful occupation, but all with one exception destroyed. There are 12 of these boats recorded, but others are believed to have shared their fate:

Boat.	Fate.
Chotoku Maru.	Unknown
Ryozen Maru.	Burned
Kachi Maru.	Burned
Kifuku Maru.	Burned
Sunuyoshi Maru.	Burned
Oscho Maru.	Burned
Yelsho Maru.	Burned
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Yelsho Maru.	Burned
Talket Maru.	Burned
Kwantsu Maru.	Burned
Kayetsu Maru.	Captured



GENERAL NOGOI.

It is not pretended that in acting as these tables indicate Russia exceeded her right under the now recognized provisions of international law, but the facts certainly go to discredit the exercise of that right, and to commend to recognition the principle of the immunity of private property.



ADMIRAL NEBOGOTOFF.

figures the data are much fewer. In casualties—killed, wounded and died of wounds—during the period from February, 1904, to June, 1905, inclusive. It will presently be seen that this tallies a grand aggregate of 169,000, in round numbers, representing the casualties almost exactly with the total obtained by setting down the figures for each fight separately. But when we come to the Russian



GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

material of war, the story of the Russian naval squadrons in far eastern waters since the war commenced may be shown as follows in tabular form:

Russian Navy.	Engaged in the war.	Sunk.
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