

ese forces beneath his seven-leagued boots as he strode through Korea to Japan, where he declared that the war would be ended by the capture of Tokio. It is a curious irony of fate that we now read of Russia in feverish haste fortifying St. Petersburg and Kronstadt, as if in fear of an attack upon these Western windows looking into European waters. We may be sure that the Japs have no such preposterous purpose. Their strength is to sit still, to occupy maritime Manchuria, within a few hours' sail from their ports and shores, and let their foes attempt the difficult task of ousting them therefrom.

The story of the death of Admiral Makaroff on April 13, with the loss of his flagship, the "Petrovavlovsk," and some six hundred of his men, is known to our readers. Vice-Admiral Stephan Osipovich Makaroff, commander-in-chief of the Russian naval forces in the Far East, was a man of a bold and vigorous personality, and after his arrival at Port Arthur the Russian vessels repeatedly acted on the



ADMIRAL MAKAROFF,

Who, previous to the destruction of his flag-ship, the "Petrovavlovsk," was in charge of the Russian fleet off Port Arthur.



"WE ARE CONCENTRATING."—EUROPATKIN TO CZAR.

—Washburn, in the Philadelphia Evening Post.

aggressive. Admiral Makaroff had been in active service for forty years or more, and his many promotions were usually the reward of achievements of distinction. In the Russo-Turkish War he was in command of a cruiser, and with it carried out some remarkable and audacious attacks on

Turkish ports. In reward he was not only promoted, but was personally honoured by the Czar, and received from him the Order of St. Vladimir. Before his promotion to supreme naval command in the East, Admiral Makaroff was military governor of Kronstadt.



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