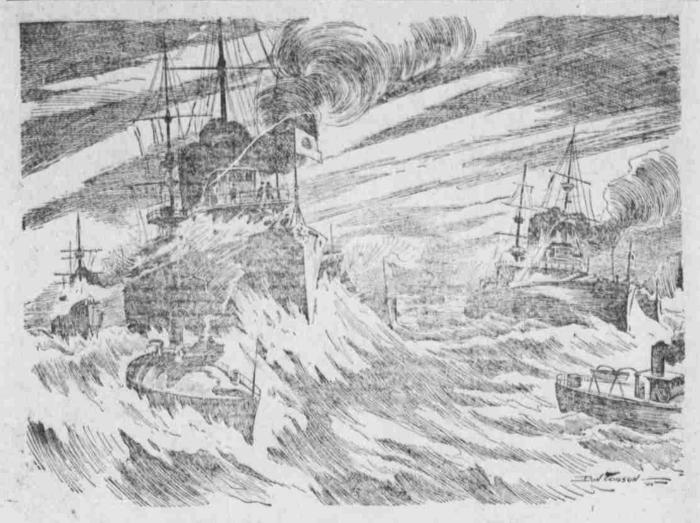
NAVAL HISTORY OF RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR BEFORE THE LAST GREAT BATTLE



ADMIRAL TOGO'S FLAGSHIP, THE MIKASA, IN ACTION. Drawn from Cabled Descriptions of the Battle

Pallada, torpedoed and half sub-

Blown Up at Chemulpo.

Variag, first wrecked by Japanese

Retvisan, sunk by gun fire.

Poltava, holed and sunk.

GREAT NAVAL CONFLICTS OF THE PRESENT WAR.

Feb. 8, 1904-First attack by the Japanese on the Port Arthur squadron, the Russian battleships Retvisan and Czarevitch and cruiser Pallada being holed by torpedoes.

Feb. 9-Cruiser Variag and gunboat Korietz practically destroyed at Chemulpo, Korea, in a battle with Admiral Uriu's ships; Russian commanders return to harbor with their vessels and blow them up.

Feb. 9-Long-range bombardment of Port Arthur by Admiral Togo, the Russian battleships Poltava and cruisers Diana, Novik and Askold being damaged.

Feb. 14-Japanese destroyers torpedo the Russian battleship Boyarin. March 10-Engagement between de-

stroyed flotillas, one Russian destroyer being sunk; Port Arthur forts and town bombarded.

April 12-Japanese flotilla lays mines outside Port Arthur harbor enstrance despite sharp resistance.

April 13-Russian squadron lured from Port Arthur harbor; battleship Petropavlovsk is blown up, the Pobieda is damaged, and a destroyer is 750 men, Including Admiral Makaroff and the artist Verestchagin, go down with the Petropavlovsk. April 15-Port Arthur fortress and

town again bombarded. May 12-Dalny and Talienwan bom-

barded by ships under Admiral Kataoka. June 23-Sortie by the Russian Port Arthur fleet, in which the Sevastopol,

Pallada, Poltava and Diana are dam-July 2-Four Japanese destroyers attempt to enter Port Arthur harbor;

two are sunk and one damaged. July 9-Another sortie from Port Arthur is attempted, but the Russian ships are driven back by Togo's flo-

tilla. July 26-Naval fight off Port Arthur harbor, the Russians claiming to have disabled three Japanese craft.

Aug. 10-Naval battle off Round Island, southeast of Port Arthur; Russian fleet dispersed and Admiral Witseeft killed; five battleships and a cruiser return to Port Arthur; three large Russian war vessels take refuge in foreign ports.

Aug. 12-Two Japanese destroyers enter Chefoo harbor and, after a desperate fight, capture the Russian destroyer Ryeshitelni, which had taken refuge there.

Aug. 14-Cruiser Rurik of the Vladivostok squadron sunk in a battle in Korea strait by Kamimura's ships; Gromoboi and Rossia badly damaged, but escape.

Aug. 21-Cruiser Novik destroyed at Korsakovsk, Saghaften Island, by two Japanese cruisers.

Dec. 6-Gun fire directed from 203-Meter hill destroys the Russian ships Peresviet, Poltaya, Retvisan and Sebastopol and the cruiser Pallada in Port Arthur harbor.

LIST OF BIG WAR CRAFT LOST ON BOTH SIDES.

Since the war began the losses in big ships to the fleets of the belligerents have been as follows: RUSSIA.

Sunk Off Tsu Islands. Orel, first-class battleship. Borodino, first-class battleship. Three cruisers, names not learned. One auxiliary vessel.

Sunk at Port Arthur. Boyarin, blown up by a mine.

Chance for Model Young Man.

An advertiser in the Wimbledon (Eng.) Gazette wants "a lad about twenty; must be a churchman, of good education, who can drive a horse and cart, assist in the stable and garden (melons and cucumbers), milk cows and understand pigs; must be accus-

Korietz, hulled by Uriu's ships. Sunk in Korea Strait.

merged.

Rurik, one of the Vladivostok squad-Sunk Off Saghalien. Novik, one of the Port Arthur ships

Dismantled in Foreign Ports. Czarevitch, now at Kiaochau. Askold, in harbor at Shanghal. Diana, sheltered at Saigon, French Indo-China.

JAPAN. Sunk Off Tsu Islands.

One cruiser.

Ten torpedo boats.

Sunk by Mines. Hatsuse, went down near Dalny. Yashima, sunk east of Port Arthur. Mlyaka, lost in Kerr bay. Haiyen, blown up Oct. 9.

Rammed and Wrecked. Yoshino, sunk in collision by the

Kasuga, May 15. A number of smaller craft has been lost on both sides, but in this respect Russia is the heaviest sufferer. Japan lost five transports sunk by the raiding Vladivostok squadron, and lost sixteen other vessels in the four attempts that she made to bottle up Port Arthur.

MERCHANT VESSELS CAPTURED AND SUNK.

From the beginning of the war until Jan. 23 last the following vessels had been taken by the Japanese, according to a report sent from Tokio by Mr. Griscom, the United States minister. In some cases, however, protests against confiscation are still pending:

Russlan-Mukden, Feb. 6, 1904; Rossia, Feb. 7, 1904; Argun, Feb. 7, 1904; Nicolai, Feb. 10, 1904; Michael, Feb. 10, 1904; Alexander, Feb. 10, 1904, Manjurla, Feb. 17, 1904; Rosnick, Feb. 10, 1904; Ekaterinoslav, Feb. 6, 1904; Juridea, Feb. 17, 1904; Manjuria (second of the name), Feb. 9, 1904; Kotik, Feb. 10, 1904; Talia, April 13, 1904.

French-George, Aug. 19, 1904. German-Fuhping, Oct. 12, 1904. British-Veteran, December, 1904; Nigretia, December, 1904; King Arthur, December, 1904; Rosalie, Jan. 11, 1905; Redington, Jan. 12, 1905.

Dutch-Wilhelmina, Jan. 16, 1905; Bawtry, Jan. 17, 1905; Oakley, Jan. 18, 1905.

Most of the foregoing twenty-three steamers are fine vessels. No merchant steamer flying the Russian flag, nor any merchant vessel of non-Russian nationality carrying contraband of war, has been sunk by the Japanese. In addition to the foregoing, two salling vessels were captured in February, 1904, namely, the Nadegita and the Bobrick,

Vessels Sunk by Russians.

The Japanese steam vessels sunk by the Russians were as follows: Nagano-ura Maru, Feb. 11, 1904; Hanyel Maru, March 26, 1904; Goyo to escape on destroyer Badovi. Maru, April 25, 1904; Kinshu Maru, April 26, 1904; Haginoura Maru, April 26, 1904; Hitachi Maru, June 15, 1904; Izumi Maru, June 15, 1904; Selsho Maru, June 30, 1904; Takashima Maru. The vessels sunk by the Japanese

Fighting Tuberculosis.

bor of Port Arthur numbered seven- casualties reported.

for the purpose of blocking the har-

Remarkable results in curing children of tuberculosis are being ob-Commissioner Thomas Darlington of furnish his own meals, except dinner. Condition of the Poor is in charge. States, 25; Germany, 22; Russia, 13. the Black hills, searching for gold.

······

Fighting Strength of Nations. In Brassey's "Naval Annual" for 1905, which has just appeared, the tained by the fresh air treatment at figures on effective fighting ships of Coney Island, according to Health the five great nations are as follows: Great Britain, all ships, 178; battle-New York. The treatment at Sea shops, 65; France, all ships, 93; bat-Breeze, West Coney Island, is the tleships, 36; United States, all ships, tomed to wait at table and of gentle- modern hygienic one-fresh air, sun- 75; battleships, 36; Germany, all manly appearance; early riser and tee- shine, rest and "good food The chil- ships, 69; battleships, 36; Russia, all totaler; good references required." dren are kept in open pavilions or ships, 44; battleships, 26. As to first-The wage of this paragon is to be \$50 tents and soon show improvement. class battleships the figures are: s year, but he must lodge out and The Association for Improving the Great Britain, 50; France, 17; United

DESPERATE TORPEDO ATTACKS UNNERVED RUSSIAN CREWS



LINE OF BATTLE OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET. (As Indicated by Cable Dispatches to the United States Navy Department by its Attaches in Japan.)

tle.

Officials of the Japanese Red Cross

society went out in a launch, gave

ed and carried them to temporary

the southwest of the Island of Nip-

Waters Alive With Slavs.

land in small boats or clinging to

masses of wreckage. Small merchant-

men and pleasure ships went out to

pick up all the survivors they could

find. They rescued several hundred

men, many wounded, and all in a state

The men were in desperate straits.

The boats in which they sought ref-

uge were badly provisioned, in most

cases not at all, so that to the terrors

of heavy seas were added the pangs

The survivors state that they had

absolutely no chance of winning, the

attack of the Japanese was so sud-

den, so overwhelming. The plan of

attack was so different from that ex-

pected that the entire fleet became

panic-stricken. The long-range fire

of the enemy was deadly. There was

no chance of replying, because the

Japanese had chosen their own range,

Torpedoes Spread Terror.

which completed the demoralization,

and the crews took to the boats in

most cases before the torpedoes had

Those who remained on board were

precipitated into the water by the ex-

plosions that followed, and many

saved themselves by clinging to pieces

There are endless accounts of in-

dividual heroism, but none more thrill-

ing than that of a young sallor who

gave up his place on a piece of plank

in order to save the life of a lieuten-

ant of the Alexander III, who had been

a popular officer with the crew and

who was ill at the time of the attack.

Nakhimhoff and another officer had

been swimming about in an exhaust-

The captain of the cruiser Admiral

Then came a torpedo boat attack

which no Russian ship could equal.

of extreme exhaustion.

of hunger and thirst.

gone home.

of wreckage.

The waters were alive with Russian

The first definite news from Russian | madi, which is on the mainland of cources of the naval battle fought in Japan opposite the scene of the batthe Straits of Korea came from Capt. | tle. She flew a white flag. As soon as Chagin of the cruiser Almaz. He tele- she was sighted a government boat graphed to the emperor that he had was dispatched to escort her to shore witnessed the sinking of the battle- and offer the survivors a ready welship Kniaz Souvaroff and reported that | come. Admiral Rojestvensky was wounded.

teen, with a total tonnage of 35,208

SUMMARY OF RUSSIAN LOSSES

Battleships sunk.....

Cruisers sunk.....

Monitor sunk.....

Destroyers sunk.....

Repair snip sunk.....

Battleships captured.....

Monitors captured.....

Destroyer captured.....

ship, \$5,200,000.

200,000.

200,000.

\$5,200,000.

\$3,980,000.

\$2,860,000.

\$2,110,000.

000.

000.

dead.

\$2,650,000.

er. \$2,080,000.

Men captured.................6,437

RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Kniaz Souvaroff, first-class battle-

Borodino, first-class battleship, \$5,-

Alexander III., first-class battleship,

Oslabya, first-class battleship, \$5,-

Navarin, first-class battleship, \$5,-

issoi Veliky, second-class battleship,

Admiral Nakhimoff, armored cruiser,

Dimitri Donskoi, armored cruiser,

Vladimir Monomakh, armored cruis-

Aurora, protected cruiser, \$1,800,000.

Spietlana, protected cruiser, \$1,380,-

Jemtchug, protected cruiser, \$1,060,-

Irtessim, auxiliary cruiser, \$1,100,-

Admiral Oushakoff, monitor, \$2,050,-

Kamtschatka, repair ship, \$2,600,000.

Destroyers, three unnamed, \$1,080,-

RUSSIAN SHIPS CAPTURED.

Orei, first-class battleship, \$5,200,000.

Nikolai I., second-class battleship,

Admiral Seniavin, monitor, \$2,050,-

Gen. Ad. Apraxine, monitor, \$2,050,-

RUSSIAN SHIPS ESCAPED.

Almaz, protected cruiser, \$1,080,000.

FATE OF RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

mander-in-chief, captured, severely

wounded, after escaping from sinking

Rear Admiral Enquist, second in

command, captured, severely wound-

ed, after escaping from Kniaz Souvar-

Rear Admiral Voelkersam, comman-

der of second division, captured after

escaping from sinking Sissol Veliky.

Rumored at St. Petersburg that he is

Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, comman-

Capt. Roshinoff, commander of

Cruiser Nakhimoff, picked up by Ja-

panese boats, exhausted after swim-

Souvaroff taken prisoners while trying

Captain and staff of battleships Orel

and Nikolai I. and six cruisers taken

LOSSES BY JAPANESE.

seriously injured; casualties of first

division more than 400. No other

Reported by Togo-None of fleet

Staff officers of the flagship Kniaz

der third division, surrendered on

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, com-

Bsdovi, destroyer, \$360,000.

Grozny, destroyer, \$360,000.

flagship Kniaz Souvaroff.

board the Nikolai L.

ming several hours.

prisoners.

Ural, volunteer cruiser, \$2,800,000.

IN RECENT BATTLE.

According to his report the Japanese torpedo boats played the principal role in the defeat of the Russian fleet. They were sent in for action quarters near Yamaguchi, which is at again and again under a perfect hall of shot from the Russian rapid-firing pon and the nearest land to the bat-

Togo Wins Position. When Togo's scouts reported that Admiral Rojestvensky was heading for



Admiral Togo.

the eastern channel of the Straits of Korea the Japanese admiral steamed around the northern part of the Tsu islands and came upon the Russians steaming in double column with the cruisers to port. Togo enjoyed the great advantage of tactical position when he opened fire, having the lightest of the Russian ships between him and Rojestvensky's heavier vessels, thus smothering the fire of the latter. Besides, Togo was able to use all his broadsides, whereas the sternmost ships of the Russian columns, coming on in line ahead formation, probably only with difficulty could use any guns at all.

Nevertheless, although suffering the complete loss of four ships in the desperate encounter which followed, and beiling subjected to a series of torpedo attacks during the night of May 27. Rojestvensky was able to steam 200 miles during the night. When the next morning came the Russian fleet was divided into two divisions. The faster and stronger division, under Rojestvensky, was met by Kamimura and Urlu, while the slower division, under Nebogatoff, renewed the fight with Togo.

Each Ship for Herself. With some of the scattered Russian units it was a case of save himself who can. In the running fight the Japanese enjoyed the advantage of superior speed, enabling them to concentrate their fire and bring every crippled Russian ship to bay. Admiral Nebogatoff's battered remnant surrendered off Liancourt Rocks, while Rojestvensky, with the best remaining battleships, fought on for the honor of the Russian navy.

Survivors of the great fight are beginning to arrive in Japan, clinging to wreckage or carried by the few shima. Twenty-three of the crew of boats which escaped from the battle. A disabled Russian cruiser carrying gees were rescued in the same vicin-200 officers and men approached Ha- ity.

Mrs. David Kizer of Springfield, Ohio, has been granted a pension of \$8 a month, but she will not begin to draw it until twelve years from date. This ruling is due to the fact that she drew a pension for twelve years on the presumption that her husband, Pavid Kizer, was dead. He recently sted after being brought home sick from Denver. He had been mourned as dead for twenty-seven

Veteran Many Years Missing.

..... Harsh Criticism of Senators.

seki fishermen.

Senator Dubois was lamenting the decay of oratory among American statesmon. "With only a few exceptions," he said, "we have in Washington no orators worthy of the name. On this account I had to accept in silence during the last session an acrid criticism from a clever woman. I attended a meeting of the senate the other day,' she said, 'and that night I had a terrible dream.' 'What did you years, most of which time he was in dream?' said I. The lady smiled. 'I dreamed,' she said, 'I went again.' "

ed condition for many hours when

they were rescued by some Shimono-

Fifty-five Russian sailors, some of

them wounded, were picked up off Mi-

the Aurora were landed, and ten refu-

HOT FLASHES AND SINKING SPELLS CONQUERED AT LAST.

Mrs. Murphy Tells Her Fellow-Sufferers How She Got Rid of Serious Troubles

by Simple Home Treatment. "I had been bothered for several years," said Mrs. Murphy, "by stomach disorder, and finally I became very weak and nervous. Flashes of heat would pass over me, and I would feel as if I was sinking down. At such times I could not do any household work, but would have to lie down, and afterwards I would have very trying nervous spells." "Didn't you have a doctor?" she was asked.

"Yes, I consulted several doctors but my health did not improve. One day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She assured me that they had proved of the greatest benefit in the case of her daughter. In fact, she praised them so enthusiastically that my husband got me a box."

"And what was the result?" "Before I had taken half of the first box my condition was greatly improved, The quickness with which they reached and relieved all my troubles was really surprising. After I had used only three boxes I had no more heat-flashes or weak spells. Thanks to them, I have

become a well woman."

Mrs. Mary D. Murphy lives at No. 1903 Force street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the remedy which she found so satisfactory, furnish directly to the blood the elements that give vigor to every tissue of the body, They can be depended on to revive failing strength, and to banish nervousness. Their tonic properties are absolutely unsurpassed.

As soon as there is drag, or dizziness, or pallor, or poor circulation, or disordered digestion, or restlessness, or pains, or irregularities of any kind these famous pills should be used. They have cured the most obstinate cases of anæmia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous such aid as they could to the woundprostration and even partial paralysis.

If you desire information specially snited to your own case write directly to the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Every woman should have a copy of Dr. Williams' "Plain Talks to Women."which will be mailed free to any address on request. Any druggist can supply the pills. seamen desperately striving to make

> Some people never know that the devil has been feeding them stones until all their teeth are broken .-- Henry F. Cope in Chicago Tribune.

Just Discrimination in Railway Rates.

All railroad men qualified to speak on the subject in a responsible way are likely to agree with President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Rallway when he says: "There is no division of opinion as to the desirability of stopping all secret or unjustly discriminatory devices and practises of whatsoever character."

Mr. Spencer, in speaking of "unjustly discriminatory" rates and devices, makes a distinction which is at once apparent to common sense. There may be discrimination in freight rates which is just, reasonable and imperatively required by the complex commercial and geographical cor with which expert rate makers have to deal. To abolish such open and honest discrimination might paralyze the industries of cities, states and whole sections of our national terri-

This distinction between just and unjust discrimination is clearly recognized in the conclusions of the International Railway Congress, published yesterday:

"Tariffs should be based on commercial principles, taking into account the special conditions which bear upon the commercial value of the services rendered. With the reservation that rates shall be charged without arbitrary discrimination to all shippers alike under like conditions, the making of rates should as far as possible have all the elasticity necessary to permit the development of the traffic and to produce the greatest results to the public and to the railroads themselves."

The present proposal is, as Mr. Walker D. Hines of Louisville showed in his remarkable testimony the other day before the Senate Committee at Washington, to crystallize flexible and justly discriminatory rates into fixed government rates which cannot be changed except by the intervention of some government tribunal, and by this very process to increase "the temptation to depart from the published rate and the lawful rate in order to meet some overpowering and urgent commercial condition."-New York Sun.

Money talks convincingly at times and again there are times when it gets badly rattled.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz .- one full pound-while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in %-pound pack ages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chem icals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz, package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large let ters and figures "16 ozs." Demand De fiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron stick ing. Defiance never sticks.

Fine feathers may not make fine birds, but they make a fine showing on a millinerls bill.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, or children tecthing, suffens the game, redu amnuation, allays pain, cures wind collo. Eco.

To be a good talker one must first learn how to be a good listener.