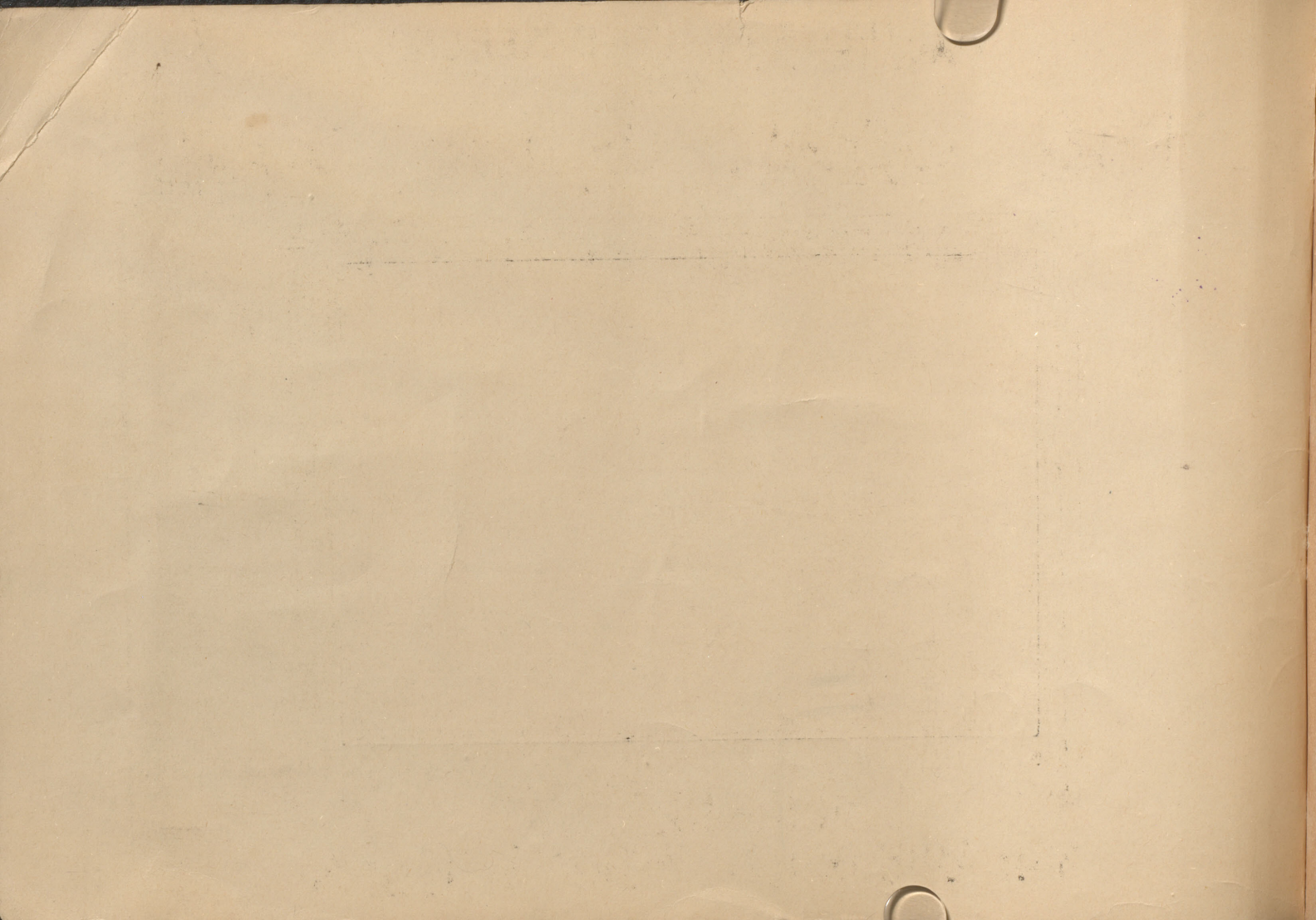


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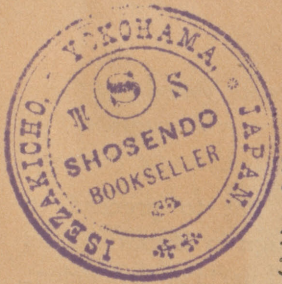
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THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

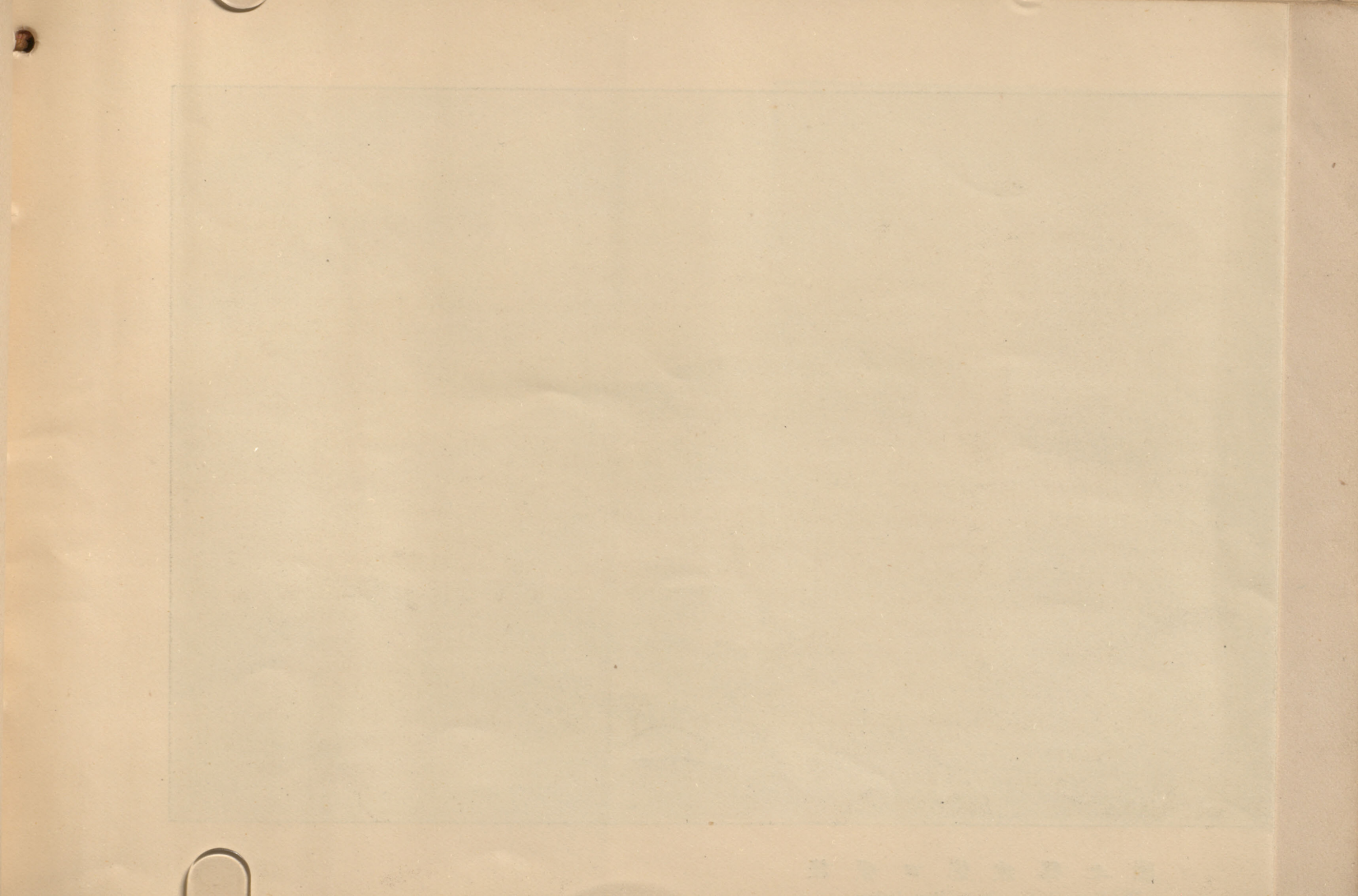
A distinguished writer conjectures that the real programme of Yamagata's Army was, not to proceed to *Moukden*, as all the world had been made to understand, but to conduct such a campaign in *Manchuria* as might attract China's attention to that region, and thus divert her strength from the vital parts of her defensive organization, the *Liau-tung* peninsula and the Gulf of *Pechili*. Though not possible to ascertain whether this conjecture was the correct explanation of the operations of the First Army, the result was the same; for the defence of *Port Arthur*, the key of the Gulf of *Pechili*, was considerably weakened in order to despatch a portion of its garrison to reinforce *Chiu-lien*. In fact the commander *Sung* himself went to its relief and the port fell while he was wandering about after being routed at *Chiu-lien*. *Port Arthur* was the strongest fortress in the East, its construction occupying the space of 20 years and costing the Chinese Government not less than 200,000,000 *yen*, and yet it was taken in less than 10 hours. The battle began just before dawn on the 21st of November. The First Division under Lieut.-General Yamaji attacked it from the west, the mixed Brigade under Major-General Hasegawa from the east, and the heavy artillery occupied a position in the centre. The battle opened with a tremendous connoise from the field guns and siege pieces of the invaders, to rouse the enemy from his slumbers; and soon afterwards the infantry led by Major-General Nishi, who commanded a portion of the First Division, suddenly made their appearance under the parapet of the most westerly of the *Itszshan* forts.

The threatened fort now received a hail of shot and shell from over 40 guns, while the rest of the artillery devoted its fire to the three other forts on that face. The enemy, nothing daunted by this furious attack, fought stubbornly, replying to the Japanese fire not only with the guns of the *Itszshan* forts, but also

with the heavy pieces mounted in the sea-forts. The Japanese gunnery, however, was far superior to that of the enemy. Every shot took effect, and in a very short time the most westerly fort was so battered that the infantry stormed it without much difficulty. The three other *Itszshan* forts met with a similar fate, and by a little after 8 A. M. the four forts on this face were in the hands of the Japanese. Meanwhile, the Japanese fleet, moving over to the west of the promontory, brought the enemy's northward line of retreat under its guns, and the fugitives were consequently driven to take refuge at *Laotieshan* near the extremity of the Peninsula. The artillery now advancing, took up a favorable position within easy range of the *Sungshushan* forts, and commanded the second attack. The soldiers garrisoning these forts had prepared for flight so soon as they saw the fate that overtook the *Itszshan* fortifications. A few well directed shells settled their business, and, without awaiting the infantry attack, they fled pell-mell. Meanwhile, the troops on the left wing had been conducting their operations vigorously. The Mixed Brigade had no field guns, and there was no possibility of using siege guns successfully. Employing mountain pieces only, it was found difficult to make any great impression on the enemy's parapets. But the troops that had captured the *Itszshan* forts, now joined vehemently in the assault of the *Rhlungshan* position, advancing from the rear, and the enemy, attacked thus from two directions, abandoned the works. It was now noon. All the forts forming the land defences of the place had fallen, and it was resolved to proceed with the assault of the forts on the sea front in the afternoon. Among these the most important was that on the *Hwang-chin* hill. This fort alone had taken a really active and effective part in the defence, directing its fire at long range not only against the assailants of the *Itszshan*, *Sungshushan*, and *Rhlungshan* parapets, but also against the position assumed by the Japanese field and mountain guns. It was, in fact, the key of the position, and it was approachable from every side. The Japanese General resolved, therefore, that the assault on the sea-front forts must commence with *Hwang-chinshan*, and the Second Regiment was ordered to attack it in conjunction with the whole of the field artill-

lery. The Regiment at once advanced making its way through the town of *Port Arthur*, and killing a number of Chinese soldiers *en route*. At five o'clock the port was taken, and it was decided to postpone the assault of the forts lying westward until the next day. But during the night, their defenders fled, and when the Japanese attacking columns moved forward next morning, not a foe was to be seen. Thus the whole of the forts, over 20 in number, on the land and sea sides, fell into the possession of the Japanese.

In this battle the Chinese losses were appalling. The total killed in *Port Arthur* and neighborhood numbered about 2,500 and in *Chin-chow* and neighborhood about 2,000; in all, 4,500. There were 355 prisoners taken. Altogether, therefore, the total loss may be put at 5,000; and as the Chinese that garrisoned the forts are estimated at about 15,000, one in every three was either killed or captured. Against this the Japanese had only 1 officer and 14 rank and file killed; and 8 officers and 190 rank and file wounded. Even if the loss in the skirmishes fought in the neighborhood of *Port Arthur* previous to the general assault be added, it does not matter much; for only 1 officer was killed and 2 others wounded, and 13 rank and file killed and 33 others wounded. Some foreign newspaper correspondents seem to think that the Japanese were guilty of having perpetrated a sort of massacre in *Port Arthur*. But this is an exaggeration, as attested by other foreigners who accompanied the Japanese Army. The truth is when the Chinese were driven out of their fastness they disguised themselves in an incredibly short time, and made themselves appear like peaceful citizens. In this way they frequently surprised and wounded the Japanese, who discovered this cowardly trick and either shot or cut down all such disguised soldiers. Real merchants must have run away into some safe retreats when the battle began and there must have been very few in the streets of *Port Arthur*, if any at all. Some allowance must also be made for a highly excited feeling into which they had been wrought, on seeing the horribly mutilated remains of a few Japanese that fell in the skirmishes of the preceding days. Perhaps there may be no necessity to enumerate the spoils of war that fell into the hands of the Japanese in this battle; it is enough to say that the whole perfect equipment of *Port Arthur* worth 200,000,000 *taels* changed ownership in a few hours.





旅順口德攻擊之圖
The General Assault on Port Arthur.

正午十二時なりき、されば午後よりは更に海岸砲臺の攻撃に着手し我が歩兵第二聯隊は敵の最も有力なる砲臺黄金山を攻め、猛進奮撃の末午後五時に至り遂に同所を占領せり、而して黄金山以西尙は幾箇の砲臺ありと雖も、是れ固より齒牙に繋ぐるに足らざる者、即ち我軍司令部以下各軍悉く旅順の練兵場に集り、樂隊をして「君ケ代」を奏せしめ全軍一度に「天皇陛下萬歳、帝國軍隊萬歳」と三呼せし時は旅順の山も之が爲めに震ひ、渤海の水も之れが爲めに湧かん料り、其壯快名狀す可らず、敵も此勢ひにや恐れけん、黄金山以西の各砲臺に在りし敵兵は此夜の内に悉く何れへか遁逃し、二十二日の朝我攻撃各隊の向ひし頃は既に敵兵の隻影だもなく、此に於てか旅順半島二十有餘の砲臺は僅に一日の内に全く我有となる、嗚呼亦一大快事ならずや。

此役我軍の死傷概略二百餘名、而して敵は死者のみにても三千に達す、以て我兵の如何に勇猛かりしやを知るに足るべし、而して其戦利品に至りては旅順口内に於て漁船帆船等都台六隻、魚形水雷數十箇、大砲六十餘門、小銃彈藥無數にして、此他各砲臺にある大砲數百門は其儘取つて之を用ふべしといふ。

此日我海軍の第一第二第四の各遊撃艦隊は水雷艇九隻を率ひて旅順口外を警戒し、時々發砲し陸上の攻撃を助け、敵の海路逃走を防ぎ、其際港口に有る敵の水雷艇二隻を捕獲せり、此日英佛米露諸國の各軍艦は始終沖合に在りて我が戦況を目撃しつゝありしと

● 旅順口の陥落

我が第二軍(山地中將の第一師團全部、及長谷川少將の熊本混成旅團)既に金州及び大連灣を陥るゝの、後十一月十七日金州を出發し十八日午前十時我が偵察騎兵一大隊及び前衛歩兵一中隊は徐家屯に於て數千の敵と衝突し非常に苦戰の末辛じて双臺溝の南方に退却せり、此時我が先兵一大隊は之を援けん爲め急進突撃せしも更に三千の敵兵現はれしが直ちに撃つて之を退く。越えて二十日敵は四千餘の兵を以て我が第二聯隊の占領せし石嘴子南方の高地を三面より合撃せんとせしも我軍猛烈に之を砲撃し、敵遂に近づく能はずして退きたり。

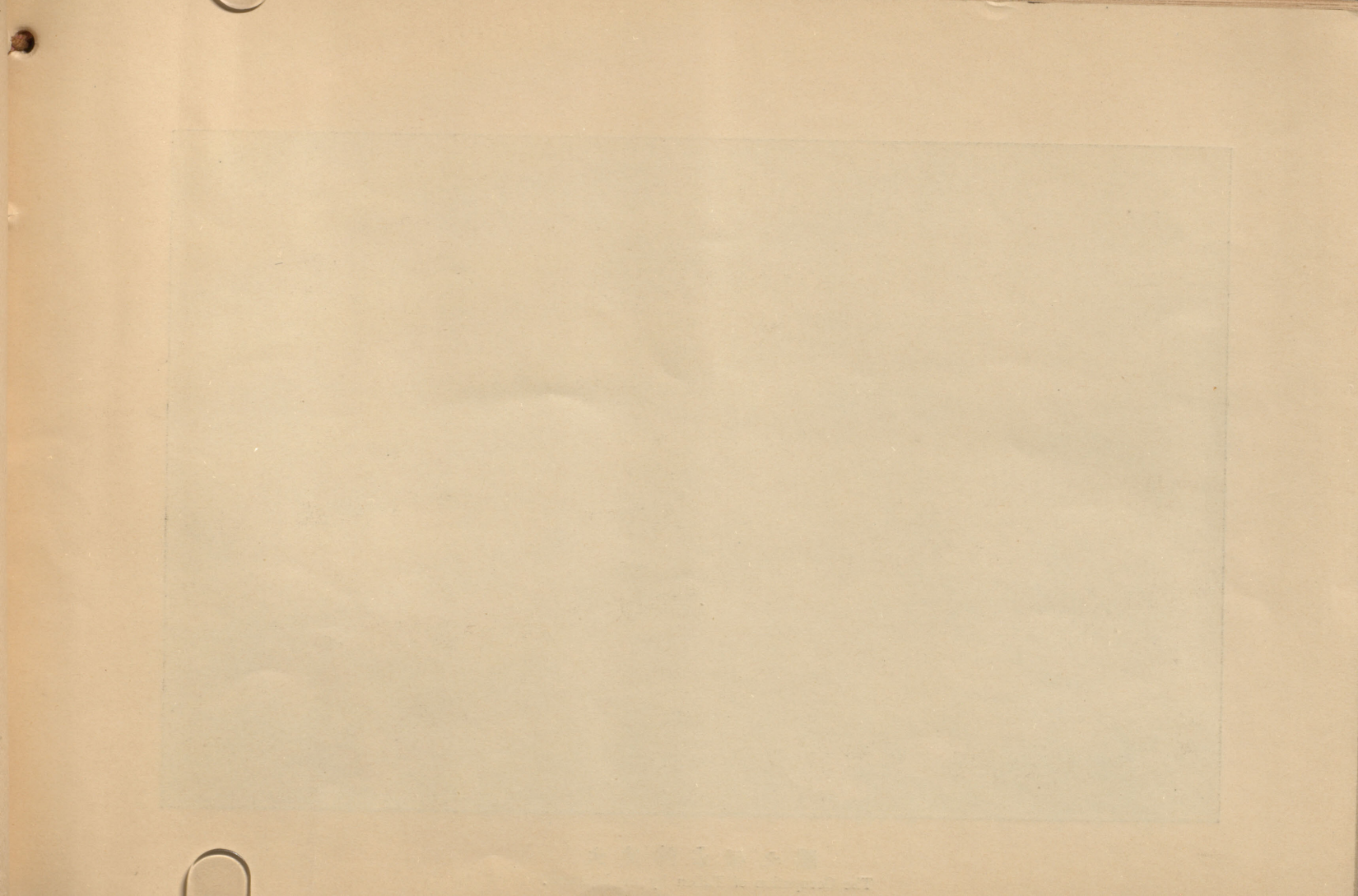
翌二十一日は即ち旅順總攻撃の日にして我軍皆月明に乗じ枚を啣んで夜半に出發し、黎明我が野砲及攻城砲隊の一齊に敵壘を砲撃するや、西少將の兵は突如として椅子山砲臺の西方に現はれ山砲野砲、攻城砲、合せて四十餘門の大砲は猛烈に椅子山の三砲臺を砲撃せしに、敵も死力を盡して之を守り、海岸砲臺よりも砲發して之を助けたれど、午前八時に至りて椅子山の三砲臺は皆我勇猛なる歩兵砲兵の爲めに陥されたり、此時乃木少將は邦家毛附近に在りて敵の歩騎兵千餘と會戰して之を斥け、同時に旅順沖にありたる我艦隊は西海岸に轉じて海上より敵の退路を砲撃せしにぞ、敵は北方に逃るゝ能はずして皆老鉄山に隠る、次で我が野砲兵は進んで松樹山砲臺を陥れ、同時に長谷川混成旅團も二龍山、鷄冠山の諸砲臺を陥れ、此に於てか陸方面の諸砲臺は全く陥落せり、時に

THE CAPTURE OF TALIEN.

ALIEN BAY in one of the best naval harbours in the Orient. It is very deep and when in full tide a large steamer may come very close to the shore. It is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles across. It affords a better anchorage than *Port Arthur*, and was therefore a favorable haunt of the Chinese Northern Squadron. On three elevations overlooking the Bay a fort of the newest pattern stands. That on the promontory protruding out into the centre of the Bay consists of three batteries. In all 80 guns were mounted, the heaviest having been 24 centimeters. As soon as *Chin-chow* was taken, without a moment's rest, two regiments were despatched to the attack of this strong-hold situated about 8 miles distant. The Japanese Fleet was to help the army in the attack as far as possible. With that purpose Admiral Ito's Fleet steamed from its anchorage early on the morning of the 6th Nov., and by half-past 7 A. M. of the next day, they steamed between the three islands that lie at the entrance of the Bay, and the watch-tower standing at its eastern extremity. A Squadron was ordered to reconnoitre the interior of the Bay, and a few minutes later the sound of its guns fired at one of the forts was twice heard. Then the Principal Squadron composed of the best men-of-war took its place and moved a little further into the Bay, the flag-ship *Matsushima* opening fire at the fort on the northern extremity of the entrance. To all this connoading from the Japanese ships not an answering shot was fired from the shore. While all those in the ships were wondering what this meant, a white flag was seen

a few minutes later floating over the fort on the middle promontory, and several steam launches were despatched to ascertain what was meant. The launches returned with the news that the flag had been hoisted by the Japanese troops and that they were in possession. It was afterward learnt that when early on the morning of the 7th, the van of the invading column reached a barrack that stood some distance away from the forts only one China-man was found, and he asleep and that when the van with throbbing heart slowly climbed up the steep hills on which the forts stood, and then rushed at them with terrible force, encountered not a single foe, and thus forts whose construction cost four years of hard labor and hundreds of thousands of taels, fell into the hands of the Japanese, without their suffering the least injury.

Both the foreigners that accompanied Marshal Oyama's Army and the Japanese officers, and they are men who have inspected forts in Europe, are unanimous in rating the defences of *Talien* superior to those in *Aden*, *Gibraltar*, or *Cronstadt*. The equipment was so perfect, and the natural strength of the position so great, that they thought it would have been easy for a garrison numbering only a thousand, successfully to resist the attack of an enemy twenty or thirty times their size, for several months. Indeed the officers and men who were ordered to attack *Talien* expected such a stout a resistance that they all looked forward to death on the field. The craven-hearted garrison must have numbered above three thousand.





圖之領占灣連大

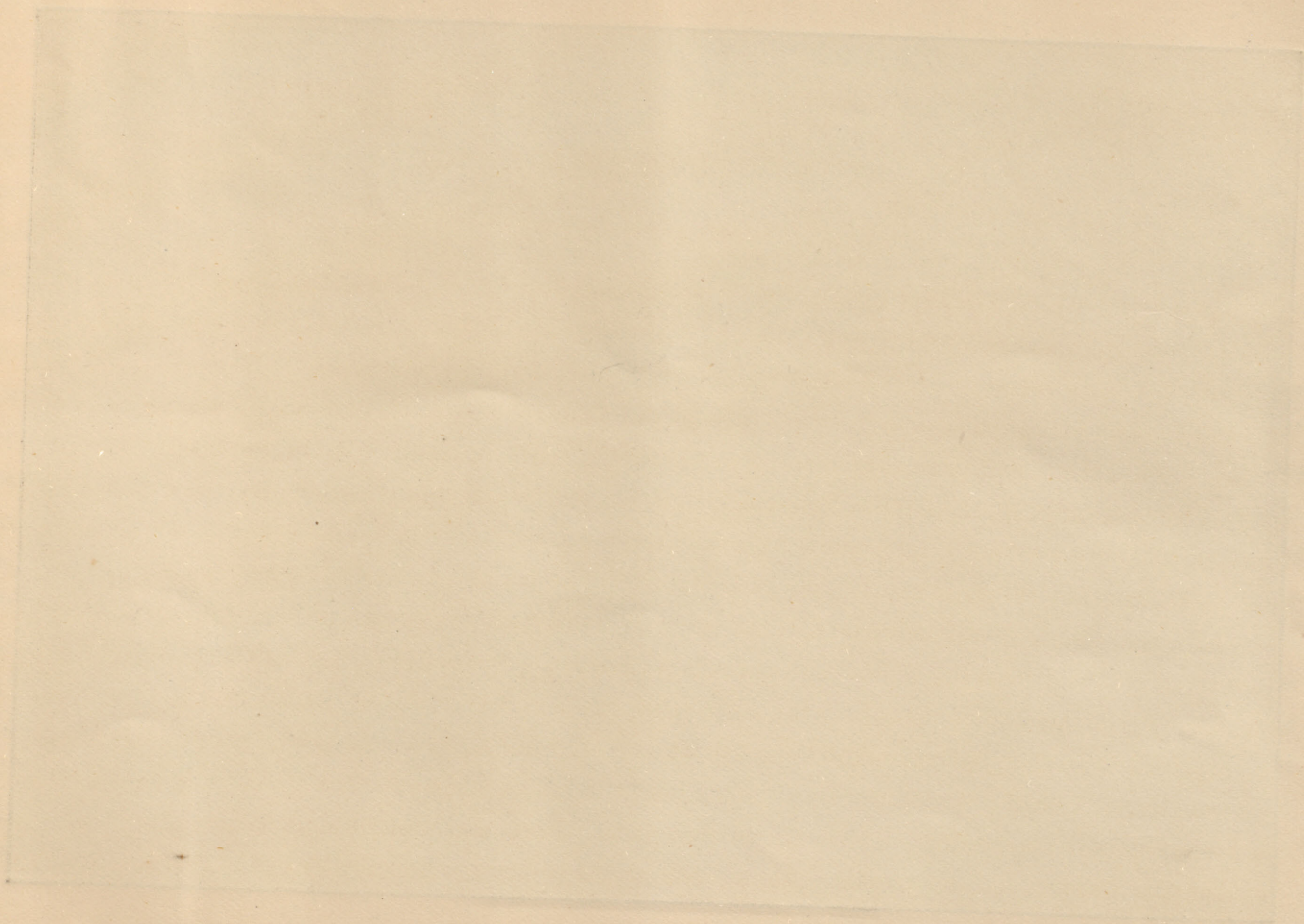
The Occupation of Talien by the Japanese.

● 大連灣の占領

六日師團の金州城を陥るゝや、直ちに追撃隊をして蘇彖屯南方迄追撃せしめたれども、日漸く没したるを以つて此日は全く追撃を中止し、翌七日未明河野大佐は部下を率ひて徐家山の砲臺に向ひ、隱岐中佐は大孤山半島和尚島の砲臺に向ひ、共に各砲臺を攻撃せしが、名にしをふ大連灣は旅順口に亞ぐ要港なり、砲臺の防備も亦た嚴重なり、されば如何に臆病なる豚兵とても、少しは手強き抵抗をなすならんかと待ち受け居りしに、案外にも敵は金州の落城と聞き怖ぢしてか、早やいつとなく昨夜の内に残らず何れへか遁走し、唯だ此際老龍頭の砲臺より六發許り射撃したれど是れも間もなく潰散せしかば、此に至つて大連灣の各砲臺は手を勞せずして全く我が掌中に歸せり、抑も此砲臺は最近洋式の築城法に依つて築造し、壘壁の堅固、大砲の精銳我國多く其比を見ざる程にして、斯る堅固の要害を扣へながら、碌々強硬の防禦をもなさずして遁走するとは何時もながら豚兵の無氣力、轉た憫笑するに堪えたり、若しも我兵一中隊を以つて此砲臺を守らしめんか、假令一師團の兵を以つて之を攻撃するも恐らく容易には陥落せざるべし、而して彼れ何事ぞ狼狽の餘り彈丸を裝置したる儘逃げ失せけるとは眞に驚くの外なし。されば昨日迄黃龍旗の翻々たりし大連灣和尚山の各砲臺には今や旭日の旗章高く半空に翻がへり、灣口には既に我軍艦運送船の頻々出入せるを見る、當時我が軍隊諸民の愉快果して如何ぞや。

THE FALL OF CHIN-SHOW.

IT was on the 24th of Oct. that the Second Army commanded by Field-Marshal Connt Oyama landed at *Kwa-Yuen-Kiu*, some miles north of *Chin-chow*. *Chin-chow* is a walled town lying at the junction of the two main roads of the Peninsula one of which passes northward along the east coast to *Taku-shan* and the *Yalu* river ; the other, along the west coast to *Newchang* and *Shan-hai-kwan*. It may be considered as an out-post of *Port Arthur* which is situated twelve miles to the south. A little south of it, the Peninsula narrows to a neck which measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from coast to coast, and so, all things considered, the Chinese ought to have met the enemy which a determined front. But the place fell in two hours ; and this without any such stout resistance as the defenders of *Pyong-yang* offered. The invading army advanced upon the enemy in three columns, the right wing lead by Lieut.-General Yamaji from the *Newchang* road, the left wing under Major-General Nogi from the *Chin-chow* road which runs along the eastern coast of the Peninsula, and the centre under Colonel Kono, also along the same road, but after the left wing had started and taken the position assigned to it, Nogi's column advanced first ; and after a few gun fires were exchanged between its van and the garrison the remaining two columns began to move. It was about 5 o'clock in the morning that the three columns reached the vicinity of the stronghold. For about half an hour cannonading was kept up between the invaders and the garrison ; but as soon as the enemy gave some signs of wavering, the Lieut.-





圖之擊攻及金
The Fal of Chin-chow.

General ordered the bugle-men to blow quick, stirring notes, as a signal for a general assault. At this the invaders with the speed and violence of a hurricane rushed toward the castle with terrible war cries. This was about half past 8 A. M. But the wall of the castle was strong and high, and moreover the defenders fired at the enemy through loopholes constructed in the wall. The invaders were equal to the occasion. General Yamaji gave orders to the Engineering corps to blow up the Northern Gate of the castle. It was a desperate task, for the defenders still kept on firing through the loop-holes. Nevertheless, an Ensign led a party close under the wall, and laid a box of gun-cotton against the gate, and it was soon shattered by the explosion. Through the breach thus made the intrepid company rushed in and blew open the second Gate in the same manner. The garrison appear to have been demoralized by this performance, and, before the main body of the Japanese could enter, they fled in the direction of *Port Arthur*. The castle fell into the hands of the Japanese at 10 A. M., or two hours after the attack was opened. To do justice to the defenders, it ought to be added that they numbered only 1,100 men, of all arms, and so fought at great odds. The Japanese casualties were only about a dozen wounded, but not a single soldier killed. The Chinese killed by the fire of the Japanese numbered about 200 including soldiers and people who were living in the fort. The spoils found were numerous. The small arms aggregated over 1,000 stands and the guns totalled 229, both of which were mostly of the newest type. Several magazines well stocked with ammunition were also found in the castle. In addition to those articles of war 2,000 bales of rice, 1,000 *koku* (5130 bushels) of millet, and and so forth were siezed as prizes of war.

● 金州城の陥落

十月下旬金州半島に上陸したる我が第二軍の第一師團は、十一月三日天長の佳節を以つて魏子窩を發し、同日師團本隊は道を復州街道に轉じて迂廻すると十餘里乾家屯に露營す、是れ有名なる「十餘里迂廻行軍」なるもの、即ち敵の背面に出でんとする山地將軍の軍略なり、明くれば六日乃木少將は敵の右翼に向つて猛烈に射撃を加へ之を走らすの後、追撃して金州城に迫る、此時師團本隊は復州街道より敵の左翼を撃つて之を退け、直ちに城の東西及び北面に迫り、三十六門の砲を以つて猛烈なる攻撃を加へ、遂に壁上の砲臺を粉碎す、此に於てか山地將軍は令を全軍に傳へて一齊に突進し、敵の城壁に肉薄すと雖も、奈何せん壁高さ五間餘、城門亦た窄くして破る可らず、此際我が工兵は彈丸雨飛の中を冒して城の北門に迫り爆烈薬を以つて遂に之を破壊し、次で東門も亦た我兵の破る所となり、各隊兩門より一時に突入し、猛烈に敵兵を攻撃せしにぞ、轟々たる砲聲は吶喊の聲と相和し、天地爲めに震撼す、敵遂に支ふる能はず、自から他の諸門を開て遁走し、午前十時金州城全く陥落す、即ち山地師團長は諸隊を城外に整列せしめ、一齊に萬歳を唱へ其聲山岳に震ふ、此戦ひ敵の銃砲彈は一も我陣地に達するものなく、従つて昨日來一人の死者なく負傷者も僅に十餘名に過ぎざりしは眞に天幸といふべし。而して敵の捕虜は二百に及び、分捕の大砲五十餘門、軍旗軍服小銃彈薬に至ては眞に無數なり、されば全軍皆々手始めよしと喜びつゝ、此夕大山大將にも來つて城内に入り、更に大連灣攻撃の軍議をひ凝らしける。

THREE GENERALS OF THE SECOND ARMY.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT OYAMA.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT OYAMA is a Satsuma man. He is a younger brother of that Oyama who was the Governor of Kagoshima when the elder Saigo revolted against the Government, and who was beheaded for having secretly joined the rebels. His excellency has from his youth been marked by uncommon ability, he and Admiral Count Saigo, who is a relative of his enjoying the reputation of being the two cleverest young men in Satsuma. Shortly after the Restoration he was despatched to Switzerland to study military science; and when he returned he was at once appointed Major-General. When the Kumamoto bigots rose in rebellion in 1876 he was despatched to suppress them. In the civil war of the elder Saigo, which occurred the next year, he was one of the Generals ordered by the Emperor to take steps against the rebels. Next year he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. Two years later he assumed the portfolio of the Department. In 1883 the Marshal was ordered to proceed to Europe to look into the military condition of the various powers. On his return a considerable change was inaugurated in the military system of Japan. It was about four years ago that His Excellency was promoted to the highest post in the army. For some years before the outbreak of the present war the Count occupied the chair of the War Department, from which he was relieved to be appointed commander of the second corps. It was the division under his command that drove out the Chinese from the *Liautung* Peninsula.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BARON YAMAJI. (The one-eyed Hero.)

Lieut.-General Baron Yamaji, the commander of the Tokyo Army now in the *Liautung* Peninsula, hails from Tosa. Fearless and of unusual strong determination he is the ideal warrior of Japan. While in his boyhood he met with an accident when climbing a tree and had his right eye severely injured. He then thrust his finger into his eye and dug it out of its socket. This is the cause of the blindness in his right eye. Both in the War of the Restoration and that of Satsuma he was highly distinguished. When the latter civil war was suppressed he was promoted from Lieut.-Colonel to a Colonel, and now he is a Lieut.-General. The capture of *Port Arthur* was largely due to his strategy and bravery. When he left Japan to invade China, he declared that he would not set his feet again on his native soil unless he captured *Peking*; and it is quite likely that he will be the first to lead troops under the walls of the Chinese capital.

MAJOR-GENERAL NOGI.

The Major-General is one of the most distinguished officers that have come from Choshu. His simplicity both in temper and habit is widely known in military circles. In the civil war of Satsuma he was one of the officers that was ordered to attack the rebels entrenched in *Tawara-zaka*, where the most stubborn fights took place. In one of the fights he had his right thigh wounded by a bullet; but still he remained on the field and commanded his troops, supporting himself on his sword. He has been steadily promoted and is now the commander of the First Brigade of the Tokyo Corps. He is now in the *Liautung* Peninsula under Lieut.-General Yamaji.



將少軍陸木乃
Major General Logi, J. I. A.



將大軍陸山六
Admiral Count Oyama, J. I. A.



將中軍陸地山
Vice-Admiral Yamaji, J. I. A.

第二軍の三將官

大山陸軍大將

陸軍大將 大山 巖君は薩摩の人、故大山綱良の弟なり、幼にして英後の名あり、當時西郷從道君と共に鹿兒島の二才子と稱せらる。維新の後瑞西に遊び兵學を修め歸つて陸軍少將となる、明治九年熊本神風連の亂起る、往て之を鎮す、次で十年の役起る出征功あり、十一年中將に進み爾後諸種の要職を経て十三年陸軍卿となり、十四年參議兼參謀長となり、十六年歐洲を巡廻し歸つて兵制を革む、二十四年大將に進み昨年征清役起る迄引續き陸軍大臣たりしが第二軍の發するや君之が司令官に任せられ今現に金州半島に屯在す。

山路第一師團長

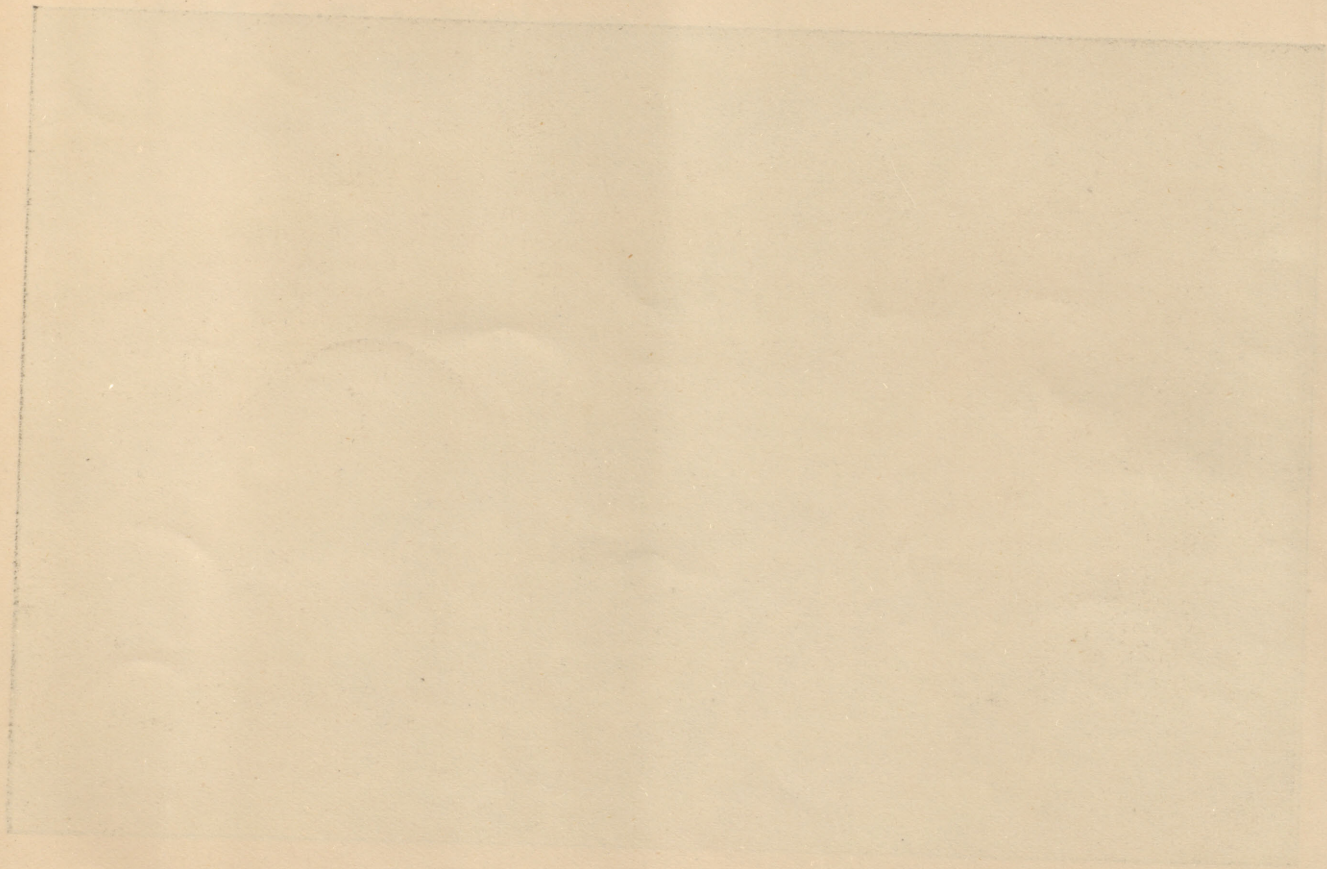
陸軍中將山路元治君は土佐の人なり、資性慄悍剛毅、幼時樹に攀ち誤つて右目を傷つけ眼球外に出づ君自ら抉り出して掌上に載せ歸つて其母に示す、母叱して曰咄汚穢物速に之を捨てよと君言下に之を投棄す爾來一目を眇す、獨眼龍の名蓋し之より起る、維新の後身を軍籍に委ね十年の役陸軍中佐を以て各處に轉戦し到る處驍名を博す、亂平ぎて大佐に進み後累進して中將に至り現に第一師團長として金州半島に在り、旅順の陥る實に君の畫策と勇武に依る、君嘗て曰北京を陥れずんば死すとも歸らずと、以て其意の在る所を知るに足るべし。

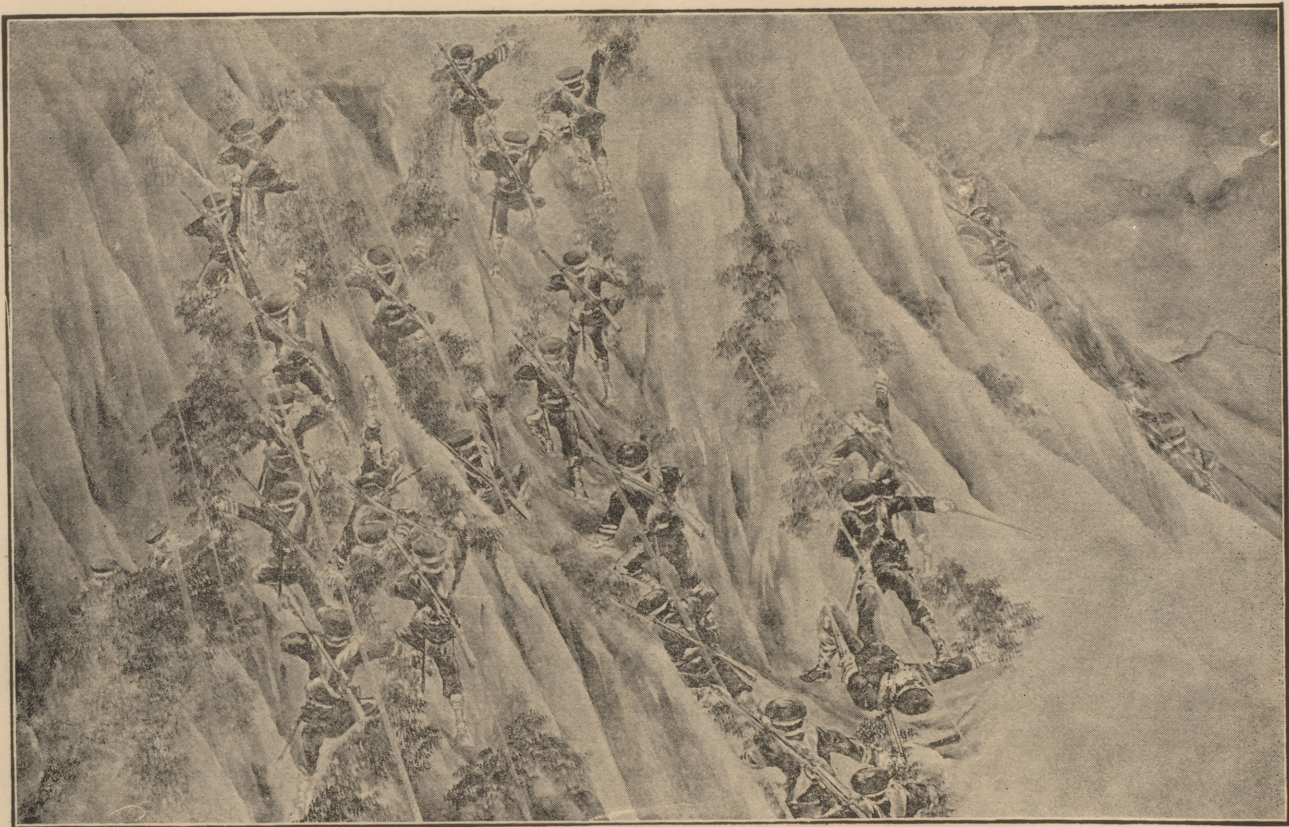
乃木陸軍少將

陸軍少將乃木希典君は長州の人、資性素樸毫も邊幅を修めず、しかも勇武絶倫を以て名あり、西南の役薩軍と各地に戦ひ功あり、田原阪の激戦敵丸其右腿を貫く君神色自若刀を杖つて尙兵を指揮す人其驍勇に驚かざるなし、後年累進して少將となり、現時歩兵第一旅團長として山地中將の部下に屬し金州半島に驍名を恣にす。

THE CAPTURE OF SUI-YEN.

THE capture of *Sui-Yen* by Major-General Oseko's brigade and major Mihara's battalion resembles in many respects that of *Feng-Hwan*. As in the case of *Feng-Hwan*, the Chinese retreated from *Sui-Yen*, without offering any resistance worthy of the name, and left the place in the hands of the Japanese. The Japanese marched upon the mountain fortress from two directions, namely, from *Taku-Shan* (South-east) and *Feng-Hwan* (north-east). On the 16th of November, skirmishes occurred twice between reconnoitering parties of the two armies. On the 17th, the enemy took up a position on an elevated place about a mile south of *Sui-Yen* and fired several shots from field guns at the advancing column. At first they seemed determined to make a resolute resistance. Indeed, they advanced within from 1,000 to 600 metres of the Japanese, their forces being fully 1,000. The Japanese awaited their approach, but when they had advanced thus far, they stopped and opened fire, the Japanese of course replying. This lasted for about two hours. The van of the Japanese, which had been detached to cut off the enemy's retreat, now reached a place about 1,500 metres in his rear. Apprised of this manœuvre, the Chinese fell into confusion, and showed signs of retreating, still they held their ground for a time. At half-past four in the afternoon, only a short interval of daylight remaining, it was decided to deliver the assault the next morning. At 6.30 A. M. on the following day, the Japanese began to move toward the enemy on the hill. The latter did not await the attack, but fled at once. At the same time the noise of cannon was heard from the direction of *Sui-Yen*, and it appeared that Major Mihara's battalion from *Feng-Hwan* had come into action. When the Japanese advanced to an elevation not far from *Sui-Yen*, the enemy was seen retreating in good order westward, cavalry in the van and rear, and the commissariat in the centre. The Japanese entered *Sui-Yen* at half-past 8 in the evening of the 18th, without having had so much as one man killed or wounded. The enemy's casualties were unknown, but must have been trifling. Nine guns and a quantity of small arms were left behind. The number of the Chinese was estimated as about 2,000, under the two generals *Sch* (not one that fought the battle of *Song-Hwan*) and *Fang*, who had been second in command of the troops under General *Tsao*, killed in the battle of *Phyong-Yang*. *Fang* must be an officer of *Tsao's* type, for the troops garrisoned in *Sui-Yen* are said to have been very orderly, well disciplined, and kept under rigid control.





圖之擊進巖岫

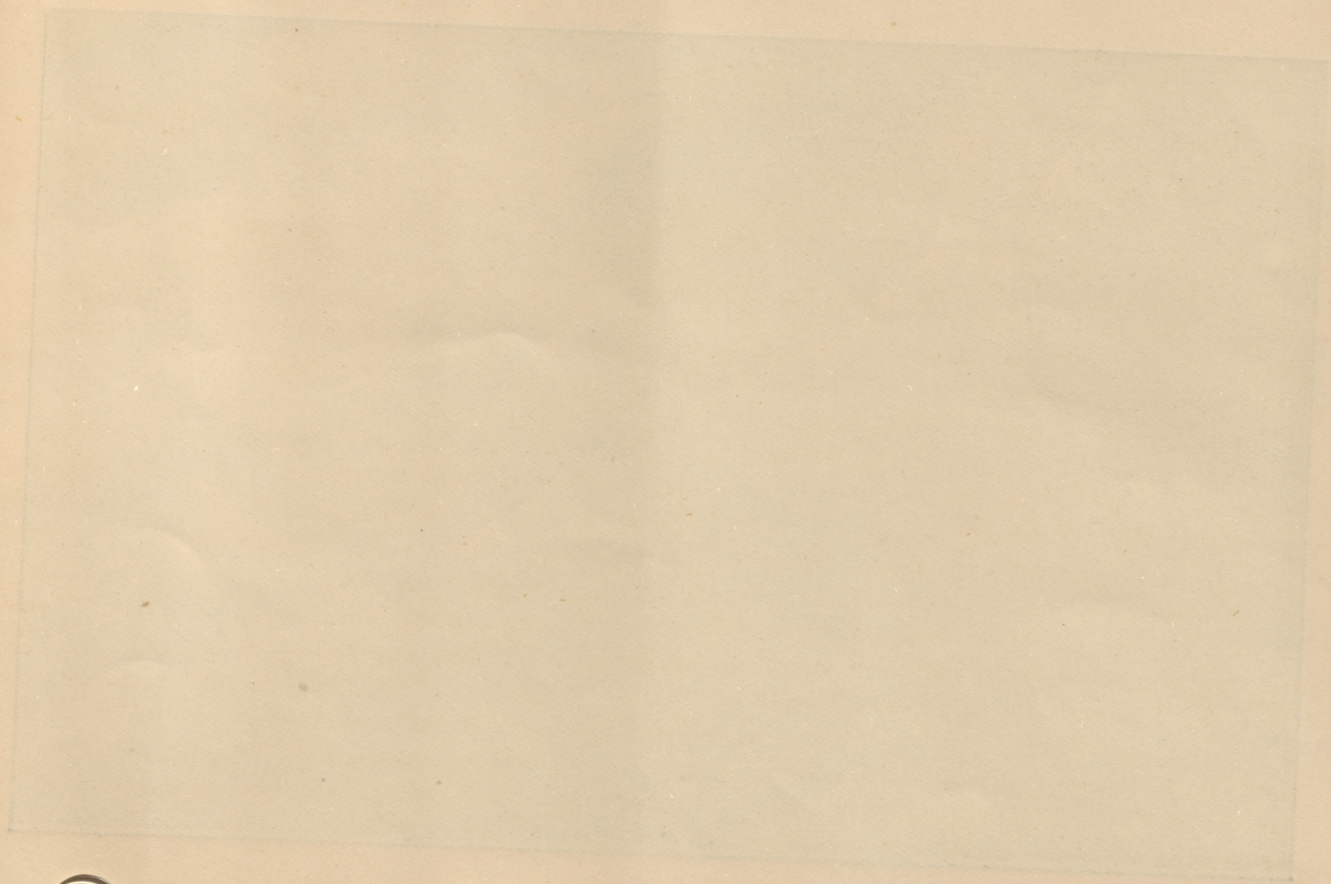
The Japanese Troops Marching upon Sui-yen.

●岫巖の占領

我が第一軍は鳳凰城占領後暫くは何事もなく専ら占領地善後の事に付き力を盡しつゝありしが、其後岫巖に敵兵駐屯せりとの報を得、さらば彼等を追ひ散らし逸早く同處を占領すべしとて十一月十四日先づ立見少將の率ゆる三原大隊をして鳳凰城出發黃花田を経て岫巖に向はしめ、別に大孤山港に在りたる大迫少將をして十一月六日早天出發同じく岫巖に赴かしめたるに、翌十七日午後少將の紅家堡子に達せし頃敵兵凡そ一千人高處の要地に據り、數門の大砲を放つて我が進行を妨げんとせしにぞ、即ち我兵は一舉に撃つて之を走らし、同夜は此地に宿營したるに、敵は此夜を以て漸々退却を始め、翌十八日我兵追撃して巴家堡子に至り遂に同處を占領せり。是より先き十四日鳳凰城を出發したる三原大隊は十七日午前十一時岫巖の北方三里許の黃嶺子に達せしに斗らずも敵の歩兵二千、騎兵一千に遭遇せしかば直ちに撃つて興隆勾まで追ひ退け、翌十八日午前いよく岫巖へ攻め掛けたり。然るに敵は前後に攻撃を受け、勢ひ支へ難く前日來忍びくりに落ち失せれば更に敗兵を追撃せし上、兩隊此に落ち合ひて難あく岫巖を占領せり、此戦ひ敵は三千の上に出で平壤の敗將聶桂林、豊陞阿等之を指揮し、我兵は大迫旅團の一部隊と立見旅團の一部隊にて誠に僅々の數なれども、彼れは一大決戦の勇氣もなく、這ふくの体にて逃げ失せしこそ笑止千萬にて、我分捕品は大砲九門、雜穀雜品無數、而かも兩隊合して僅に兩三名の輕傷者ありし外、一人の死者だも無かりしは眞に愉快といふ可きあり

FENG-HWAN.

Thirty three miles west of *Chiu-lien*, on the main road to *Moukden*, lies *Feng-hwan*, another important stronghold. As soon as *Chiu-lien* was taken, Marshal Yamagata despatched a brigade under Major-General Tachimi to pursue the Chinese flying to *Feng-hwan*, and another under Major-General Oseko to the mouth of the *Yalu*, also for the same purpose. The advance guard of Tachimi's brigade reached the vicinity of the walled town on the 28th, and on the appearance of the Japanese troops the Chinese set fire to the place and fled. The following morning the advance guard occupied *Feng-hwan*, capturing 2 mountain guns, 2 mortars, and a quantity of small arms, tents, and ammunition. On the 30th, the body of the Brigade entered the town. According to statements made by the prisoner and citizens. General *Sung* was in *Feng-hwan* with the ex-Chinese Resident *Yuan*, and with General *I*, the commander of the *Amoor* troops, and that they retreated toward *Moukden* with about 3,000 soldiers. These were not the whole of the garrison. There were other divisions that fled toward the coast, some making for *Newchang* and other for the *Liau-tong* peninsula. Evidently the Chinese were panic stricken for they fled in the utmost disorder. The castle of *Feng-hwan*, is circular in shape and measures about 2,400 yards in circumference. The walls are very strong, but the castle is not well suited for occupation by a large army. The dwellings of the people stand outside, near the four gates communicating with the surrounding country. Before the battle there were about 5,000 houses, but a third of them were burned down by the Chinese troops before they fled from the castle, and the rest all show signs of having been plundered by those lawless soldiers. A Peace Office has since been established by the Japanese for the purpose of inducing the people to come back and to resume their peaceful avocations. Some wealthy natives of the place have been appointed managers of the Office. The people have grown more friendly to the Japanese on account of their good discipline and magnanimity, and those who at first fled to remote places are gradually coming back.





清兵夜鳳凰城走石圖

The Chinese flying from Feng-hwan.

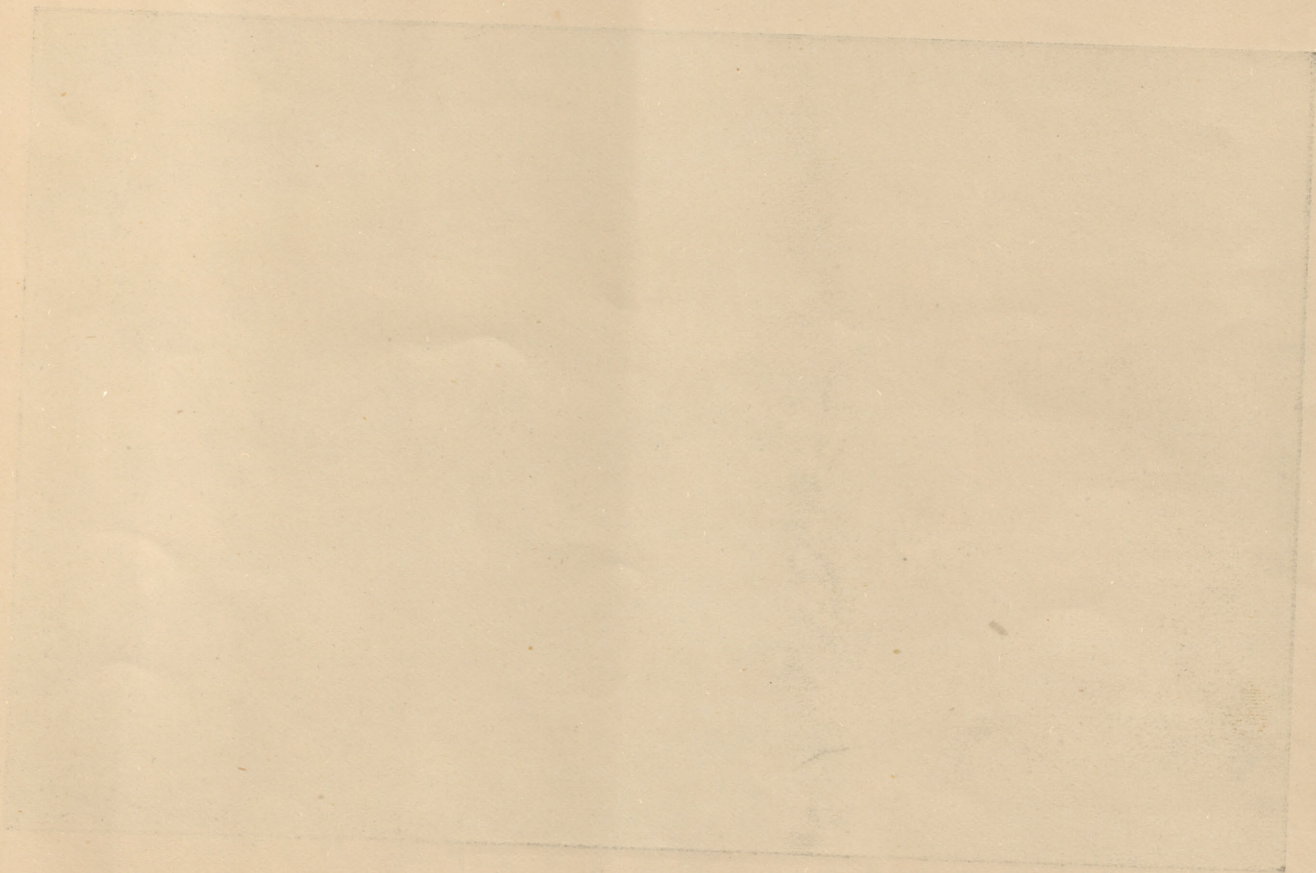
鳳凰城の占領 (清軍の逃走)

鳳凰城は九連城を距ると概略我が十八里、鳳凰山の西方、方二三里の平野にして城は其中央に在り、周圍二十丁許、城壁高さ一丈餘、其構造極めて堅固あるも規模甚た小なり、中に道臺衙門、日知衙門、入簷衙門、城守尉衙門等あり、市街は城の四門に連なり、民戸三千、人口約二万と稱す、入簷官房九ヶ所、簷人官房十七ヶ所、官長住房十ヶ所、其他聖廟、寺院、學校等皆市中に在り、官衙及び人家共多く石造又は煉瓦造りにして其構造甚た廣大なり、此内南門外最も繁盛にして巨商豪富軒を並べ、城下廣く道路四通し物貨集積して眞に此地方唯一の繁盛地なりしといふ、然るに彼れ清軍の先きに虎山九連に敗れて此地に逃歸するや、狼りに民家に闖入し暴行奪掠至らざる所なく、遂に火を放ちて市街を焼き、三千の民家殆んど其三分の一を燒燼し、人民皆な難を地方に避け滿市寂々亦人影を見ず、而して幸ひに火災に罹らざりしものも一として家屋の完きもの多く、一見人をして酸鼻に堪えざらしむ、清兵の暴何ぞ一に此に至るや。

是より先き我軍の九連城を占領するや、立見少將は直ちに長驅敵兵を追撃する事三里餘、各騎兵は更に二里餘の前方に進行し、十月二十九日我先登騎兵の鳳凰城附近に迫るや、敵は既に火を放つて全部潰走し、街上空しく餘燼の燃ゆるを見るのみ、此に於てか我軍亦た手を勞せずして此地を占領し、立見少將は入つて司令部を道臺衙門に設け、十一月三日天長の佳節は實に此の鳳凰城内に於て其式を行ひ「天皇帝下萬歲」を三呼したりとす。

THE BATTLE OF CHIU-LIEN.

Chiu-lien stands opposite to *Wi-ju* on the right bank of the *Yalu* river. From ancient times it was an important Chinese outpost. The position became one of ten-fold more importance in the present war, for it was the key to China, the successful defence of which would have kept the Japanese troops in *Korea* from entering *Manchuria*, and would, at the same time, have enabled them to keep in touch with *Korea*, for the sovereignty of which the present quarrel originated. The Chinese were not allowed to rally on *Korean* soil after they were driven out of *Pyong-yang*, but were obliged to beat a hasty retreat across the *Yalu*, so hotly were they pursued by a flying column of the Japanese. But 40 days elapsed before the main body could complete thorough preparations for the assault on *Chiu-lien*, and during that long interval the Chinese were busily engaged in strengthening the position. Reinforcements came from *Port Arthur* and *Talien* and brought up the total to about 23,000. General *Sung*, the commander of *Port Arthur*, directed the defence. A little below *Wi-ju* the *Yalu* receives a tributary, the *Ai*. The streams meet at an acute angle, the *Ai* coming from the north-east and the *Yalu* flowing west. Near the point of the "V" formed by the two rivers their courses are crossed by the main roads leading northward from *Wiju* to *Chiu-lien*. The portion of the "V" lying beyond this road on the east rises to an eminence, called *Hu-shan*, which commands the road, and moreover offers an excellent position for an army desiring to guard the approaches to *Chiu-lien*. About two miles from its mouth the course of the *Ai*, turning southward, runs parallel to the continuation of the main road beyond *Chiu-lien*. Thus, to reach *Chiu-lien* from *Wiju* by the ordinary route, one has first to cross the *Yalu*, then to



2024年10月



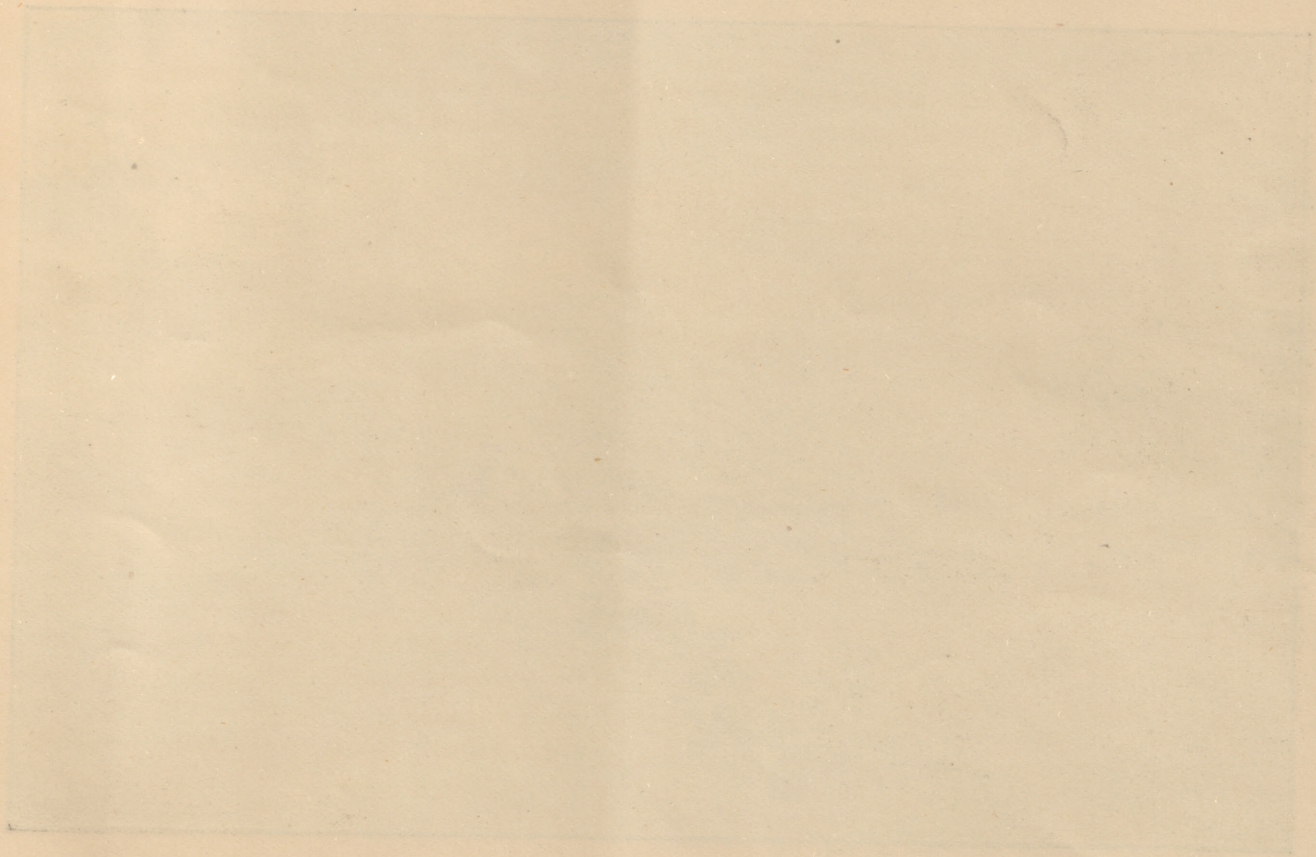
圖 之 戰 擊 山 虎
The Fight of Ha-shan.

○虎山の激戦（九連城の占領）

佐藤大佐既に水口鎮を渡れり、即ち我が軍は二十四日の夜さしも
鴨緑の長江に一夜にて軍橋を架設し、二十五日午前六時桂第三師
團長は之を渡つて敵の前面に向ひ突進せしに、敵は夜來我兵の架
橋を知らず突然大兵の江を渡りて進撃し來るを認め其驚き大方お
らず、急に大小砲を連發し力を極めて防戦す、時に我が黒田少將
は義州東方の高地より盛んに野砲臼砲を連發し中將の兵を援けた
れども、敵軍益す新手を加へ其勢頗る猛烈、我兵力戦之に當り
硝煙は朝霧に和し江邊一帶恰かも白雲に包まれたる如く、中に轟
々爆々銃砲の聲を聞く壯絶快絶名狀す可らず、折しも我が大迫少
將は桂中將に先だつて、軍橋を渡り虎山の東高山の中腹に現はれ
盛んに敵の側面を砲撃しければ、彼れは兩面に敵を受け力支ふる
能はず稍や色めき立ちて見えたる折柄、九連城の敵軍は急に歩騎
兵三千餘を出して救援せんとし其途中、端なく我が立見少將の軍
に遭遇し、爰に忽ち一大修羅場を現出せしが、敵遂に叶はず梨子
園に退却せしにぞ少將は透かさず之を追撃し、遂に同所を陥落せ
り此に於てか桂中將大迫少將と共に三面より虎山を合撃したれば
さしもの敵軍溜り兼ね全軍總崩れとりなて九連城にさへ入ると叶
はず命辛々問道より鳳凰城として逃げ行きしは心地よかりし事共
なり。

去程に此日は一先軍を收め翌二十六日は九連城を攻撃せんと夫れ
く部署を定めつ、明日こそは定めし今日にも勝りし一大激戦な
らんと皆々腕を擦すりて待ち掛けたるに這はッモ如何に敵は我が
手並みにや恐れたりけん二十六日の夜陰に乗じ皆々城を棄て、遁
走しければ我軍手を濡さずして一大城を得、爰に帝國萬歳を三呼
して山縣大將以下皆城に入り、旭旗翻々として城頭に織り初めて
「大日本帝國の占領地」を見るに至れり

pass along the road under the western slope of *Hu-shan*, and then to cross the *Ai*. General *Sung's* line of defence extended 17 miles along the *Yalu*, from *Antung*, 7 miles below *Wi-ju*, to *Sui-ken*, 10 miles above it. About 7,500 men were reserved in *Chiu-lien* and the rest were distributed over the various positions, the centre of which was *Hu-shan*. The main feature of the plan of Marshal Yamagata was to hurl virtually the whole of his force, probably not more than 17,000, at the enemy's centre, having previously delivered upon his left wing an attack partly in the nature of a feint and partly intended to turn his flank. To carry out this programme he divided his forces into six bodies. One, under Colonel Sato, forded the *Yalu* at *Sui-ken* at dawn on the 24th; and after having taken one of the forts, occupied at night-fall a position that threatened the left rear of *Hu-shan*. During the night of the same day the Engineers with wonderful celerity and without attracting the notice of the enemy constructed a pontoon bridge 600 yards long, across the *Yalu*, and at day-break of the next day four of the remaining bodies crossed the bridge. Of the four, one marched against the Chinese front at *Hu-shan*; the other three engaged in flank attacks. A park of artillery posted itself on an eminence east of *Wi-ju* to cover the passing of the river and to shell the enemy's position at *Hu-shan*. The enemy's centre was taken after 3½ hours fighting, and soon after all the outposts fell, and the Chinese were driven in confusion to *Chiu-lien*. That night they fled in various directions and at 8 A. M. the Japanese marched into *Chiu-lien*, encountering no opposition whatever. The Japanese losses in this engagement were 1 officer and 32 rank and file killed; 3 officers and 108 rank and file wounded, and 1 man missing. As for the Chinese losses, 495 dead have been buried by the Japanese, and a large but as yet unascertained number of corpses are in the *Ai* river. The chief spoils taken are 74 field-pieces and 4 machine guns; 4,395 rifles; 36,384 rounds of large-arm ammunition; 4,300,660 rounds of small-arm ammunition; about 1,700 *koku* of rice (a *koku* corresponds to 5.13 bushels). At *An-tung* 20 guns and 2,000 *koku* of rice were taken.



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水口鎮渡江之圖
Col, Satos Column Forging the Yalu.

● 佐藤大佐水江鎮を渡る

我が第一軍の既に平壤を陥る、や清軍は退て九連城に據り鴨綠江岸に防禦工事を施し以て我が軍を禦がんとす、此に於てか我軍司令部に於ては十月二十五日を以つて攻撃期日と定め二十四日先づ佐藤大佐をして江の上流水口鎮を渡らしむ、即ち大佐は其前日に於て韓人の装ひをなし單身水中に入つて淺處を採檢し二十四日午前部下を率ひ流れを乱して河中に入る、水の深き時に胸部に達する事あり、我兵皆な彈藥を首に繫け高く銃を差し上げて僅に之を渉る、此際固より發銃するを得ざるなり、而して前岸の堡壘中敵の歩騎兵數千あり、且數門の大砲を備ふ。若し彼れの知る所どならんか恐らく我兵一人も性命を全うする者あらざるべし、大佐の大膽真に驚くに堪えたり、然れども我軍本と神助あり、敵未だ之を悟らず、我が先發中隊の進んで中流の淺水河水脛に達するの處に到り彼れ初めて之を知り驚て爲す所を知らず僅に騎兵五六十、歩兵二三百を以つて我が渡江を妨げんとし間々大砲を發して我に向ふ、然れども我兵屈せず盛んに銃を發して應戦し遂に之を上流に撃退し、大佐は遂に一兵をも損せずして右岸に達する事を得たり、此に於てか我兵は全身水に濡れながら直ちに敵壘に迫り勇進奮闘盛んに之を攻撃す、敵遂に支ふる能はず周章狼狽瞬時にして潰散せり、抑も此戦ひ我れ一兵を損せず、數箇の堡壘を奪ひ、巨多の銃砲を分捕り、而かも我が征清軍の初めて敵境に入りたるものどす、是れ豈に記憶すべきの事あらずや、嗚呼馬に鴨綠江に飲かひ、戈を長白山頭に樹つるの後、從來唯だ一片の想像に歸せり、而して今や之を實地に見る、亦た千古の大快事といふべし

THREE GENERALS OF THE FIRST ARMY.

LIEUT.-GENERAL KATSURA, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD DIVISION.

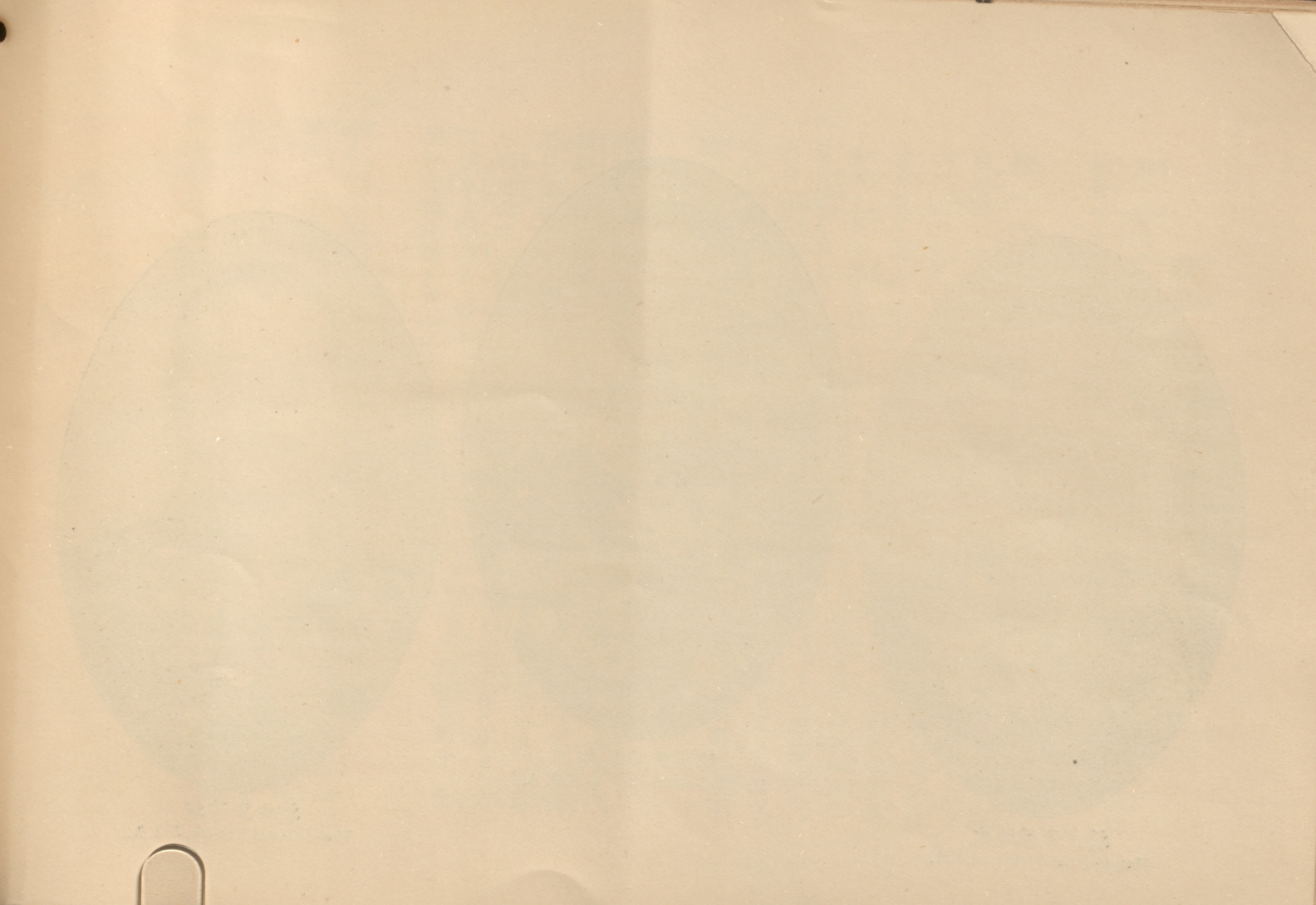
THE Lieut.-General, who is a Choshu man, entered military life while still very young. While only in his thirteenth year we find him learning the western system of military discipline. Three years later he was appointed an officer, and he was one of those who took part in the defense of Shimonoseki when it was bombarded by the British warships. In the war between the Lord of Choshu and the Tokugawa Shogunate, and also in the subsequent war of the Restoration, the General took a conspicuous part. He visited Europe three times; and as a major, was a military *attache* of the Japanese Legation in Berlin from 1875 to 1877. In 1885 we find him a Major-General, and five years later a Lieut.-General. The following year he was appointed commander of the Nagoya Garrison. For a few years previous to that appointment, the General had been Vice-Minister of War under Field-Marshal Count Oyama.

MAJOR-GENERAL TATSUMI.

Major-General Tatsumi, famous for the achievement accomplished by his column in the battle of *Phyong-yong* and subsequent battles, is an Ise man. Unlike other Generals in the Japanese Army, the Major-General fought on the side of the Shogunate in the civil war of the Restoration. He was, however, obliged to surrender, and with admirable magnanimity, he was not only pardoned by the Imperial Government, but was shortly after appointed an officer of the Imperial Army. At one time, when he was a Colonel, he was the Chief of the Staff of the Imperial Body Guard. Shortly after he was promoted and was made the commander of the 10th Brigade of the Fifth or Hiroshima Division. He was one of the earliest Generals despatched to Korea to drive out the Chinese troops. Since the fall of *Phyong-yong* his column has been in the van of the First Army.

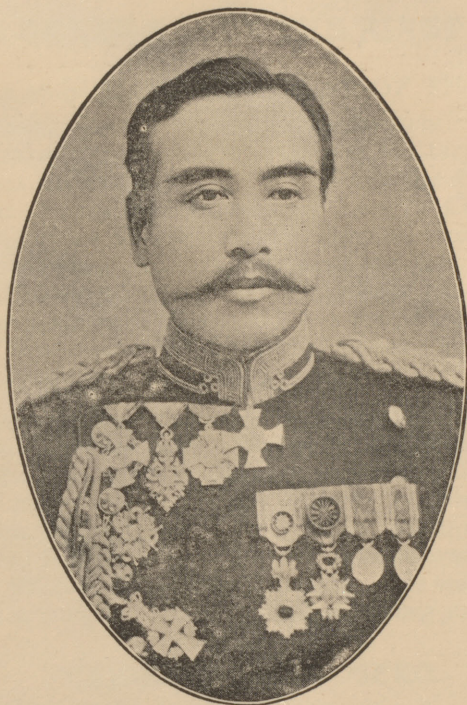
MAJOR-GENERAL OSEKO.

The Major-General, who is a Satsuma Shizoku, is the commander of the 5th Brigade of the Nagoya Division. He did not take part in the battle of *Phyong-yong*, but in subsequent battles fought in *Manchuria*, his troops always distinguished themselves by their unusual pluck. It was he that led the troops despatched against *Sui-yen*, he and General Tatsumi are reputed to be the two most gallant Generals of the First Army.

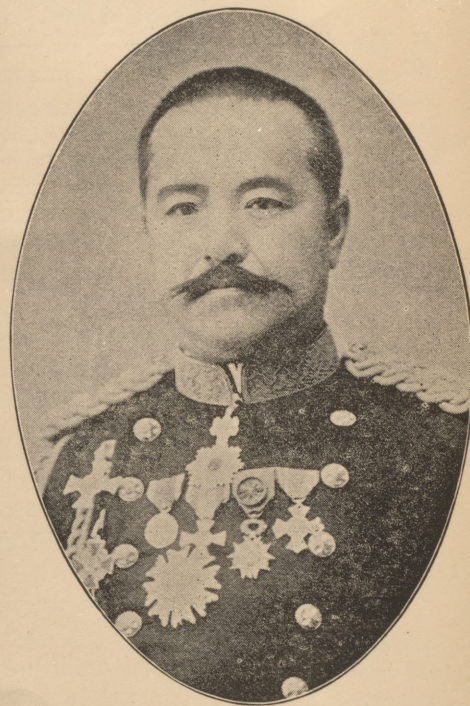




將少軍陸迫大
Major-General Osek, J. I. A.



將少軍陸見玄
Major-General Tachimi, J. I. A.



將中軍陸桂
Vice-Admiral Katsura, J. I. A.

● 第一軍の三將官

第一軍に於ける山縣、野津、大島の三將官は既に前卷に於て讀者に紹介せり爰には桂、大迫、立見三將官の略傳を掲載すべし

桂第三師團長

桂中將は長州の士、名を太郎といふ。年十三既に西式の練兵を學び慶應元年長藩英艦を馬關に砲撃するの際十六歳にして軍に從ひ二番の隊長となる。幕府征長の役起るに及び石、雲二州の地に屢ば幕軍と戦ふ、奥羽の役轉戰の功あり賞典祿を賜ふ。明治三年獨逸に航し兵を學ぶ時、普佛の戰に當り裨益する所最も多し。六年歸つて大尉となり八年少佐を以て獨逸公使館附となる、十一年歸朝し、十六年又大山陸軍卿に從て歐行す、十八年歸つて少將となり、二十三年中將に上り尋て翌年第三師團長となり、今現に第一軍に屬し戰地に在つて赫々の軍勳を奏せしは人の知る所なり。

立見少將

陸軍少將立見尙文氏は三重の人、維新の際より出て國事に奔走し、後職を陸軍に奉ず、西南の役戰功あり、累進して大佐に進み近衛師團參謀長たり、尋て少將に任せられ第五師團第十旅團長たり、征清の役起るや、君部下を率ひて渡韓し平壤の役朝寧枝隊長となり、大に清軍を撃破す、爾來義州に進み清境に入り到る處偉勳を奏す、今現に北地に在りて攻戰に従事す。

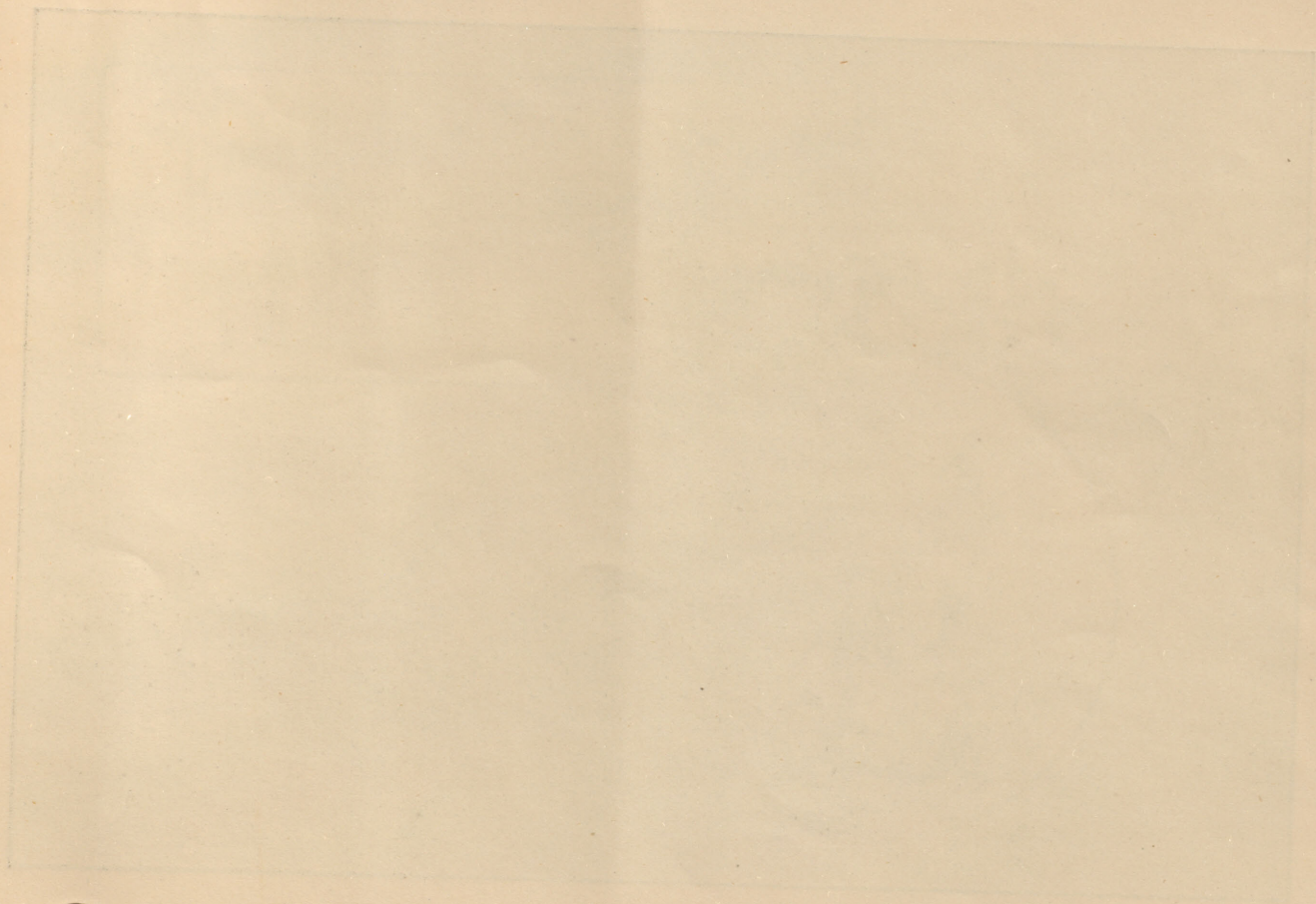
大迫少將

陸軍少將大迫尙敏氏は薩州の産、資性剛強なり、壯より武事を好み維新の役陸軍に入る、君亦西南の役に功あり、後累進して少將に任じ歩兵第五旅團長たり、第三師團の韓地に出征するや、君亦部下を率ひて之に従ひ、連りに奇功を博す、今や深く滿州に入り勇名清軍中に振ふ、立見少將と共に第一軍の二勇將と稱せらる。

THE CONTRAST. (*Physical.*)

THE contrast between the Japanese and Chinese soldiers with respect to their relative fighting power is marvellous when it is remembered that both are of the same race; and especially as, man for man, the Chinese are stronger and of finer physique. And yet brought face to face on a battle field, there is such an astounding difference between the two, and victory is so sure to rest with the Japanese that one is at a loss at first to account for this apparent anomaly. The explanation is not far to seek: it is because the Japanese are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of loyalty and patriotism and because the Chinese are entirely wanting in those sentiments.

The spirit of loyalty and patriotism is an inherent quality in the Japanese; and it is this spirit that spurs them on boldly to the enemy's walls and leads them to prefer death to the disgrace of defeat. Their exploits in the battles thus far fought with the Chinese bear incontestable proof of the truthfulness of the above remark. Indeed so keen is the sentiment of honour among Japanese warriors, that more than once in the present war, instances have been reported of wounded officers and soldiers killing themselves when they were in danger of being captured by the enemy. In this respect the Japanese and Chinese are really as far apart as heaven and earth. In the eyes of the latter there is no China, no Court, but simply their own interest. Their attention is concentrated on acquiring money and indulging in sensual pleasures. This is the chief reason why they have no stamina for war, and why they are fated to encounter disaster after disaster in uninterrupted succession. In *Phyong-yong*, *Chiu-lien*, *Feng-hwan*, *Talien*, and *Port Arthur*, in short in every place where a battle has been fought, the Chinese have proved themselves miserably impotent against their foe, and almost invariably abandoning forts, arms and ammunition, have fled for their lives. One can not but pity them. Indeed the fate of the Court of *Peking* is without doubt sealed.





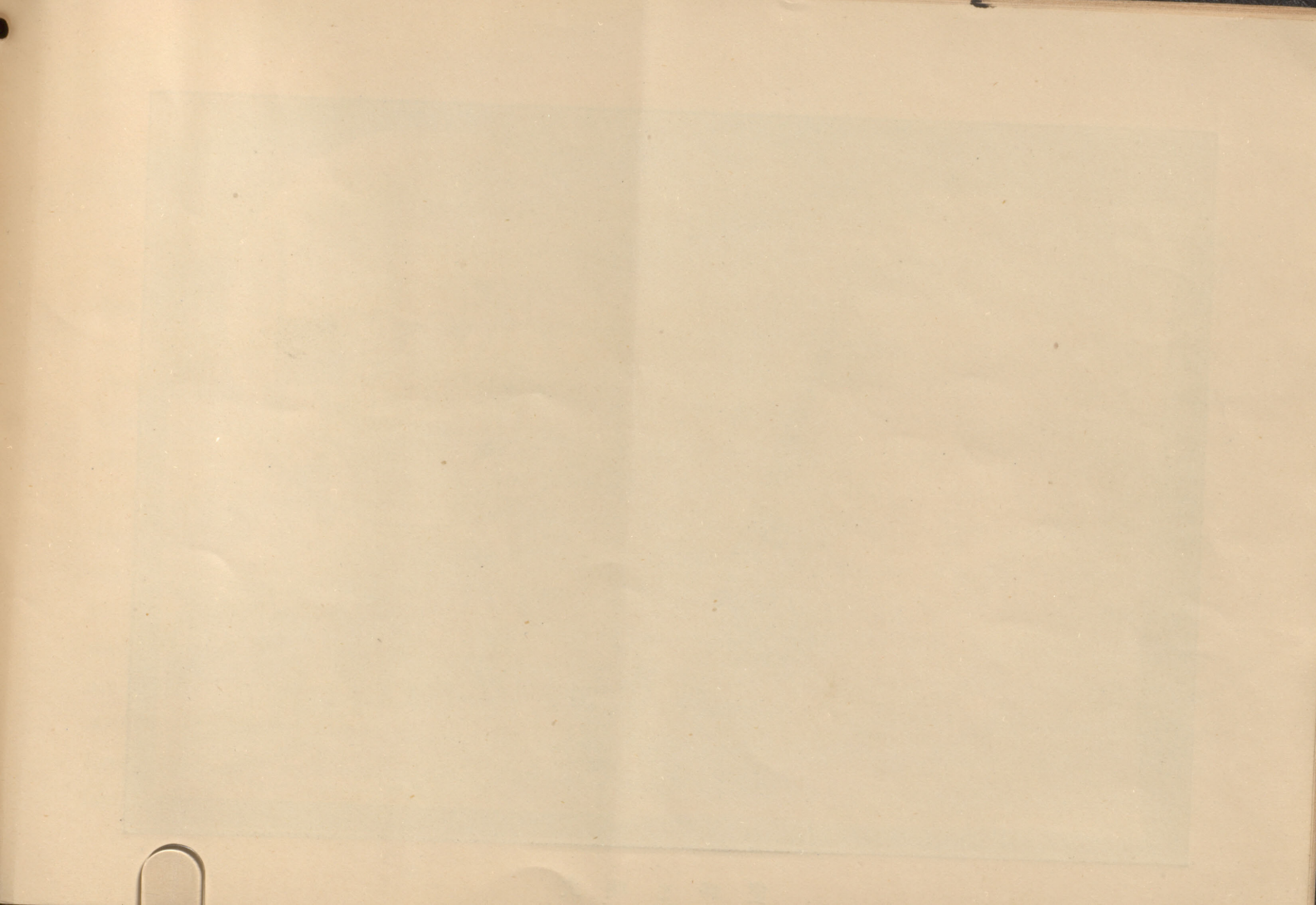
勇兵之弱
The Contrast

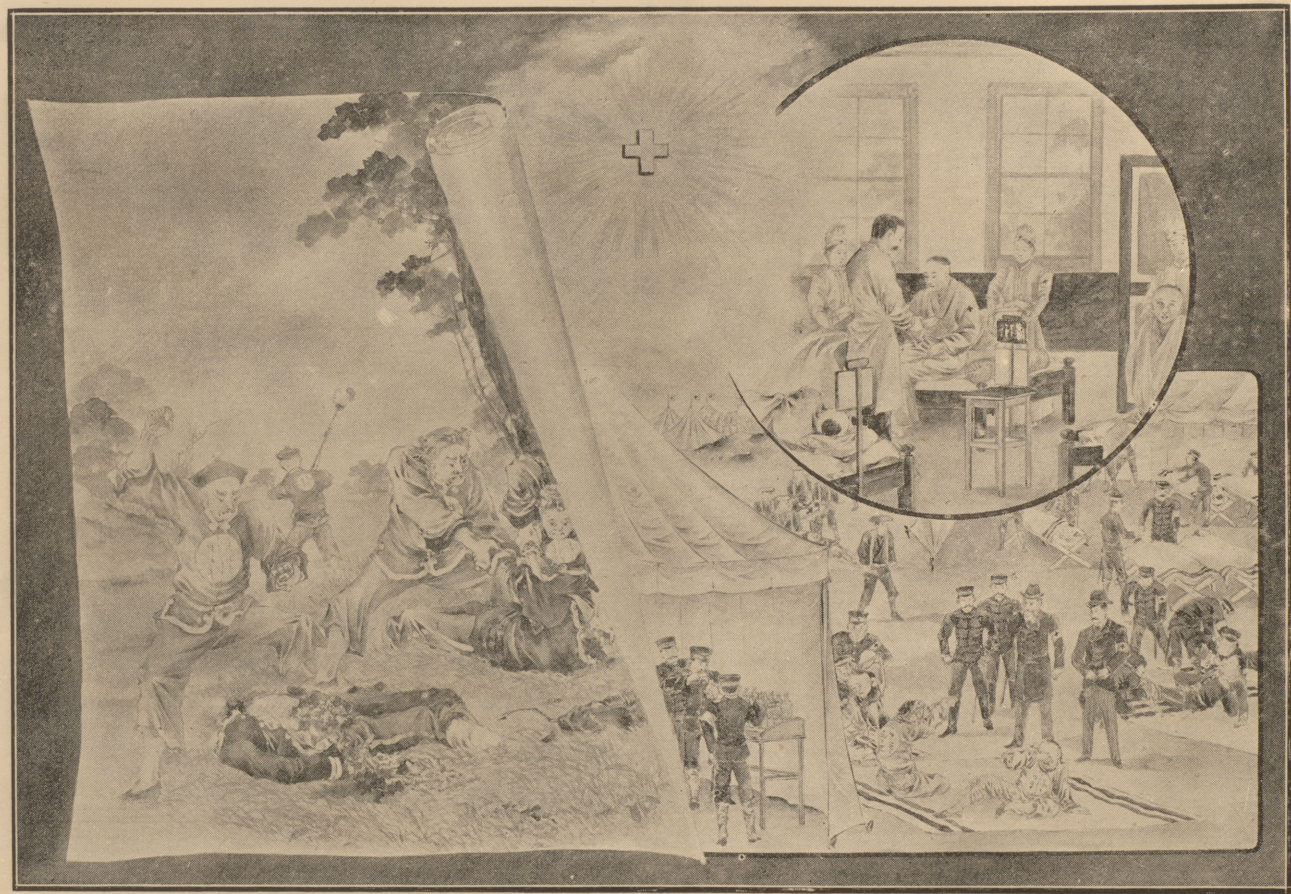
● 勇兵と弱卒

同じく是れ人なり、而かも同一黄色人なり、而して一は勇一は怯、一は強一は弱、其差天壤も管ならず、抑も是れ何の故ぞ。嗚呼、之を解する難からず、一に忠君愛國の念深きと否らざるに由るのみ、夫れ我が日本人民の忠愛の念に富むの深きや殆んど先天の性を成し、君國の爲めには一死固より之を辭せず、既に死を辭せず、天下何者の恐るべきかあらん、此を以つて一たび敵陣に臨めば即ち勇戦奮闘、進むあつて退くを知らず、死するあつて生くるを思はず、彈丸雨飛の下に在るも猛然として突撃し、劍戈簇叢するも憤然として直進し以つて敵壘を蹈れ、以つて敵軍を破らざるはなし、彼の成歡や船橋里や牡丹臺や水口鎮や虎山や金州や旅順口や比々皆然らざるはなし、而して一度誤て敵中に落つるや從容として死に就くと歸るが如く、或は苦戦の中に重傷を負ふや、彼れ清兵の爲めに生きながら殘虐の行爲に遭はん事を厭ひ自ら屠服して死す、嗚呼何ぞ夫れ壯なるや何んぞ夫れ勇なるや。之に反して彼の清兵を見よ一念國家の大事に及ばざる愛する所は即ち財物と生命なるのみ此を以つて敵を見れば即ち潰散し、勢ひ窮はまれば忽ちにして降を請ふ、彼の平壤や九連や、鳳凰や、金州や大連や旅順や若し勇を鼓して之を守らば豈に容易く一朝にして陥落するものからんや、其怯弱眞に憐れむに堪えたり、宜べなる哉連戰連敗清朝の命脈旦夕に迫むるを。

THE CONTRAST. (*Mental.*)

THE present war is indeed a war between civilization and barbarism, between enlightenment and darkness. The ignorance and perversity of the Chinese are exhibited in glaring colours. Not only are they ignorant, but they are equally merciless. In this they seem utterly indifferent as to whether the victims of their atrocity are friends or foes. As a matter of fact their fellow countrymen are the principal sufferers by their cruelty; for since they have been driven off Korean soil, the war has been carried on in northern China, where the Chinese soldiers have been compelled to wander hither and thither before the irresistible force of their antagonists. As it is, every district in that part of China visited by a horde of the "Celestial soldiers" (as the Chinese miscall their troops), is left in an awful condition. The soldiers plunder and commit every kind of atrocity. No wonder that the Japanese soldiers are welcomed by the inhabitants of such districts, as their saviours, who are worthy of every comfort needed to alleviate their hardships. And then the cruelty that the Chinese soldiers extend to their foes when by any rare chance a few of them fall into their hands is beyond the imagination of any one not familiar with Chinese ways to picture. They literally torture them to death. They kill them inch in inch. It was in such a horrible manner that a reconnoitring party led by Ensign Takeuchi met their death in the vicinity of *Phyong-yong*. The latest instances are furnished in



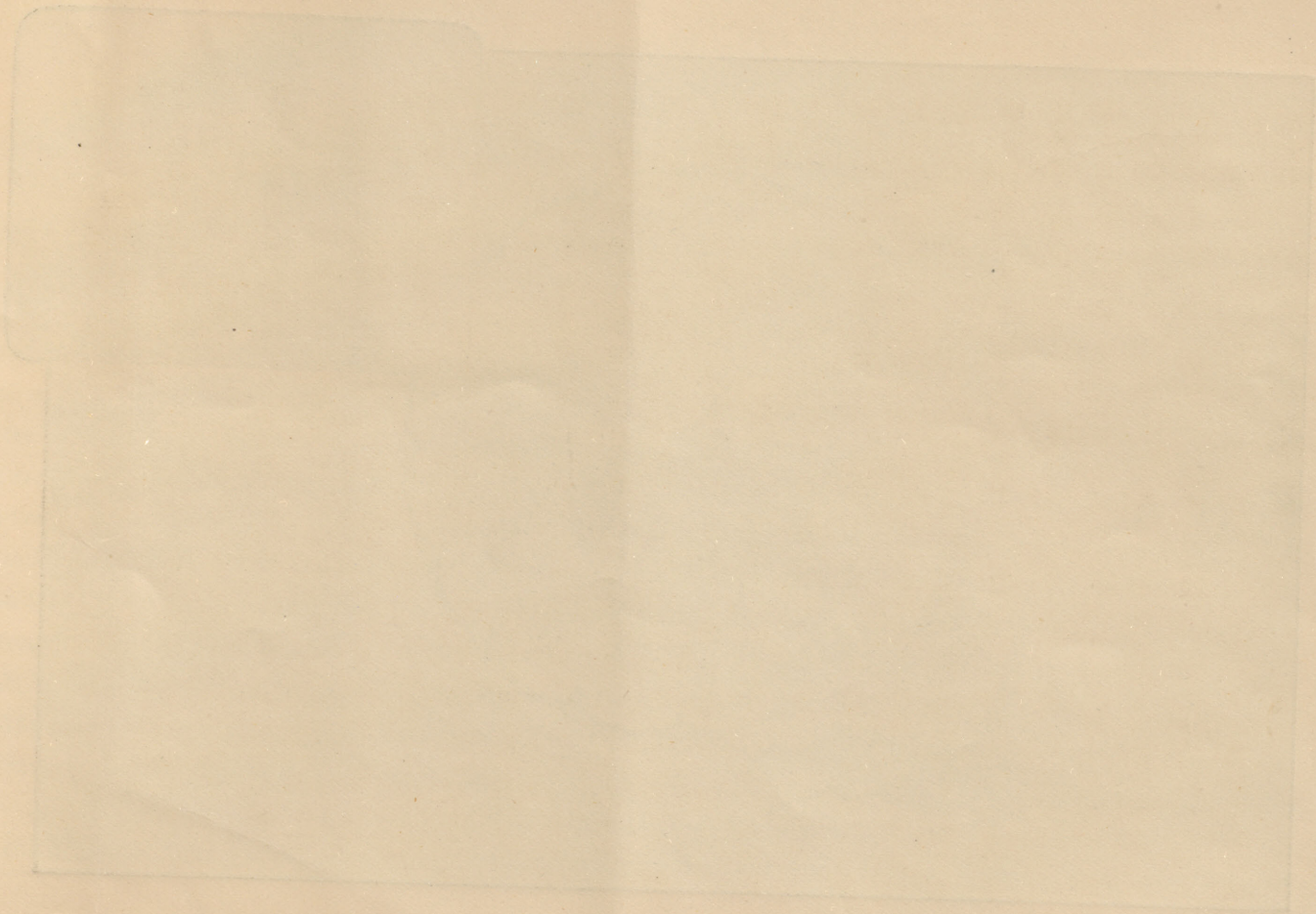


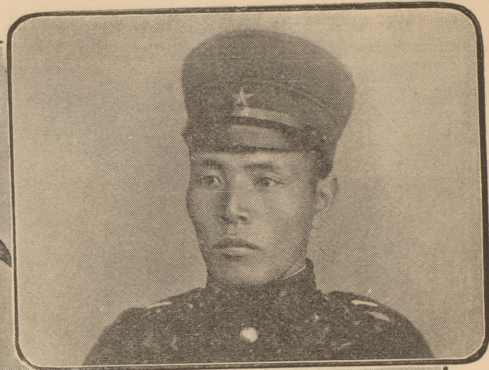
蠻野と明文
The Contrast.

Chin-chow where two or three interpreters that accompanied the Second Army, were seized and killed in that way; and also in the fight between the Japanese van and a far larger number of Chinese in the vicinity of *Port Arthur* before that stronghold fell. The way the Chinese mutilated a number of Japanese corpses left behind on the field was terrible to see. The chief reason is because a Chinese General rewards a soldier who brings before him a ghostly trophy of war by so much a head or an ear! No contrast is more striking than the way in which the Japanese soldiers behave themselves. Not only are they free from any charge of plunder, but they pay strictly for what they get from the enemy's people. They protect women, children, and the aged. Then the way prisoners are treated and the wounded are tended in the army strikes every foreigner with wonder and admiration, for no difference is made in this respect by the Japanese between friends and foes. The prisoners themselves are at a loss to account for this warm treatment which they never enjoyed even when in their camps. And the barbarous Chinese are so ignorant of, or indifferent to, international usage that more than once they have fired at the men of the Red Cross Society carrying away the wounded from the field! The benevolence of the Japanese is not confined to prisoners alone; they are equally so to the people. For instance, they provided food for the poor both at *Chin-chow* and *Port Arthur*, and extended to the Chinese people such considerate treatment as they had never known in their lives before. The assertion that the war between Japan and China is a war between civilization and barbarism, between enlightenment and darkness, must be said to be literally correct.

● 文明と野蠻

日清の戦いは文明と野蠻の戦いなりとは、開戦の當時既に内外人の齊しく唱道せし所なり。而して今や着々之を實際に徴するを得べし、蓋し彼清人の頑冥不靈なる、文明の何たるを解せず仁義の何たるを知らず。殘忍暴戾是れ事とし、強姦掠奪は即ち兵士の特權なりと思惟し、自國內に在てすら所在婦女を辱しめ財物を奪ふ、况んや其敵に對するをや。我兵にして一たび誤つて彼等の手中に落ちんか、即ち手を切り足を斷ち、鼻を殺ぎ、肉を扶り有らゆる慘虐の所業を加へて之を斃り殺しどなし、甚しきは之を焚き殺すに至る、彼の中和に於ける我が竹内騎兵少尉の一行、金州に於ける我が通譯官等の遭遇せしは實に其例の顯著なるものとす、生者尙且然り況んや死者をや、一たび誤つて我死屍の彼等の手中に落つるや、即ち彼等は首を切り衣を剥ぎ、四肢を寸斷し、面皮を削り、甚しきは腹部を割て石を詰め、鞞丸を截つて竹片を挿入する等有ゆる凌辱は又一として之を加へざるなし。彼の平壤役の船橋里及び旅順役の土城子の如きは又實に其一例なりとす、且や彼赤十字病院を襲ふて其傷病者を慘殺する如き實に野蠻の行爲も亦甚しからずや。之に反して我日軍の爲す所を見よ、過る處寸毫も侵かさず。物を徵する必ず價を償ひ、婦女を勞り老幼を助け、敵人の我に落つる者名は捕虜と雖も其待遇は毫も我兵士に異ならず、況んや其傷病者に至つては看護懇篤、待遇鄭重、恰も慈母の赤子に於けるが如し、況んや亦占領地の人民に至つては米を惠み食を施し撫恤受憐に至る所なく、此を以て悦服して我皇恩に懷き、遂に堯舜の治を稱するに至る、嗚呼前者後者文野の美果して如何ぞや、我が皇軍の連戰連勝する所以のもの豈偶然ならんや。





日 本 魂 戰 場 逸 聞
Individual Heroism.

INDIVIDUAL HEROISM.

THE part played by the corps of Engineers in the capture of *Chin-chow* deserves the highest commendation. The wall that surrounded the town was so high and strong that it was necessary to use explosives to blow open the gates. Lieutenant Yanome was commanded by Lieu.-General Yamaji to undertake the task of destroying the gates. It was a desperate operation for the garrison fired at the assailants from loop-holes in the wall. Nevertheless, the order was successfully carried out, and the inner and outer Northern Gates were soon shattered to pieces. The assailants rushed in through the breach and the castle was taken. The name of a private Engineer, Onoguchi Tokuji, deserves special mention in this connection. It was he that undertook the perilous duty of placing the gun cotton against the gate, despite the bullets that were aimed at him from within. He placed the cotton in position, and had only retreated a few steps when the explosion shattered the gate to fragments. Through the breach and amidst the smoke of the explosion he rushed at Second Gate and blew it open in the same way. While he was engaged in those desperate operations one ball hit him in the shoulder, but he persevered in the task and succeeded in opening the way for the advance of the Army. He was sent back on account of that wound, and at the time of writing this article, is still under medical treatment in the Tokyo Barracks Hospital.

H. I. H. Prince Kanin is in the First Army as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Katsura, the commander of the Third or Nagoya Division, which constitutes one half of the First Army. The fight at *Hu-shan*, in

which the Nagoya troops were engaged, was the hottest in the battle of *Chiu-lien*. During the fight, occasion arose for the General to send a message to Major-General Oseko, who commanded the left wing. The Prince volunteered to undertake the mission, and fulfilled it under circumstances of great danger, the bullets flying around him as he rode. For this act the Prince has been promoted and is now a Major.

The construction of a pontoon bridge across the *Yalu* by the Japanese Engineering corps, during the night of the 24th-25th of November was a remarkable feat, the river being very wide and the cold extremely intense. And yet they accomplished the task successfully, standing in the water for more than twelve hours. When the bridge was approaching completion it was found necessary to obtain a mooring on the opposite bank. That could be effected only by sending a rope over. The water was bitterly cold, the current swift, and the opposite bank was in possession of the enemy. To swim across with a rope under such circumstances demanded no little physical strength, to say nothing of pluck. A sapper of Tokushima prefecture, Mihara Kunitaro by name, who had the reputation of being one of the best swimmers in the Army, volunteered for the task. But the task proved too great for him. Despite the efforts of his comrades to succour him, the current, against which his cramped limbs refused to struggle, carried him down and threw his corpse against the other side below *Wiju*. His fate did not deter other volunteers, however, Miyake Hyokichi, a sergeant Major of Engineers, tied the rope round the waist of a sapper, whose name is not given and the two succeeded in swimming over in company. An army that possesses such soldiers is bound to win victories.

A JAPANESE SOLDIER.

BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

Extract translated from a letter of an officer in Marshal Yamagata's Korean Army: "I send you the enclosed true account of the death of Shirakami Genjiro, a young soldier, who was the first man killed at our battle of Song-hwan, &c."

- 1 Shirakami Genjiro,
Bugler in the Line!
You shall let our Westerns know
Why the *kiku** shine!
Why the Sun-flag, gleaming
Bright from field to field,
Drives the Dragon, screaming,
Makes the Pig-tails yield.
- 2 Shirakami Genjiro
(Okayama man)
Left his ripening rice, to go
Fighting for Japan;
Musket on his shoulder,
Bugle on his breast,
Unto each beholder
Linesman, like the rest.

- 3 Sad for gray-haired husbandman,
Fatherly—in years—
Sad for pretty Yoshi San,
Proudly checking tears;
Not one in the village,
Only Genjiro,
Careless of the tillage,
Glad to ship, and go.
- 4 But the Emperor doth proclaim
Soldiers must come forth!
Is there not despite and shame
To Nippon, in the North?
Good at target practice,
And bugle-calls to blow,
Duty bids! the fact is
Genjiro must go.
- 5 Ah, poor boy! the home-place
Never fairer seemed;
Never, out of Yoshi's face,
Softer sunshine beamed;
Yet his country calls him;
Dai-Nippon has need;
Whatso'er befalls him
Genjiro will speed.

- 6 Traversed is the ocean,
Reached Korea's strand ;
War's accurst commotion
Rages o'er the land ;
But he knows his Nation
Watching at his back,
While he blows to station,
Blows for bivouac.
- 7 If't were only given
Genjiro might do
By some grace of Heaven
Something brave and new.
Pleasing the General, perchance ;—
Alas ! 'tis never so !
A bugler nameless must advance,
And blow, and blow, and blow.
- 8 So blew and marched the Japan boy,
Still bearing in his breast
Deep loyalty for inmost joy,
Duty in food and rest ;
Since, none be born so slowly
In that sweet Eastern land
Who love not Nippon wholly
Or fear for her to stand.

- 9 The battle-morning frowned,
The Sun-flag fluttered out
By *Song-hwan*, on Korean ground
Gathered the Chinese rout :
Then Genjiro, the peasant,
Fearless, virgin of war,
Saw the good sight and pleasant
Of foemen stretching far.
- 10 He stood against the General's side
The brazen bugle clasped ;
The Leader glancing far and wide
His sabre-handle grasped :
The drew—and, smiling, said
“Blow up the *Susume* !
Louder than ever thy music played,
Sound me the charge this day.”
- 11 And Genjiro, rejoicing,
Sets bugle-lip to lips ;—
But, at the first loud voicing,
A bitter bullet slips
From forth a powder-cloud,
And, plunging in his breast
Stains—striking sharp and loud—
Baldrick and cord and vest.

- 12 Oh, red it runs ; the small stream
Will drain away his life ;
Kindly the Leader's accents seem,
But 'tis the nick of strife,
"Let some hand from him take it
And blow my onset clear,
One minute lost will make it
A loss to cost us dear !
- 13 "Nay, nay !"—eyes black with pride—
Cries wounded Genjiro,
"I was to sound, and none beside !
And surely I will blow !
This little thing, and last
I may do for Japan !"
And forthwith loud he blew his blast,
Already a dead man.
- 14 He blew the charge so loud,
It blared across the plain,
It rattled, large and proud,
From mountain unto main :
He blew so clear and soft
The Pig-tails made to fly,
Before the Sun-flags, borne aloft,
Could reach their enemy.

- 15 And, while he blew, the boy's blood
Fell, scarlet drop by drop,
The bugle's mouth—and his—imblued,
Nor from that wound would stop
The trickling, trickling ! Stoutly
He sounded *Susume*,
The call that bids all soldiers
Closs in the deadly fray.
- 16 To tune of that brave clamour
The *Song-hwan* wall was wan :
The fierce charge sped, the foemen fled,
The day's great work stood done.
But when they turned, victorious,
There ! on the crimsoned ground,
Clasping his bugle, glorious,
Young Genjiro was found.

London, Nov. 14, 1894. EDWIN ARNOLD.

*The chrysanthemum flower, emblem of Japan. The *Hi-nomaru*, a Red Sun on a white ground, is the standard of Japan, and the dragon on a yellow ground, of China.

● 戰場美談

小野口工兵

第一師團小野口德治氏は下野の人、昨年十一月六日我軍の金州城を攻むるや、城門堅くして入る能はず、氏は即ち隊長の命に従ひ單身挺進、彈丸雨の如き中を冒して北門に迫り、數條の地雷線を切斷し、遂に爆裂藥を以て第一門を破壊す、此時氏と共に在者唯だ西川中尉一人のみ、氏は更に進んで第二門に迫り、又爆裂藥を以て之を破壊す。時に敵丸飛び來つて其右肩を傷く、然れども氏尙屈せず、小隊長矢野目中尉と云人突進し、城遂に陥る。一軍其勇壯を稱す。氏今や歸つて東京豫備病院に在り、瘰疾既に稍や癒ゆといふ。

閑院宮殿下

閑院宮殿下の騎兵大尉を以つて第三師團に従ふや、軍中傳令使として他の參謀士官等と其寢食を共にし齊しく其辛酸を分つ、虎山の役桂師團長の命を大迫少將に傳へんとするや、遇ま其人なきに苦しむ。時に殿下其傍に在り奮つて是れが任に當らん事を請はる中將之を危ぶむと雖も軍機瞬間を争ふの際、己むを得ず之を許す殿下即ち欣然馬を飛ばして後山を迂迴し遂に其使命を果す、而して其歸るに當つてや、殿下何等の大膽ぞ、殿下は山の前面敵軍雲集し彈丸雨注の中を利電の如く疾馳し來る、桂中將遙に之を見て思はず叫んで曰く嗚呼殿下を過つと然れども殿下は遂に身に一彈を受けずして歸來し之れが復命を爲す。人其膽勇を讚嘆す。殿下此功に依り今や進んで少佐とある。

寒夜河中に入る

初め我が第一軍の義州を發して清境に入らんとするや、十月二十四日一夜にして軍橋を鴨綠の大河に架す、時漸く冬天に向ひ寒氣厲を刺す、而して我が工兵皆衣を脱して水中に入り終夜架橋に従事す、一士官あり、之を慰めて曰く水中寒氣堪え難からんと、工兵聲に應じて曰く唯だ恐る寒強くして或は架橋の遅延せん事をと亦た其苦を言はず。

不憫と思へど大事の場
代りて喇叭を早く吹け
此一瞬時は全軍の

其十三

聞くより源次は眼を開き
喇叭は尙ほも吹くべきぞ
嚴期に盡す國の爲め
既に死したる其人の

其十四

今しも響く喇叭の音
四方の野山に答へつゝ
さしも頑固の豚尾兵
旭の御旗敵前に

其十五

斯くて喇叭を吹く息に
喇叭の口も我口も
今や必死の戦ひに
進軍喇叭は聲高く

其十六

其勇ましき呐喊に
比類稀れなる大勝利
這はそも如何に年若き
紅葉染めなす草の上に

ヤア誰れかある白神に
進軍喇叭を早く吹け
安危に關はる時なるぞ

否なく餘人は無用なり
慥に喇叭は吹くべきぞ
いひつゝ喇叭取り上げて
再び高く吹奏す

喇叭として澄み渡り
さも勇ましく聞ゆれば
忽ち恐れを抱きつゝ
進まぬ先きより逃げて行く

つれて血潮は湧き出でつ
韓紅に彩れど
全隊密集命じつゝ
尙は戰場に響きけり

敵は逃げ失せ壘は落ち
其引揚の歸り途
源次は喇叭を握り詰め
早や息の根は無かりけり

進發隊に入れられて

其八

御國の爲めに戰場へ
大和嶋根に無きからに
恩を報ふは此時と
喇叭を高く奏しつゝ

其九

早や戦ひの朝は來ぬ
成歡驛の傍近く
生れは農夫戦には
敵軍遙に見渡して

其十

其時味方の隊長は
遠く彼方を詠めつゝ
「進め」を吹けや喇叭手よ
尙ほ聲高く音を掲げて

其十一

斯くて源次は欣然と
一聲高く吹きけるが
猛然一發飛び來り
上衣も紐も皮帯も

其十二

血潮はいとゞ迸しり

行くく喇叭を奏しけり

行くを恐るゝ卑怯者
寢食安く過してし
愛國の念充ち満ちて
日本男兒は進みけり

清國勢の集りし
旭の御旗は進みけり
まだ初陣の源次郎
臆する色はなかりけり

輝く軍刀抜き翦し
莞爾と源次を顧みて
常に汝の吹くよりも
進軍喇叭を疾く吹けや

喇叭を口に押し當てゝ
あな痛ましの敵丸は
源次の胸を貫けば
忽ち朱と染めなしぬ

性命は四第に迫り行く

お年寄られし父親の
妻のおよしに別るゝは
更に哀しき顔もせず
出陣今やと待つものは

其四

さても元帥陛下には
受けし汚辱を雪がんど
日頃手練の射的術
用ふる時は今ぞとて

其五

あな痛ましの若者や
いとしと思ふ我妻の
夫れも御國の爲めなれば
勇み進みて源次郎

其六

八重の潮路を過ぎ越して
戦雲四方に充ち満て
されど御國の人々が
舍營の時も露營にも

其七

嗚呼大丈夫の源次郎
殊勳を樹て、大將の
哀しや冥助もあかりけり

別れは哀し最愛の
いとく哀しさりながら
もとより農事も顧みず
廣き村にも唯だ一人

北方清韓二國にて
兵士を召集し給ひぬ
日頃練磨の喇叭の譜
今日令狀は下されつ

我家を見るも今日限り
顔見る事も今日限り
大日本の爲めなれば
戦の首途急ぐなり

高麗の陸地に着すれば
いと物凄き景色なり
見る目もあれば源次郎
更に油断はあらざりさ

天運強くわりもせば
天晴感賞受くべきを
今や名もなき喇叭手は

● 成歡の喇叭卒

アーノルド氏 原作

村松 柳江 譯

柳江曰讀者も知る如くエドワッサン、アーノルド氏は曩きに英國欽定詩宗の候補者に迄指名せられたる、近代有数の大詩人なり。氏は最も日本貧民の心に於て既に我國に來遊するも再三、廣く東洋の事情に通じ、前には「亞細亞の光」の著あり、後には「袈裟御前」の作あり、共に彼の國に喧傳せらる而して今や我も白神喇叭手は亦た此大詩人の爲めに歌はれたり。嗚呼是れ豈に此一人の名譽のみならんや此に於て余は今之を記して以て、此名譽ある喇叭手の如何に全世界の人士に歌はれつゝあるかを讀者に示さんとす、唯だ夫れ譯詩の難きは散文を譯するの難さよりも更に難く、加ふるに余の不敏を以つてす、讀者幸に其拙劣の罪を以つて。原作に據せずんば可。

又曰原名題して「日本兵」さいふ。著者の深意知る可きなり然れどもこれを我國に譯するに當りては稍や其意味の廣漠たるを免かれず、依つて私に改めて「成歡の喇叭卒」さいふ

其一

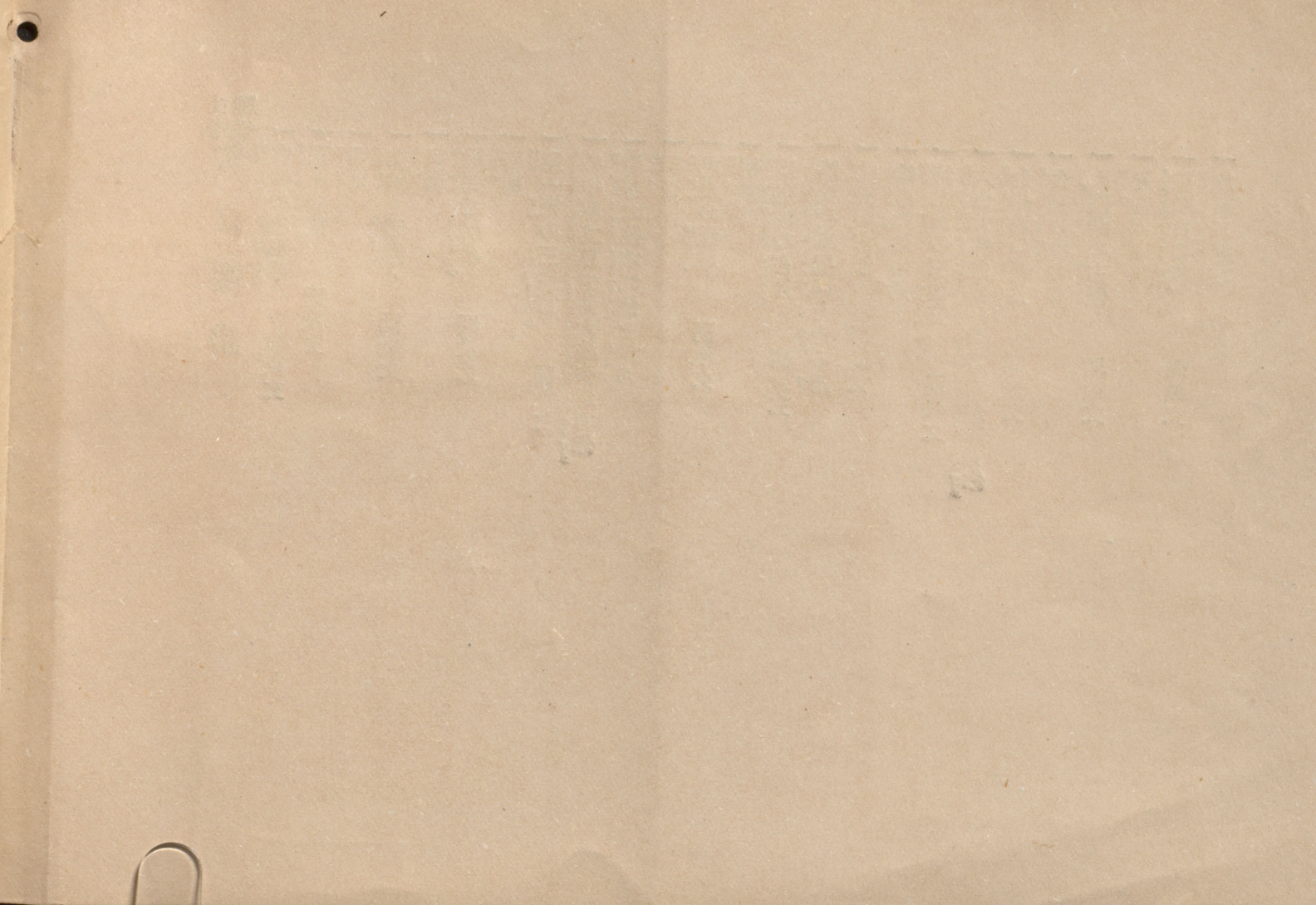
喇叭手白神源次郎
いかに菊花の薫れるか
彼の黄龍を追ひ拂ひ
我が西洋の人々に

其二

岡山人の源次郎
實りし稻も打ち捨て、
胸には喇叭掲げつゝ、
昨日に變はる打扮は

其三

到る處の戰場に
いかに旭旗の輝くか
いかに豚尾を伏せしか
知らせし者は御身なり
御國に忠義盡さんと
衣服も早く脱ぎ替へて
肩には小銃擔ひつゝ、
あな勇ましの武者振や



日清 戰爭 寫 眞 畫 譜

一 成歡の喇叭手 同歐文

一 戰場美談 同歐文

一 同圖

一 文明と野蠻 同歐文

一 同圖

一 勇兵と弱卒 同歐文

一 同圖

一 第一軍の三將官 同歐文

一 桂中將立見少將大追少將肖像

一 佐藤大佐水江鎮を渡る

一 同圖

一 虎山の激戦 同歐文

一 同圖

一 鳳凰城の占領 同歐文

一 清兵夜鳳凰城を走る圖

一 岫巖の占領 同歐文

一 岫巖進撃の圖

一 第二軍の三將官 同歐文

一 大山大將山地中將乃木少將肖像

一 金州城の陥落 同歐文

一 金州攻撃の圖

一 大連灣の占領 同歐文

一 同圖

一 旅順口の陥落 同歐文

一 旅順口總攻撃の圖

英及文和說明
日清戰爭

寫真圖譜

盛京省占領之部

一人新兒聞武信由太郎君英文

中央新兒聞武信由太郎君英文

青木嵩山堂藏書

