

name to have been appended to it. It was agreed to under annoyance and fancied injury. Mr. Beck has been made to feel that the election of Mr. Clawson is detrimental to his interests. He has had forced upon him the belief that Mr. Clawson is his enemy when in fact that gentleman is his friend and has worked hard to assist me in straightening out his affairs.

In conclusion Mr. Ryan said, "I certainly shall not resign. I am sure a majority of the directors are unfavorable to my resignation and consequently I propose to remain right where I am and where my interests demand that I should stay."

JAPAN'S WAR.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 30.—Long before the rejoicing over the capture of Phyang-Yang had begun to subside, Japan was excited to fresh enthusiasm by the news of a naval victory of even greater significance, in the northeastern inlet of the Yellow sea. On the 16th of September Admiral Ito, commanding the squadron stationed at the mouth of the Taitong or Daido river, was notified that a large Chinese fleet had arrived at the Balu river, in charge of transports conveying reinforcements to the army on the frontier. He set sail on the following morning with all the men-of-war that could be immediately summoned, namely: The Matsushima, flagship; Hashidate, Itsukushima, Yoshino, Takachiho, Akishushima, Naniwai, Chiyoda, Fuso, Akagi and Hiyel. Accompanying these eleven was the Saikio, a merchant steamer, taken in the national service since the war began, of no strength and not intended for heavy work in action. She would not have joined the expedition but the desire of Viscount Kato, the naval chief of the staff, who, being on a visit of inspection at the north, could not resist the temptation to witness the expected engagement. Between 12 and 1 o'clock fourteen Chinese ships and six torpedo boats were discovered a little south of a harbor called Taikosan in Japanese pronunciation, and east of Kaiyoto island. The ships were the Ting Yuen, flagship; Chen Yuen, Lai Yuen, King Yuen, Ching Yuen, Chih Yuen, Ping Yuen, Chao Yuen, Yang Wei, Kwang Kah, Wei Yuen, Kwang Ping, and two others whose names are still unknown. Of these the first two carried Krupp guns of thirty centimeter and fifteen centimeter. The next four carried twenty-one centimeter and fifteen centimeter Krupps, and the next two had twenty five-ton Armstrongs. Contrary to anticipations they advanced unhesitatingly and commenced fire when 4,000 meters distant from the Japanese, who reserved their first discharge until another thousand meters had been covered. The serious fighting began between the vessels at the Chinese right and the Japanese left, the flagships on either side leading the onset. By one o'clock the contest was general. Both lines maintained their position steadily for over an hour, when the Chinese showed signs of wavering. Three of their ships either by accident or design, had for some time been made special objects of attack, and though they contended vigorously to

the last, they were sunk, one after another, the crews climbing in their riggings as each descended and signalled wildly for help to both their companions and assailants. These were the Lai Yuen, Chih Yuen and Chao Yuen. As soon as they were disposed of, the foremost Japanese ships directed their assault against the immense German built vessels at the head of the Chinese column, but for a long time without effect upon the heavy steel plating which protected them. At last, however, a lucky shell struck the Ting Yuen a little above the water, and seemed to the Japanese observers to pierce the armor through and through. Their belief that this feat had been achieved was increased when a thick body of smoke was seen rising from the flagship, and although no diminution of activity on board was perceptible, they were convinced that she had been set on fire and remained burning up to the hour of her hasty departure. Whatever her condition, she succeeded in inflicting heavy punishment upon her chief adversary. The Matsushima was struck by two 12-inch shells, the first of which upset and battered out of shape one of her large guns, while the second exploded an ammunition box, dealing dreadful havoc among the crew, and starting a fire which was subdued only with great difficulty. In consequence of these mishaps, the Matsushima withdrew from the scene and moved toward the Taitong, Admiral Ito transferring his flag to the Hashidate. Meanwhile three other Japanese vessels had undergone extremely rough treatment. The Saikio, which Viscount Kato had persisted in keeping in the thick of the fight, notwithstanding her obvious unsuitability for such duty, lost control of her rudder, and found herself in much closer proximity than was desirable to the Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen. As she could not avoid them, she made directly for them, misleading them, it is supposed, into the belief that she was about to ram them. The Japanese are of the opinion that it was under this illusion that the two huge ships separated, allowing the Saikio a passage about forty fathoms wide through which to escape. Torpedoes were discharged at her as she went by, but without avail. The Hiyel having been unable by reason of her slowness to keep pace with the rest of the fleet, became a conspicuous object to the Chinese, and was so deluged with missiles that she was set on fire before the afternoon was half over. Her small crew was greatly reduced, and as the surgeon was among the wounded, the sufferers could not be properly cared for. When she had lost twenty killed and thirty-four wounded, she fell out of line and turned toward the Taitong. But meeting a transport on the way, she obtained assistance in quenching the flames, handed over the wounded, and returned with all the speed she could make, not waiting for a doctor to take up her work where she had left off. In this hope she was disappointed for the enemy had flown and the battle was over.

It is recorded that when steaming away in flames she was thrice in great danger from torpedoes but skillfully escaped by employing a device de-

scribed in a recent magazine account of an imaginary naval fight in South America. To most readers of that sketch, the expedient of stopping a projectile by turning upon it a converging fire of shot and shell seemed purely fictitious; yet this is precisely what the Hiyel is said to have done in at least one instance.

The Akagi, a small gun boat, was badly overmatched from the outset on account of being brought under the fire of no less than six of the enemy at once. The commander was struck down and killed while she was thus hotly engaged, yet she would still have kept up a determined resistance but for the loss of a mast which rendered her unmanageable. She also found it necessary to retire to the Taitong.

About the time when Admiral Ito left the Matsushima, the disorder in the Chinese fleet plainly indicated that the contest could not be prolonged on their side. Three ships had been sunk, and a fourth, the Yang Wei, had been half destroyed and abandoned. Besides the Ting Yuen, two others were on fire, and the entire force was thoroughly demoralized. A little after 5 o'clock the flagship took the lead in retreat toward the home stations. Four fast steaming Japanese cruisers were detailed to follow, and if possible to cut off their escape. But the torpedoes had to be reckoned with, and the possibility of being struck by one of them in the night made it imperative that the Japanese should exercise caution. Morning found them at the mouth of the gulf of Pechili, with no ship of the enemy in sight. They steamed back to Kaiyoto island, keeping a keen lookout on the way, but the Chinese had evidently reached a safe place of refuge. The greater part of the Japanese squadron had reconvened near Tai Kusan harbor, on the chance of getting another fight, bringing this time some torpedo boats to co-operate. The need of them was so greatly felt on the previous day that it is safe to say no large body of Japanese ships will ever again sail without these essential adjuncts. One of them was now put to a practical if somewhat inglorious use in breaking up the Yang Wei, deserted and unfit for further service.

The loss of life was largest on the Matsushima. Her complement was 335. Four officers and thirty-three men were killed and seventy officers and men wounded. The total loss were ten officers and sixty-nine men killed and one hundred and sixty officers and men wounded.

The empress, always active in movements of charity has called the ladies of the court to assist her as patroness of the Red Cross association in collecting hospital supplies and preparing lin, bandages, etc., for the needs of the wounded in Korea. By her majesty's express desire, all articles thus provided and sent from the palace are to be used for Japanese, Chinese and Koreans alike. In a similar spirit, a notification has been issued by the minister of war, calling attention to the principles of the Geneva convention, to which Japan became a party in 1866, and admonishing the army that "however cruel and vindictive the enemy may show himself, he must nevertheless be treated in accordance with the acknowledged