CAREER OF ADMIRAL TOGO

EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE GREAT JAPANESE SAILOR.

As a Young Man He Attended a Naval College in Greenwich, England.

Admiral Togo, of all Japan's great men, is the most Japanese at heart, so it has been said by foreigners who have lived in the empire, and who know at first hand as much of the Japanese character as any foreigner may know, according to a writer in the New York Sun. This means that aside from the purely technical aspect of his training as a commander over modern battle fleets the victor of Tsushima is at heart of the old school of mediaeval Satsuma fighting samurai such as we see on the vases and kakemonos, terrifying in aspect under grinning war masks. Even under the modern conditions, which have changed and bewildered Japan his code has been the ancient code of Bushido, and his life off the quarterdeck of his flagship is as nearly like the lives of his forefathers as he can order it.

"NO RETURN."

On the eve of the departure of the Japanese fleet under his command for Port Arthur, and the beginning of the great struggle with Russia, this admiral of a modern fleet of steel, called his officers to the Mikasa and there, under the shadow of an eight-inch gun breech in his cabin he addressed them. On the table before him lay the "three and a half inches of honor"—the short dagger of harakiri, which in the code of the samurai is the last recourse of a warrior in defeat. Togo made no allusion to the unsheathed dagger. "To-night we shall attack the enemy," he said. "From that voyaging there is no return."

HIS LIFE.

The biography of his early life is scanty in detail. He was born in Kagoshima, the capital city of the Lord of Satsuma, in December, 1847. Satsuma, a province in the southermost island of the Japan group, has been from the age of fable the land of fighters. Togo was born of a family of fighters. His father was a samurai, a retainer of the Lord of Satsuma under the old feudal regime; his mother was a daughter of a sumurai. A few days after her child had been born she took him to the shrine of the guardian god of the clan, laid him upon the altar and, after the old custom, dedicated the infant to "the defence of the Land of the Gods and to the service of the Prince."

STERN SCHOOLING.

The boy's schooling was that of all youths of the fighting clan of Kagoshima. Archery, the use of gun and sword, rigorous training of the body and the development of the mind through reading of the classics, these were the elements of his training. Above all else, after the old code, he was taught absolute self-effacement, the control of all passions and the ability to maintain silence. At the age of 16 he became a sailor on the single warship owned by the Lord of Satsuma, and at 21 he was a petty officer aboard the little cruiser Kasuga, one of the infants of the Imperial navy just then in process of building.

FIRST WAR.

The youngster's first engagement came when, in the Enmoto rebellion of 1868, which was all of a part with the civil wars of the Restoration, he helped serve a gun aboard one of the primitive warships against the defences of the Lord of Enmoto. In 1871 he was sent to England by the Government along with thirteen young men to learn the craft of modern warfare. He spent seven years there in a military school near Portsmouth and in the Thames Nautical Training College and returned aboard the warship Hiyei, which had just been completed in an English shipyard for the Japanese navy.

In 1887, when Count Saigo, a powerful man of the south, quarrelled with the still weak Government of the Emperor, and the Satsuma rebellion followed Togo fought on the side of Saigo because he was a Satsuma man and all his loyalty was of the old feudal order of personal allegiance. Saigo was defeated and killed, but Togo lived to become chief of the Emperor's defenders on the sea.

WAR WITH CHINA.

Togo came suddenly into the eye of the whole world at the outbreak of the war between Japan and China in 1894. He was then commander of the cruiser Naniwa. While cruising in the Yellow Sea Togo encountered the steamship Kowshing, flying the British flag and carrying 1,100 Chinese soldiers bound for Asan. Togo stopped the transport and sent an officer over with peremptory orders that Capt. Galesworthy, the Englishman in command, should put about and follow the Naniwa to the Japanese fleet. The Chinese officers aboard refused to allow Galesworthy to comply with these orders, nor would they permit him and his crew of white men to put off from the Kowshing in the steamer's boats on Togo's orders.

JUSTIFIED.

For four hours the Naniwa lay at a distance away from the transport while Togo tried to bring the Chinese to terms. In the end the Japanese commander fired a shot through the hull of the transport and she sank with all on board. For a time Togo's action threatened to involve his country in international difficulties, but subsequent investigation justified him completely. He served through the rest of the war.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.

When the war with Russia for which Japan had been preparing for many years, seemed inevitable early in 1890, Togo was made vice-admiral in command of the entire navy of the island empire. He assembled his fleet at the great naval base of Sasebo; then on February 6, after diplomatic negotiations with Russia had been broken off but before a formal declaration of war had been made, Togo sent part of his fleet to convey transports full of troops to Corea, and on the night of February 8 he launched his torpedo flotilla at the unsuspecting Russian ships in Port Arthur. Immediately after the little Vice-Admiral completed the investment of Port Arthur from the sea side and on April 13, after heavy bombardments of the forts by Togo's fleet, Vice-Admiral Makaron made the fatal sally which resulted in the loss of the first class battleship Petropavlovsk through contact with a string of floating mines which the wily Japanese commander had strung in his advance.

BARRED LETTERS FROM HOME

After long weeks of investment interspersed by bombardments of their land fortifications the Russians again made a showing outside the Tiger's Tail on August 10th and after a running fight had to retreat beaten to the support of the land batteries. This ended the naval campaign of 1890, and Togo was not called upon to do serious work until the Baltic fleet under Rozhdestvensky was despatched from Libau on October 15th, and after many vicissitudes sailed up through the Tsushima Strait toward the Japan Sea.

"You must not distract my mind by sending me letters while I am in command of the fleet," Togo wrote to his wife during the months of strain in which the fleet under his command was preparing for the final conflict with the Russians on the sea. So he devoted himself strictly to the business in hand and he hid his fleet in the Corean port of Masanpho upon the approach of the blundering Russians, ready to dart out and annihilate them in his good time.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

On the morning of May 27, 1905, contact with the Russian fleet was established by Togo's scouts. At 1.55 o'clock that afternoon, when the two fleets were less than five miles apart, Togo hoisted this message on the signal halyards of the Mikasa: "The fate of the empire depends upon this battle. Let every man do his best." Then the two fleets engaged.

In less than forty-five minutes the Russians were overwhelmed, but it was not until two days afterward that the last of the Russian ships, except three which limped into Manila, were either destroyed or captured. During the first minutes of the fight, when shells were spattering about the Mikasa, Togo refused to leave the place he had chosen there, and it was not until several of his officers had begun to drag him to the conning tower that he agreed to shut himself in behind steel.

After the battle his return to Japan was made a triumph such as the island empire had never witnessed. He was made a count by imperial decree and head of the naval staff.

PROPEL BOATS BY BUBBLES.

Australian Has New Device for Air Power of Vessels.

Inventer Schroeder, an Australian, has devised a system of propelling boats by air bubbles. His idea is to force air through a system of holes in the bottom of the vessel, which are so arranged that there is practically an air cushion between the bottom and the water. Only small engine power is required, as the inventor does not rely on the forcible expulsion of air for his motive power, but on the lifting power of the air bubbles themselves. By shutting off the air from some of the holes near the stern, the bow can be made to rise so that the ship goes astern. The boats are expected to be able to travel at unheard of speeds, and are non-capsizable. The invention has already been tested by the admiralty experts.

COULD SATISFY HER.

Lady (to clerk in servants' registry office)—"I want a cook, and I want her bad."

Clerk—"Quite so, madam; that's just the sort we supply!"

THE KINDS OF HEAT STROKES

NONE OF THEM ARE USUALLY SEVERE CONDITIONS.

Recovery is Result of Loosening Clothes and Giving Cold Water and Ammonia.

Heat collapse is not usually a severe condition. The patient suddenly turns giddy and falls; his skin is moist and cool; his breathing hurried but never sterterous; his pulse small and soft; his pupils dilated his temperature remains at or falls below the normal, while there is no complete loss of consciousness as a rule.

Recovery gradually ensues, says the London Lancet, when the patient is taken into the shade, his clothes are loosened, cold water is dashed on his head and ammonia held to his nostrils. Far different, however, is it with heatstroke.

This may be either direct or indirect. In direct heatstroke or sunstroke the attack may occur in more than one form. In one form the persons affected are mostly more or less untrained to severe exertion as, for instance, young soldiers newly arrived in a hot country and unaccustomed to the fatigue of marching. It is especially likely to affect them when the air is moist, so that the skin action becomes diminished. Violent headache is first complained of; the march, however, is still continued, until the patient at length falls down in vonvulsions, with teeth firmly clenched,

INSENSIBILITY ABSOLUTE.

In a second form the subject, streaming with perspiration, becomes steadily paler, with bloodshot eyes, swollen veins, respiration shallow and quiet, until he slips to the ground. Consciousness is not as a rule entirely lost, and revival occurs if the patient be relieved of all impediments to free respiration.

In a third form the patient becomes exceedingly thirsty without any feeling of fatigue and suddenly falls down in a comatose state. In a fourth variety the soldier, for example, after a long march in the sun is seized with a racking headache, which becomes more and more agonizing. Great intolerance to light sets in and unconsciousness follows. If the patient recovers the intense pain in the head may not disappear for weeks.

In cases of indirect heat stroke the patient is attacked indoors. The temperature may run to 110 degrees, and in case of death remains high for some time thereafter.

To consider the various theories advanced as to the causation of heat stroke, there is first the caloric theory, which attributes the attack to the action of intense heat per se. It is supposed that the intensity of the heat disturbs the regular action of the heat regulating centres of the body. To this, however, it must be objected that stokers of the steamships in the Red Sea are scarcely even affected by the

HEAT OF THE FURNACES.

Next there is the autotoxic theory, according to which the high temperature causes the blood to become poisonous to the nerve cells, especially those of the vasomotor centres and cardiac ganglia. Then there is the microbic theory of Dr. Sambon, which, however, does not seem to be supported by the facts.

The view that in the opinion of the Lancet best accounts for heat stroke is the actinic theory of Col. F. Maude, R.E. This distinguished officer had suffered from several attacks of sun stroke, when he conceived the idea that the rays of the sun which caused such attacks were not the heat rays, but the actinic rays situated at the other end of the spectrum.

It occurred to him that if he lined his helmet with red to cut off these chemical or actinic rays, just as the photographer lines his dark room with red for the same reason in developing, he would obviate the disastrous effects of the sun. He tried it, with the result that for many years he experienced no further ill effects from the sun.

An officer who did not believe in the theory, however, one day surreptiously abstracted the red lining from Col. Maude's hat as he was about to expose himself to the sun, with the result that Col. Maude again suffered from sunstroke and experienced great chagrin at the supposed

FAILUE OF HIS THEORY

until the repentant officer told him what he had done.

Another officer who had previously suffered on three occasions from sunstroke, causing him to be invalided for nearly five years, also lined his helmet with red, with the result that as each succeeding hot weather season came round he was enable to live without and discomfort from the sun, although he had previously suffered severely from headaches.

The plan of lining the head coverings with red or orange flannel therefore certainly seems to deserve a more extended trial. As regards diet, moderation must be practised both with meat and drink. Alcoholic drinks should never be taken by those exposed to a hot sun. The best beverages are tea and coffee.

HEALTH IN AUSTRALIA.

Observation of Regulations Results in Low Death Rate.

Health conditions in Australia are better than in any other country of the globe if the low death rate of 10.95 a thousand a year may be accepted as an index, says the Medical Record.

The death rate from tuberculosis has steadily been declining during the last twenty-five years and now is less than 9 per cent. of the total deaths, which is a lower percentage than any published by any other country which compiles its statistics in an equally accurate manner.

In New South Wales the notification of cases of pulmonary and throat tuberculosis has been compulsory for over ten years. The walls and ceilings of houses in which cases occur are sprayed with a solution of formalin and the floors are washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

The effectiveness of the educational campaign is shown by the fact that open air sleeping is more general than in any other country. There is scarcely a dwelling house constructed nowadays in Australia, even a loborer's cottage, which is not provided with a suitable verandah for outdoor sleeping. There is very little expectorating on the sidewalks or other public places.

Ordinances to prevent the contamination of milk and other food stuffs are well observed. In shops where fresh meat is offered for sale, it is customary to find sheets of water running over the front dindows and walls for the purpose of catching dust. All large cities, like Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and others, have tuberculosis sanatoria and also a large number of beds for chronic cases. The Greenvale Sanatorium, near Melbourne, will compare favorably with similar institutions in Europe and America.

Gratifying progress has been made in isolating chronic and more particularly open cases of tuberculosis. In New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia it is estimated that at least 50 per cent. of these cases have been placed in hospitals and a good proportion of the remainder under supervision. The health officials believe that only a few years will elapse before every case of pulmonary and throat tuberculosis will be under such control as to reduce the danger of transmitting the infection to a minimum.

WHITE MAN DOOMED.

Professor Thinks Fair Skinned Races Will Vanish From Earth.

If we are to take seriously the predictions of Prof. Lionel W. Lyde, of London University, the outlook for the white man on the face of this earth is gloomy indeed. Much has been written at one time and another regarding the the ability of the white man to live in the tropics and to retain his bodily and mental vigor. The consensus of opinion, as pointed out by The Medical Record, has been that he cannot do so, but after a time he will surely deteriorate, physically and mentally.

Furthermore, white natives whose ancestors have lived three or more generations in the tropics are not, with rare exceptions, the peers either in body or mind of their relatives living in the temperate zone.

Prof. Lyde not only insists that the white man cannot live in health in tropical countries, but he also professes to believe that the white man is doomed to vanish from the face of the earth, giving way to the colored races. The English professor bases his belief on the theory that the original color of the human skin was dark brown, the variations of that color being the results of the weakening or strengthening of the pigment under different climatic conditions.

Taking ordinary precautions it may be possble for the white man, two years of acclimitization, to live in the tropics even more immune from tropical diseases than the black. But this period of immunity lasts for only about seven years, after which the deteriorating effects of the strong solar light and heat begin to show themselves on the white skin, and render the possessor thereof peculiarly susceptible to tropical diseases. In consequence the permanent settlement of the tropics by white men is impossible. But while the pigment with which the colored races is provided is indispensable for life in the tropics, it is a source of no danger in the temperate or frigid zones; therefore the dark or yellow man can intrude into the domain of the man of fair skin with little or no danger.

Never judge a woman by the company she is compelled to entertain.

People don't seem to care how you got your money; they are interested only in how you spend it.

A VALUABLE SUGARSTICK

SWINDLING THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS.

Smugglers Require a Combination of Ingenuity and Brass-Bound Impudence.

Twenty-four years ago the writer passed, for the first time, through the New York Customs. He had two big trunks full of kit; but less than half an hour's delay in a large, draughty wooden shed was enough to convince the officials that he was not a smuggler, and a payment of four dollars and fifty cents—18s.—duty on a new English saddle was all that was demanded.

Things are very different nowadays. The Customs Houses in New York, Boston, and other big American ports, are regular inquisitions. To deal with women, who are the worst offenders, clever female inspectresses are employed, and not only are their skirts searched for lace, but their hair was probed to see if diamonds or other precious stones are concealed in the shining coils.

CIGARS RUBY BRAND.

The modern smuggler must be endowed with a combination of ingenuity and brass-bound impudence.

"Anything to declare?" asked the officer of a smartly-dressed first-class passenger, who arrived the other day in New York on a big Hamburg-American liner.

"Yes; two boxes of cigars!" was the reply.

They were handed over for examination, and a duty of a dollar was demanded, and paid on each box. Had the officials only known it, there were hidden inside those cigars cut rubies of a value of something over $35,000.

The man who caused the United States Customs officials more trouble than any other person was a certain famous gem smuggler. It is said that, in all, he imported $1,500,000 worth of stones without paying a penny in duty.

His dodges were endless. On one occasion he hid $125,000 worth of diamonds in a rattle, and gave it to a baby—child of one of the steerage passengers—to play with while the officials were conducting their search. At another time he had a consignment of diamonds cast into a lump of sugarstick. The sugar was transparent, but so, too, were the stones, and anyone could examine the lump of sweetness without the least suspicion that it was anything but what it seemed to be.

BETRAYED BY A GIRL.

On this occasion, again, he employed a child to help him carry through the deception. A five-year-old girl was borrowed, and taught to call him uncle. She carried the lump of candy in her hand as she left the ship, and when one of the Custom House officials asked if he might have a bite, she cried. The trick was successful.

It was years before he was even suspected, for he was clever enough to announce openly that he was importing gems, and he always declared a goodly number of stones. Eventually, he was betrayed by a girl. He had induced her to help him under promise of marriage. When she found out that he already had a wife, she made the whole story public, and he was not only heavily fined, but sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Diamonds are hidden in the hollowed-out heels of boots, in cakes, of soap, in the corks of perfumery bottles, and in the hollow legs of dolls.

There are in the Customs Museum in New York over a hundred different articles in which precious stones have been discovered. Among these are a score of 32-calibre revolver cartridges. The smuggler had taken out the contents of the cartridges, replaced the powder with diamonds, and then put the bullets back.

The trick would never have been discovered had not the would-be smuggler been so pleased with his own ingenuity that he boasted of it to a friend. A Customs secret service spy overheard him, and he was arrested on arrival.

Perhaps the cleverest dodge of all for smuggling diamonds was that practised for years by a lady smuggler. She hid them in the artificial grapes which adorned her hat.

There is a heavy duty on silks imported into the States. Uncle Sam was swindled by one firm who sent over packages of, apparently, cotton quilts, and which paid duty as such. They were mere dummies stuffed with silk.

WHEN DUTIES GO UP.

Another unscrupulous smuggler was, professedly, an exporter of olive oil. It was a long time before the Custom House accidentally discovered that the flasks were dummies with a large compartment in each, containing fine French brandy.

Smugglers like to see duties go up. Some years ago the tariff on opium imported into the States rose from six dollars to ten dollars a pound. Duty-paid imports dropped one year from $1,040,000 to $200,000.

This did not mean that any less opium was brought in—merely that it was being smuggled.

Quantities of the drug came in hidden in blocks of coal in the stokeholds of trans-Pacific steamships. When the ship came into port the cases were extracted from the coal, and dropped overboard with floats attached. Fishing boats came out by night, and picked them up.

An immense cargo of opium was once brought into Puget Sound hidden in large balks of timber, bored and plugged to hold the cases.

COFFIN AND THE CORPSE.

Coffins are always looked upon with suspicion by the Customs. Some time ago, a lead casket, accompanied by sorrowing relatives in deepest mourning, was unloaded at New York. The authorities smelt a rat, and insisted upon its being opened. To their discomfiture it was found to contain a corpse.

But at that moment an inspector caught an eye keenly watching his movements from behind a black-bordered handkerchief. He explored further, and found silks and laces enough to stock a small shop.

PRACTICAL RECIPES.

Fig Layer Cake.—Cream one cup of sugar and one-third cup butter till light, add three eggs without separating, beating five minutes between adding the first two eggs and ten minutes after adding the last egg; add teaspoon vanilla and one-half cup milk. Sift twice two cups flour with two even teaspoons baking powder; add to the batter and beat until light and smooth. Put in two layer cake pans and bake in a quick oven twenty-five minutes. When cool fill with fig paste. Fig Paste—Chop one pound figs fine, add one cup of boiling water, one-half cup sugar, juice of one-half lemon; simmer gently till it makes a smooth paste. Cool before using.

White Fruit Cake.—Whites of ten eggs, one pound of flour, three-fourths pound of butter, one pound of best raisins (seed them) one-half pound crystallized cherries, one-half pound crystallized pineapple, one-half pound citron, one-half pound blanched almonds, one small tumbler of sherry. Cut the fruit up. Clip raisins in two or three pieces; cut almonds across about three or four times with a penknife. Flour the fruit as for other fruit cake and add last to batter. No baking powder is used.

Ginger Cake.—Two cups light brown sugar, two cups flour, one cup sour cream, one tablespoon of orange peel chopped fine (the white part must be omitted), ginger, cloves and cinnamon to make one tablespoonful, three tablespoons of melted butter (not warm), one teaspoon soda. Mix this well and then stir in two well beaten eggs. Sprinkle the buttered pan well with toast or cracker crumbs. Bake in moderate oven thirty or forty minutes.

Salad Dressing.—Salad dressing is best made at home. This recipe will stand the test of time. Use a small graniteware saucepan and in it stir a teaspoon of sugar, a little salt and dry mustard according to taste, three tablespoons of vinegar, and three of cream. When well mixed add two well beaten egg yolks, place in a pan of boiling water and cook and stir till the mixture is like cream. The quantity can be doubled or trebled, for if placed in a cool place the dressing will keep indefinitely.

SAUCE SUGGESTIONS.

The inexperienced housewife is sometimes at a loss as to the proper sauces to serve. The following list, if pasted in the recipe book, will often prove beneficial:

1.—Cream sauce with sweetbreads.
2.—Orange salad with roast chicken.
3.—Celery sauce with quail.
4.—Stuffed olives with fish balls.
5.—Horseradish sauce with boiled beef.
6. Horseradish and fried onions with liver.
7.—French dressing with sardines.
8.—Mint sauce with lamb.
9.—Yorkshire pudding with roast beef.
10.—Hard boiled eggs and parsley with boiled salmon.
11.—Cream gravy, strawberry preserves with fried chicken.
12.—Oyster dressing for turkey.
13.—Celery and onion dressing with roast duck.
14.—Tart grape jelly with canvasback duck.
15.—Currant jelly with roast goose.
16.—Cucumber catsup with corned beef.

HORRID THING.

Wife (excitedly)—If you go on like this I shall certainly lose my temper.

Husband—No danger, my dear. A thing of that size is not easily lost.

Just about the time a man gets comfortably fixed in this world it is time for him to move.