

ANNAPOLIS CADETS AT LOADING PRACTICE.  
Trying for a record in this drill tests the nerve, steadiness and endurance severely.



TORPEDO INST

### FIFTEEN JAPANESE EDUCATED AT ANNAPOLIS.

*How Cadets Are Taught There to Handle Warships, Torpedoes, Big Guns, Submarine Mines and Other Engines of War.*

The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis is entitled to at least a share of the credit for the brilliant campaigns of the Japanese Navy in the war with China and that now being waged against Russia. On July 27, 1868, the President approved an Act of Congress authorizing the admission to the Naval Academy of a limited number of students to be appointed by the empire of Japan, the Japanese Government bearing the expense of tuition and maintenance of these students. Under that authority fifteen students from the Japanese Empire have been admitted to the Academy at various times since November, 1869. Of these, six have been graduated, and the nine others, on account of various deficiencies, have been withdrawn without winning diplomas, in some cases, however, receiving certificates of proficiency in some of the branches of instruction.

The first sons of Japan to be appointed to the Naval Academy by their government were Zun Zou Matzmulla and Ise Setaro, both of whom entered on December 8, 1869. Matzmulla was graduated in 1873 and afterward became an admiral in the Japanese Navy, rendering distinguished services in the war with China, which raised him to a high place in official favor and public esteem in his native land. He was retired with the rank of vice-admiral in 1900. Setaro made poor progress in the academy and withdrew in 1871.

Perhaps the most interesting of the Japanese students was Sotokichi Uriu, who entered the Naval Academy on September 12, 1877, and was graduated in 1881. The achievements of this prominent figure in recent war operations in the Far East make him just now the centre of the group of the Annapolis educated naval officers of his country. The last Japanese appointee was Hiroaki Tamura, who entered the academy May 25, 1896, and was graduated June 8, 1900.

Uriu's standing at graduation in his class of seventy-six was No. 26, but Tasuker Serata, who entered the academy at the same time, was No. 14 in the class at graduation—a record highly creditable to one foreign to the language, laws and customs of this country. The published order of merit of the class discloses that Serata was particularly apt in seamanship, fairly so in shipbuilding, only five and a half points below the first in his class in ordnance, well up in marine engines, four points below the valedictorian in technical navigation, five points below him in practical navigation, three in electricity, one and three-fourths in public law, and two in French and Spanish. In conduct, however, although his record was over two points better than that of the head of the class, he was somewhat inferior to many of his classmates. His weakest showing was in naval architecture, an elective course of study.

Uriu's strongest points were seamanship, ordnance and theoretical and practical navigation. He did not take the elective course in naval architecture and was more than a point below Serata in conduct. He had a considerable number of minor demerits, but absolutely none of a serious nature. His aggregate merits for the four years' course were 570.45, against 654.16 for the last roll-of-honor man in the class and 509.47 for Serata. Yonoske Enouye, a third Japanese member of the same class, withdrew before the expiration of the four years.

Of course, the classmates of these two Japanese students are now widely scattered, and little information concerning their schooldays

is obtainable at Annapolis. Personal recollections are more plentiful in other places where members of the class of '81 are now on duty. A Tribune reporter recently met a naval officer who knew Uriu well during the four years of study at the academy.

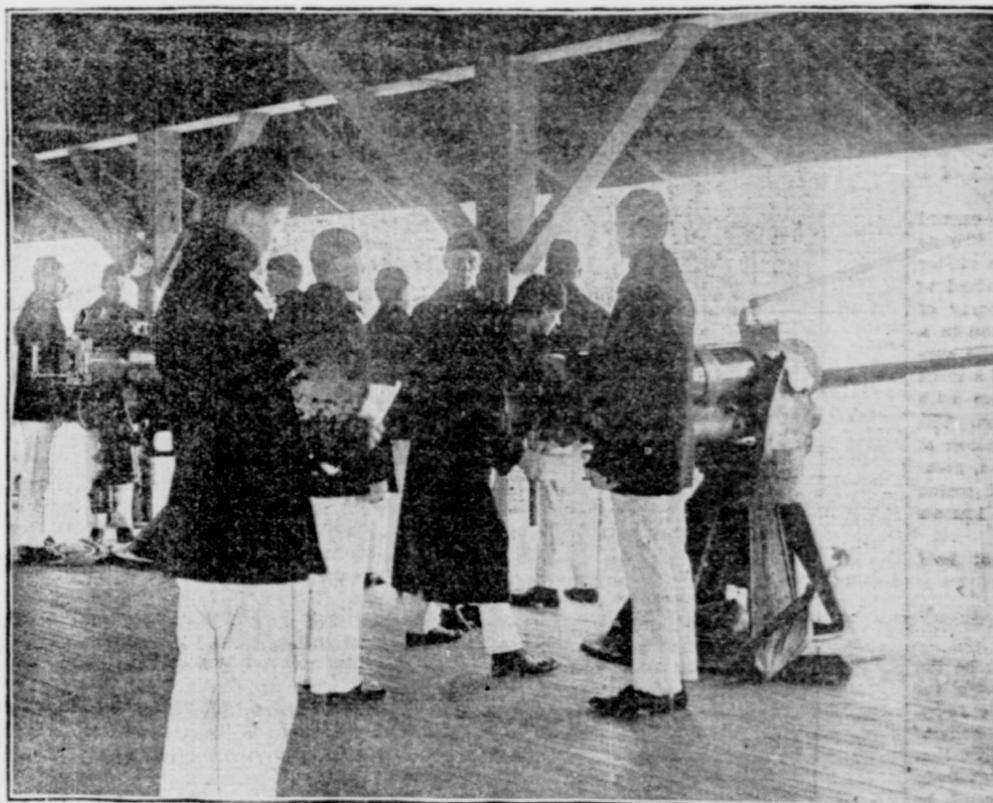
"Remember Uriu?" said he. "Indeed, I do! He was a serious fellow, studied hard, appeared to be the soul of honor, and was extremely sensitive. In fact, from my associations with Uriu, Serata and Enouye, I have come to regard the Japanese as far more sensitive to anything pertaining to personal honor than the average run of men. Enouye was one of the exceptions to this rule. He was an all-around sport and was in trouble much of his time. This, as much as anything, caused him to be withdrawn from the academy early in his last year. Uriu and Serata were very much ashamed of Enouye's escapades, and I have heard them deplore his wildness with tearful earnestness. Incidents? It's a long time since then!"

"I recollect, however, that Uriu was an earnest debater and liked argument almost as well as—sometimes, I thought, even better than—sleep. He was somewhat excitable, and when he warmed up to his subject he talked rather fast and loudly. One evening early in our second year he got into a heated discussion with Serata about a point in law, and the argument was still at its height when "taps" was sounded. Either the talk drowned the bugle call or Uriu's mind was so taken up with his subject that he did not heed the rule. Anyway,



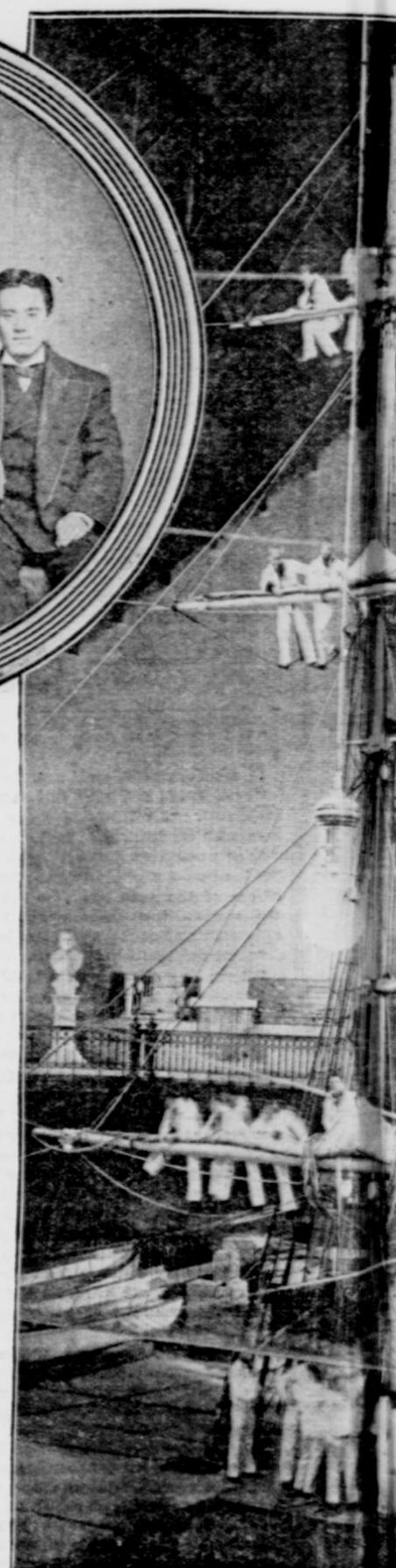
URIU AS A CADET AT ANNAPOLIS.

The "hero of Chemulpo" is standing at the right. Tasuker Serata, another Annapolis Japanese cadet, is seated at the left. Yonoske Enouye, a third cadet, is seated at the right.



CADETS' FIRING DRILL.

The firing is here conducted exactly as it would be done on a warship at sea.



CADETS AT WORK ON