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WHOLE No. 2581.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL DISASTER CONFIRMED

OVERWHELMING GRIEF OF CZAR

Cruiser Bayan Crippled By the Japanese Fire.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The Russian battleship Petropavlovsk has been sunk during an attack by the Japanese upon Port Arthur. She struck a mine and turned turtle and sunk immediately. Eight hundred and six men were drowned, including Admiral Makaroff, the Russian commander of the fleet. The Grand Duke Cyril was wounded. Five of the battleship's officers and thirty-five men were saved.

A battle is now in progress between the Russian squadron and a Japanese fleet of forty vessels.

Admiral Rojostvensky will probably succeed Admiral Makaroff. Prince Outkowsky is in temporary command of the Russian fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The loss of the battleship Petropavlovsk and the death of Admiral Makaroff and 600 men is a terrible blow to the Russian people. The Emperor is overwhelmed and there is general mourning. It is believed that the Grand Duke Cyril is seriously injured. The Kaiser and King Victor Emanuel have sent condolences to the Czar.

CRUISER BAYAN CRIPPLED.

WEI-HAI-WEI, April 14.—The Japanese fleet bombarded Port Arthur for fifteen minutes. The forts did not reply. The Russian cruiser Bayan has been crippled.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

WIJU, April 13.—The Japanese army has repulsed the Russians at the Yalu.

The death of Vice-Admiral Stephan Osipovich Makaroff removes from the theater of war one of the most striking of the Russian leaders, a man of ability, energy, and bravery who is honored by every Russian as one of the great heroes of the country. For forty years and more he had served in the Russian navy. Year after year he added to his reputation until it was such that no other commanding officer in the entire navy was held in such high esteem as he. He was the "Fighting Bob" of the Russian bluejackets. A magnificent beard gave him a ferocious and commanding appearance and European writers have stated that he could get more out of any sailor than any other naval leader. He had just rounded out fifty-six years of a very active life.

Makaroff had been in active service since 1864 and his promotions in almost every instance were due, not to seniority, but to distinguished achievement. Thus he served as an ensign but two years, from 1867 to 1869, as lieutenant but six years, so that he was already an officer in high rank when, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the gunboat Grand Duke Constantine, with which he carried out a whole series of bold attacks upon Turkish ports. It should be added that the armament of

the boat and its equipment with torpedoes of small size for sudden attacks upon Turkish harbors was Makaroff's own. The campaign won him advancement to lieutenant-captain and captain of the second rank; he was honored with the orders of St. Vladimir and St. George, a sword of gold and the title flagel-adjutant to the late Emperor Alexander II.

In 1881 Stephan (or Stephen) Osipovich Makaroff took a hand in land warfare in the legion of Skobelev at the capture of Gorko Tepe. At that battle General Kuropatkin also participated, so the commanders of the Russian land and naval forces in the present campaign in the East were fellow-workers in a previous campaign.

In 1881 he commanded the cruiser Taman, station guardship of the Russian embassy at Constantinople, enabling him to make a minute study of the defenses of the Bosphorus. The next two years were spent as chief-of-staff of the offensive squadron in the Baltic, with Admiral Chihacheff, then Minister of the Navy, and at present member of the Council of the Empire, commanding.

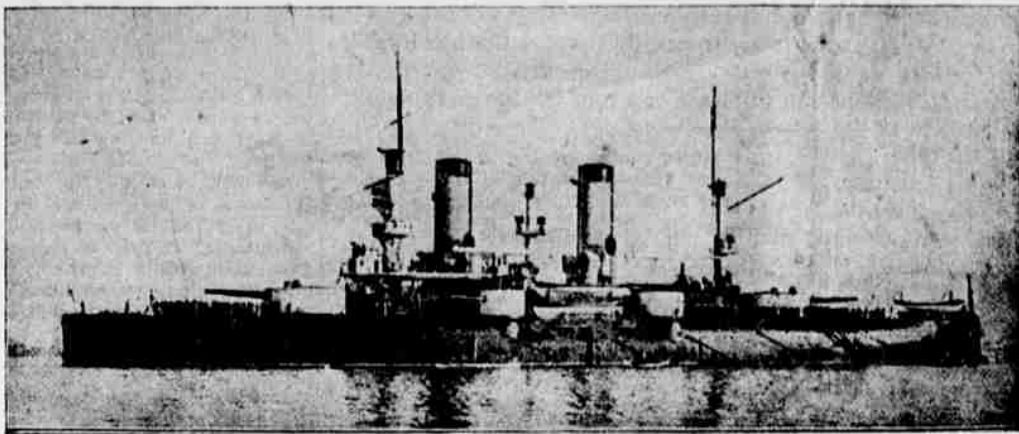
From 1891 to 1894 Makaroff, ranking counter admiral and inspector-in-chief of naval artillery, was engaged in improvements of ordnance. To him the Russian navy owed a large number of little inventions, among them the so-called cap-guns, possessing 20 per cent greater power of penetration into the newest superimposed armor.

Admiral Makaroff succeeded Vice-Admiral Starck in command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur after the latter had succeeded in having a majority of the vessels crippled by the Japanese.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL.

The Grand Duke Cyril, reported wounded in the naval disaster at Port Arthur, is a cousin of the Czar. He is the eldest son of the Grand Duke Vladimir, an uncle of the Czar. He is a brother of the Grand Duke Boris who visited Honolulu about a year ago while making a tour of the world. The Grand Duke is twenty-seven years old.

Midshipman Ward, who was killed in the turret explosion on the battleship Missouri, was a student at the Naval Academy. Mr. Neumann, the father of the young man, is a resident of Honolulu. The young man had been transferred to the Missouri from the battleship Bayan, which was sunk at Port Arthur.



RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP PETROPAVLOVSK WHICH TURNED TURTLE OFF PORT ARTHUR.

The Russian battleship Petropavlovsk was built in 1894. She was a sister vessel to the battleships Sevastopol and Poltava, which belong to the same general type as the British battleship Royal Sovereign. She was of 11,000 tons, 367 feet in length, sixty-nine feet beam, twenty-seven feet depth, and her ordinary complement consisted of 750 men, probably greatly increased in numbers during war time. She carried four 12.4-inch guns, twelve 6-inch, one nine-pounder, sixteen three-pounders, twelve one-pounders, and eight guns of a miscellaneous character.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—An impressive requiem was sung for Admiral Makaroff and the men of the Petropavlovsk at the Admiralty church last night. The Emperor attended and 20,000 people stood outside with bared heads. The loss of the torpedo destroyer Bezstrashni and the damage done to the Pobieda have intensified the grief of the nation.

PORT ARTHUR MAY BE BLOCKED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—It is rumored that the Japanese have succeeded in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur.

ALEXIEFF COMMANDS FLEET.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—Admiral Alexieff has arrived at Port Arthur and taken temporary command of the fleet. Admiral Skrydloff will succeed the late Admiral Makaroff.

RUSSIA WANTS MONEY.

LONDON, April 15.—It is reported that Russia is seeking a loan.

VERESTCHAGIN PROBABLY DEAD.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—Verestchagin, Russia's great painter of battle scenes, was probably lost on the Petropavlovsk. He was a guest of Admiral Makaroff.

Vasilii Verestchagin, war painter, was born in Russia in 1842. Charles De Kay says of his life:

"Educated for the navy, he turned to art, studied at St. Petersburg under Markoff, and at nineteen made his bow in the old classical spirit with a 'Massacre of Penelope's Lovers by Ulysses.' After traveling in the Caucasus he went to Paris and studied with Gerome, showing in the Salon of 1866 a Russian subject—members of the persecuted sect of the Douchebortski singing psalms. From 1867 to 1870 he was with General Kauffmann in Turkestan, and from 1874 to 1876 he was in India. During these travels he amassed a really wonderful series of types of Asian peoples, so that ethnologists were grateful to him for preserving examples of races whom the quickly changing events in Asia under Russian rule are leveling to one plane. The Moscow Museum gave up a special gallery to these pictures. Meantime the literature of Russia was making its impression on the young painter. In 1880, when he made his reappearance in Paris, he took the town by storm, not through the artistic quality of his work, but through its subject-matter. He had been through the Turkish war, was wounded, and later joined General Gourko in the Balkans. His picture of the sentinel frozen at his post in the Schlipka Pass stirred the public deeply, and so did his views of soldiers asleep and so did his pictures of battlefields with all the results of carnage. In 1882 he showed his gallery of nearly two hundred pictures in Berlin, and in 1885 he created a sensation in Vienna by exhibiting a picture of the youthful Jesus among his brothers and sisters in the house of Joseph and Mary. Cardinal Ganglbauer protested against a scene which seemed to him and other Catholics, who deny that Jesus had brothers and sisters, an attack on the sacredness of the Holy Family; and the picture was withdrawn. Meantime Verestchagin had been painting a series of pictures showing various episodes in the campaign of Napoleon against Russia in 1812, which gave him scope for more scenes that enforce the savagery of war. His American trip took place in 1887, when he showed the famous historical picture of Hindu and Mohammedan rebels being blown from the mouths of guns by the British, his picture of a military execution in a snow-storm, and other immense canvases."

Verestchagin has braved many dangers. When General Kauffmann and his army started for the campaign in Central Asia in 1867 he invited him to

PAUL NEUMANN'S SON IS KILLED ON THE MISSOURI

Turret Gun Explosion Kills Twenty-Nine Men.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PENSACOLA, April 14.—Five officers and twenty-four men were killed yesterday by the explosion of a charge of 2000 pounds of powder in a twelve-inch turret gun of the battleship Missouri while at target-practice. The officers killed are Lieutenants Davidson, Weichert and Gridley, Midshipmen Neumann and Ward. Gridley was the son of Dewey's famous captain and Neumann's mother resides in Honolulu.

Edouard Neumann, a son of the late Paul Neumann, of Honolulu, graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis on Jan. 26th, 1903, as a midshipman. He leaves a mother and four sisters and one brother. His sisters are Mrs. Herman Focke, of Honolulu, Mrs. W. F. C. Hasson, of Annapolis, Mrs. Alfred Fowler, of London, and Miss Lily Neumann, now in London and soon to become the bride of Robert MacDonald Bird. Mrs. Paul Neumann, his mother, left Honolulu on March 5th for London to be present at her daughter's wedding. She intended to make a short stay with Mrs. Hasson at Annapolis while on her way abroad. Edouard Neumann's brother is Paul Neumann, Jr., a resident of London, who studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh and later served with the British in the Transvaal War. Edouard Neumann's appointment to the Naval Academy was credited to California.

Midshipman Neumann was at one time very well known among the younger society set in Honolulu. He was last here just prior to the time that Commander Pond secured his appointment to the Naval Academy. He studied at the Fort street school and later at Punahou.

army of savages at bay for a week, a feat for which the Czar rewarded him with the Cross of St. George. Years afterwards Verestchagin went through the Russo-Turkish war as an artist, but here again he came in close contact with the foe, being wounded while helping to sink a Turkish gunboat with a torpedo. Verestchagin too was present at the storming of Plevna and witnessed the final rush towards Constantinople. About a year and a half ago he completed a painting showing the "Battle of San Juan," the battle in which Theodore Roosevelt took so prominent a part. This has been considered one of the artist's greatest works. Verestchagin also visited the Philippines and made a number of canvases dealing with the suppression of the rebellion by the Americans.

Verestchagin has always been opposed to the savagery of war and in his canvases has painted it truthfully, accompany the army as an artist. It was exactly what Verestchagin wanted, and it was with General Kauffmann

that the artist tasted battle as a soldier. Once or twice during the war he laid down his pencil and took up his gun, and at Samasand he was one of a brave little band which kept an

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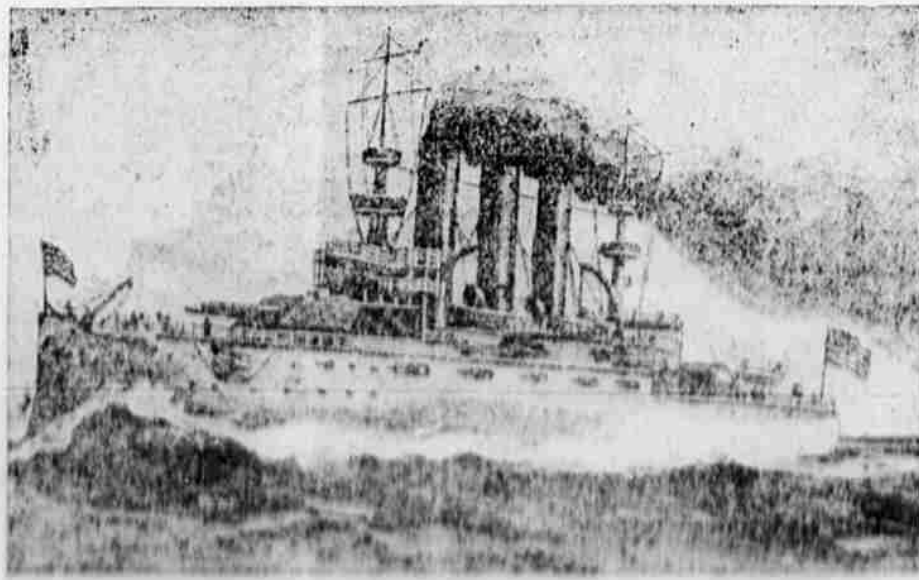
NO MONEY FOR JURORS

House Makes Mistake In Current Expense Bill.

The action of the House in indefinitely postponing the bill, providing that litigants pay court costs without adding an additional appropriation for jury fees in the current expense bill, is likely to lead to endless trouble. Governor Carter was considerably put over the matter yesterday after the House adjourned, and was afraid he might have to veto portions of the current expense bill unless it was again amended.

"The House increased the appropriation a few days ago for court expenses in order to include pay of jurors, but unfortunately this was intended only for jurors in criminal cases," said Governor Carter yesterday afternoon. "It was the understanding that the jury bill was to be passed then, requiring court costs to be paid by the litigants only in civil cases, the jurors in criminal cases to be paid by the government. As the matter now stands the appropriation is not sufficient to pay the jurors in all cases and it seems to me better not to have any appropriation for jurors at all, and I am inclined to vote no more of the bill as provided for this moment."

Senator J. B. Hooper departed for Honolulu yesterday to be present at the trial of the case of the Hawaiian and American citizens in Honolulu. The Hawaiian and American citizens are the Hawaiian and American citizens who were killed in the attack on the Hawaiian capital on January 17, 1893. The Hawaiian and American citizens were killed in the attack on the Hawaiian capital on January 17, 1893. The Hawaiian and American citizens were killed in the attack on the Hawaiian capital on January 17, 1893.



THE BATTLESHIP MISSOURI.

The battleship Missouri was only recently placed in commission. She is a very good one of the battleship class and is one of the best of her kind in the world. She is one of the best of her kind in the world. She is one of the best of her kind in the world.



VICE ADMIRAL MAKAROFF