

**Where the British bluejacket is cared for when sick or wounded : scenes at the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar.**

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WHERE THE BRITISH BLUEJACKET IS CARED FOR WHEN SICK OR WOUNDED: SCENES AT THE ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL AT HASLAR



A COOKING LESSON, TEACHING THE SICK-BERTH STAFF



THE DOCTORS, A GROUP OF THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICERS AT HASLAR



WAITING FOR DISCHARGE, A WARD WITH CONVALESCENT PATIENTS



MAKING PILLS AND MEDICINES, FOR THE USE OF THE NAVY



THE ENTRANCE TO THE HOSPITAL



WILLING HANDS: MESSENGERS GIVING A FELLOW-PATIENT AN AIDING



MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES; DRAWING STORES FOR THE SICK-BAY OF A BATTLESHIP



A SURGICAL WARD, WITH CONVALESCENT PATIENTS



THE LAST JOURNEY: A BLUEJACKET'S FUNERAL AT HASLAR CEMETERY

### THE PASSING OF MENELIK, EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA



A SCENE ON THE BALCONY AT ADD ABABA

MENELIK AND SOME OF HIS MOST IMPORTANT OFFICERS

THE BALKAN AT ADD ABABA

On the grave condition of Menelik's health it is to be expected that a crisis has arisen in the affairs of Abyssinia, which, of necessity, will receive attention from the Powers in the Triplic Agreement on part—Great Britain, France and Italy—and from Germany. Twenty years ago, Menelik, then King of Shoa, became Emperor of Ethiopia, and, although his rule has not been without opposition, he has contrived to make his authority respected, not only within the borders of his own dominions but in the character of Europe. Three years ago—in fact on December 13, 1906—Great Britain, France and Italy signed an undertaking to respect and to guarantee to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia. The international interest in the dominions of the Empire is which that interest is to be an indication of the respect which the Powers will have received intelligence of the chaos prevailing in the country at the present time.

In spite of the extreme position which Menelik occupies, Abyssinia is generally a collection of States, whose interests opposed to the authority of the man who holds, in order to impose his will upon them. The ancient empire embraces the Kingdom of Tigre in the north and east; that of Amhara in the west and center; that of Shoa, in the south. Other tribes and dependencies are included in the name of the Abyssinian dominions, but their relations to the emperor in the empire will help to explain the Imperial Empire which has broken out since Menelik's hand, and the wretched spell of the empire, caused by the conflicting factors in the situation.

When King Theodoros was overthrown in the kingdom which was that of Amhara, of which he was the ruler. At his death Theodoros, King of Tigre, assumed general recognition and control of the empire. The Emperor King of Kongo and from 1874 until his death in 1889, he ruled Abyssinia as the Emperor Johannes II. From the proximity of Tigre the emperors passed to Menelik II, King of Shoa, who, as the present Emperor, has not only consolidated the dominion of the empire, but his personal position, though without the good fortune to possess a direct line. For some time past the question of a successor to the Emperor Menelik has exercised a disturbing effect on the domestic affairs of Abyssinia. The title and prerogative of Abyssinian emperor have usually been decided by force of arms; but the Emperor's health continued satisfactory. It is probable that he has would have some time passed possession of the throne.

Facing direct issue, Menelik was succeeded to favor the recognition of the son of Ras Makonnen, a relative of his wife, the Empress Taitu. Unhappily, the boy died some few years ago, and, in deference to the objections of the Empress Taitu, whose maternal personality—desire the possibility of ruling her behalf, the question of a successor, left her alive. By right of descent the throne was due to her son, Ras Mikael, the son of Mikael's daughter, Wazira Sion Begem, and her husband, the Ras Mikael. To a relative of the character of the Empress Taitu the succession of Menelik's position was in every way objectionable, for it implied that her influence would no longer be paramount in the administration of the empire. From time

to time the more influential Ras raised with Menelik the question of a successor; and, on one or two occasions, the foreign Ministers at Add Ababa have indicated the wisdom of setting the matter. Against these influences the Emperor on the right of Ras Mikael, and on the two Emperors of Lake Rudolf.

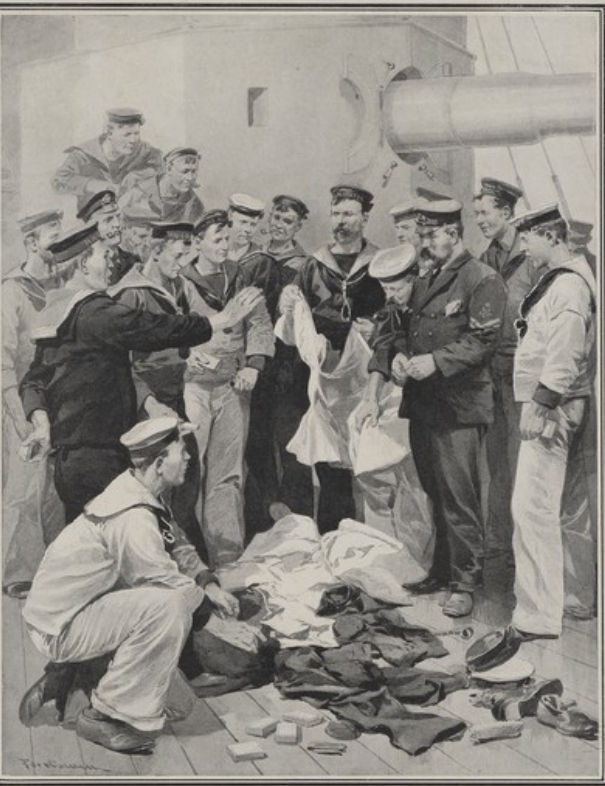
Laf Eyras and the Prince Romanoff, grandnephew of the Emperor, both of whom of the Emperor's late, which caused the old Emperor of Tigre with that of Shoa, besides causing the latter to leave the ruling house and become powerful dominion. At the same time, while the Emperor's health was still strong, he followed any definite plan of action, modified or unmodified, was extended to Laf Eyras, and it was decided that, accompanied by his father and an imposing retinue, he should visit the court of the Emperor's capital, but not to return.

THE EMPEROR MENELIK AND HIS HEIR-APPARENT

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### HOW THE NAVY DEALS WITH UNTIDINESS THE MYSTERIES OF THE SCRAN-BAG



On "make and mend" days (i.e., half-holidays), the scrab-bag is opened by the ship's police, and men who have left any of their property about the ship may reclaim it on payment of a sack of soap. The mischief is kept by the Messin-in-Chief.

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At the moment the observations were declined and continued on the north, but the dying of Menelik there is little doubt that the general peace of the Kingdom will be seriously disturbed.