

Peking's Coal Hill.

By GUY M. WALKER

In the heart of Peking, the capital of China, stands a hill, the building on whose crown is the highest point within...



AN ARTIFICIAL COAL DEPOSIT.

They were a wild, fearless set of men, whose ragged hair and unkempt dress with the characteristic yellow trimmings which Mongols all affect added to their natural savage appearance...

After trying the various entrances of the city the Mongols camped about the city, thinking the enormous population within would soon exhaust its food supply.

On their rough ponies, trained to coursing on the northern plains, the Mongolian invaders would race about the city shooting their arrows into the air at such an angle that they would fall inside the city...

The steps had been on for some time when the people within discovered that while they had plenty of food and water, their supply of fuel was almost exhausted.

But the diseases finally spread to the invaders, who, despairing of taking the city, gathered what plunder they could from the villages of the plain and retired through the mountain passes to their northern home.

The hardships which they had suffered through the siege had taught the people a lesson and the emperor did not intend that his capital should be caught in such a plight again, so an sooner had the invaders disappeared than he began bringing into the city immense supplies of coal.

So there in the heart of the Chinese capital has stood for centuries this hill of coal, a mountainous pile of fuel stored up against the city's day of need.

MILES ON THE ARMY'S NEEDS

Commanding General Tells of the Weak Spots in the Service.

COMING REPORT ON THE CAMPAIGN

Seventy Thousand Regulars Could Have Handled the Spanish Difficulty with Ease—Shortcomings of the Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Since his return to Washington General Miles has been busily engaged on his annual report, which he has now nearly completed ready for the public printer.

It is pretty generally believed by those who know General Miles that he will take this opportunity of giving a vigorous expression of his views on the management of the war and the shortcomings of our present military establishment.

The forthcoming report will be received also with widespread popular interest, for the public looks for the commanding general's view on the late war lessons of an expert soldier and administrator.

There is a popular hope that he will answer, refute or justify the charges of incompetence or misjudgment that have been made. While some government officials are of the opinion that it would be much better for him to let the matter rest where it is, others are of the opinion that it is his duty, not only to himself but to the country at large, to go into the matter thoroughly.

His report on the operations of the army necessarily comprehends a history and criticism of the conduct of the war in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines as well.

Strictures, however severe in such a guise, are privileged, as a matter of course, no court-martial could be based upon them.

While General Miles has been consistently silent as to the subject matter of his report he recently consented to give some of the ideas which he will probably embody in his report, relating to the needs of the military establishment of the United States, as shown by our experience in the present war.

"The report upon which I have been at work for the last thirty days," said General Miles, "deals with some of the lessons of the war as they appeal to me, and the needs of the army as they have been brought out by experience in operations against the enemy."

To forestall that report would be contrary to official etiquette, yet I can say that I have seen no reason to change the views which I held and frequently expressed before there was ever any war in prospect in relation to several points.

"One of these is the size of the standing army which the United States should maintain. Had we had at the outbreak of hostilities a regular force of 70,000 trained, disciplined and thoroughly equipped soldiers, they would have sufficed for every need of the present conflict."

"Let us see. Twenty thousand regulars could have been sent to the Philippines, 15,000 to Cuba and 15,000 to Porto Rico. That would have left 20,000 regulars for home posts and to go wherever most needed when the time came."

"Successful management implies, of course, the preservation of the lives, the health, of the soldiers engaged, so far as human skill and forethought can preserve them. But with an ill-prepared, undisciplined and ill-equipped army, the conditions become altogether changed."

"The necessity for enlarging the regular army has been demonstrated in the campaign just closed. And before that campaign began it was as apparent to my mind. The discussion of an Anglo-American alliance, which could not but make for the peace of the world, at once emphasized our need of a larger regular army."

"If the nations of Europe have gone to one extreme in preparing for war, the United States and China went to the other extreme, and I should not say that the emergency found us much better off than China. With one trained soldier for every 1,000 of our population, we would today be able to take care of ourselves. And 70,000 would seem sufficient regular troops for some time to come, although it is true that there are now living boys who will see 200,000,000 of population in the United States."

"If with our new responsibilities such a regular army seems small, compared with the costly and gigantic military establishments of Europe, it must be remembered that Russia and Germany, for example, are nations of soldiers. Their armies are commanded by their emperors, who are bred to arms, and are soldiers as soon as they are out of long clothes. The discipline of an army of soldiers whose commander-in-chief is himself a disciplined soldier must be admirable. Why, even the queen of England talks of 'my army' and 'my navy.' The organization of such an army can be brought to perfection."

"Naturally, the general staff in a European army is in its character quite different from our own. We have a general staff organized under ten brigadier generals, whose headquarters is at Washington, the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the paymaster general, the commissary general, the surgeon general, the chief signal officer, the chief of engineers, the chief of ordnance, the inspector general and the judge advocate general."

"As distinguished from the staff, come the line, the fighting men, whose efficiency is largely dependent on the staff. And also on the efficiency of the staff, on which my official report will tell all I desire to have made public. I am not seeking controversies nor inviting arguments."

"Naturally the general staff would have to keep pace with the increase in the regular army. And that increase would have to continue, logically, but gradually, beyond the 70,000 mark."

"The lesson just taught us by the delay in organizing and equipping the militia is never to be forgotten. When the call to arms came the regulars were then and there ready for duty. As a matter of fact, there have been very few volunteers in the field at all, two regiments in the Santiago campaign and eight engaged in Porto Rico. Several of these saw actual service. And they were entitled to all the praise they got. But how much better it would have been if we had had 70,000 enlisted men when the war with Spain broke out, and everything else on a corresponding military basis."

"Of course, this great country can in time prepare for any great emergency. But the delays and hardships and sufferings entailed necessarily by that preparation would have been, and could be, avoided, it seems to me. There is no longer any room to doubt that it is wiser to be prepared at all times for all the possibilities of war. That lesson is written on the tombstones."

"As ours is not a military nation, in spite of the magnificent bravery, skill in gunnery, audacity and endurance of our regular and citizen soldiery, I do not think the European system of military reserves would be suitable for adoption in the United States. At the same time, it appears to be impossible to keep our militia up to the standard of discipline required in fighting men. Something more than bravery and marksmanship is needed. That something can be supplied only by careful training. As the reserve system is not suited to the disposition of our people, where else can training be supplied than in the regular army?"

"Is it not well known that many men join the militia in this country, not for military training so much as for social purposes, and for the distinction that a uniform gives? The need, therefore, to increase in number, and it will be sound, even though our country remain in its present state of isolation, are we to depend on an ill-prepared, undisciplined and untrained army? Or are we to have a standing army of proper dimensions, whose strict discipline, ready for immediate action at home, in the smoke and fire of battle, as well as in the privations and restrictions of the camp?"

"How much greater is the need of facing this problem if we are, as seems now to be the case, called upon by the course of events to take our place among the great powers of the world?"

"Home Again." Cleveland Leader. Our boy's got back—his home again. He's with us for more since he has been home. We worried and we fretted—why we couldn't sleep at night. But he's turned to us, and my! He's lookin' out of sight!

"To Save Your Digestion Use 'Garland' Stoves and Ranges." Illinois is ambitious to be reckoned one of the best sugar states. The root is being cultivated at no less than six experimental stations in the state this year, an association of business men bearing the expense of the tests.

"A Matter of Self-Interest." A correspondent of the Christian Register says that the Episcopal rector of a Canadian village was recently walking down the street with the Roman Catholic priest. When they reached a point just opposite the Methodist church, in which at that time there was being held a meeting of ministers, several of whom were standing outside the church door, the rector, drawing the attention of the priest to these men, gave vent to his feelings in a somewhat important yet condescending way.

"Do you know, Father—, that you and I are the only clergymen in this town?" The priest (who is an Irishman), drawing himself up, replied in a very pleasantly emphatic tone: "Sir! I want you to understand that I and my assistants are the only clergymen in this town."

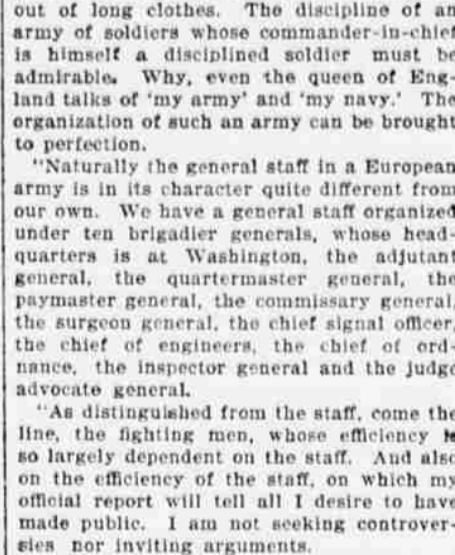
"The Whistling Boy." Ladies' Home Journal. Is there a sound in the world so sweet, so dark and dreary, moody, when the gloom without meets the gloom within, till we wish we'd not been born. As the sound of a lily barefoot boy gayly whistling in the rain. While he drives the cows to pasture green, down the path in the muddy lane?

"Forrest's War Horse." Roderick's Attachment for the General. The strong attachment which a General sometimes exhibits for his master is touchingly shown by an incident given in Drake's Annals of the Army of the Tennessee.

THE WAY IT IS WORN BY WEAK MEN.

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REAR VIEW OF THE FAMOUS DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT.

In all debilitating weaknesses, which are the result of youthful errors or later excesses, such as Impotency, Nervousness, Varicocele, Lame Back, etc., I have found the best manner in which to apply the electric current is from the lumbar region, over kidneys, through the stomach, liver, bladder and prostate gland, to a point in front. This is the application of my famous Electric Belt.

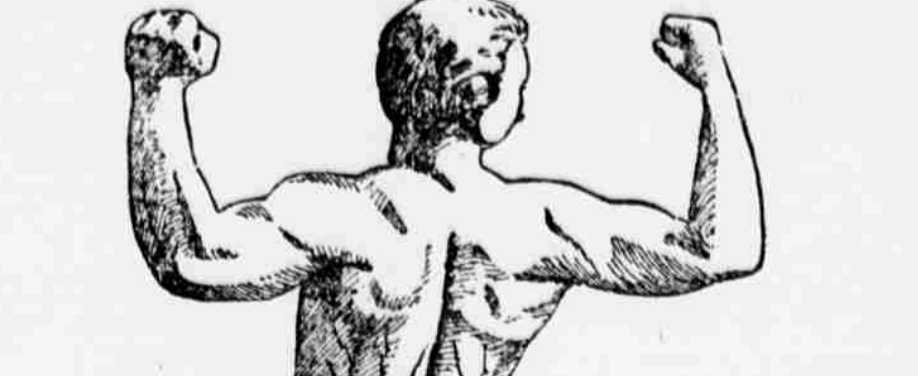
A back view of which is given in the above illustration. With this famous appliance I have treated and cured thousands upon thousands of weak men in all parts of the world. I have used this Belt on people who were on the verge of suicide, and I have heard their praises after a few months' use of the life-giving Electricity.

Hearing these statements and seeing as I do all sides on this overwhelming testimony to the virtues of my Belt, I must, in justice to myself, proclaim it the greatest remedy in the world for these troubles.

Write for free book, "Three Classes of Men," which explains all. It is sent in plain sealed envelope, or drop in and consult me free of charge.

DR. A. R. SANDEN, 826 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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