

"They were carried away by popular enthusiasm, and they were outnumbered, outmaneuvered and outgeneraled by the Turks."

"Do you think there is any good military material in the Greek nation?"

"Yes, they might make good soldiers if they were properly handled and under skilled generals."

"How are you impressed with the Russian soldiers general?"

"Very favorably indeed," replied General Miles. "The Russians have one of the best armies of Europe, and their population is so great that the other nations fear them. Napoleon, you know, once said that Europe would at some time be all Cossack or all republican. The Russian empire has now a population of more than 120,000,000. Now, at the rate of one soldier to every five inhabitants, Russia has a possible army of 24,000,000. The Russians are a military nation. The czar expects every man to be a soldier. His people have long been accustomed to war, and his army, as far as I could see is well armed, well officered, and well equipped. I have never seen finer horses anywhere than those used by the Russian cavalry."

"Please tell me about your audience with the czar, general."

"I met him at the summer palace at Peterhof, not far from St. Petersburg, and had a very pleasant interview with him. Our conversation was in English, and we were alone at the time. The talk was largely devoted to military matters. His majesty was very enthusiastic over the prospects of the road which will be of great political, commercial and military importance to his empire. The czar is, you know, president of the road. He has, I think, been over the line himself and he says it will develop a wonderful country. It goes through some of the richest soil on the globe, and the climate of the lands through which it passes is much like that of Minnesota. From what he said, I judge that it is his majesty's idea to develop Siberia as rapidly as possible."

"Where did you go from St. Petersburg?"

"I did some traveling before I left Russia," replied Gen. Miles. "I was the guest of the government and was given a special car to go to Moscow, where I was entertained in the palace near the Kremlin. Near the palace grounds where I saw a long row of cannon lying against the wall and was told that those guns were all that remained of Napoleon's famous army that invaded Russia. According to the Russians Napoleon came into the country with 600,000 men, and when he went out his army was reduced to 20,000. The Russians burned the magnificent city of Moscow to defeat him. They destroyed all the provisions along his line of march and conquered him more by starvation and cold than by firearms."

The conversation next turned to Germany, and Gen. Miles described for me the discipline of the German army. He says that Germany is one great military camp, and that the soldiers seem to be more important there than in any other country. He chatted for some time about the young kaiser, of whom he saw much during his stay.

He next talked of the French soldiers, and I could see that he considers the French fully the equals of the Germans, and that he evidently believes that a war will some time break out between the French and the Germans. The Germans, he says, have been trying to conciliate the French ever since the close of the Franco-Prussian war, when they forced the French to pay them \$1,000,000,000 and to give them Alsace-Lorraine. "The French will never forgive that," said Gen. Miles,

"and the battle will have to be fought over again sooner or later." General Miles was much impressed with President Faure, whom he described as one of the most dignified and one of the ablest rulers of Europe.

In talking of the English troops, the general said he saw 30,000 of them in the maneuvers. He describes them as well-equipped and well-officered.

While looking at the maneuvers of the army Queen Victoria called General Miles to the carriage and asked him what he thought of her troops. The general says the army has great admiration for the queen, and that he found a strong royal sentiment among the English people. As the queen appeared before the soldiers they manifested their devotion in every way. The men put their hats on their bayonets and swords and cheered with wild enthusiasm. This so affected Queen Victoria that tears ran down her face.

As the general said this I asked him as to whether there was much republican sentiment in England. He replied:

"The English people may want a republic, and I think they would like a liberal government. They are, however, devoted to the queen, and they have a right to be proud of her wonderful reign during the past sixty years."

"Did you see the prince of Wales, general," I asked.

"Yes," replied General Miles. "I had some conversation with him. He was very civil, but he had changed considerably since I saw him on the Boston Common in 1860. He was, you know, then visiting the United States."

"General Miles," said I, "you have just seen all the armies of Europe; suppose there should be a war tomorrow, what would be some of its new and characteristic features?"

"There would be a greater use of the telegraph than ever before," replied General Miles. "The telephone would have a part in it and steam power would be largely used in moving troops and supplies. There would be many improved arms and long-range guns; smokeless powder would be used. While the principles of warfare would be the same, there would be a change in tactics. Battles would be fought at a longer range. Strategy would be more important than ever. The great wars of the future will probably be of shorter duration than those of the past. There will probably be fewer lives lost."

"How about the increase of our army, general? Do you still hold to your opinion that we should have more troops?"

"Yes, I do," replied the general. "I have held that opinion for many years. Our army is too small for our wealth and population. I think the army and navy should grow as the nation grows."

"But are not the European countries loaded down with soldiers?"

"Yes, they have more than they can comfortably support. They are at one end of the extreme; we are at the other. We should have a fixed ratio for the increase of the army. I think we should have at the maximum one trained soldier for every thousand of our population, and as a minimum one in every two thousand. If we had one to every thousand this would give us an army of about three times the size of the present one. This ratio should be kept up, the number of troops to be determined by the census to be taken every ten years."

"Tell me, general, do you think your trip has paid?"

"Yes, I think it has," replied Gen. Miles. "There have been a number of statements concerning it which are not true. I did not originate the idea of my being sent to Europe to examine into the condition of military matters there. I did not ask to go. The secretary of

war and the President gave the orders and I went. The occasion for sending me was not altogether the Greco-Turkish war, and the danger of a general European war, though that fact hastened my departure. The tour was taken to investigate the condition of military affairs at the present time. This has been the policy of the government from the beginning. We have now officers at nearly all the great courts of Europe, sent there to report and to keep the war and navy departments posted upon the latest military development. The nations of Europe do the same thing. You will find their agents in this country now. Nearly every year some general is sent abroad to examine into military conditions. General Winfield Scott was sent there at the time of the battle of Waterloo. McClellan was commissioned by the government to watch the developments of the Crete war. General Phil Sheridan took a similar tour during the Franco-Prussian war and General Sheridan spent the year following in investigating the military of conditions of Europe. As to whether the trip has paid, that will be shown in my reports. As for myself, I think it has been of considerable value in the acquirement of information which may result in the improvement of our army and which might be of great value in any complications we may have with Europe in the near future."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

JENSON'S TRAVELS.

Tuesday, June 30, 1896.—After arranging for my transportation to Nazareth, and administering to Brother Grau, who was sick, I took an affectionate leave of the Saints at Haifa, and started at one o'clock p. m. as a passenger in a carriage for Nazareth, about 23½ miles distant in a southeasterly direction. Though the heat in the middle of the day was oppressive indeed, I enjoyed the ride very much. Our route lay along the base of Mt. Carmel, and thence across the plain of Kishon, which really is the lower end of the great plain of Esdraelon. We forded the Kishon about ten miles from Haifa, and then crossed a low range of hills covered with oak forests to the plain of Esdraelon proper. We stopped to rest and drink at a beautiful spring situated by a fine orchard, which was surrounded by an enormous cactus fence. Continuing our journey, we entered the hill-lands of Galilee, and from the top of the ridge beyond Mujedil we had our first view of Mount Tabor, and also the mountains of Bashan beyond the Jordan river. Soon afterward we passed on our left the village of Yafa, the Japhia of Joshua 19: 12, situated on a lofty hill; and after reaching the top of another hill the town of Nazareth suddenly came into view; but as the sun had already disappeared beyond the distant height of Mount Carmel and it was getting somewhat dark, the impression on the mind was perhaps not so complete as it otherwise might have been. Still, as it was, the first sight of that historic town, where our Savior spent the greater portion of his life on earth produced an effect upon me which I shall never forget. We soon reached the lower end of the town, where I put up at a neat little hotel kept by a German, who treated me kindly and who subsequently arranged for my transportation to Jerusalem.

Wednesday, July 1, I left the hotel in the outskirts of Nazareth at 5 o'clock a. m. and took a walk through the heart of the town. At Mary's well I turned off to the right and then struck out on foot for Mount Tabor, distant about six miles in a southeasterly direction. By following Baedeker's guide too closely, or perhaps not close