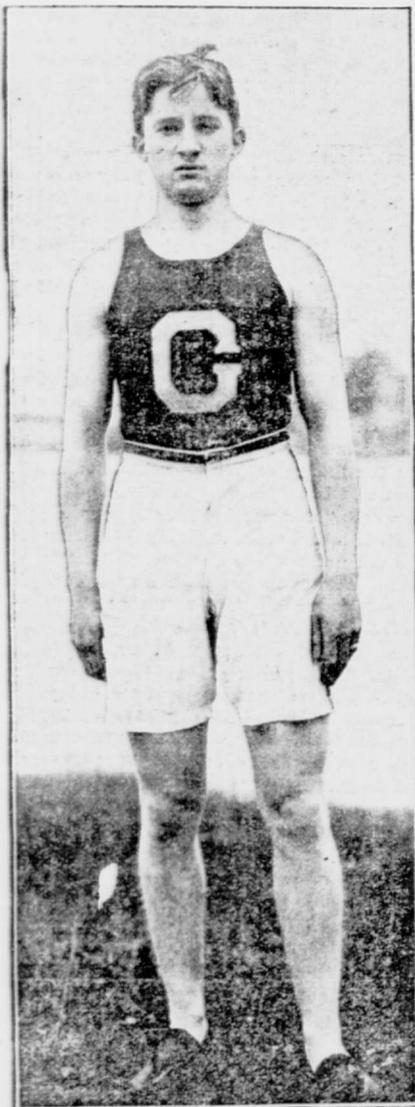


**ATHLETES HOPE FOR GLORY**

**THE LITTLE BAND OF AMERICANS WHO WILL TRY TO WIN AT PARIS.**

The remarkable success achieved by the American athletes in the English championships at London only a few days ago has whetted the appetite of their American friends for even greater glories at the international championships to be held at Paris. Of that little band of athletes who so bravely crossed the ocean to meet the champions from all over the world there is not one man in the party who will not strive with all his mental and physical powers to win the especial contest in which he is entered. All realize that the eyes of America are upon them, and who would not exert every muscle under similar conditions?

Among the party of Americans are expert trainers, who have made a practical study of physical condition. Murphy, for so long the Yale trainer, is looked up to and respected by all his craft as a man particularly well fitted for the duties imposed upon him. Murphy believes that the Americans will be as successful at the international games as they were at London in the English championships, and probably no opinion expressed by any man in America would be more respected than the words of that sturdy little trainer. The indications point



**ARTHUR F. DUFFY,**  
Of Georgetown University.  
Champion sprinter of the United States and England for one hundred yards.

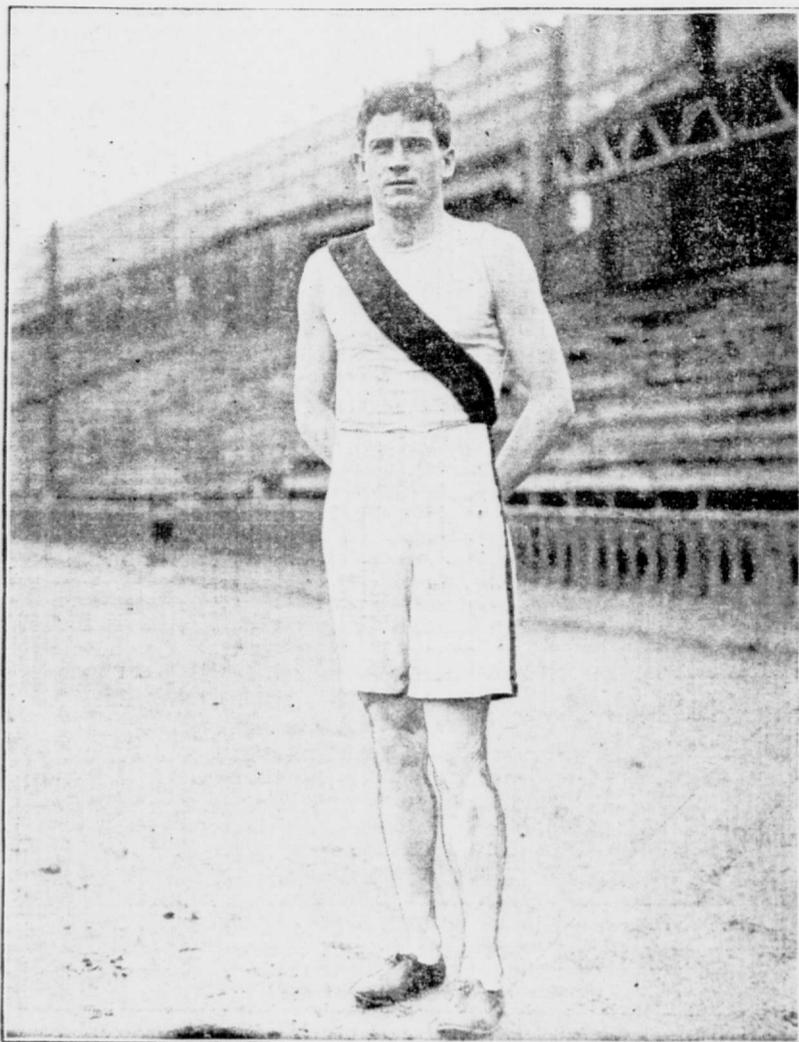
to many victories in the short distance races and in the field contests. Possibly the boys will do well in the long distance contests, although American athletes in the amateur class are not given much to this specialty in sports. It is the same upon the running tracks in this country, the owners of thoroughbreds preferring to encourage sprint races. The fact that the average American likes a quick result may have something to do with the conditions as they are. Of the American teams sent abroad the indications point to victories in plenty for the University of Pennsylvania and the New-York Athletic Club. Georgetown University will be represented in the sprints by Arthur F. Duffy, and in condition he is likely to show his heels to the best in the world. Even if Duffy meets with an accident, both Jarvis, of Princeton, and Tewksbury, of Pennsylvania, are capable of holding their own.

Reports from abroad indicate that Captain John F. Cregan of the Princeton team is in better condition than when he competed in London. If he can keep in good physical shape he ought to be heard from in both the half and mile races. Orton, Grant and Newton will carry the hopes of the American colony in the long distance contests. All are good men, and condition will play an important part in these contests. While McCracken and Hare, of Pennsylvania, are entered in the shot, critics here are of the opinion that Richard Sheldon, of the New-York Athletic Club, holds this contest at his mercy. In throwing the hammer John Flanagan's record would indicate that all Europe will have to unearthen a phenomenon if it wishes to prevent this contest from going to the New-York Athletic Club.

Maxwell W. Long, of Columbia, and Dixon Boardman, of Yale, are probably the fleetest

of the Americans who will try for the 220-yard and quarter mile runs. Long is a clever runner, and his friends expect to see him duplicate his London success. Boardman ought to run him close.

A. E. Kraenzlein, of Pennsylvania, is probably the most remarkable athlete of all of the champions. He ought to hold the hurdles at his mercy. In his contests in this country no man has been found who with an even break could make him exert himself. He and Meyer Prin-



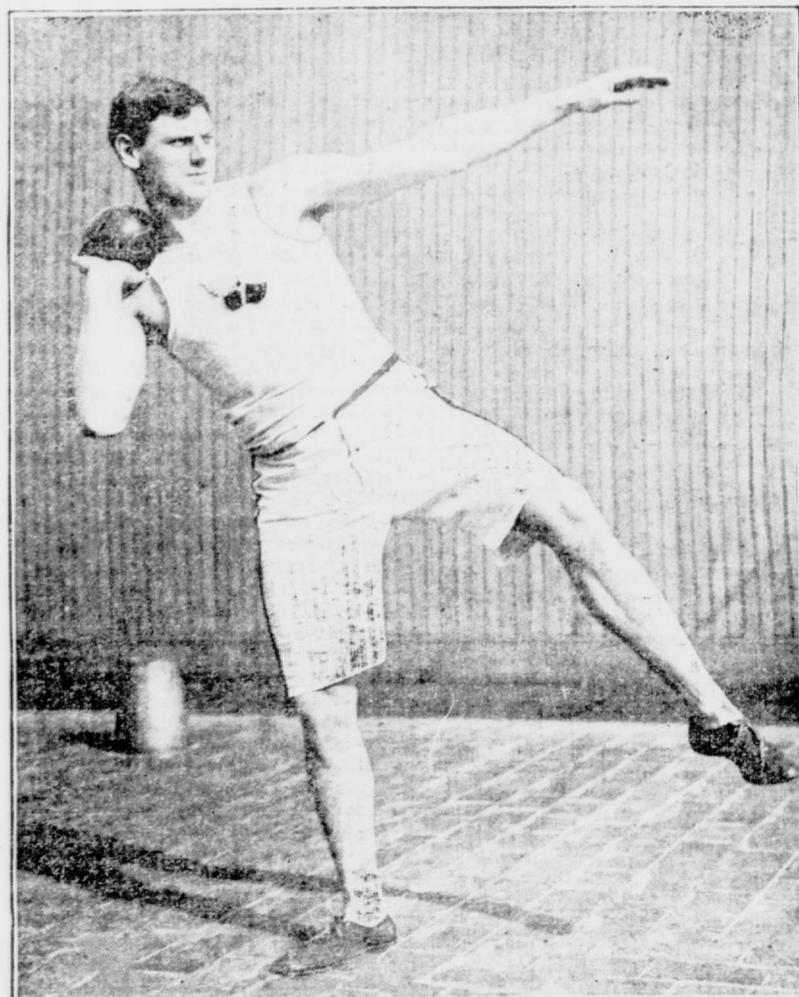
**JOHN F. CREGAN, OF PRINCETON.**  
Intercollegiate champion for the mile run.

stein, of Syracuse, will be a hard pair to beat in the running broad jump. Sheldon has a good chance to win the discus throw. R. C. Ewry ought to capture the standing high and broad jumps unless he trains off.

**HESITATION THAT WAS NOT LOSS.**

From Life.

"She said I might kiss her on either cheek."  
"What did you do?"  
"I hesitated a long time between them."



**RICHARD SHELDON, OF THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.**  
Shot-putting champion of the United States and England.

**COAL FIELDS IN CHINA.**

**A BIGGER AREA THAN THAT OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

From The Engineering Magazine.

It does not require a very severe nor a very long lasting coal famine to advance the question of the exhaustion of fuel supply from a purely academic discussion to one of pressing economic

concessions to work the coal of the Tse-Chou region as well as of the Shansi fields.

The Tse-Chou coal area examined by Mr. Drake lies about three hundred miles southwest of Tien-Tsin and about five hundred miles northwest by west from Shanghai, and shows a "mingling of ridges, hills, narrow elevated valleys and rough rolling lands." The rock beds lie comparatively level, with some conspicuous folding and faulting giving narrow belts of eastward dipping strata and long west-northwest dipping areas in which the dips are rarely greater than seven or eight degrees, and the average dip of the whole earthcrust block is probably not more than one or two degrees; 22 feet to 23 feet is given as the probable average thickness of the main workable Tse-Chou coal bed, though Mr. Drake had no opportunity to measure its full thickness nor to examine it except where it is being mined. At one mine, near Hsi-ta-Yang, only the lower 10 feet to 12 feet is being taken out through a shaft 320 feet deep. Mr. Drake was told by Chinese miners that the full thickness of the bed is 30 feet Chinese, equal to 36 feet English. Parting streaks of shaly coal are common, but no waste coal is taken out, and the average ash is probably not higher than 10 per cent. In two mines a couple of miles northeast of Tse-Chou Mr. Drake saw coal beds from 17 feet to 23 feet thick, the latter being made up quite uniformly of a lower stratum of 3 feet of earthy, friable coal, 14 feet of hard, firm, evenly good coal, 1 inch of carbonaceous shale and 6 feet more of good coal. In a mine one and a half miles west of Ta-Chi, where the Chinese miners said the bed has a thickness of 23½ feet, Mr. Drake saw the upper 15 feet only.

The coal "is wonderfully bright and glossy throughout. It breaks with a conchoidal fract-



**MAXWELL W. LONG,**  
Of the New-York Athletic Club.  
Champion of the United States and England for the four hundred and forty yards run.

ure, and is so free from dust that it can often be handled without soiling the hands."

The area mapped by Mr. Drake, about 150 square miles, contains about 3,000,000,000 metric tons, supposing 22 feet to be the average thickness of the bed and 1.5 the average specific gravity. And "it must be remembered that this area is only a little of the ragged edge of the great coal fields of Shansi. . . . Richtofen estimates that the anthracite coal alone of Shansi amounts to 630,000,000,000 tons, and that the coal area of Shansi is greater than that of Pennsylvania."

The Tse-Chou coal is all anthracite, hard enough to support any weight in the blast furnace, uniformly low in sulphur and comparatively low in ash.

The limitations to Chinese engineering ability are strikingly apparent in the methods of Tse-Chou. The coal is dug, hoisted and transported without explosives or power applications. Mining is done with pick and gad; the coal is raised by a man-power windlass, which in the larger mines may have a circumference of 5 feet; a crank at each end, with a long arm, allows four or five men to work at turning it. About 300 pounds of coal are hoisted at a time, in baskets. From the foot of the shaft, tunnels are run through the coal bed, and at intervals large quantities of coal are taken out, leaving rooms about 40 feet to 50 feet in diameter. Very little coal is taken out through inclines, and none through tunnels, though in some cases a horizontal tunnel as long as the vertical shaft would cut the coal.

The output is about 50,000 tons per annum from the Tse-Chou area, and it is carried to its market, locally or on the plains twenty miles away, in little carts drawn by oxen, or, far more largely, by pack animals—mules, donkeys and men. The trails are "from 12 feet to 14 feet wide, and paved with stone. By ages of use, these stones have been worn until their tops are smooth and spherical in shape. Over these rough and steep trails there is, during fair weather, an almost continuous line of pack animals passing to and fro, and most of these are employed in carrying coal."