

PREPARE FOR WAR IN TIME OF PEACE

Lord Roberts Advocates Military Training for Youth of Canada

Field Marshal Tells South African Veterans at Ottawa That This Country Has a Great Future and Also a Great Responsibility in Regard to Its Defence—Tenders Some Good Advice to Athletes.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—In his reply to the civic address presented to him at Rideau Hall this afternoon in the presence of 50 veterans of South Africa, Lord Roberts said in part: "My visit to Canada fulfills a wish I cherished ever since I had the honor of commanding Canadian troops in South Africa. I was again reminded of that year when I had the privilege of a few days ago, of leading two Canadian regiments before the Prince of Wales, at the historic Plains of Abraham. Let me say here, what satisfaction it gave me to witness the soldierly bearing of the splendid body of troops assembled on that occasion, and how proud I was at being able to take part in such a fitting demonstration of Canada's growing military strength. "From all that I had heard and read of Canada, I had formed great expectations of what the country would be like, but these have been more than realized. No country, that I know of, has such a magnificent approach as Canada has in the St. Lawrence, the noble river which ensures to Montreal such a great commercial future. No other country has such a vast extent of unoccupied land only waiting to be taken up by people of grit and fibre to show its marvelous fertility. "Even the little I have seen satisfies me that the resources of Canada are practically boundless, and that in the ordinary course of development it must inevitably become one of the important countries of the world. "I am greatly pleased to learn that rifle shooting is making rapid strides here, and that a large number of rifle clubs have been formed within the last few years. It has been a great satisfaction to me to find that your rifle range here in Ottawa is second only, in my judgment, to that of Bisley. "Canada, as I have said, has many special advantages. One of the greatest of these, I am inclined to think, is the stern winter that follows your warm summer, and the beautiful autumn about which so much has been written. The very rigor of the winter ensures that Canadians shall have the strength of a northern race, and attracts to this country the hardiest people of the old world. "The business energy and high sense of honor, which characterize the British, and the courtesy and refinement, for which the French are so famous, qualities which have done much to make these two nations great and prosperous, are the natural heritage of the people of Canada, and so long as Canada continues to cultivate these qualities, she is bound to become not only a great country, but to take a leading part in the future of the British Empire. "Lord Roberts and Lady Eileen Roberts, and a party from Government House, visited Rockcliffe ranges today and were entertained at tea by Col. and Mrs. Tilton. The ladies did some excellent rifle practice and the field marshal and Lady Eileen planted memorial trees.

JUST AS GOOD HERE AS IN THE WEST

Government Seed Commissioner's Sound Doctrine For New Brunswick Farmers.

George H. Clark, seed commissioner from the department of agriculture, Ottawa, was in the city Tuesday returning after a visit to the provincial department of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island in connection with a control in the trade in agricultural seeds and the discussion of plans for educational work in the production of seeds. Speaking last evening on the progress of agriculture in the maritime provinces, Mr. Clark said that from his personal observation in travelling over the three provinces a great deal had been done in the last ten years it was clear the farmers were making strides in agriculture. The drain from each province in favor of Western Canada had in a measure retarded progress and was likely to continue until the farmers in the maritime provinces realized the fact that what they had not or better than what they had not or what the far west could supply in respect to their needs and comforts. When the farmers came to pursue their occupation more contentedly then the natural resources in agriculture would be so far superior to what they had. The west was envied with a spirit of extreme optimism on the part of the people as a whole and probably those young men who went there from the maritime provinces caught the spirit and made better use of their latent talents. What was most needed among the farmers in the maritime provinces was that they should come to know better the advantages of both the east and the west and better appreciate the natural resources that they had at home. Mr. Clark will leave for Fredericton today and will then return to Ottawa before proceeding to Saskatchewan and the west.

GOOD PROGRESS ON NEW Y. M. C. A. HOME

Big Swimming Tank, Running Track, Gymnasium, Shower Baths, Reading Rooms, Assembly Hall and the Most Tasty Bachelor Apartments to Be Asked For—Latter Likely to Be Readily Rented.

The new Y. M. C. A. building which is now nearing completion is expected to be in readiness for occupation by October 1. Plumbers and carpenters are now rushing the work in every section. A visit was made to the building yesterday by a Telegraph reporter and from the general appearance of the rooms, abundance of light and the air of brightness about the premises the association will have every reason to be proud of their new building. Starting in the sub-basement, two large furnaces are in position in readiness to heat the swimming pool on the floor above. Ample room is provided for storage of all kinds of fuel and along one side of the building from front to rear run two bowling alleys. The swimming pool on the ground floor and the alleys are particularly well lighted. On the basement floor the swimming pool, with its white tiled flooring and white encaustic brick sides is a refreshing sight on a hot day. The depth increases from four feet at one end to seven feet six inches at the other, giving opportunity for both swimmers and non-swimmers to enjoy a plunge. Along the sides are arranged four shower baths and wash basins. There are also rooms adjacent for business men's lockers and also for the boys. On the other side of the basement is the large gymnasium with a running track arranged overhead in the form of a gallery. Radiators for steam heat catch the eye at intervals around the walls and are found in practically every one of the forty-two rooms in the building, ensuring that no visitor will ever meet with a cold reception. The ground floor is devoted to reception rooms, a reading room and a room for boys' meetings. A place is also reserved for the secretary's office. Large open fireplaces and a couple of alcoves are noticeable features. According to the floor above, there are three class rooms separated by accordion folding doors which when open give the place the appearance of one large room. It can then seat 200 people. A room for board meetings, another reception room and a kitchen and pantry complete the arrangements on this floor. The second and third floors are divided into rooms to be used as bachelors' apartments. The rooms, of which there are eleven on each floor, look most inviting in sparsely white paint and with large windows giving plenty of light on all sides. The corner rooms are larger and are intended to be shared by two residents. On the third floor a striking view of the harbor of the surrounding country can be obtained from all the windows. Each floor has shower baths and a wash room and lavatory, and in each room there is electric light, steam heat and lavatory accommodation. There is little doubt that bachelor apartments in the Y. M. C. A. building will be at a premium when the many advantages which they possess are realized. Fifty fifty, 2,000 rounds of ammunition and a dispatch box of Dinizulu's have been discovered concealed in caves in Zululand.

AGREE TO WASH THE MILK CANS

Board of Health Has Several Dealers in Court and Agreement is Reached.

That the larger milk dealers of the city will wash their own cans in the future was the agreement arrived at in the police court Wednesday between the board of health and six of the vendors. R. W. Wigmore, Thomas Robinson, A. E. McAuley, George Thompson, David Porter and David Dawson were before the court charged with violating the regulation of the board of health which provides for the washing of cans. Mr. Wigmore said that he had made arrangements to have the cans washed, beginning tomorrow. He would have the cans washed by 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the inspector could call and look them over. Messrs. Robinson, Lawson, Thompson and Porter said that their cans should be washed with hot water. Mr. McAuley said he had started washing his cans. He had not done so before as it took considerable money to start. It would cost him \$300 to start and about \$20 a month to do the work. H. O. McInerney, for the board of health, said that the law should be put in force against the milk vendors. Epidemics of diseases had been traced to a polluted milk supply and for the protection of the public the vendors should be compelled to observe the law. Judge Ritchie said he would let the cases stand for one week and if at that time the vendors are complying with the regulation the cases will be allowed to stand.

DISASTROUS ENDING TO COUNT ZEPPELIN'S BALLOON JOURNEY

Frederichshafen, Aug. 5.—The news that Count Zeppelin's airship had exploded at Echterdingen and was a total wreck, crashed like a thunderbolt over the festive preparations for a reception to the famous aeronaut at Frederichshafen. Tens of thousands of people had come from all parts of Germany to witness the return of the count from his remarkable voyage in the air, and they were walking up and down the wide main street of this town in anticipation of the pollution to come. Since early morning, automobiles and carriages had been coming into town and speeding through the surrounding country, clad in their picturesque Sunday clothes, gazed in amazement at the unwonted scene and the gaily decorated houses in the parks. In front of the principal hotel, the military band was just on the point of beginning its concert when at four o'clock a man rushed past and affixed a telegram on the blackboard at the entrance to the building. A crowd of people gathered to read the news, expecting to hear that the airship had left Echterdingen on its way here. One man began to read the message aloud. Suddenly he stopped as if he could not believe the news. Then he cried out in a loud voice: "The balloon has burst up! The balloon has burst up!" The startling intelligence traveled like wildfire down the main street. Some people would not believe it and declared that it was a bad joke, but the doubters were silenced by the pitiful expressions on the faces of the employes of Count Zeppelin, who rushed about with every evidence of consternation. Many carriages went up from the dense crowd that congregated around the office of the count and the people demanded to know if he were safe. They were told he was, but the latest bulletins from Echterdingen said that four men had been badly burnt. "Perhaps some rascal set the balloon on fire," someone volunteered excitedly and this probability was discussed for some moments. "Throughout the crowd there were frequent expressions of sorrow at the ill-luck of Count Zeppelin in the loss of his magnificent airship. Just then the count's daughter arrived in her carriage. She was still in ignorance of the tragic end of this voyage and of the blasting, at least for a time, of his greatest ambition. A hush fell over the masses as the countess alighted and in wonderment at their strange attitude toward her she went inside her father's office. Soon afterward through an open window, she was heard to cry: "This will kill him!" "This was followed by an outburst of sobbing and the people who had been loitering about the building silently moved away some quantity of benzine which had ignited and caused a great explosion and that the great balloon was destroyed. The next message received from the scene of the disaster said that a thunder storm had upset a quantity of benzine which had ignited and caused a great explosion and that the great balloon was destroyed. After reading this bulletin the people moved in long lines down the streets of the town toward the railway station and the steamship docks, along the lake front, while automobiles scurried off in all directions, some of them even heading for Echterdingen. The musicians silently packed away their instruments, while the villagers immediately began taking down the flags and festoons that had been hung in honor of the expected homecoming of the daring aeronaut and his wonderful car.

WATER SPORTS AT BROWN'S FLATS, AUG. 15

Water sports are to be held at Brown's Flats on Saturday, Aug. 15. The programme will be: Canoe race, double for men. Patmore's race, double scull. Swimming race, men. Canoe race, double for ladies. Tug-of-war, men. Motor boat race, handicap. Pair-oared race for men, flat bottom boats. Canoe race, open to Indians only. Swimming race, open to boys under 15. Pair-oared race, open to boys under 15. The officials will be Arthur Henderson, Carter's Point; W. L. Jones, Bedford; G. H. Green, Brown's Flats; Dr. J. H. Barton, Day's Landing; W. A. Kennedy, Brown's Flats; E. Neil Brodie, Brown's Flats. R. A. Sinclair, Brown's Flats, is secretary.

ST. JOHN MAN NEARLY DROWNED IN ST. LAWRENCE

Charles Vincent Sinks While Swimming, and is Rescued By Peter Nelson. Word comes from Montreal that Charles Vincent, of West St. John, had a narrow escape from drowning while swimming in the St. Lawrence river last Saturday morning. He was enjoying a swim with a couple of St. John boys, when about eighty yards from shore he threw up his hands and sank. Peter Nelson, who was also in the water swam to the spot where he sank and rescued him as he rose to the surface the second time. He managed to get him ashore where he was removed to his boarding house in an unconscious condition. He recovered after a time.

BARK IS SAFE AND ANXIETY ENDED

Edna M. Smith Arrives at Buenos Ayres, Ninety-Seven Days Out From Bear River. After being ninety-seven days out from Bear River (N.S.), the bark Edna M. Smith, owned by J. Nelson Smith, of Cordale, Albert County, reached Buenos Ayres, the port to which she was bound, last Saturday. Some anxiety had been felt owing to the non-arrival of the vessel. The welcome news was conveyed to Mr. Smith in a telegram from Buenos Ayres, signed by the captain, J. M. Steeves, a resident of Cape Cod, who wired that the bark had arrived "all well." Mr. Smith, in giving this information over the telephone Wednesday, said he could only conjecture that the long time occupied by the voyage was due to a succession of unfavorable winds. Coasting steamer Harbinger, Captain Rockwell caught fire at River Hebert on Tuesday, and the captain estimates she received damage to the extent of \$2,000. The damage is confined to the wood work.

A No-Paint Roofing.

Everybody recognizes now-a-days that the so-called Ready Roofing proposition has made good so far as giving thorough protection is concerned. There has always been the objection, however, that these materials were expensive in the long run because they required coating with a heavy paint about every two years. This objection has now been met by the well-known Amate Roofing. Amate is provided with a top surface of crushed mineral. This surface needs no painting, nor indeed any case whatever. It is perfectly capable of withstanding any kind of weather, and will give continuous satisfaction without attention. The nearest office of the Carriage-Patrol is at the corner of the main street. Doing away with the painting nuisance removes the last obstacle to the wide use of ready roofings, and a great boon to this kind of business can be confidently predicted. A sample of Amate Roofing will be sent any inquirer on request. Address: Amate Roofing Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.

Skin Grafting Operation Performed.

In the General Hospital on Monday evening the operation of grafting skin from the stomach of a young pig upon Gene McAuliffe's leg was successfully performed by Dr. W. W. White. The operation, the first of the kind performed here, was watched with interest by a number of physicians.

THE MINORS OF THE LIGHT BY THOMAS WILSON. Typical Off Shore Light. Dining Room, Kitchen, and Parity in One. Let the lower lights be burning. Send a gleam across the waves. Some poor, fainting, struggling seaman. You may rescue, you may save. If there is one class of men and women to whom the old familiar hymn appeals to as a creed it is to the keepers of the thousands of lighthouses along the shores and streams of this country, who, as they nightly light their lamps, send across the water a gleam that is a guiding beacon to the mariner, whether he be approaching the coast, navigating the Great Lakes or travelling the tortuous channels of an inland stream. The army of lighthouse keepers numbers thousands, and like the soldier, they are taught no matter what may occur they must not neglect their duty. One of the most rigid rules of the service is that the keeper must stand by the light as long as the building stands, and even then it is the duty of the keeper to make every effort to save the property of the government regardless of personal loss or not only property, but their lives as well it need be. With this idea so firmly instilled in the minds of the keepers, it follows that the letter and spirit of the order has been faithfully carried out and the records of the Lighthouse Board show that there have been a number of these plain, every day men and women who have sacrificed their lives in the service. When the first lighthouse on Minots Lodge, off Boston Harbor, went down beneath the furious battering of the waves the two keepers went down with it. A few years ago, when the Chesapeake Bay was a mass of ice, giant floes swept down upon Sharpe Island lighthouse, just off the Choptank River, and the structure and carried off. Although the law recognizes but one grade of lighthouse keeper, usage has divided them into a number of grades, with various duties and with salaries ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 per year, although the average is about \$600. With the various grades, the keepers are divided into two classes—on shore and off shore. The former enjoys a great many advantages over the latter, for he has provided for him a comfortable home close by the light tower and is surrounded by his family. In many instances his son or daughter is given the position as "assistant," and at the death of the parent the child generally receives promotion to keeper. In this way many women have been made keepers, and faithfully have they carried on the work, keeping the lamps trimmed and bright each evening. The records made by the women keepers are just as enviable as those of the sterner sex. Who will ever forget Grace Darling the daughter of the keeper of the light on Longstone, one of the Farne Islands, off the coast of England? At 4:45 on the morning of September 7, 1838, she discovered the wreck of the Forthshire lying heaved on Harker's Rock and several persons clinging to it. She urged her father, to accompany her in a small boat, and despite the high sea and swirling currents, the trip was made and one woman and eight men were thus rescued. Although this deed has been immortalized in song, story and history, the Lighthouse Board, at Washington, has upon its rolls the names of more than one American "Grace Darling," who unhesitatingly and unflinchingly performed just such brave deeds as the little English heroine. One of these was Mrs. Mabel Mason, wife and assistant to the keeper of Manna-da light in the Detroit River, who, during a fierce wind and rain squall, rowed out into the river to pick up a man thrown from a capsized yawl. Eight keepers, including Mrs. Mason, have been awarded gold and silver medals by Congress as an indication of appreciation of their saving lives, but there are scores of keepers who have received letters of commendation from the Lighthouse Board for their care of property at a self-sacrifice. Returning to the on-shore keeper there are not a few who have occupations to occupy their time during the day. One is a shoemaker, another a local preacher, while another is a justice of the peace. Not a few are schoolteachers, while here and there may be found a tailor. The off-shore keeper has a very different time of it. His home is over water, often several miles from shore, and during the stormy season, he and his assistant are as completely separated from civilization as though they were a thousand miles away instead of less than a dozen. The regulations prescribe that the off-shore keeper must have an assistant, and with a few exceptions, these assistants must be men. It is also set down that while one or the other may go ashore during the day, both must be present at night, for the lamp must be burning at all hazards. At no time and under no circumstances must the lighthouse be left unoccupied. Several years ago the President was making a trip on a lighthouse tender and the vessel anchored close to a light house. The keeper and his assistant, wishing to see the nation's chief magistrate, rowed over to the tender. While the one man was on the tender, the other, an unaccountable way, exploded and the interior of the lighthouse was burned. Both men lost their positions for "neglect of duty in leaving the light." The monotony of an existence on an off-shore light during the stormy season cannot be described. Every now and then a keeper goes insane by reason of the strain, and yet the government does everything possible for the comfort of the men. The tender makes a visit every now and then and brings quantities of literature, such as newspapers and magazines, while there is a fine travel library. This library, a stout box containing perhaps 40 volumes on various subjects, is left at a lighthouse for three months, and then a new one is sent. The men are encouraged to read and study, and there are some who have put their idle moments to good account in this respect. Relative to keepers going insane, not long ago it was discovered that in the houses where men broke down under the strain the rooms were circular and that there were no corners to break the monotony of vision. At once there were certain changes made in the rooms, and here and there corners were built out. Whether this will have a beneficial effect remains to be demonstrated, but it is believed that it will. One of the lighthouses that received this treatment was Minots Lodge, the Eddystone of America, a grim granite shaft that rears its head from the sea off Cohasset. It was on this site that the two keepers lost their lives on the night of April 15, 1851, when the light that had been burning, despite the storm, disappeared as the structure collapsed. In this structure several keepers lost their reason from the dreadful monotony, while others, almost here, deserted because it was too late. Some idea of the conditions may be imagined when one of the "logs"—the lighthouse journal—of Minots bears upon its pages the one entry: "A lonely day," and this repeated day after day for several years. Yet, despite this, there is certain work to be done. The lamp must be attended to every day and the lenses polished. As the keepers have to live, they have to do their own household work. In this respect it is noticeable how neat everything is kept. Many of them keep their little apartments as tidy as though there were the deft fingers of a woman to do it. The accompanying pictures show as true as it is possible to do so the interior of one of the off-shore lights. The rooms are not more than about 16 feet in diameter, and through the centre runs an iron cylinder that is part of the support of the structure. This takes up considerable room which would otherwise be a valuable addition. Many of the keepers are retired seamen; in fact this class of men are usually given the preference, and many of them, who do not care about reading or who wish a change, devote much time to making models of sailing craft, which they either give to their friends or sell to visitors who, during calm days in the summer, venture out to see the inside of the lighthouse. "Visitors are always welcome, too, for they bring with them the atmosphere of the world beyond the ken of the keeper, and even though they do ask foolish questions about how the light is operated they at least evince interest, and that is something. The visitor is also well repaid for taking a wetting and the danger of the climb up the narrow iron ladder to the platform, for there are but few keepers who cannot tell a good story in addition to giving a thorough and complete history of the lighthouses, and the men who occupy them. The next time you are on a vessel, and you pass by one of these lighthouses out in the water, remember that it is occupied by one of the hermits of the sea, whose motto is: "The light first; myself afterwards."