POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1904.

THE CHARITY WORKING IWOMEN OF OTTAWA

They Make Their Presence and Good Deeds Felt in the Capital City of the Dominion - The Value of Women's Auxiliaries to Public Institutions-Why Not One to City Council?

for an excellent illustration of how good Lady Ritchie expressed her heartiest apand how pleasant it is for the women and proval of the Ottawa way of men and the men who are seeking to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number, that so much time and regretted to unite their efforts-good both for themselves and for the humanity they help and save—one's search would be rewarded in Ottawa. Here none of the hospitals or charitable institutions are supported or controlled by the city. With one exception (the Orphans' Home, which is entirely managed by women) these institutions are managed by boards of men assisted by auxiliary committees of women. a long one, and the work done creditably covers, I should judge, every need. To give my readers an idea of the extent to which the women of Ottawa join with men in the furtherance of every good cause I may mention the leading benevolent inwhich the women of Ottawa join with men in the furtherance of every good cause I may mention the leading benevolent institutions of the city. The Children's Hospital and Children's Aid Society, Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Bethlehem Asylum, Catholic Contagious Diseases Hospital, Home for Friendless Women, Hospital, Lady Stanley Institute for Trained Nurses, Misericordia Maternity Hospital, Orphan's Home, Ottawa General (R. C.) Hospital, Ottawa Maternity Hospital, Perley Home for Incurables, Protestant Home for Aged, St. Luke's General Hospital, St. Patrick's Asylum for Aged and Orphans, S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter, Victorian Order of Nurses, Minto Cottage Hospital.

So capable have the women members of the various auxiliaries proved, that the representative men who manage these institutions say they would be at a loss to know how to continue the work without the assistance of the women, and the utmost harmony prevails between the men and women. Surely this working together marks an important advance both on the part of women and of men; of the corner because in the early days of woman's active participation in organized

work, they too often choose to separate their efforts from those of their brothers, seemingly forgetting that their (the wown's) aims were shared by all earnest, thoughtful men; though perhaps the latter were too much engrossed in business affairs to have given such attention to ways and means for the righting of wrongs recognised as such no less by men than by women. Men, on the other hand were apt, once a woman's organization undertook to accomplish certain schemes conducive to the general good of the community, to feel that the women wished to do the work alone; to idly wait until asked to help (generally in a financial way only) and then grant that assistance as a favor to the askers.

only) and then grant that assistance as a favor to the askers.

Now in this capital-city where use law-makers of Canada do annually congregate, it is fitting that the affairs of the city itself should be on such a high plane as to become an object lesson in civic government to other towns in Canada. So that the people's representatives from far east to distant west, engrossed as they are in the making of laws for the whole country will yet from time to time turn a rethe making of laws for the whole country, will yet from time to time turn a receptive ear and a seeing eye upon the local affairs of the city of Ottawa to know if there be aught to learn which they can impart to their home towns. For the care of the sick, the poor, the aged, and the orphans is surely the very foundation of a city's claim to greatness; not its stately churches or splendid homes or magnificent public buildings. So on this carious May morning when nature, which glarious May morning when nature, which has given Ottawa an unrivalled situation

and surroundings, is calling me to sing the praise of the parks' the tree-embowered streets, the flowers and the gardens which make the city so beautiful at present, I must first be sure that the sick are cared for, the poor fed and clothed, the homeless sheltered, and the orphans loved. A city's greatness, like that of the individual, is in proportion to the love and sympathy felt and expressed.

We were talking of ideals a few dinner hours ago, and someone—I think 'twas the editor, who of course ought to knowsaid that ideals were only ideas and that people frequently mistook prejudices for ideals Be this as it may, it seems to me an ideal idea for men and women together to manage hospitals and all benevolent work, the "calm, judicial minds" (need I say to which sex I refer?) attending to the more exclusively business features of the management, leaving details to the quick perception, sympathetic heart and earnest impulse of the women. One of the prominent workers on many auxiliary boards as well as in the Woman's Council and Humane Society, is Lady Ritchie.

A placard placed by the order of the government in the Belglan schools states that boards as well as in the Woman's Council and Humane Society, is Lady Ritchie, widow of the late chief justice of Canada.

A placard placed by the order of the government in the Belgian schools states that of 125,000 deaths one-fifth of the number, or 25,000 are attributed to alcohol.

Ottawa, May 18 .- If one were searching Speaking of women's work and influence that so much time and effort is often vested by separate organizations of men or of women whose aims are practically the same. Indeed, Lady Ritchie's remarks re woman's ability to plan and carry out details were exactly in line with the thought expressed by Mr. W. B. Yeats, the poet whom I quoted in my first lever. Another active worker in every good cause is Mrs. P. Larmonth whose name is connected with nearly every charitable. is connected with nearly every charitable institution in the city, and whose good deeds bear happy testimony to the useful deeds bear happy testimony to the useful ife of the woman who bears are name. Referring to the successful working of woman's auxiliary boards of management, Mrs. Larmonth made a suggestion which ought to be practicable not only in Ottawa but in every city in Canada. It is: Why not have a woman's auxiliary to the council? The beautifying and cleanliness of streets the care of city parks, etc., have in some American cities been attended to by clubs of women organised for the purpose. Why should not the work be ed to by clubs of women organised for the purpose. Why should not the work be done by women as part of the regular civic government? Other departments too, notably the health fernituming would be benefited by a woman auxiliary. No suffrage rights are necessary for this let the women be appointed by the mayor I am glad to give this suggestion of a woman who is actively engaged in doing things and not worrying about the ballot. Here is a chance for Ottawa to take the lead ed women whom I have met in Ottawa scorn neither dress nor social pleasures. scorn neither dness nor social pleasures. Said a bright young girl to one of the ladies whom I have just mentioned: "Do I seem very frivolous to you because I am so fond of dancing?", "No, indeed," was the sympathetic reply, "I loved dancing myself, not so very long ago either, and I still love to see young people enjoy themselves that way." Because our hearts myself, not so very long ago either, and I still love to see young people enjoy themselves at way." Because our hearts go out to the needy and the unfortunate, shall the same hearts not enjoy those amusements and social pleasures which keep the heart young and better able to perform the serious duties of ife, and bring us in touch with people of varying aims and ideas. Nor are homes neglective in the other hand were coman's organization underablish certain schemes congeneral good of the complish certain schemes congeneral good of the complish certain schemes congeneral good of the complish certain schemes congenerally in a financial way in grant that assistance as a sakers.

Capital-city where use law-hat the affairs of the city be on such a high plane as object lesson in civic governtowns in Canada. So that the research the whole countries the conditions of the city of Ottawa to the city

Points from Uncle Ephraim.

Work comes befo' de wages. De sharpes' briers hab de purtiest blos

Lub fills de cabin but not de dishes. Dreamin' ob 'possum widout settin' de trap ain't goin' ter ketch breakfus'. Rabbit finds trubble when he gits proud er ob his big ears dan ob his long legs.
Too many patches on de trusers 'ut
buy a new pair ob pants.
Fish what ain't cotched ain't mindin

Dr. J. Collis Browne's, Chlorodyne

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Coughs, Colds. Asthma, Bronchitis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Gept. 28, 1385; says:—

'If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally used, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLO-RODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the refer of a large number of simple asiments forms its best

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Is a liquid medicine which assurages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the aervous system when exhaust-

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

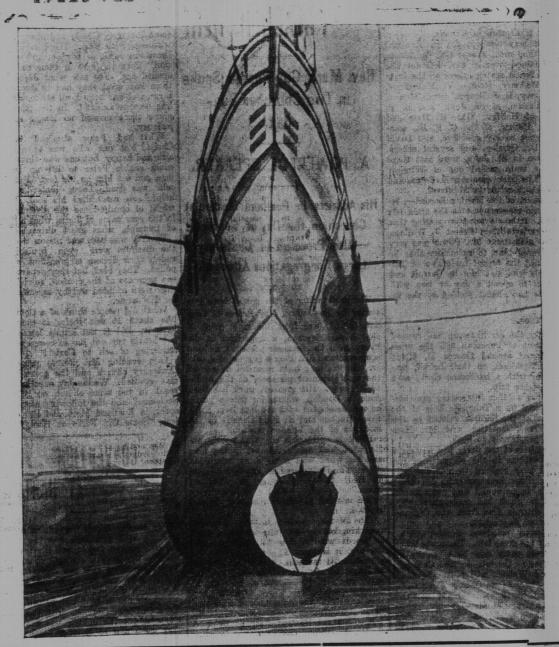
IMPORTANT CAUTION, THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDLY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS HAITATIONS. Be careful to observe trade mark. Of all Chemists, is., is. 1/41, 2s. 1d., and 4s. 6d.

J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London. Gout, Caneer, Toothnobe, Rhousestian.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne -DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Arm)

Dr.J. Cc'is Browne's Chlorodyne

MINE AND BATTLESHIP



FIFTY DOLLARS TO DESTROY \$3,000,000.

The illustration shows the \$3,000,000 battleship which was sunk, with Admiral Makaroff and 600 men at Port Arthur by a Japanese mine. The dark object under the ba ship's bow is a contact mine which costs about \$50. The big ship, in dry dock, and the insignificant but deadly mine make a startling comparison.

CAPTAIN MAHAN WRITES ON TORPEDO CRAFT VERSUS THE GIANT BATTLESHIP

[Copyright 1904 by Collier's Weekly.] (From the third of a series of articles Collier's Weekly of May 21, by Captain lfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., the eminen uthority on naval strategy. Capt. Maha regularly contributes to Collier's his crit ents upon the naval battles as they are fought.)

The destruction of the Russian battle ship Petropavlovsk by a submarine mine, and the completeness of the catastrophe, involving both vessel and crew, constitute an incident so dramatic as to arrest at once the attention of the superficial, and uthorities. In all such cases the obvious is that which carries the day in the so called "opinions" of the hasty; and in this instance the obvious is the relative insigared with the result produced. The true essons of the occurrence, however, are not to be so lightly learned; they are not to be found in impressionist articles in the where. There are always qualifying considerations. Possibly, these may not the end be found strong enough to over bear the contention of those who judge only by an event, and that event isolated, but not until the other side of the ques-tion has been duly pondered can concluion be justly thought final and safe. Naval history bears witness to two continuous streams of belief; one in the su perior efficacy of big ships, the other

the possibility of reaching some chear means of offence, which will supersede th necessity of large vessels. The gunboa policy of President Jefferson affords the extreme example of this preposses which is only one aspect of a conflict everywhere seen between means and ends ing the reasonable and necessary price Another instance of the same dispo is the hope of bringing an enemy to term by commerce destruction alone, to be effected by a number of small cruisers, in tead of obtaining control of the sea by preponderance of great fleets, suppose o be more expensive. No disappointmen kills this expectation; experience is por erless against it, and is equally powerless to repress the theory, continually recu ring, that some class of small vessel, with peculiarly redonotable qualities, will be found to combine resistlessness with cheap never heretofore shaken; of the great sh

estroyed, the control of the sea will pas to the destroyer. Control of the Sea. That, I believe onceded by all naval students and states men to be one clear and necessary aim on naval warfare. The control may be local as that of Japan now is; or it may be substantially universal, as that of Great Whether general or restricted, however t means that the commerce and the mil ream of those who would fain wage wa without running risks. In sober cone

not exempt from reverses. The necessity then actually before us l The laying of the mines, upon one of

being that of control of the sea, the question raised by those who in speech and cartoon are now deriding the battleship tion raised by those who in speech and cartoon are now deriding the battleship is: Can control of the sea be maintained the military credit of outmanoeuvring the enemy must be conceded; but that i by a large number of small ships, carrying torpedoes, against a lesser number of big ones? It must be clearly noted from the something totally distinct from the effici ency of a particular class of vessel, or par ticular weapon, granting equal vigilance and skill on the part of both offence and defence. Togo's battle fleet has not ever been ruffled by the very respectable first that the question is not primarily that of the potential effects of the torpedo on the big ship. As I said in my first article for Collier's, "Nobody has doubted the destructive effects of a torpedo, once though numerically inferior, Russian flotilla; and he has preserved his battleships placed"; but the big ship can carry them too, and in as large numbers as the sucthe very simple device of keeping then cessive relative progresses of the torpedo and the gun may render desirable. It may out of sight after nightfall. If, like him, the Russian admiral, on February 8, instead of staying just where the Japanese expected to find him, had put to sea for be that in the near future the development of the torpedo may obtain for it a much some unknown position, within a sixty-mile radius of the Port, the attack would probably—almost certainly— have failed; for there would not have remained greater proportion of the total tonnage of a vessel than at present, to be taken at the expense of the guns and their ammunition; but that is not the immediate munition; but that is not the infinediate matter under discussion, which is, the relative efficacy of big and small yessels. To put this most clearly, before us, let if be thus stated: If all the Japanese arnight enough for search, nor indication ulate on the consequences, moral and mamored ships were suddenly destroyed, their torpedo flotilla remaining decisively superior to the Russian, would the Japanese. As mit is, illustration being one-sided, ertake to convey an army to Korea in "opinion" is the same. As I said also in my first article: "The question has been Being already so far involved several of vessels well picketed, and standing on army corps now in Korea—they might at-tempt much; but that they never would their guard,"-one element of which i position and dispositions unknown to the enemy. It would have been interesting to see what would have happened had daylight found the Russian battle fleet and the hostile torpedo vessels in sight of one another. Probably, however, the latter would have actived toward its approaching have begun the war, in the case supposed, may be inferred from their incessant-and

st wise-efforts to destroy the enemy's battleships, as well as from their continued measures to provide themselves with more large vessels,-the Marine Review of would have retired toward its approaching April 28 contains the particulars of two main body. new Japanese hattleships, of 16,400 tons displacement, ordered in England. The three Russians would not be enough to recognized advantages of large ships over small, in such matters of important military concern as speed, steadiness, coal ca establish Russian control of the sea; they would be too few to cover the necessary ground; but they would make it impossible, for transportation to proceed in quantity adequate to Japanese needs.

Could the Japanese torped flotilla, howther, I think we may rest assured for the present that whatever modifications of armament may take place the fleets that will control the seas will not be mosquito ever, grapple with such a situation? To answer that it can do so adequately, would mean that it can with certainty, fleets. They will doubtless be so tar above water as to afford target for guns, and this fact in turn will probably induce the continuance both of guns and some armor and in reasonable time, destroy the remaining hostile battleships, or prevent their going to sea. Of this there is as

ished from the torpedo weapon-in i

where there have been cruising lookouts had Makaroff attempted to restore coneffect this result under the supposed con ditions by the use of his torpedo flotilla against the Japanese battle fleet, or to ten torpedo vessels took part, discharging twenty torpedoes at a distance of 500 yards. The result we know was two bat tleships and a cruiser discipled, under cir abundantly shown. Makaroff also had definitely committed himself to the posiguard, and without proper lookouts. Close range was thus attained, unseen; yet of wenty torpedoes fired, only three hits are cored. This is substantially the only uccess of the torpedo vessel—as distingbattleships of the moving automobile torpedo, whether discharged by big ships or small; the other Russian casualties have tions is doubly hazardous when, as in the een occasioned thy stationary anchore ease of Port Arthur, there is

TORRENT OF LEAD SWEPT THIBETANS.

Graphic Description of the First Attack by Lama's Troops on British Mission - Troops Underwent Severe Strain-Disarmament Conducted With Self-control Until the Natives Made Their Desperate Assault.

an defences. These consisted of seven or eight sangars built on the spur which runor rather used to run, for the lake is reduced this spring to a mere tithe of it-former dimensions—to the edge of the Bam Tso. The road runs close under the

spur, and possibly, in wet years, the posi-tion selected is not indefensible. This year the fatuity of the Thibetan scheme would, one thinks, be manifest to a child. A clear space of 3,000 yards of level plain stretches between the highway and the nearest swampy place, and no attempt whatever was made to defend this ground There can le little doubt that the whole rities there were guided by an obstiete nap, or a many-years-old remembrance of the lake, and the general or Dapen who came to conduct operations from the capi-

ther field for his operations. The wall-it is really a couple of redans with a twelve feet opening in the middle through which the high road takes its way runs from the end of the spur to a about severty yards away. On the left hand the hills are grassless and gritty rounded and unstable under foot. The flat plain, extending up to and far beyond the wall, is a continuation of the Tuna plain, and like it, of cinder-grey color. with a scanty growth of thistles pricking up here and there through the patches of snow. If you will add to these a bitter south wind blowing all day in increasing strength beneath a hard, ash-grey sky, the scene of the fight will be understood.

An Informal Conference. Before the expedition had left camp half an hour, the usual Thibetan messenger met it, bearing the usual message. Colonel Younghusband must retreat to Yatung. If he went forward the consequences would be serious. Four miles out, when the The Lhassa Dapen himself, accompanied by the Shigatse Dapen, the Phari com-mandant, and Gesur Yeshe Wang-jyuk, the Lama representative of the great Gaden Lamassery, ambled quickly across the plain, and an informal conference was held between the military and political chiefs of the expedition on either side. It was Coached from Lhassa, the delegates had no power, if, indeed, they had the wish, to say anything but "Go back to Yatung." This importunity and obstinacy had served the Thibetans in good stead for fiftee years, as Colonel Younghusband reminded them. How were they to realize that a last the British government was in earnest? After twenty minutes of excited controversy, carried on by the interpretation of Captain O'Connor, who had need to be the most patient of men, the small durbar was broken up, the more important of the Thibetans cantering back to their de-fences in a cloud of dust. One or two only endeavored by violent gesticulation and shouting all together to secure the retrea of the English. O'Connor, though he was peing jestled and ridden off ten times minute, retained his composure, explaining again and again that the advance must ontinue, until these, too, scampered off

itedly to each other.

It was a curious incident. The impaoand returned to the heated decianation of the two senior delegates—all four squat ting on the ground and surrounded by a motely assemblage of attendant so diers—the gay yellow and green-yellow coats of the generals of Lhassa and Shigaste, the various headdresses of the Tibetans, the purple and blue, robes of a spectacled councilor, the strange forked are empressed. purple and blue robes of a spectacied councilor, the strange, forked gun embossed with turquoise and coral, the richly worked sword hilts, the little grey and bay ponies saddleclothed with swastikapatterned stuffs, and gay with filigree brass headbands and wide embossed iron stirrups, all took on a curious interest, not only as the last appeal of the Thibe tans to their ancient policy of isolatio Hard as it was on the men, the general, at Col. Younghusband's earnest request, consented to issue orders that no man was to use his rifle till the Tabetans had was to use his rafte till the 'Libetans had opened fire. This threw away at a stroke the advantage held by our weapons of range and precision, and laid the advancing Sepoy open to a withering discharge at point blank range at any moment in approaching any of the many sangars. It was a case of "gentlemen of the enemy, fire first," which has probably not been been thrown since the days of Empteny. Then known since the days of Fontenoy. Then ensued a strange scene. Out towards the lake extended lines were pushed forward, far outflanking the wall. While these were

slowly closing in on the line of the Tibetans' retreat, the 23rd Pioneers—Mushi Sikhs to a man—and the 8th Gurkhas were clearing the hills on the left, making each sangar disgorge its inhabitants one after another. It was done in silence and almost with good humor, but over the two progress of the khaki figures on the two mile distant slopes, there was a hush of expectation and suspense. At any mom dreds of grey-coated figures had sullen shut up their field glasses and moved in to where the work of disarmament was to take place. The sense of insecurity leashed strength which might break out at any moment gave place to congratulations and the incident was regarded as almost

The London Times has the following graphic account of the attack by Thibetans on the British mission at Guru:

At 8.20 on the following morning, the 31st, the force set out towards the Thibetan defences. These consisted of seven of sight control of the sight of the seven of sight control of the seven of t were our guards. The fourth, the line of retreat, alone lay open to them. Two hundred others had been taken prisoners and disarmed already up the hill. These remained passive and thankful spectators of what followed.

Attack on the British

But the main body of Tribetans were not subdued, and the unwitting action of the mission leaders almost put it into their power to carry out a scheme which some of their own people have betrayed. This was nothing less than to suffer the advance of the court through the wall, and too. of the escort through the wall and then make a combined attack upon Col. Younghusband and the members of his staff The disarmament upon which Gen. Macdonald insisted would defeat their the Silche advanced to plans, and when the Sikhs advanced to plans, and when the States are uply carry out their orders there was an ugly growl of protest. In some cases the Pioneers were actually struck by Tibetans, in others a wrestle for the weapon took place. This was not immediately noticeable from where the general and his staff were standing in the opening immediately be-tween the wall and the house, within ten yards of one edge of the mass of Tibetans, who numbered about 1,500. It was almost exactly noonday.

The Dapen of Lhassa himself was the man who set the slumbering mine ablaze. He was seated on his horse just outside the wall, and, exempt himself from the confiscation of his arms, shouted to his men to resist. They replied by stoning the Sikhs. Even then, though the whole affair hung in a slippery balance indeed, the latter restrained themselves. One of them advanced to the head of the Dapen's pony, and the Lhassa general, in an evil moment for himself and his countrymen, drew his pistol and shot at him, smashing his jaw. There were five seconds' hush, which was broken by another report. A jezail for which a Sikh and a Thibetan were struggling, was discharged into the air. But it slaught which the Thibetans made to the wall with drawn swords. Such of them as had their pieces ready fired them point as had their pieces ready fired them point blank at the Indian guards, and then, dropping them, flung themselves into the melee. Two Europeans were caught inside the redaus, and both were wounded, one, Mr. Candler, the correspondent of the Daily Mail, being severely cut about before his assailants were shot down by Captain Dayis, of the I. M. S. The other, Major Dunlop, owes his life to General Macdonald, who as ten vards dropped the threeald, who at ten yards dropped the three Thibetans who had thrown themselves up-

But by this time the storm had broken and from three sides at once a hail of bul-lets rained into the mob of cutting and thrusting Thibetans. Their plan had failed, and under the appalling storm of lead they staggered, failed and ran. But it was such a target as is offered not twice in a life-time. Straight down the line of fire lay their only path of escape. own weapons, safety lay 200 yards away. Two hundred yards on was a sharply squared rock, behind which a certain refuge was, they thought, to be found. But the Gurkhas had stopped this bolthole from above, and the flying more away along the high road defencemoved away along the high read defence-less. Men dropped at every yard. Here there was even an ugly heap of dead and wounded men, some thirty in number, within the area of a large room. But every ten yards of the road had its stricken down and shapeless burden, till 1,000 yards away some rocks afforded a temporary shelter, and the winding road saved them from the merciless punishment they had challenged. Punishment is the word. As soon as their first and almost critical assault had failed, there was nothing for the mission escert to fear except, perhaps, the crossing bullets of their own companions. Shraphel pursued the luckless force—for at an altitude of 15,000 feet, running is impossible. On either side the mount-ed infantry rode down the stragglers into the mountains or across the plains, and only a scanty number came unscathed out of the ordeal. The native troops had kept had no mercy when the Thibetans' daring attempt to equalize matters and use their vastly superior numbers by a hand-to-hand conflict had failed. It was a short but terrible lesson. One

may hope that it will have its effect upon the sullenness of Lhassa, but there were too few Lamas engaged on their side to bring home to the great ruling monasteries of Thibet the danger of trifling with here southern neighbor when once the day of procrastination is past. An attempt was made to defend Guru itself, two miles on, but this was quickly broken, and after establishing a garrison there, General Mac donald returned to Tuna against a bitter to testify to the good faith and treatment which they received at our hands, and it will be difficult to get the country people to meet us in fight again. Indeed, some of them openly rejoiced in their freedom that the Gaden Lama was dead.

