

DISCUSS WAR MUSES GAS POWERED MACHINES AND FAST

Preliminary Experiments in Suction Gas Propulsion on the Rattler Invariably Successful.

London, May 20.—The gunboat Rattler has been brought down from the Clyde to Portsmouth for the instruction of naval officers in the mechanism of suction gas propulsion. The significance of this circumstance is not to be underestimated. In naval circles it is regarded as forecasting the immediate introduction of this type of prime mover to the navy. There is, indeed, good reason to believe that some, if not all, of the unarmored cruisers of the programme of 1910-11 will be fitted with gas engines. It has been known for some time past that the naval authorities have not been entirely satisfied with the speed they have been getting out of the smaller cruisers, and yet at the same time they have been anxious not to increase the displacement of these ships. The substitution of gas for steam as the motive power will not only enable the ships to have greater speed but their fighting efficiency will be generally improved also.

Satisfactory Trials.

The Rattler, in which preliminary experiments have been carried out, is an old British gunboat of about seven hundred tons displacement, and she was lent to the naval authorities on the Clyde for training purposes. The investigation was conducted by the Marquis of Graham, the commander of the Clyde Division of Volunteers, Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., the well known gun and armor manufacturers of which he is a director, undertook to fit the ship with a gas plant in order to test the application of the suction gas system to marine propulsion. That was two years ago, and since then the gunboat has been continuously under trial, with satisfactory results. Not only many naval officers and scientific men, but the First Lord of the Admiralty and other members of the Board have visited and made trips in the ship, and have expressed satisfaction at what they were shown. It was quite certain, indeed, that the adoption of the gas engine was only a matter of time, and when a fortnight ago it was again under way the importance was very strong that the important step would not be long delayed.

Problem of Exhaust.

Much has been said about the absence of funnels and their fittings in vessels fitted with this type of prime mover, but it has yet to be demonstrated that the poisonous gases of the engine can be got rid of without the aid of some kind of uptake or stack. The problem which presents itself is a serious one, and the Rattler, which is in a much larger vessel, has been less easily solved.

The Admiralty's Experiments.

It should be said that the Admiralty have themselves conducted experiments with engines of five hundred horse power with gas producers, with which they have been experimenting on shore, and from which good results are understood to have been obtained. The difficulty has been to overcome mechanical troubles when anything but anthracite coal was used. The efficiency of the producer was considerably reduced when bituminous coal was tried. It is uncertain also whether a better result may not be obtained from producers on the pressure system rather than by suction. Similarly there have been difficulties with the gas engine, but the efficiency attainable is so much greater than that with the steam engine that it is certain that it will be tried at least in some of the small vessels above the size of destroyers. For the latter class of vessels of fuel, now being used, has been reduced in size by nearly half, and the uncertainty of supply is being overcome, will probably entirely take the place of coal.

Virgil Gives the Earliest Record of Their Use as Fetters — Derived from the Anglo Saxon.

In Virgil is to be found the first recorded instance of the use of handcuffs, for the poet tells that Proteus was thus fettered and rendered powerless by Arieteus, who apparently knew that even the gods themselves were not proof against this form of persuasion. In the fourth century, B. C., an army of victorious Greeks found several chariots full of handcuffs among the baggage of the defeated Carthaginians, and it is highly probable that the ancient Egyptians had some contrivance of the kind. The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon hand-cop, whence comes evidently the slang term "copper." In earliest Saxon days "hand-cops" were used for nobles, and "foot-cops" for kings, but in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the word is explained by the terms "shack-bolt" and "swivel manacle," and the instruments themselves were as cumbersome as the names by which they were known.

Up to the middle of the last century there were two kinds of handcuff in general use. One, known as the "flexible," was very like those which are still used; the other kind, called the "figure eight," was used to restrain violent prisoners. It was so fashioned that the captive could not move his hands, and was universally dreaded for the pain caused by a limb immovably confined is almost unbearable. A simple, but powerful, device for securing prisoners was the "wristor," which abolished owing to the injuries it inflicted. It consisted of a chain with handles at each end; the chain was put round the wrists, the handles being fastened together, and twisted until a firm grip was obtained. The least struggle on the part of the captive and the chains bit deep into his wrists.

Whipcord Handcuffs.

The manner of use is as follows: Take a piece of whipcord and make a double running knot, the one nose round the prisoner's wrist, then, making him put his hand in his pocket, lash the cord round the body, and bringing it back slip it through the knot again. The prisoner is perfectly comfortable, so long as he does not attempt to take his hand out of his pocket. A still more efficacious method was once employed by the military. Being without his handcuffs, and having nothing which could possibly take their place, he simply took his knife and cut the handcuffs in two. This was prevented by the use of a small piece of metal, which was inserted in the open ends being then drawn together by means of a cross-hook, which must be kept taut the whole time. This is the general use at present, comes from America; it is lighter and much less clumsy than the old "flexible." It is no easy matter to clap the "brace-lets" on a person who is struggling violently. Invents should turn their attention to the subject, for much remains to be done before the fighting prisoner can be quickly and strongly secured, without harm to himself or others.

All Who Run May Read.

It is always painful to see a number of manacled prisoners being put into a train, and almost worse to see a prisoner being taken to the gallows. A third-class carriage and take his seat opposite his captor. Very often he vainly endeavors to conceal the fact that he is handcuffed, and although he may have an evil face and a still more evil record, one cannot help feeling more than a little sorry for him, for his degradation is complete, and all who run may read. Although the dictionary tells us that handcuffs are "an iron instrument which being locked over the wrists of a malefactor prevents his using his hands," this is by no means invariably the case, for some prisoners are marvellously dexterous at opening them without a key. The almost supernatural performances of Houdini on the stage in this direction require to be seen to be believed, and it is lucky for the "arms of the law" that there are few prisoners who can emulate such feats to any extent. When Charles Peace escaped from the train regard was on recapture to have the handcuffs in removing one of his handcuffs; this is usually done by knocking the part which holds the spring on some hard substance, but there is a case of a prisoner freeing himself from the "darbies" with a few twists and turns of the hands, but how it is done is known only to those who know. Do it! London Globe.

GREAT PROGRESS BEING MADE WITH THE SHIPBUILDING ART



The New Grand Trunk Pacific S.S. "Prince Rupert" on her Trial Trip, Making 18 1/2 knots an hour.

London, May 18.—Mr. Booth, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, said at a recent meeting of shareholders that in his judgment the future of the New York trade lay with the 40,000 or 50,000 ton combined passenger and cargo boat. He spoke from the experience gained with the Lusitania and Mauretania, each of them of nearly 35,000 tons. These two vessels have been so successful that the company is now building a third vessel of the 40,000 ton order, which will be the Hamburg-American Line steamer, which will be ready in three years, but cancelled the order he had given to Messrs. Harland & Wolff owing to the depressing outlook for Atlantic traffic.

Neither the White Star boats nor the German ship will have very high speed. Probably twenty knots will be held to suffice. The Olympic will be fitted with a combination of the reciprocating engine and the turbine. With regard to the cost of building large vessels it is pointed out that the Government advanced the Cunard company \$15,000,000 for the building of its two triple turbine ships, which suggests an expenditure of not less than \$5,000,000 on each vessel. The two White Star boats are expected to cost about the same sum, the more moderate speed aimed at helping to compensate for their superior dimensions.

Mr. Booth remarked at the Cunard meeting that twenty years ago a weekly service to New York would not have represented a greater capital outlay than \$7,500,000.

FOUND GOLD IN REMOTE THICKETS

J. A. MacMahon Back from Wilds of Columbia Tells of Finding Precious Metal in Almost Inaccessible Spot—Feels Rewarded After Making Trip to Assay Office on His Arrival.

New York, May 20.—James A. MacMahon landed from the Atlas liner Alleghany yesterday morning, drove up to the yesterday, deposited some heavy luggage, and then inquired the way to the nearest United States office would do, and was soon heading for Wall street.

Mr. MacMahon did not say whether he had brought a lot of gold nuggets with him, but he did say that he had been working for three years with two other Americans in a jungle in the United States of Columbia, and that they had eventually been successful. He is on his way to his home in California.

UNITED STATES PRESS CANDID

Rev. W. B. Wasson Resigns his Charge in New York and Bitterly Attacks Fake Temperance Resignation.

Canadian Market Wanted. St. Paul Pioneer Press:—"The Canadian market is just the sort we want. The people of Canada have the same tastes as we. They use the same sort of goods as we do. They take something of nearly everything we have to sell. Is it not only unbusinesslike but absurd to hamper the trade between this country and Canada?"

RECIPROcity FIGHTS PROHIBITION

Reciprocity with Canada is Declared Desirable for the Extension of Trade in Both Countries.

Washington Post:—"Under the lead of the usually conservative Montreal Board of Trade, which has declared that no reciprocity treaty we could offer would be acceptable, kindred organizations are lodging strongly worded protests with the Dominion Government. Still, the agitation can be regarded as a protest against the population is largely agricultural and of course, favorable to closer relations commercially, and any agreement the government might enter into would be practically sure of popular sanction."

SPEECHES OF KING EDWARD

Notable Sayings Which Sound As a Merriment to The Features of Mind of the Late Monarch.

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to me by you at the time that the great and the Kaiser, Windsor Castle, November 12, 1907.
On Criminal Reform.
It is well that crime should be punished, but it is better that the criminal should be reformed—Open Congress of New Criminal Court, February 27, 1907.
On Self-Help.
The encouragement of habits of thrift and foresight, and of a spirit of independence and self-help—qualities which conduce in the highest degree to the welfare of the nation—is an object which must always have the deepest sympathy of the Queen and myself.—At opening ceremony of the Myers-Oak Building Society, May 28, 1906.
I am confident that in energy, in perseverance, and in ability the men of Manchester are today in no way behind their fathers.—Manchester, July 6, 1905.

On Agriculture.
I commenced very early in life to take a warm interest in all matters connected with agriculture, and I have long appreciated the difficulties with which farmers are forced to contend in order to carry on their industry.—Royal Agricultural Show at Derby, June 28, 1906.
The ultimate success of the Territorial Army must depend upon the good will and public spirit of my loyal subjects, inspired and guided by you and your county associations.—To the Lords Lieutenant, October 28, 1907.
With religious patriotism goes hand in hand.—At Liverpool.

FINANCIAL CRITICAL

Complains That Policy of Home Government Retards Growth of Celestial Empire.

Peking, May 20.—British policy vis-a-vis China and the problems of the Far East finds its strongest critics among those Englishmen who have first hand knowledge of its workings. That the attitude of the British government is today one of the largest obstacles to China's progress and development seems to be the consensus of opinion of publicists who, from the vantage ground of actual contact with the situation, realize the ultimate effect of the damage that has already been done to British prestige, and understanding of the greater loss that must inevitably follow unless British public opinion forces a change of policy.

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Riverhead, Long Island, May 20.—A letter written by the Rev. William A. Wasson, rector of Grace Episcopal Church here, in which he sounds his resignation to Bishop Burgess, of Long Island, has been made public. The resignation is to take effect on September 1.

In his letter to Bishop Burgess Mr. Wasson said he had contemplated resigning for some time, not because he had less regard for the church than formerly or less appreciation of his duty and privilege as a rector, but that on the contrary it was these very considerations that had determined his course. "I see an ample opportunity," he wrote, "than a local pastorate can afford of preaching the Gospel as this church has received the same." Practically the whole letter is an attack on the attitude of the church toward temperance, and a defence of his own views regarding that question.

Mr. Wasson has long been prominent in attacking prohibition, which, in an address he delivered to the convention of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of New York in 1909, he characterized as "the worst enemy of true temperance that has ever been known in this country." In April of this year he appeared at an excise hearing in Albany and made an impassioned speech against the Holden-Gardner local option bill. Many of his brother ministers strongly criticized him for his action on both of the above occasions. During his Riverhead rectorship he has frequently taken a leading part in the local fights over the question as to whether the saloons should be licensed or not, and has always actively sided, basically, with the prohibition which favored license. His letter of resignation in part follows:

The supreme immorality that confronts and threatens the Christian Church in this country is that which masks and misrepresents itself under the guise of that noble word "temperance." The prohibition movement is more dangerous than commercialism for the latter, at least, makes no pretence. If it demoralizes it does not deceive. The poisonous influence of this unending "temperance" is more disastrous than that of drunkenness, for the latter is seen and loathed for what it is, whereas the prohibition propaganda parades in the liveliest of heaven.

This spurious "temperance" slurs, not always covertly, our Lord Jesus Christ, because in His name He came "drinking." A copy of "The Prohibitionist," the official organ of the National Prohibition party, is before me, containing an article in which it is stated that He was a drunkard, a bad example to all future ages. Our own branch of the one universal church, in agreement with all the other ancient divisions of the world, expressly and formally places the wine cup in the hands of every communicating member and commands, "Drink this," our Church says, in many words in the catechism, teaches that wine (and by analogy other alcoholic beverages that may be more dangerous than wine) has an even stronger claim than that of the bread of life, and whether at all, the individual member of the Church shall commonly use these beverages for the Church's glory, the science and the good sense of the member.

The moral influence of this transparently unchristian prohibition propaganda is wholly and many-sidedly bad. While the masses of its adherents are, no doubt, sincere and honest, its propaganda is a class assault all who differ from them. They admit no difference in judgment, with savage and venomous ferocity. Even to question their wisdom and understanding is to invite their slanders and falsify. They browbeat. They set wicket traps to entice to sin. Where they prevail there begins an orgy of hypocrisy and law-breaking, and the last state of the community is worse than the first.

I believe there is a great and urgent work for the Church and her members to be done in exposing and combating this threatened reign of terror. Henceforth I shall give my time and thought to fighting temperance falsity, to educating and advocating the true temperance which means moderation and self-control.

Mr. Wasson was born in Naperville, Ontario, Canada, in 1867. Early in life he was a telegraph operator. His first rectorship was that of St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, Conn. He subsequently was rector of St. Paul's Church, Providence, St. George's Church, Milburn, N. J.; St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, and finally Grace Church, at Riverhead.

Those who say she wants war are wrong. But she wants peace with a special reservation, peace on her own terms, peace that will gradually give her all she desires; and, of course, it is possible that these terms may provoke war.

To open minded Englishmen who know the real facts, the whole history of England in the Far East ever since the year 1898 is a disgraceful record—a record of petty departmentalism struggling with issues too big for it to understand. And in my opinion it is of first importance that every Englishman who desires the welfare of his country should advertise to the world in every possible way, this strange incompetency. In order to break and ruin the tradition which inspires it. Ultimately the best thing, as I see it, that can be hoped for is really another way—or the open threat of war—when China, in spite of her financial embarrassment, has managed to arm and drill as mobile units half a million men; when Canada, that great and growing brake on British opinion, has a few millions more; when Australia is closer linked with the white man's Pacific coast than any other part of the world; when something more favorable to the neutral world and more beneficial to China. For war is more favorable than bondage. J. K. O'Hara.