

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1915.

AIR SHIP DETECTOR

Several systems have been developed during the present war for detection and locating submarines and airships. Most of these employ microphones at the ends of known base lines and determine the location by triangulation.

The principle of these systems was worked out in a practical way some time ago by Mr. Elias E. Ries, an electrical engineer of New York city. He devised such a system for use by a ship in locating a fog horn in a fog. In a sense, he provided the ship with mechanical ears, far more sensitive and accurate than the human ear. These ears were, really, two megaphones of such receptive sensitiveness that they could "pick up" the blasts of a fog horn or a steam ship whistle 20 miles away.

A great many systems have been built on this one of Mr. Ries, varying only in unimportant details.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO

To show how at least a few men in the British Empire foresaw the peril which was one day to break, and which we are now grappling with, we reproduce below an extract from an article published in the London Daily Mail of March 23, 1897. The article was inspired by the military changes effected at that time, when a company of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry exchanged duties with a company of the Berkshire Regiment stationed at Halifax in order that the former might share in the duties and discipline of the British Army.

This was written over eighteen years ago. The day of danger then looming and foreseen by a few has come, and not only the "Empire's hope", but the Empire's "salvation" now hangs by the thread of the allegiance and loyalty of the colonies. We can thank God that, from present indications, the thread is strong enough to ensure salvation.

The colonies are loyal, they are responding to the call most nobly. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, Africa, and the scattered colonies on every sea are awake to the danger and are not only ready to strike but are striking for the Motherland. The statesmanship that united these colonies and knitted them together not by the bonds of compulsion but by those of love and filial duty, has created a world-wide empire that will stand four square to any danger that threatens it anywhere.

The whelps are now proving their mettle. They

are rushing to the colours. Regiments are being formed where a year ago such a thing seemed impossible. Our own Highland Regiment, now over 400 strong is a sample. The next few weeks will see the separation effected of the Lion's whelps and—the others.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION ACT

Mr. C. C. James, Commissioner under the Agricultural Act of Canada, has issued his first report and it is a particularly interesting one. The work provided for in the Act is the making known to the farmers of what the most capable of trained and earnest men learn in regard to agriculture, the greatest of all industries. It is, largely in the nature of university extension work, sending the trained expert to the working students home. The scheme involves the co-operation of federal and provincial departments. Parliament pledged a sum of \$10,000,000, beginning with \$700,000 for 1913-14 and rising to \$1,100,000 in 1917-18. The sums are divided among the nine provinces partly by arbitrary rule, which will help to secure efficiency, and partly according to population, with \$20,000 a year set apart for veterinary colleges without regard to provincial lines.

There are differences in the way in which the provinces, with the approval of the department at Ottawa, distribute the sums allotted to them. The case of Quebec, however, fairly illustrates the methods followed. Here \$59,850 was allotted to schools of agriculture, \$17,000 to poultry raising, \$15,919 to fruit culture, \$10,000 to the bacon industry, with smaller sums for bee keeping, tobacco growing, dairy, and demonstration work in under-draining, etc.

Every opportunity was afforded the visitors by the Admiralty for obtaining an estimate of the variety as well as the number of ships in the division of the Dominion which will prove themselves to possess all the qualities which are expected from British seamen. Admiral Pakenham, it will be remembered, was one of the two British officers who witnessed the battle of Tsushima and his own personal sang-froid excited to a keen degree the admiration of our Japanese Allies. It is an interesting fact that the soldiers from Australia and New Zealand somehow manage to find out where their national ships are, and although visitors are usually allowed, these men, who have travelled long distances to see them, are granted facilities for meeting their kinsmen from overseas.

It will be seen from this that a start on good lines has been made towards more effectively transmitting to the men most directly interested the information of the colleges and experimental stations. Work practically similar to this is being done in our own province, and the information secured at the colleges is being sent out to our farmers through expert lecturers, short courses in agriculture, etc. The results will not be seen in one year, or half a dozen years. They will increase steadily, however, and as they increase so will increase the stable wealth of the country.

POWERLESSNESS OF NEUTRALS

Sir Edward Carson, formerly Attorney-General of England, speaking as the guest of honour at an American luncheon recently, said:

"America is the greatest neutral at the present moment. When I mention America as the greatest neutral, naturally I turn to the conduct of neutrals in relation to the mitigation of the horrors of war. And nothing fills me more with dismay when I think of the outcome of the horrible period through which we are passing than the fact—I am not blaming anybody, but it is a fact—that international law, the product of all the peace instincts of all nations with a view to preventing interruption to civilization, even in time of hostilities, has, I fear, been entirely abolished, or, at any rate, greatly encroached upon by the impotence of the neutrals themselves. Abolish the power of countries not at war, and you abolish international law itself. This war from the start has shown the inaptitude and powerlessness of neutrals.

"The necessity for maintenance, the sustaining and supporting of international law and international jurisprudence become more vivid—is more brought home to us—when we remember that a breach of international warfare leads to reprisals—and reprisals know no limits. Therefore, the first breach leads on in the downward path almost to its abrogation."

A VISIT TO THE GRAND FLEET

CONTINUED.

SEAMEN OF EMPIRE.

Then, too, we had here in the floating city of war vessels a microcosm of the Empire, and probably nowhere else could you meet a larger number of men who had travelled the Seven Seas. The representation of the various portions of the Empire was not confined to the nomenclature of the ships although in this respect it is now more marked than formerly. In one group of vessels lay the Australia and New Zealand, the latter having already served her apprenticeship in the stress of battle while the officers and crew of the former, which numbers in her company some 60 per cent. of Australians, shares with the remainder of the Fleet genuine regret that she has not yet been able to prove her worth against the common foe. I had the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of Rear-Admiral Pakenham, who now flies his flag in this fine battle-cruiser and of being shown round the ship by one of her officers. I am sure that, given the chance, the men of the Dominion will prove themselves to possess all the qualities which are expected from British seamen. Admiral Pakenham, it will be remembered, was one of the two British officers who witnessed the battle of Tsushima and his own personal sang-froid excited to a keen degree the admiration of our Japanese Allies. It is an interesting fact that the soldiers from Australia and New Zealand somehow manage to find out where their national ships are, and although visitors are usually allowed, these men, who have travelled long distances to see them, are granted facilities for meeting their kinsmen from overseas.

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There passed peacefully away on Sunday, November 14th at Maxm. Saskatchewan, Charles MacEachern, in the 59th year of his age. He was a son of the late John MacEachern of Cardigan. He married Miss Annie Docketty, she having died some six years ago. He leaves to mourn two brothers Archibald and Daniel of Cardigan, two sisters, Mrs. D. Conillo of Bridgetown and Mrs. MacDonald of New York and the following children: Mrs. C. Greene, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. T. W. Guild, Waterbury, Vt.; Mrs. L. Willis, Bennett, Winnipeg; Miss Mary of Cardigan and John and Donald in Saskatchewan.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louison.

GIVE US MEN.

By the Bishop of Exeter. (Pronounced one of the most beautiful poems of the war).

Give us men! Men from every rank, Fresh and free and frank; Men of thought and reading, Men of light and leading, Men of royal breeding; The nation's welfare speeding; Men of faith and not of faction; Men of lofty aim and action; Give us men—I say again, Give us men! Give us men! Strong and stalwart ones; Men whom highest hope inspires, Men whom purest honor fires, Men who trample Self beneath them, Men who make their country wreathe them All her noble sons, Worthy of their sires! Men who never shame their mothers, Men who never fail their brothers, True, however false are others; Give us men! I say again—again Give us men! Give us men! Men who, when the tempest gathers, Grasp the standard of their fathers In the thickest fight; Men who strike for home and altar (Let the crowds cringe and falter); True as truth, though lorn and lonely, Tender as the brave are only; Men who tread where saints have trod, God defend the right! Men for Country—Home and God; Give us Men! I say again—again Give us such Men!

and hospital ships, the last named including the handsome little Sheilah, Lady Beatty's yacht.

To expatiate upon the design and construction or upon the guns and other fighting equipment of the many ships which here lay at anchor, is unnecessary in the case of the older vessels and would be improper in those of later date. In outward appearance there was no great difference to be noted from that which they exhibited on many occasions on which I have seen them. But only in appearance; on board every one of them the preparations for action were numerous and varied, albeit not manifest. Each vessel had her fires alight, but was ready to move at a moment's notice. Nothing was wanted by the signal to send them to sea ready for battle. As the destroyer passed up and down the aisles between the gathered ships, those in the distance were but great phantoms, and here we saw the curious effect of the signalling by searchlights, the electric flashes making a flare of opaline light in the haze and mist.

PRACTICE AT SEA

There is no interruption in any portion of the Fleet of the necessary and normal routine of drill, training, and exercises, the purpose of which is to promote and maintain its fighting efficiency. If anything there may be better marksmanship and a further advance in hitting capacity. The demands of discipline and etiquette seem to be in no way relaxed, but carried out with punctilious exactitude. The life, they told me, was not monotonous, because of the frequent cruises, with their succession of thrills, and the almost ever-present instinct of danger. In harbour there is always much to do, and a fair amount of exercise is given to the men on shore. But it is the practice at sea which keeps them fit, and it would be hard to find a healthier or more cheerful body of men. Little trace I saw of the strain of watchfulness and never-ceasing vigilance, patiently borne for months past. The feeling is rather of expectant curiosity as to what will happen next, but there is no doubting that when the enemy is in sight the silent Navy will become articulate to some purpose.

The feeling left in the minds after seeing this mighty and formidable Fleet is one of security. So long as its superior defences challenge and leaves the issue beyond doubt, as at present, the nation may rest assured of an immunity from those anxieties and sufferings upon its own soil which the war has unhappily brought upon our Allies. Yet, like our seamen, our people must never rest content while anything remains to be done. In all the elements of sea power, we are now actually stronger than we were when the war began. Nevertheless, we must go on adding, for we are faced with an implacable, desperate, and crafty foe. The assembly of our principal fighting force gives no adequate notion of our national resources for producing and equipping a Fleet. The consistent and continuous utilization of these resources to the fullest extent is essential. To see the Fleet, to talk with its officers and men, gives one every reason for pride and satisfaction. Our people may glow with an honest gratification in the ships, and may rest confident in the knowledge of the competence and efficiency of their crews. Descriptions such as this should remedy the error in the Fleet lies our only true defence and that but for the Fleet we could not use an Army as we have been using ours were it 10 times the size that it is.

IN MEMORIAM

MR CHARLES MCEACHERN.

There passed peacefully away on Sunday, November 14th at Maxm. Saskatchewan, Charles MacEachern, in the 59th year of his age. He was a son of the late John MacEachern of Cardigan. He married Miss Annie Docketty, she having died some six years ago. He leaves to mourn two brothers Archibald and Daniel of Cardigan, two sisters, Mrs. D. Conillo of Bridgetown and Mrs. MacDonald of New York and the following children: Mrs. C. Greene, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. T. W. Guild, Waterbury, Vt.; Mrs. L. Willis, Bennett, Winnipeg; Miss Mary of Cardigan and John and Donald in Saskatchewan.

Sank to his rest like a tired child, He fell in slumber deep, Safe folded in the arms of Him, Who giveth His beloved sleep.

MR ANGUS NICHOLSON.

The death of Mr Angus Nicholson, Bellevue, took place on Saturday, Nov. 27th, in the 61st year of his age. He had only been sick for six days, and the news of his death came unexpectedly. Not until the morning of the day he died did his relatives become alarmed. Mr Nicholson was an industrious hard-working man. He fulfilled the saying, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." He possessed the rare virtue of a quiet and gentle nature, which won for him many friends. He had a liberal hand, no one would be in want if he could help. Three sisters and one brother are left to mourn, a good kind and faithful brother. The community feels the loss of one of its worthy citizens. The funeral service, which was largely

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PATONS

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attended, was conducted by Rev. M. D. McLeod, Caledonia. He was buried in the family plot in Valleyfield Cemetery. (Examiner please copy.)

EUGENE J LARKIN

On Thursday evening, Nov. 25, the vicinity of Clermont was saddened by the death of Eugene J. Larkin. He enjoyed excellent health until two weeks previously to his death, when he was stricken with an attack of appendicitis and removed to the Prince County Hospital, where a successful operation was performed and every hope of his recovery was looked forward to. The deceased was 23 years of age a bright, intelligent and prosperous young farmer. He was well liked by all who came in contact with him, and his companionable presence and courteous demeanour will be missed by his many friends. During his illness which he endured

with great patience and resignation to the Divine Lord; he was comforted by the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church by Rev. J. C. McLean, Summerside and consoled in his last agonies by Rev. A. J. McIntyre, Kirkora. He leaves to mourn a sorrowing mother, four sisters, Cora, assistant Secretary in the Employe of Meyer Jonasson Co., Boylston and Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; C. Florence, teacher in Clermont school, Mary and Lulu and two brothers Edward in Brandon, Manitoba and Norton at home. The funeral took place Sunday, Nov. 28th to St. Mary's Church, Indian River where the funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mgr. Gillis after which all that was mortal of a kind brother and son was laid to rest in the adjoining Cemetery, there to await the final summons on the resurrection morn.

Eternal rest grant unto him O Lord! And let perpetual light shine unto him.

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