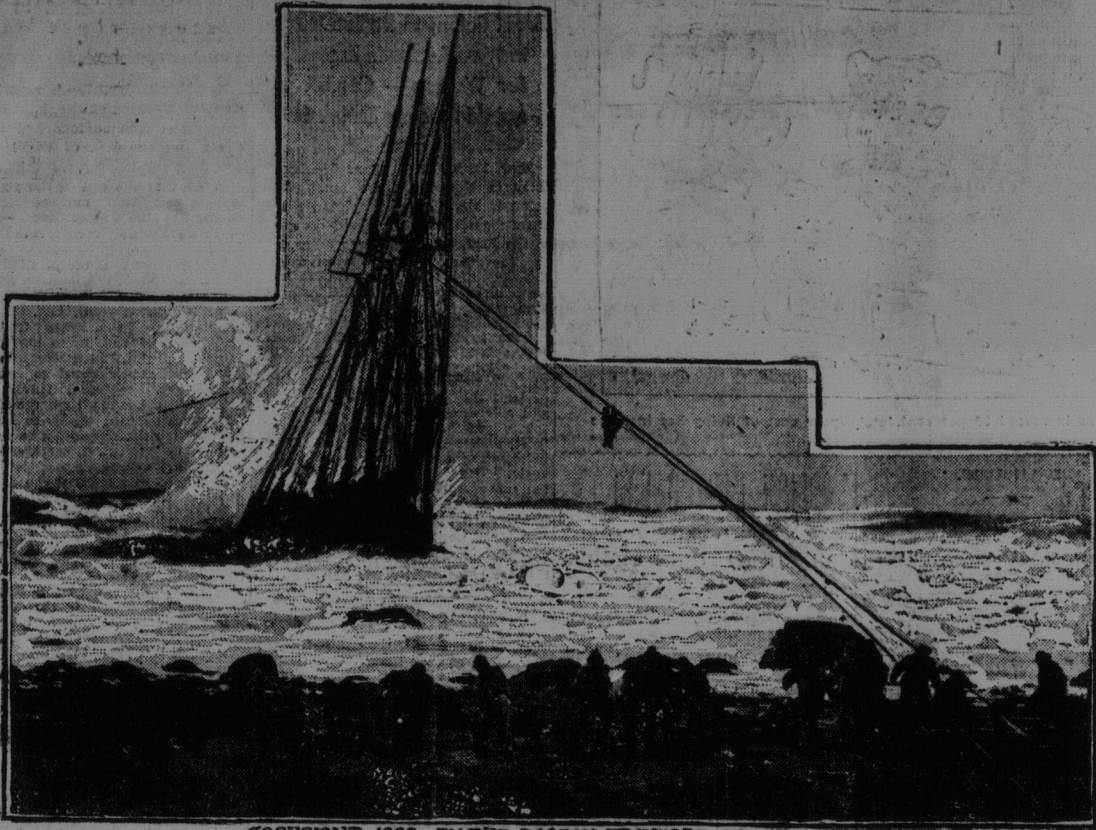


# HURRICANE AT SEA, SHIP ON ROCKS, REMARKABLE PHOTO OF A DARING RESCUE BY VOLUNTEER SAVERS



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THIS STIRRING PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN AS CAPT. SMALL AND FIRST MATE WERE COMING ASHORE IN BREECHES BUOY.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 7.—Here is a news picture—a real photograph—of a thrilling scene in the remarkable rescue of 10 men by a breeches buoy.

Perhaps you have never heard of the breeches buoy or of the unknown heroes of the sea—the volunteer life savers. Life riskers, they are, every one of these days when the winter ocean coughs hurricanes and storms out of its depths and strewn hulks and bodies along America's long east coast and on its wild northwest shores.

Scores of brave sailors have been killed lately by storms like the recent \$5,000,000 Christmas hurricane, when this picture was taken. But other scores have been saved by the breeches buoy.

Yet for all the risks they run, little prize the volunteer life savers get. They are paid no money for betting their lives against Chance.

When the schooner Nantasket, a beautiful full-rigged boat, went on the grinding rocks at Scituate just outside the bay here, people said there was no hope for the crew. The big tower-like masts rolled this way and that. It was zero, and the snow flew in sheets that struck like daggers. Great waves threatened, every minute to tear the noble ship limb from limb.

Capt. John Small and his nine men, wrapped up in oilskins, were going to be food for the ocean, it seemed. Then, through the darkness of black clouds and driving snow, there was a shout of cheer. A rocket's glow pierced the gloom. A crew of volunteer heroes, members of the Massa-

chusetta Humane Society, were fighting like madmen to save the crew. A small cannon was wheeled down the beach and aimed toward the Nantasket.

Boom! Something shot out of its muzzle and was trailed by a long rope. The line didn't stop moving when the shot hit water on the other side. Brawny arms were hauling the line aboard. To it was tied a heavier line of hemp cable. Up in the treading rigging a sailor went hand over hand and made fast the strong rope. It was the life line for those 10 men.

Watchers on the shore cheered. Then the breeches buoy was hauled aloft and strung, like a cable repairer's trolley, on the rope. Two men at a time were carried to safety on the beach in the buoy. Huge

waves rocked the crumbling Nantasket, but the life-line held. This picture shows the last two. Capt. Small and the first mate, coming down the line seated in the breeches buoy.

Ten lives had been saved. Ten families were still kept together, and the hungry sea, which was claiming a life a minute up and down the coast was robbed by these unknown heroes. They risked their own lives for nothing. They got no pay, for they are volunteers. They get little praise. They don't work for praise, only the hand over hand and made fast the strong rope. It was the life line for those 10 men.

It was nearly noon on Christmas day before they quit their back-breaking task. Boston was busy thinking of the spirit of peace on earth, good will to men. And 10 rescued sailors with their rescuers, were thinking of it, too.

## IMPORTANCE OF UNIFORM BUILDING CODE FOR USE IN CITIES ---RECOGNIZED BY NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS ---PAPER BY C. G. SMITH BEFORE FIRE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION

No body of men more fully understands the importance of reducing the enormous annual fire waste in this country and the necessity for the general adoption of ordinances to regulate the construction of buildings than the Fire Engineers now in convention assembled.

The larger proportion of the whole population knows very little of these matters, and it is to be regretted that so few members of state legislatures and municipal governments realize the responsibility which devolves on them as officials in bringing about improvements in this respect. It is well, therefore, to consider here what methods can be employed in accomplishing results of such vast national importance.

The prevention of serious fires is conceded to be practicable. Looking to the future, the most effective remedy to lessen the fire waste is prevention, or the elimination of causes through the enactment and enforcement of a good building code in every city. Buildings erected under old laws have to stand as evidences of past mistakes. A building law applies to structures erected after its passage, as no law is retroactive.

The straggling little village, consisting entirely of frame buildings, new to a town and then to a compact city with scarcely a regulation as to the construction of buildings. The random growth of a city in its early stages may have been unavoidable, but it left legacies of dangerous construction from a fire standpoint that must remain for long years to come. It is a curious fact that in many important cities today there exists no fire line within which the erection of frame buildings is prohibited. The growth of a city consists of a movement away from its original centre, and in cities where fire lines are established and fairly good building laws are in force, the freedom to erect frame or other combustible structures beyond the circumference of the fire lines is in effect continuing the same lack of foresight that will bring similar regrets in future years. Our cities have grown rapidly and are growing and expanding without precedent.

Broadly speaking, buildings make cities. People in a city protect their lives, health and property by ordinances and laws. A city charter is an act of the legislature as provided for by the constitution of the state and confers power on its officials to govern themselves under officials of their own choosing. The common council elected thereunder is empowered to make, amend and repeal ordinances, rules and regulations of all kinds including the power to enact laws relating to the structure, alteration and removal of buildings. When a building is erected the height of which exceeds the limit of a fire department's ability to successfully cope with it, the

whole community has a direct interest in demanding that it shall be so built, that it will neither burn nor be blown over by a gale of wind. The humblest building, too, is rightly a subject for public solicitude. In a frame shanty, the overturning of a lamp by the kick of a vicious dog started the Chicago conflagration. An ordinance relating to the construction of, and official supervision over, buildings is commonly called a building code, and whether in crude or elaborate form, it is in the interests of public safety, health and comfort.

**Preparation of a Building Code.**  
Of all the powers conferred on a common council, one of the most important is the power to enact a building code. It is one of the most difficult ordinances to prepare. A building code has nothing to do with architecture. It has been aptly said that the architecture of a building can be scraped away, but the building will remain. An owner may use all the architectural skill in a single building if he sees fit, and it is no concern of the state. It does concern the public, however, that each building should be safely and well constructed. A building code has to do with the entire range of building construction, and in its preparation calls for care and a technical knowledge of architecture, years of practical experience in both building construction and the preparation of building laws. Lawyers cannot draw up the code, and yet the aid of legal counsel is necessary in the preparation. In any city where a building code is to be adopted, or an existing one is to be modernized and brought up to the present state of the art of building, the city attorney must necessarily be the chief official to handle it, but probably no one will be more ready to acknowledge that as regards building technicalities he knows little or nothing, although it is equally probable that he, as the legal representative of the city, will insist on being the sole judge of the lawfulness as distinguished from the technical subjects.

There is a comprehensive way of drafting a building code and there is a superficial way. A building code must be elastic enough to provide for the largest as well as the smallest structure. Its requirements should be expressed clearly and concisely, using simple words and avoiding abstruse terms and phrases. With the exception of a few sections that have to do with complicated construction, as, for example, rules for determining the strength of metal columns, there is no reason why language should not be used that is perfectly intelligible to the average builder, architect, fire engineer and owner. The code should contain no intricacies and require only what is really necessary for public safety. Its provisions must, of course, be general in their application; and, fortunately, past

experience has proven unerringly what may be accurately stated as safe and good in the essential features of such ordinary buildings as comprise nine-tenths of the whole number. A building code does not mean that a citizen shall not be left as free as is consistent with safety to select materials and appliances connected with building operations. It has taken part in their preparation. The art of building is progressive, and to keep up with modern methods, the building codes in the larger cities have from time to time been amended and enlarged. The evolution of building regulations is to be continued, the requirements for safe construction in buildings will be more and more defined and the art of building will become largely an affair of local rule, rather than of general principle. In various cities there is no uniformity in text or arrangement, and many are lamentably lacking in various ways, there would be great advantage if the requirements for safe construction in buildings were uniform in form, for whatever is good construction in one city is good in another, and the same rules for security apply to all.

**Some Restrictions.**  
A man may well be told that he shall not erect a frame building within a certain territory; that the walls of his building must be at least of a certain thickness for a given height; that his smoke flues must be built in a stated manner, and woodwork kept at a certain distance therefrom; that his floors must be capable of safely carrying the load intended to be placed thereon; that if his building is to exceed a fixed height, it must be entirely fireproof; that he shall not exceed a given height with his building in any event, and a hundred other details which directly concern the public and should, therefore, be controlled by ordinance. A man has no natural right to land or buildings. It is statutory law that secures the weak and the strong alike in their peaceful holdings of property, which in the eyes of the law belong to them, and it is by statutory law that the people guard themselves against manifest dangers from improper construction of buildings. Some theorists have advocated that architects and builders should prove their fitness to carry on their callings by civil service examinations and public licenses and then be given a free hand and held responsible for their deeds. But a young man fresh from college might take easy honors in such an examination and yet be without practical knowledge, while an experienced man might fail and the public would thus be deprived of his services. Better than a civil examination of the individual is what may be called a civil examination in each case of the plans for a contemplated building by an official whose duty is to test those plans under a proper building ordinance before the building is permitted to start and subsequently to have official supervision over the construction from the commencement to the finish. A contractor's interest is not always in accord with the public interests, and often an owner's wishes and desires are diametrically opposed to the demands of the law. No architect or engineer or builder, humanly speaking, is to be trusted with the safety of a building. The only safe way is to have a comprehensive building ordinance that will apply with equal force to all citi-

zens and which contains no special interests or favoritisms.

**Advantages of Uniform Code.**  
It has been by a series of progressive steps that building codes have been brought to their existing state. A large number of the ablest men in the various trades and professions connected with building operations have taken part in their preparation. The art of building is progressive, and to keep up with modern methods, the building codes in the larger cities have from time to time been amended and enlarged. The evolution of building regulations is to be continued, the requirements for safe construction in buildings will be more and more defined and the art of building will become largely an affair of local rule, rather than of general principle. In various cities there is no uniformity in text or arrangement, and many are lamentably lacking in various ways, there would be great advantage if the requirements for safe construction in buildings were uniform in form, for whatever is good construction in one city is good in another, and the same rules for security apply to all.

Recognizing the desirability of a uniform building code applicable to all cities large and small, the committee on construction of buildings of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with the aid of skillful and experienced persons, recently prepared a modern, complete building code. When tentatively drafted, it was printed and submitted to the highest authorities in the art of building construction and others interested in the subject for their criticisms and suggestions. When these were received they were tabulated and carefully considered. The code was subsequently issued and has been widely distributed. Through the code the underwriters have declared their views, hoping to encourage such improvements in building construction as will naturally lessen fire hazards and proportionately reduce the cost of insurance. It is as good citizens, rather than as insurance representatives having direct interest in the subject, that the members of the National Board of Fire Underwriters have supplied this code.

**The Annual Fire Loss.**  
Time and again, the fire underwriters have called attention to the fact that while insurance companies reimburse the actual sufferer from fire, the people as a whole bear the burden. "It is a mistaken idea that payment by fire insurance companies makes good the property loss, for property burned is value destroyed. The insurance companies merely distribute the loss by collecting in small premiums from all the property owners and paying in large sums to those who suffer loss by fire. Property burned is money wasted; and the people of the United States are in this respect the most wasteful in the civilized world."

Public Landing K. C., Jan. 7.—The weather for this last few days has been cold and the Reach is frozen over, so that the teams can cross anywhere. Mrs. William Gregg. The lumbermen are all busy hauling at the present. Miss Marie Brown is to take the school at Public Landing the first of the term. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Apt of the North End who spent their Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. James Belyea have returned to their home.

## CLOTHES AND THE BRITISH BUDGET WAR

Suffragettes Unable to Keep Dress From Their Political Activities—Advised to Dress in Tunic.

London, Jan. 7.—American women, except possibly in those states where they enjoy the right of limited franchise, do not find it necessary to make the problem of their attire an issue when any political rumpus is on. A different situation exists in England, however, even though Mrs. Pankhurst and her militant warrioresses have not yet obtained victory, for many women canvassers and candidates will have a big hand in the campaign which is now in full tilt in anticipation of the coming general election. Wherefore the question of suitable and fashionable campaign clothes is the issue uppermost in the minds of many fair politicians, while tailors and modistes are worrying over new ideas in electioneering toilettes in the effort to face the feminine demand.

Though the woman canvasser of today no longer emulates the method utilized by the first and one of the fairest of electioneering women—Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire, who bought votes with kisses—they are fully convinced that smart and becoming attire is a potent factor in winning ballots. One prominent modiste has this to say to the query:

**Advise Tunic Costume.**

"Oh, yes, the problem is facing us, and it is a pressing one that must be met. I am advising women who will be active in the campaign in the various constituencies to wear a smart Russian tunic costume. The skirt can be cut quite short, while the coat, which should fasten well over the chest at the left side, can be bordered with fur, will protect its wearer against wintry chills and at the same time look trim and smart. The party colors, too, can be introduced in the braiding of the coat in the hat, which should be one of those close fitting toques that now are so fashionable."

There will be a confusion of color, that is certain. The newly chosen colors of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, white, green and scarlet, will be worn by the 20,000 members of that organization. Miss Christabel Pankhurst's followers will effect purple, white and green, while a combination of green, white and yellow will announce the members of the Women's Freedom League. Another note of color will be struck by the old rose and green favoring of the Actresses' Franchise League, and the toilets of the workers of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League will have to be frescoed with red, black and white.

Lady Londonderry has been the first of the feminine political orators to get into the field. She delivered a Unionist argument at Stockton-on-Tees a few days ago. The fullest of immediately drew the "deadly parallel" and exploded the charge that her oration was almost word for word the speech of Lord Lansdowne's preceding address at Plymouth. But little attention was paid to the explosion. It is in the country that the game of politics finds its fullest opportunity, for in London politics somehow do not always entail those hard and fast lines of distinction that are so regular in the social intercourse of a country.

**Costume Was Club Fee.**

More than usual, has been held responsible for this introduction of color schemes into the fray. In the old days, too, he established a pretty fair record in this regard, for according to a private record left by a follower of Pitt, who wore the soothing name of James Blang Burgess, this was one of the kaleidoscope pictures presented.

"In those days men had the courage of their convictions, and would have made motley their garb to distinguish themselves from their opponents. To belong to the Constitutional Club was a very simple affair—no balloting or fees beyond cost of costume. A man desirous of becoming a member wrote his name in the club book and hurried to the tailor to be measured for a dark blue frock with broad orange velvet cape and cuffs, yellow buttons, round such of which was inscribed 'Constitutional Club.' The waistcoat was of blue kersymerie with yellow buttons, bordered all round with orange-colored silk, and the breeches of white kersymerie with yellow buttons. In point of taste, we certainly beat the blue and buff of our opponents. In the House we were a pretty knot of orange capes, Pitt, Lord Mornington, Lord Brougham, Lord Belgrave, Villiers, Addington and myself. I never saw Mr. Lamb so pleased with anything as this dress, which, he says, is a wise and manly thing."

Apparently, therefore, there are certain words for Tammany Hall to conquer when further electioneering is rolled around. Even that sartorial extreme, Alderman John J. Coughlin, of Chicago—famously called "Bath-John"—never was arrayed like this one of these.

**PUBLIC LANDING.**

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## EUROPEAN KINGS AND THEIR WIMS

Late King Leopold of The Belgians, Was Not The Only Ruler Who Has Made Himself Notorious by Abominous Alliances—Alexander II. of Russia and Catherine Dolgorouka.

If King Albert, the new ruler of the Belgians, expels the Baroness Vaughan from Belgium he will have plenty of precedent to quote for his action. It is doubtful whether the ex-barrmaid of the railroad buffet at Dijon will be permitted to return to Belgium, since being of French birth, it is within the power of the police to expel her as an undesirable alien, by means of a decree of the Minister of the Interior, without any form of judicial process. Moreover, she is an object of such intense execration to the people of Brussels, who see in her the chief cause of the extraordinary boycott to which their city has been subjected for nearly a decade by the reigning house of Europe, to the detriment of trade and industry that they would be almost capable of lynching her were she to attempt to brazen the matter off by showing herself there in public.

Indeed, like the other Delilahs of the Anointed of the Lord, she will henceforth be condemned to exile from a country where for a time she reigned, after a fashion, as uncrowned queen. For it is impossible to deny that her influence over King Leopold, to tolerate and master in his dealings with every one else, was very great. The best illustration thereof is to be found in the fact that he should not only have quarrelled on her account with his relatives, his ministers and his people, but should actually have gone to the length of despoiling the reigning house and the nation of Belgium of more than \$50,000,000, in order to enrich this wholly uneducated woman, who was born in a porter's lodge.

The case of the Baroness is in many ways similar to that of a famous and infamous Russian woman. When Alexander II. of Russia was murdered by the nihilists, nearly thirty years ago one of the very first things that his successor did was to banish from Russia Princess Catherine Dolgorouka, who had been created Princess Yourietska in her own right, only two months previously, on the occasion of her purely ecclesiastical, that is to say, morganatic marriage with the late Emperor. Alexander II. had been deeply devoted to his father who was inexpressibly shocked by his frightful death, and mourned him sincerely. But he could not forget that the woman had brought shame on his father and had been a source of inexpressible sorrow to his mother.

**Catherine Dolgorouka.**

Catherine Dolgorouka was one of the maids of honor to the late Empress Marie when she managed to captivate the admiration of Alexander II. For her sake he neglected his duties, and endeavored to live openly with Catherine Dolgorouka, who bore him three children, all of them born during the reign of the Empress. The latter succumbed to a decline, largely due to sorrow and humiliation, and within a few weeks after her death, at Nice, her husband, who had even taken the trouble to come to her when she lay dying, contracted an ecclesiastical marriage with his sister-in-law by whom he was so infatuated that he would have actually raised her to the rank of Empress had it not been for the protests of his family and of his most trusted advisors and oldest counselors.

When Alexander II. learned that she had cut off all her magnificent hair and had insisted on placing it in the coffin—a token of broken-heartedness—he was so shocked that he ordered the coffin to be opened and the body of the dead in the East of Europe were wont sometimes to receive from their bereaved wives or fiancées—he at once gave orders for the removal of her dresses from his father's coffin as savoring of desecration, and for her immediate expulsion from Russia before even the funeral had taken place. She was conducted to the frontier under police escort, and from that day to this has never been permitted to set her foot on Muscovite soil. Her property would in all probability have been confiscated had not Alexander II. like Leopold II. taken the precaution of placing an enormous fortune in her name in a bank abroad, beyond the reach of his successor. Indeed, it is known that he gave to Princess Yourietska sums amounting to more than \$25,000,000 in spite of which great wealth she was able to spend abroad could not be a miser of the most eccentric type. Indeed, her avarice enjoys, one might almost say, a European reputation.

There is, however, this difference between the fortunes extorted by the Baroness Vaughan and the Princess Yourietska from their elderly captives, namely, that the wealth of the reigning house of Russia is so closely inextricable and most inexhaustible that even the alienation of so large a sum as \$25,000,000 to Princess Yourietska to spend abroad could not be regarded as constituting any very serious loss, either to the crown or to the people of Russia, whereas the withdrawal of \$50,000,000 from the family of the late King Leopold and from so relatively small a country as Belgium is nothing less than crippling. In fact, the idea that the royal palaces should have been auctioned off abroad and thus lost to the nation in order to swell the money bags of the baroness is of a nature to exasperate the leges of the new King Albert.

**Civil Marriage.**

The late King Leopold's marriage with Baroness Vaughan has merely an ecclesiastical value, and none that will be recognized in any court of law. In Belgium, in Italy and in France a civil marriage is required by the code to complete and validate the matrimonial union. The late King, however, was not a Frenchman, and in the case of King Leopold and the Baroness Vaughan, moreover, the members of the reigning house of Belgium have by the terms of the con-

stitution no right to wed without the consent of the responsible ministers and parliament. This was never asked for or obtained by King Leopold for his union to Baroness Vaughan.

Rosina Verellana, the woman who played so great a role in the life of the late King Victor Emmanuel II., and with whom he contracted an ecclesiastical but not a civil marriage when stricken by an illness to which he expected to succumb, but from which he recovered, had at least in his favor, that she never endeavored to extort money from her royal admirer. She was rather devoted to him, and a mere peasant woman, the daughter of the drum major of the bodyguard, she apparently had no idea of enriching either herself or her progeny at the expense of his legitimate children or of the national treasury. She disliked pomp, show and ostentation, and her favorite residence with him was at Mandria, near Turin, where the furniture was scarce and of the shabbiest description. The Masimo d'Asoglio, the famous Italian diplomat, statesman and author, gives a most amusing description of the utter lack of formality which used to characterize their life there—the King at meals, and with his shirt unbuttoned at the neck, and displaying his extraordinary chest; she with the equally debrailed "camisole" of the Italian woman of the lower class, and a mere little reaching to her ankles, with no cloth on the table, and the salt in a heap by the monarch's plate, because it worried him to have to dip his spring onions, of which he ate a great quantity raw, into the salt cellar.

**Less Objectionable.**

"La Bella del Belgio," as Rosina was called, never flaunted publicly her relations with the King, not even after her ecclesiastical marriage, and her investiture with the title of Countess Miraflore. She was infinitely less objectionable in every respect than Princess Yourietska and Baroness Vaughan. Yet so bitter was the hatred with which she inspired the people of Italy for sully the fair name of a King who was something akin to a national hero that some time after her death a savage attempt was made to destroy her remains, her mausoleum being broken open and the corpse dragged from the coffin, soaked with oil and partly burned. She had survived Victor Emmanuel by about seven years, but had lived very quietly after his death, and in such deep retirement that no move was made to expel her from Italy; while the old King had made so little provision for her that both she and her children would have been in want had not the late King Humbert, with rare generosity, bestowed very liberal allowances upon her and upon his half-brother and half-sister.

If King Albert of Belgium formally banishes Baroness Vaughan he will be, after all, only according to her own treatment that Leopold himself meted out to Arcadie Meyer, who had been the Delilah of his father Leopold II. during the closing years of the latter's life, bearing him two illegitimate sons, who received from Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg the titles of Barons von Eppenhoven. Leopold II. was much more discreet in his relations with Arcadie Meyer than his son and successor with Baroness Vaughan, for his favorite niece the Countess Victoria, who in her childhood had been his ward and regarded him as her second father, never dreamed that he was anything but a most pious, God-fearing and lofty principled monarch, as may be gathered from the letters which she addressed to him, and which have appeared in print.

The people of Brussels, however, were better informed, and when he died, and "La Meyer" ventured to show herself in the streets, arrayed in mourning, she was mobbed, pelted with stones, and compelled to flee for her life. She was the most notable of quite a bevy of women who helped to brighten the declining years of Leopold, another of them being a woman who died as the Countess d'Yvon, and who bore him a daughter, subsequently married to the Breton Viscount de Tresgoin. Some twenty years ago this Mme. de Tresgoin, whose husband had been killed in the Franco-Prussian War, brought suit against her mother and the latter's agents to obtain the payment of money settled upon her by her royal father, and during the proceedings a further chapter was added to the chronicles of scandalous of the court of Brussels.

**To Prince of Monaco.**

Caroline Leclercq, the last of the many maids of honor of Baroness Vaughan to the Prince of Monaco. This was due to the fact that the King himself was unable to bestow any titular dignity upon her without the sanction of ministers, who could have been taken to task by the national legislature and impeached had they given their consent to any such distinction. This fact was brought to light when Leopold endeavored to force Premier de Trooz to give his official approval to the bestowal of the title of Duke of Terrenven upon the elder of the two boys borne to him by Baroness Vaughan. Indeed, de Trooz's sudden death was brought about by failure of the heart, following immediately upon a particularly violent scene with Leopold about the broken-down and while the King abdicated in a pained manner, giving the customary expression of sorrow for the death of a particular useful servant of the crown and minister of the realm, Princess Clementine, braving her father's anger made a point of visiting the statesman's widow in order to express not only her heartfelt sympathy, but also her gratitude, and that of the entire royal family, for the manner in which the Premier had defended her and their rights against the Delilah and the illegitimate children of the King.