

When a Submarine Founders

Cool Heroism of Officers and Crews Shown in the Face of Terrible Death.

There has been a great loss of life in submarine accidents in the various navies of the world in the last eight years, the number reaching nearly 900. Not all of the disasters have been caused by collisions with other vessels of the fleet or with merchant vessels, but a number have been due to explosions in the underwater vessels. Great Britain has been the most unfortunate in submarine boat accidents, eight having occurred in as many years, with the loss of life placed at 60. Lives were sacrificed in all of these accidents except two. Most of the British disasters have been primarily due to gasoline explosions. France closely follows Great Britain in the number of men killed in submarine disasters, the total for that country being 57; Russia is next with 44, followed by Japan with 15, Italy with eight and Germany with three.

The parent ship of the British submarine fleet, the Hazard, had an experience once before in a submarine accident, though through no fault of its own. This was back in 1905, and it was the first grave accident on account of an explosion of gasoline fumes. It was on A5 of the British Navy. The little boat had been taking gasoline aboard, stowing it in the tanks, from the Hazard, preliminary to a special run. Nearly two hours after the work of filling the tanks was done, and while the crew was clearing the submarine up for a trip,

A VIOLENT EXPLOSION

took place within the boat. The explosion led to the death of six men. Because of the strong smell of petrol still in the boat, some of the men thought the easiest way to clear her out was to start the engines and thus create a strong draught. To start the engines the electric motor was set in motion, and the sparking brushes of the latter ignited the dangerous mixture of air and gasoline fumes. At that time the submarine had about seven tons of gasoline in her fuel tanks, and the vessel was practically on fire inside. Yet 30 men of the Hazard's crew promptly volunteered for rescue service, in imminent peril of death, and, by their heroic promptness brought out of the submarine the men still in her and unable to help themselves.

British submarines belonging to the A class have been singularly unfortunate. The first accident to a vessel of that class was on March 18, 1904, when the steamship Berk Castle sank submarine A1 off the Isle of Wight. One officer and eleven men were lost in that collision. Then came the A5 disaster in Queenstown Harbor, in February, 1905, in which six men were killed and twelve injured; four months later fifteen lives were lost in the English submarine A3, off Plymouth, after a gasoline explosion. The vessel was sunk off the breakwater at that place. All the men were supposed to have been at once drowned, but subsequently succeeded in signalling that they were alive. The afternoon of the accident a heavy explosion occurred over the position where the boat sank. The disaster happened while the A5 was proceeding to sea for practice, accompanied by another submarine and a torpedo boat. In November, 1905,

THE THIRD ACCIDENT

to a submarine of that country took place, when the A4 sank during manoeuvres at Portsmouth. The crew was rescued. In June, 1907, a lieutenant and three men were killed by an explosion of gasoline on the submarine C8. Two years later the C11 was sunk by the steamship Eddystone off Haisborough Lightship, near Cromer, England. Thirteen members of the vessel's crew went to the bottom with her. A flotilla of eight submarines was proceeding in a southerly direction when the Eddystone ran in among the vessels and collided with C11. The submarine went down immediately. The second accident to the A1 occurred off Plymouth in August, 1911, when two officers and five men were dangerously injured by an explosion of petrol.

Shortly after the first British submarine accident, the Russian navy was visited by a disaster when the dive-boat Delin sank at her moorings in the Neva, near Saint Petersburg. This accident cost the Russians 24 lives. Another accident to a submarine at that country took place in June, 1909, when the Kamala was sunk in the Black Sea during manoeuvres. The submarine flotilla was conducting a series of night attacks against a battleship squadron. During the operations the Kamala unaccountably left her course and swung across the bows of a battleship. The two collided, and the smaller boat sank immediately. The officers and eighteen men of the crew perished.

The first accident to a French submarine occurred in July, 1805,

when the dive-boat Farfadet was sunk off Bizerta, Tunis, and fourteen were sacrificed. A little more than a year later the French Lutin sank near where the Farfadet had gone down, and sixteen men were lost. In May, 1910, the English Channel steamboat struck the French submarine Pluviose two miles off the French coast.

TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES

were lost in this accident. Two weeks later the boat was found and towed ashore. The body of the helmsman was found at his post in the steering tower. The trap door leading from the tower to the compartment below was closed. The log book of the commander was recovered and it contained a complete record of the submarine's last plunge. The final entry was made at 1.56 o'clock on the afternoon of the day the Pluviose was struck. Germany had her first submarine accident a little over a year ago when the U3 sank in the harbor of Kiel. Three officers were lost and 27 of the crew were saved.

Most of these fatalities to submarines might have been prevented had there been at hand or within reasonable distance the proper appliances for quickly locating the sunken vessel and raising her to the surface. Germany had a suitable salvage plant available and it proved its efficiency by raising the U3 within three hours after reaching the scene of the disaster. This plant consists of a sea-going salvage dock capable of navigating under its own steam, and was built expressly for the raising and docking of sunken submarines.

Italy has been fortunate with her submarines, as there has been but one disaster, and that in April, 1909, which cost eight lives. The accident was attributed to carelessness alone. At that time the Foca was badly damaged by an explosion of gasoline fumes. The little vessel was lying in the Bay of Naples, and her crew was engaged in completing the replenishment of her fuel supply. Petrol fumes hung about the boat and found their way into the superstructure through the open manholes on the deck. The gas gathered in the superstructure space, and a spark from a cigarette or from the stack of a passing vessel was all that was needed

TO CAUSE THE EXPLOSION.

Japan, as well as England, Germany and France, has a remarkable tale to tell of heroism shown by sailors in submarine accidents. On April 15, 1910, Lieutenant Tanutama Sakuma and fourteen sailors smothered when submarine No. 6 sank during manoeuvres in Hiroshima Bay. The lieutenant left a record of the two hours and 40 minutes after his boat was sunk, written while he was dying.

It is urged that submarine navigation is still in its infancy, almost untried, and that with patience and skillful management it may soon become safer, if not more enjoyable, than surface navigation. Submarines are vastly more dangerous to friends than foes, according to the records. They are still in the class of scientific toys with the records of 187 killed, besides many injured.

Two years ago the British admiralty adopted a diving dress for crews of submarines to prevent loss of life such as took place on the A3. It insisted that every member of the crew should be trained as a diver, and should have readily accessible within the submarine a simple and easily donned diving dress. This consists of a life-saving helmet, and in the event of an accident, where it is difficult to bring the vessel to afford each member of the crew available means of escape as a last resort.

In all British submarines the diving dress is stowed away adjacent to the station at which each member of the crew is occupied when the vessel is submerged.

THE CHIEF APPARATUS, which weighs sixteen pounds, consists of an air-tight helmet, which extends to the wearer's shoulders, and which is continued into a short jacket of strong waterproof material. Within the helmet is a metal box containing a substance called oxylythe, which gives off pure oxygen when moistened. Two tubes are attached to the oxylythe chamber. The end of one the wearer puts in his mouth, the other opens into the cavity of the helmet near the top. There is a flexible lead from the usual air service, with a valve in close proximity to each dress.

In the event of an accident each member of the crew can put on his dress in half a minute, and in the interval the dress, which compasses the officer or man to the waist, can be supplied with air from the flexible lead by pressing upon the valve at its free end, while the nozzle under the dress is connected to the pipe. Each member of the crew can

thus, in 30 seconds, be equipped as a diver, with sufficient air to last him at least 1½ hours, by virtue of the purifier fitted to the dress.

ROBBED POOR BOXES.

Thieves Broke Through Oak Door and Got \$300.

The news that the church of Argenteuil, France, was broken into and robbed caused a sensation in that suburb. The basilica of Argenteuil is one of the most celebrated churches in France. An old legend affirms that a tunic preserved in its sanctuary is the tunic of Christ, and the church, besides, contains other ancient relics. The robbers, fortunately, did not contemplate carrying away any of these treasures. Their object was only to break open the collection boxes, which had not been opened for two months, and to carry away the cash. They broke away the thick panels of the huge oak door during the night, and entered the church.

Then they broke open all the poor-boxes and forced a drawer in a closet, where some cash and securities were kept. It is believed that in all they may have secured about \$300 in booty. Fortunately, they respected the sanctuary and the treasure of relics.

"So," said her indulgent father, "young Mr. Nerve wants to take you away from me." "Oh! yes," replied the dear girl, "but he says he'll bring me back after the wedding journey. He has decided that we shall board with you."



LONDON SUFFRAGETTES ON THE RAMPAGE

The window-smashing Suffragette demonstration on Oxford street, London, as seen by a representative of the Illustrated London News.

VOLUMES IN A NUTSHELL.

Remarkable Examples of Minute Writing.

When the Duke of Connaught reaches Alberta in the course of his travels, he will receive what must surely be the smallest address of welcome in the world, for a Canadian farmer is at present engaged in inscribing such an address microscopic characters on a grain of wheat.

But small as this writing will be it will probably fall short of early attempts at minute writing. Cicero for instance, is said to have set the whole of the Iliad enclosed in single walnutshell, and one learned scholar, having tested the matter, has expressed himself as satisfied that such a thing is quite possible. He found that a piece of vellum 1 inches long would go into an ordinary shell, and that a fine crow quill was fully equal to the task of getting 7,500 verses on each side of it.

In the reign of Elizabeth, too, celebrated English calligrapher made a copy of the Bible which could be similarly enclosed in a shell, and a Roman artist went better by writing a Latin poem of a lengthy treatise in a microscopic hand.

Again, in the library of St. John's College, Oxford, England, there is, at any rate, was a portrait of the head of Charles I., made up of written characters giving the effect of engraved lines; while the British Museum possesses a similar portrait of Queen Anne composed of a lengthy treatise in a microscopic hand.

PLAN OF FORTRESS ON BACK

GERMAN OFFICER'S METHOD OF RAISING MONEY.

Young Couple's Unwise Attempt to Secure a Fortune by Treason.

In sentencing a German spy to three years imprisonment the other day in London, England, Judge Darling remarked: "The practice of spying with the intent of discovering secrets which another nation thinks essential to keep to itself can but create and inflame hostile feeling." The obiter dicta of Judges are not likely to carry much weight with diplomats and the secret service of every European country is a well-established institution. The German Imperial Parliament votes a minimum sum of \$3,000,000 every year for its secret service, while the annual British vote is anything from \$100,000 to \$250,000. There was a time when the British secret service was much more costly. At the beginning of the nineteenth century \$500,000 was spent on the naval secret service alone. At the time of the Napoleonic wars the secret service votes were very heavy. In both 1814 and 1815 the sum set apart for this work was no less than \$875,000. With the disappearance of Bonaparte the amount at once fell to \$250,000, and this sum has seldom been exceeded since and has only once been so much in the last twelve years when in 1903 it was \$253,515.

A LARGE SUM OF MONEY.

Without any beating about the bush the agent explained precisely what the business was. "I will give you," he said to the young officer, "a small fortune, £5,000, for a plan of the fortress of Posen."

"Dazzled by the offer, the lieutenant agreed to the proposal, but he found it very difficult to carry out the task. His circumstances were common knowledge in the garrison, and he was carefully watched. It was impossible for him to purloin a plan of the fortress and despatch it to Russia, and after he had exhausted his ingenuity without being able to find a suitable scheme for earning the tempting reward he took counsel with his intended bride. Her woman's wit suggested a way out of the difficulty. 'You shall tattoo the plan of the fortress on my back,' she said to him, 'and I shall easily be able to travel to Russia with it without being discovered.'

"Schorveder accepted the fantastic and heroic suggestion. That same night, with the help of a needle and some Indian ink, he began to tattoo an accurate plan of the fortress on the fair shoulders of Ida Mullerthal. The painful operation lasted several nights. Sometimes the torture was so severe that the young woman had to beg for mercy, and was allowed a little rest. But finally the work was completed, and Ida Mullerthal could travel to Russia, carrying the plan with her in a place where it was hardly likely to be discovered.

"The Russian agent had informed the military authorities of the fact that a young lady was bringing some important information, and Fraulein Mullerthal was received very kindly by the Governor of Warsaw. Removing her coat and blouse, she turned her back to the Governor, saying,

"HERE IS THE PLAN."

The experienced eye of the General took in all the details at a glance; a copy of the plan was made, and without a moment's hesitation the stipulated sum was handed to the daring young woman who for the sake of her lover had endured so much pain and undertaken such a daring mission.

"But the very secrecy with which Schorveder had carried out his task had attracted suspicion. He had been seen, moreover, in the company of the Russian agent, who was well known in Posen. The silly extravagances in which the young couple indulged when Ida Mullerthal returned from Warsaw confirmed the suspicions which had been aroused. Her dwelling was searched, but without any result, and finally she was arrested, although there was no proof that she had done anything wrong.

"But the proof was soon forthcoming. In accordance with the prison regulations, she had to be measured and inspected for purposes of identification. The game was up. The incriminating plan was found on her shoulders. This was the key to the mysterious journey to Russia and the sudden wealth. Lieut. Schorveder was arrested, and the pair will, as already stated, shortly be placed on trial for high treason."

ELEPHANT STEAK.

Was Toothsome, Says Paris Scientific Editor Who Ate It.

An account of a remarkable discovery made some time ago by an explorer in the extreme north of Siberia, is given in a recent issue of the Paris Temps, the scientific editor of that publication telling the story.

It appears that the explorer, M. Valosovitch, was staying among the Samoyedes, when one day during the summer, he was brought an appetizing-looking dish, which, when tasted, he easily recognized as

IMPOSSIBLE TO GUESS.

No accounts of any kind are open

UNREST IN ENGLAND.

Extremists Endeavor to Cause Civil Rebellion.

The present upheaval in the industrial world is focusing public attention upon the various groups of political extremists, who are frankly out for the extinction of what their orators call "the privileged classes," writes a London correspondent.

The full flashlight of publicity was first turned on these obscure but active propagandists while the negotiations between coal owners and miners in regard to a minimum wage were proceeding, when it was discovered that a leaflet was being circulated among the soldiers at Aldershot calling upon them to refuse to shoot down rioters. The agent who handed out this invitation was promptly arrested by the police.

Similar wild appeals to the workers are being made up and down the country, and it can safely be said that never before have such active efforts been put forth in England to foment industrial discontent into civil rebellion. The Industrial Syndicalist Education League, led and inspired by Tom Mann, is responsible for a flood of literature which openly preaches a universal hold-up of industries, and the duty of imbuing all workmen who are serving as Reservists or Territorials with the spirit of insurrection. "Labor needs only to get disgusted with this capitalistic stalking-horse called Parliament," they say, "to find itself master of the situation through that direct action, which, as a result of that disgust is let loose."

"Meanwhile the anarchists, jealous of their reputation for lawlessness being wrested from them by other rivals, are out on their mischievous trail again, especially in the dense centres of population. Propaganda by bomb has yet to be preached openly, and as the foreign element on this side is a comparatively modest quantity, Scotland Yard does not anticipate yet awhile the outbreak of the particular form of violence which shocked the United States.

So far the only new plan put forward by the anarchists is the proposed publication of a weekly newspaper to preach the disbanding of the army, navy, and police, the abolition of legal authority, and the extinction of the Houses of Parliament.

As all the resorts of the more dangerous types of anarchists in London are being watched more closely than ever by the police, there is little risk that the new-born enthusiasm of their milder colleagues will inflame the "active propagandists" to danger point.

All classes of Englishmen, including the large element of moderate opinion among the working classes, are alive to the critical nature of the times, and ready to apply constitutional remedies for social ills. While some pin their faith to the erection of a tariff wall, others with Earl Grey, ex-Governor-General of Canada, think the general application of the principle of co-partnership will provide the way out to national contentment and security.

Part of the activity of the police, it may be mentioned, is due to the discovery of a plot to blow up a leading London paper, doubtless inspired by the Los Angeles Times example.

WISE SAYINGS.

Don't you go believing in sayings; they are all made by men for their own advantage.

The noblest service comes from nameless hands, and the best servant does his work unseen.

Providence never intended that any state here should be either completely happy or entirely miserable.

Complete victory is never on the side of ill-dressed virtue; and there is a "something" about a best bonnet which cannot be overlooked.

There are but three ways for a man to revenge himself of the ceasure of the world—to despise it, to return the like, or to endeavor to live so as to avoid it. The first of these is usually pretended; the last is almost impossible; the universal practice is for the second.

HUMAN HAIR FOR SALE.

If only we knew! If only for one day wigs could be left at home, what a transformation there would be! Statistics as to wigs are not compiled, but, without a doubt, the wearing of these appendages to personal beauty is on the increase. And as wigs become more and more worn the price of human hair mounts steadily upwards. Naturally, the actual value depends upon color, texture and length. White hair, genuine, and over ten inches in length, is almost priceless; and golden locks are also very expensive.

Dark hair is comparatively cheap. The fact that China is becoming Westernized, and that pig-tails are being cut off wholesale, has materially increased the supply of dark tresses. The main center of the human hair industry is France.

house of the Queen Consort. King George is, however, in no way bound by this, and is at liberty when the proper time arrives to dispose of it in any manner that seems best to him. In the meantime he has entire charge of the estate, pays all the outgoings and receives the income.

was deeply in love with a young lady named Ida Mullerthal, but owing to his poverty the prospect of their becoming united in wedlock was very remote. The despair of the young lovers was well known to a Russian secret agent, who approached Lieut. Schorveder and offered him a chance of making

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