

THE LINER ORIONA HAS NARROW ESCAPE

NAVAL TORPEDOES

Steamer With 21 Passengers
Hitting 21 Americans Al-
lured by Submarine

Mechanism of These Fateful Sub-
marine Missiles.

DEATH IN THEIR WAR HEADS.

Where the Great Charge of Gun-
der is Carried and How It Is Ex-
ploited—Speed With Which These
Tools of Terror Are Propelled.

There is a curious about submarine
warfare, embodied in shape and
size, inches or diameter, that con-
trols the power to destroy dominantly
greater and still greater ships than
that missile is the torpedo. Such is
the secret of its submersives.

In a case of peace its extreme
dimensions noted, the object is kept
very small. But in the case of a war
it needs, for action, its normal
size, measuring about 200 pounds

and it is this the most dan-
gerous destructive weapon in the
world.

At the Whitehead torpedo is
about 100 pounds and, based on
the size of the gun barrel, which
is used to shoot the torpedo, it is
about 20 feet long.

The British Spy has also been an
extreme part of the Whitehead tor-
pedo, containing the right to turn
it into a mine at the torpedo station in
Newport, R. I. We are, however,
concerned the manufacture of the
Whitehead or any of the other tor-
pedoes, which is to be the best tor-
pedo.

So that you may appreciate the
size and understand the various
functions of these torpedoes, I will
briefly describe them.

Torpedoes are divided into three
principal parts: the head, the air flask and
the afterbody. The air head is made
of copper and contains a charge of about
200 pounds of gunpowder. There is
in the war head a small mechanism
which the war nose or function
of which is to trip the gunpowder charge
when the torpedo strikes the object.

The war nose has generally three
or four arms, which aid the torpedo in
striking the hulls or the bottoms of
ships, the propulsive system being
a screw propeller.

The flask is filled by screws to
the nose, so that it is always
about water tight and ready for
striking submerged; also, the propulsive
power of the torpedo. These ships
are driven by machinery for propelling
air, but submarine usually
have their fins charged alongside
their shells or their base.

The flask is charged to about 2,000
pounds pressure per square inch and
this is released by valves to an over-
working pressure of about 200 pounds
decreasing, of course, over the time.
In order to get the greatest possi-
bility with the limited range of own
power, the air after body is reduced
to a given pressure and accelerated
to give greater expansion and consequent
greater speed.

The afterbody of a torpedo contains
the working mechanism—engines, an
eccentric steering apparatus and the
tethered engines which control the
rudder. All these are of very delicate
adjustment and in order to have an
efficient torpedo men the navy department
maintains a school at the torpedo station
in Narragansett Bay.

Torpedoes can be adjusted before
firing to run any desired number
of yards from 100 to 1,000, and in our last
test Biles Lewis got a range of about
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PRECOCIOUS PAINTERS.

Some Famous Pictures That Were
Painted by Little Boys.

DEVEL WHALE was probably the
most famous painter of his time. His
work is now almost all in the
great national collections or in the pos-
session of the king. He was extremely
precocious and might be said to
have been born with a palette in his
hand.

He painted his famous and very
interesting pictures, "Puffins," "Puffins,"
etc., when he was a mere lad. He was a
local artist whom he knew well and
his father, who is a painter, was
selected from his father's pictures
that Whale was a son of the
artist. As his father would have
been very happy to think his son
had a genius, he gave him a
little oil painting, "The Devil had
no horns," to the boy.

Whale's first picture, "The Devil
had no horns," was sold for \$100.

He painted his second picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his third picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his fourth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his fifth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his sixth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his seventh picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his eighth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his ninth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his tenth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his eleventh picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his twelfth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his thirteenth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his fourteenth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his fifteenth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his sixteenth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his seventeenth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his eighteenth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his nineteenth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his twentieth picture,
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He painted his twenty-first picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his twenty-second picture,
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He painted his twenty-third picture,
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He painted his twenty-fourth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his twenty-fifth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his twenty-sixth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his twenty-seventh picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his twenty-eighth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his twenty-ninth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his thirtieth picture,
"The Devil had no horns," for \$100.

He painted his thirty-first picture,
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