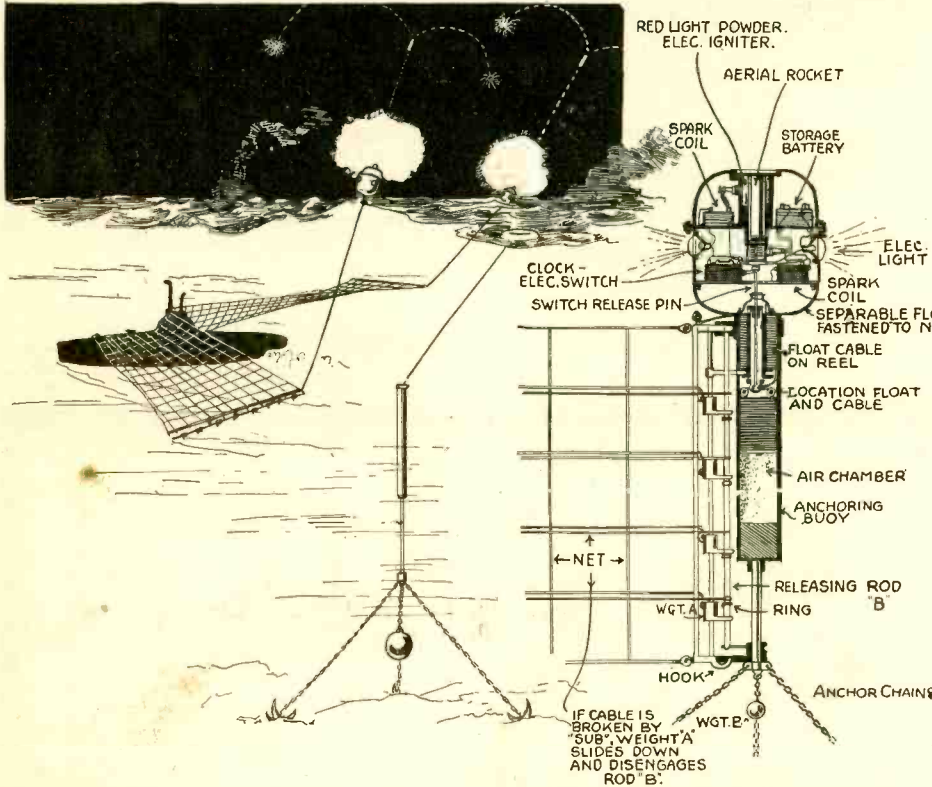


A Telltale Submarine Net



Submarines Will Have to Become Almost Human to Get Thru the Under-Water Nets and Mines Barrages of To-morrow. Here's a Telltale Net That Entangles the "Sub" and Sends up Rockets Signaling the Fact. Electric Light "Markers" Are Also Brought into Play.

THE vast experience gained by naval designers and inventors during the progress of the great war has taught them many things. The various means of

protection against submarines have been quite extensively tried out, and while many theorizers have predicted failure for anti-submarine nets, still many hundred miles of

nets were constructed and successfully employed during the war. A new form of *telltale submarine barrier* or net was recently invented and patented by one John P. Geraghty, of Jersey City, N. J. His invention covers a system of detecting submarines solely by the use of protective nets, so that anti-submarine operations can be carried out directly, and a few dozen "ash cans" (depth bombs) let go on the spot where the submarine is eventually located by the sub-sea microphones, et cetera, as now used by all of the leading navies.

The outstanding features of Mr. Geraghty's invention are that as soon as a submarine touches the net and tries to cut its way thru, or else bumps the net so hard that it carries it away, telltale signals will instantly be given, and which are effective either by day or by night. At night, rocket signals are shot forth from the anchor buoys of the net as soon as the net has been damaged or carried away by the lurking enemy sub-sea craft engaged on a surreptitious visit to the harbor or bay thus protected.

In this form of anti-submarine protective net, the net, which is of special design, is detachably fastened to sturdy anchoring devices, so that when a submarine strikes the net it can, with ordinary pressure, tear the latter away from the anchorages, which immediately causes signals or telltale means to be operated so that patrol boats, such as submarine chasers and destroyers, can at once give battle to the unseen enemy. The anchoring devices are provided with clever releasing catches, which when a certain amount of pressure is applied to the net, collapse and allow the net to be released from the anchorages. As soon as this happens, however, the collapse of the catches

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Electrocuting Huge Leopard

It was a "shocking" affair, but those members of the Los Angeles moving picture colony who are in the habit of working with animals are breathing sighs of relief, for David, the big leopard of the "movie" jungle is no more. Sentenced to death by a jury of his peers, the big cat paid the extreme penalty by being electrocuted. According to Mr. Edwards, manager of the film company who owned the beast, most of the animals used in film work are very tame, but David had been acting treacherously for several months, and rather than risk the injury of anyone who might be acting with him it was decided to end his career. At first shooting with a high-powered rifle was considered, but fearing that this would disfigure the beautiful pelt which the company wished to preserve, the engineer of a large electric power station nearby was consulted and electrocution was decided upon. A large steel plate was placed on the floor of the cage and connected to a 6,000-volt power line at the power house. David was then placed on the plate, and another wire fastened to his leg, the juice turned on, and David was no more.

tends to show that the high velocity of the current travels faster than the nerve wave

itself, and therefore the animal is dead before any shock can be felt.

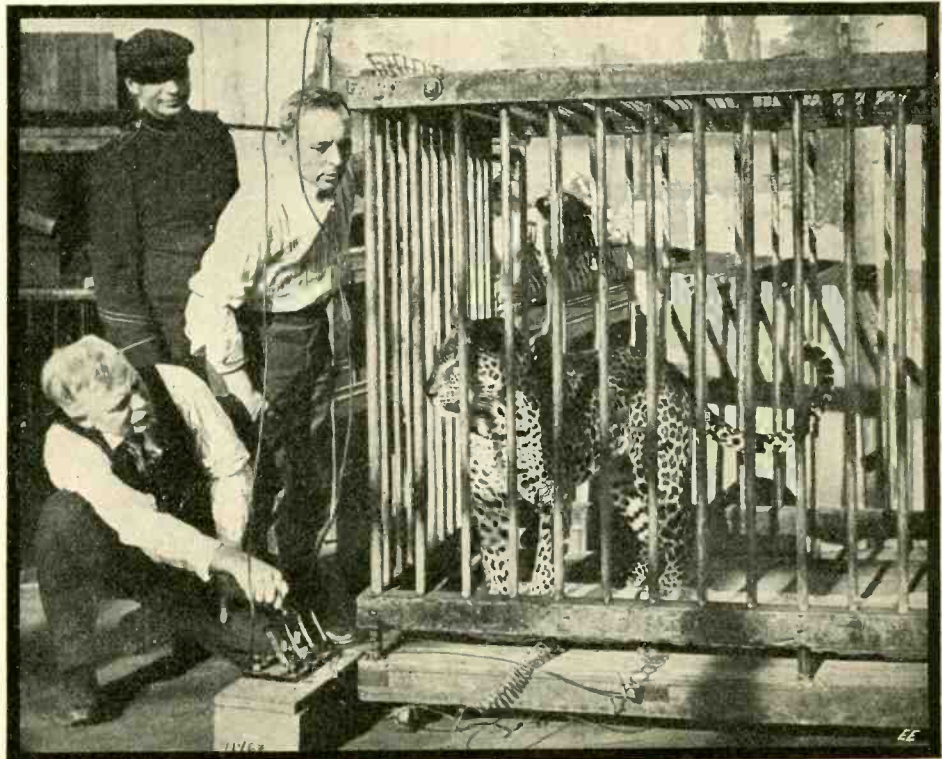


Photo by Keystone

"David"—the Big Leopard of the "Movie" Jungle—About to Breathe His Last. One Throw of the Switch and He Paid the Final Penalty for His Treachery, Which Had Endangered the Actors' Lives.

The execution of animals has received considerable investigation, especially in the city of Boston, Mass., where there is located a specially equipt institution for electrocuting horses, cats, dogs, etc. The apparatus and special provisions arranged to carry out this work were described some time ago in the *ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER*. The method is not only advantageous in many different ways, such as the ease and certainty which which the animal may be killed, but also has received the highest commendation from humane investigators and scientists. The theory of electrocution