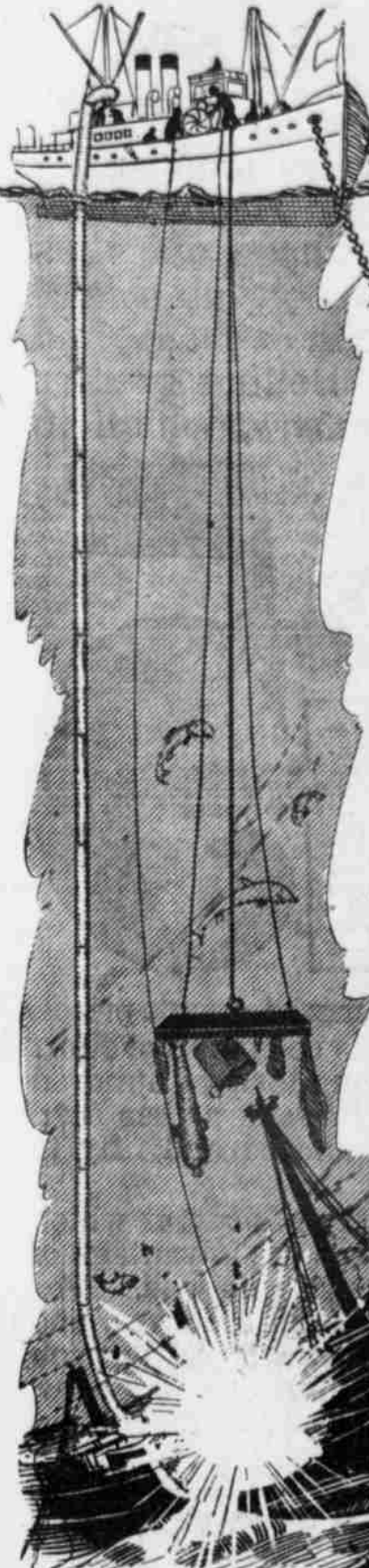


## Dynamiting Out \$5,000,000. of Golden Treasure

### At Last Success Awaits the Searchers for the Vast Golden Hoard of the Warship Lutine Sunk Beneath the Zuyder Zee 113 Years Ago



Apparatus Used in Pumping 1,500,000 Tons of Sand from the Wreck of the Lutine, and the Electric Magnet Used to Draw Up Masses of Iron and Gold.

London, October 15.

**A**n extraordinary situation has confronted the treasure hunters engaged in searching the wreck of the British frigate Lutine, lost in 1799 with over \$5,000,000 of gold and silver on board.

It has at last been found that the bulk of the treasure is hidden in the magazine of the old ship. There it is surrounded by metal, consisting largely of iron cannon balls. These have been cemented together by rust and sea-growth until an impenetrable armor has formed around the treasure.

It was entirely beyond the power of divers to penetrate this barrier. Finally recourse has been had to dynamite. The divers are now dynamiting holes in the metal barrier and a huge magnet is used to draw out the pieces of rusty iron lying around the holes. But for the use of this explosive it would never have been possible to reach the treasure.

This is a case where treasure hunting is no merely fantastic and romantic adventure. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars in gold and silver have already been recovered from the Lutine, but all that has been found is a mere trifle compared to the hoard that lies concealed within the iron-bound magazine.

The Lutine, although a Government warship, was carrying gold and silver bullion belonging to a company of London merchants. The destination of the vessel was Hamburg. There is some mystery about the purpose for which the treasure was sent, but, as the Napoleonic wars were then at their height, it is supposed that it was part of the vast sums sent to the Continent by Pitt to aid in fighting Napoleon. Presumably the London merchants lent it to the British Government under a secret agreement.

The ship was driven far out of her course by a storm on the black night of October 9, 1799, and was driven ashore on a shoal in the Zuyder Zee, off the coast of Holland. She lay near the small island of Terschelling. Only one sailor escaped from the wreck and he died shortly after being picked up from a spar to which he had lashed himself. Lloyd's, the famous marine insurance company of London, had a right to what could be recovered from the wreck, but owing to the state of war prevailing in Europe, it was unable to undertake serious salvage operations at once.

Meantime the sands near the wreck held a golden harvest for the Dutch fishermen of nearby islands. At low tide the wreck of the Lutine was partly exposed, with a channel running close by.

The amount of treasure recovered in these early searches was as follows:

- Fifty-eight bars of gold, weight, 646 pounds 8 ounces;
- 41,897 Spanish silver pistoles.
- Thirty-five bars of silver, weight, 1,758 pounds 8 ounces.
- One hundred and seventy-nine Spanish gold pistoles.
- Eighty-one double d'or.
- One hundred and thirty-eight single Louis d'or.
- Four English guineas.

In the year 1801, for lack of apparatus, the search grew unprofitable for the Dutchmen, and was abandoned. Lloyd's was again obliged to postpone the quest owing to general anxiety over Napoleon's warlike activity. Other international troubles—including Holland's claim to half the Lutine salvage—interfered with systematic search until 1858, when divers again located the wreck and brought up the bell of the old frigate, which now rests in the committee room at Lloyd's with other relics.

The Dutch fishermen were so excited over this renewed locating of the treasure bulk that they swarmed about in well-manned boats until they had to be driven off by an English gunboat. The work of salvage went on until 1861, with an additional total of \$110,000 in bullion recovered.

Strangely enough, records showing the amount of treasure consigned to the Lutine had disappeared, and Lloyd's was indebted to the ingenuity of the Dutch salvagers for information, virtually proving that \$5,000,000 still remains to reward present operations off the island of Terschelling. The Dutch investigator based his estimate on the fact that the bars of silver and gold already recovered were stamped with certain letters and numbers indicating a complete series, and that the missing numbers and letters would show the proportion of the treasure still resting at the bottom of the sea.

Later findings have verified this estimate, showing that there were in all one thousand gold and silver bars in the Lutine's hold. The latest estimate of the total amount of treasure originally in the ship is as follows:

Salvage in the years 1800 to 1801.....	\$278,850
Salvage in 1857 and 1858.....	196,015
Salvage in 1859 and 1861.....	24,000
<b>Total salvage .....</b>	<b>\$498,865</b>

Total treasure estimated to have been lost.....\$5,875,000

Treasure remaining in the wreck..... 5,376,135

The sands gradually covered up the wreck and made it practically hopeless to recover more treasure at one time. Then the recent progress of engineering science once more gave a hope that the bulk of the treasure might be found.

The National Salvage Association of London, with the assistance of American experts, took up the work, under an agreement by which Lloyd's was to receive 15 per cent of the treasure recovered, the Dutch salvage company 15 per cent, and the new company 70 per cent.

One of the greatest difficulties the salvors had to contend with was the fact a strong circular current ran around the Lutine, constantly filling up with sand any excavations that had been made. To remedy this, a deep channel was cut around the ship. Over 1,500,000 tons of sand were pumped away in this work, and the depth of water over her has been increased from fourteen to fifty feet. She now lies on a hard clay bottom in clear water, and the divers can operate there efficiently.

Many boxes containing coin have been recovered, but the most important discovery made is that the bulk of the treasure in the form of gold and silver bars is rusted together with the ammunition.

A special treasure ship, called the Lyons, has been built for this work. She is fitted with an electric magnet, capable of lifting three tons, with which to draw up the fragments of metal produced by the dynamite explosions. In many cases it is expected bars of gold will be found cemented to masses of iron.

Communication between the divers and the ship is kept up by telephone.

The captain in a letter has told how he hit upon the discovery that revealed the real position of the treasure:

"The dredge was working on one edge of a mound of sand which persisted in holding its position near the port bow of the wreck. The man in the cage signalled that he had something, and between me and the glare of his working lamp he held up a chunk of something dark. I hastened aft upon getting the signal and found we had pumped up a piece of iron rust weighing about ten pounds. The crust of oxide had formed about a rectangular bar of some sort. When we scraped the surface of the impress we uncovered bright specks, and these we proved to be particles of gold by means of the acid test."

**Hoisting Up an Old Gun That Forms Part of the Metallic Barrier Protecting the Lutine's Treasure.**



## The "Dogs of War" Now Army Nurses.

### How the French Army Trains Dogs to Search Out the Wounded Among the Dead on the Battlefield and Convey Them to the Hospital

By Dr. Henri Meurisse, of the French Surgical Corps.

ON the 14th of July, at the review at Longchamp, after the brilliant marching of our special ambulance corps, when the Algerian sharpshooters had been applauded as they passed, and the Singaleses had been acclaimed as they followed the masses of infantry, the "Porpoise" corps was seen. This was the most amusing as well as most instructive feature of the morning—for it was the corps of sanitary dogs commanded by Captain Tolet.

Held in leash, forty of these rough-coated beasts, wearing the insignia of the Red Cross, trotted along in front of the stands where thousands of persons looked at them with astonishment. Up to that time the dogs of the sanitary squad had never been lined up as part of the army, and many did not know it existed. The official employment of these valuable auxiliaries in the rank of our sanitary service is a happy innovation; and we are to be congratulated upon the success of this movement for the training of dogs for sanitary service.



The Small Dog-Drawn Ambulance Designed by Captain Pusais for Carrying a Wounded Soldier from the Field to the Red Cross Hospital.

Thanks to the president of the organization, M. Lepel-Colatet, and his coadjutors, Captain Tolet, Messrs Kraus, Caucurte, Drs. Granjux and Kresser, and other aides, our army now owns a sanitary corps of dogs.

What, then, is the service which these dogs can render on the field of battle to the wounded? Who does not recall the Saint Bernard dog discovering unfortunates buried in the snow, and bringing help to them? This is exactly what our army dogs can do. Thanks to his keen scent he finds the wounded quickly. If he has been well trained, he helps all he can, and then guides the surgeons

and nurses to the sufferers by his sharp barking.

His services are by no means superfluous. Battles are more murderous than ever to-day (as has been demonstrated in the late wars in the Balkans). The Sanitary Corps is all too small for the services required. It is most difficult, especially at night, to find the wounded among the masses of dead. If the army has conquered they may give as much time as is needed, but if it is fleeing in retreat, they must hasten and often leave many of the wounded on the field because they are not discovered at once.



Training a Dog to Draw a Wagon Carrying a Wounded French Soldier.

The surgeons and nurses are apt to find only those wounded men who lie most exposed, but those who have dragged themselves aside, or are beneath the heaps of dead, are apt to be overlooked. If they have no dogs with them they are sure to pass by many who might be saved.

The man with a broken leg, who has dragged himself into the bushes, is not seen and may die of thirst and hunger, just because he is overlooked. It is reported that in the war in Manchuria 41.7 per thousand of the officers were missing and 71 per thousand of the privates, Russians. The Japanese had a record of 5,021

privates and 53 officers who were missing. In the war of 1870-71 4,009 Germans were missing and 11,914 French. On August 16 the French had 1,367 killed, 10,402 wounded and 5,472 missing. The Germans had 4,421 killed, 10,120 wounded, 967 missing.

Many schemes have been devised for finding the wounded on the field of battle and not having to abandon so many, but none works like this of the dog corps. It is impossible to light up the field of battle, for even though the victorious army might do so, the defeated host would certainly not be permitted to do it.

Nor should it be forgotten that even in daylight we do not find all of the wounded. The whistles which it has been suggested to furnish to the soldiers, to be used when wounded

are not effective, especially if the wounded man is unconscious, as is so often the case.

The dog also seems practical, and indispensable as an adjunct to the sanitary corps. Has he not proven his value on the battlefield? In the war in the Transvaal the collie dogs saved the lives of hundreds of the wounded. During the war in Manchuria the German dogs of the sanitary corps rendered great service, especially at the battle of Cha-Ho.

The idea of using dogs in this way is not altogether new. It had its origin in Germany. It has advanced so far there that they have more than two thousand dogs trained for this service. The French society organized for this purpose has already some two hundred or more. But it requires further development.

All kinds of dogs are not adapted to this work. The French dog is the best type for the purpose, because of his intelligence, keen scent and faithfulness. He is at least equal to the German sheep dog, usually taken for the corps. Alredale terriers are quite adaptable, and almost any dog from

the hunting dog to the ordinary farm dog may be trained to serve.

He must be brought up especially to search for the wounded—the training to pull a cart for carrying the wounded is only secondary. There are some practical objections to the dog carriages, but it may be useful under special conditions.

In ancient days they used trained dogs for fighting in the army, for the bas-reliefs of Heracleum and some historians speak of them. Verengerotix used dogs against the Roman troops led by Caesar. But our modern armies would hardly desire dog companies to fight with them.

The real office of the dog in the army is to search for the wounded, and the Red Cross should serve as their protection. He will once more prove himself the friend of man, calling the nurses and surgeons to the side of the sufferer, digging into the heaps of the dead to find those whom the nurses would never discover. Every army should have thousands of these trained dogs, ready for the greatest and most merciful service.