TELEGRAPH TIED UP BY MAGNETIC STORM

Service Over the Land and Cable Wires Interrupted All Day in America and Europe.

LIGHTS LIT BY CURRENTS

Operators Try in Vain to Harness the Visiting Electricity—Its Relation to the Aurora.

All day yesterday the telegraph and cable companies suffered from the interference with their wires due to some disturbances, which they set down to the existence of special activity of the aurora borealis in the Northern Hemisphere. The lines were not absolutely prevented from working, but there was a continuous series of intermittent interruptions, which made the sending and receipt of messages a slow and tedious performance.

The disturbances were felt all throughout the United States and the Commercial Cable Company declared that its service was affected as far east as the Irish Sea. The disturbance was noticed shortly before midnight in the morning and continued to spread during the whole day. A wire would work all right for a while and then cease to respond to the current for an interval of several minutes.

During the height of the electrical disturbance, the measuring instruments in the telegraph offices in this country registered the presence of wires of upward of 500 volts of electric current from the unknown source. This is a greater voltage than is supplied for the operation of any of the land wires, and is equal to the current of the incandescent resistance lamps attached to the telegraph wires. Brilliant sparks flashed across the gaps when the telegraph keys were opened.

According to the telegraph companies the phenomenon was a world-wide demonstration than usual of a common trouble. The aurora borealis or the electrical currents which accompany it frequently hamper electricians slightly, but it has never been so widespread or so widespread. The company is now exploring the probability that the electrical currents are used by telegraph companies to complete their circuits were overcome by the infinitely stronger currents of the aurora, and the circuit companies' circuits were broken.

The Weather Bureau explained that the companies in the Northern Hemisphere are more affected than those in the Southern Hemisphere, as that the storming and lightning, as it is called, on the aurora, and the disturbance of the aurora, and the disturbance of the Northern Hemisphere, is an electrical disturbance of the aurora that is not affected by telegraph lines.

This electrical energy runs mainly north and south, and the telegraph declares that the "stormers" of the aurora are really all parallel to the magnetic need.

Why do the theories have been advanced as to its origin. According to one theory, the earth is suddenly excited by a certain number of electrical particles passing from the region of the sun. The electric current, which is in motion in the sun, is conveyed to the earth by the solar wind. This wind is composed of charged particles, which are whirled through the regions of the northern atmosphere, and which form a cloud of electrically charged particles. The greater conductivity of the thin air is evidenced by the observation of the aurora borealis, which is caused by these charged particles, which have something to do with the aurora. But all this is short-lived, and is electrically caused by the charged particles, and is believed to have affected the electric wires and submarine cables.

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