

ATLANTIC CABLE REPAIR CONSTANT SERVICE PROBLEM

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Eight cable repair ships toasting on the turbulent winter Atlantic, spending weeks mending the strands of wire broken in a few seconds by an underwater earthquake, emphasize the importance to mankind of the land that lies hidden beneath the world's most traveled ocean.

Cables Make Ocean Floor Known

"Almost nothing was known of the floor of the Atlantic before the work of laying the first cable was begun in 1857. Later, in the eighteen-seventies, came careful oceanographic surveys by British, German and American scientists. It was not until the late nineteenth century that the world gained a knowledge of the unpenetrated basins and valleys, the ridges and plateaus and mountain ranges that make up the floor of the Atlantic. The practical work of the cable ships in connection with the laying of the 21 cables has filled in many of the details.

Telegraph Plateau Supports Large Group of Cables

"In the early days of the cable laying, when the technique of manufacturing the cables had not been developed and when they were neither so strong nor so well insulated as they are now, the 'Telegraph Plateau' was invaluable. Now cable making has advanced to such a point that it is possible to make cables so sturdy and well insulated that they can be laid in water four or five miles deep. There the pressure amounts to several tons per square inch instead of the 15 pounds per square inch that materials are subjected to above the surface of the sea. When laying a cable at such depths the weight of the cable from ship to bottom causes a tremendous pull. It is still markedly cheaper to make cables for moderate depths and to lay and maintain them there.

"Fourteen of the 21 cables that now cross the North Atlantic make use of the 'Telegraph Plateau'; but the other seven have been plunged bodily into the deeper waters of the North Atlantic Basin, where the bottom lies three miles and more below the surface. These depths are encountered by the four cables that extend from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland to the Azores, by the two that extend directly from New York to the Azores, and by the one which strikes across the Atlantic from Cape Cod to Brest, France.

"Just how an underwater earthquake breaks a cable is not clear. Theoretically, it breaks either in the cable or its insulation might be caused by a landslide, the opening of a crevasse, the dropping away of a portion of the bottom, the sudden rise of a section of the ocean bed, or by a landslide from some ocean peak or bluff. Probably only very severe earthquakes can break a cable, and these are earth tremors of the land surface which rattles dishes and even throws down chimneys would not damage a somewhat elastic cable lying along the ground.

666

is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria. It is the most speedy remedy known.

Women's Hose \$1.00 Pair

Silk from top to toe with French Heel



Chronology OF THE YEAR 1929

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

International

Jan. 2—United States and Canada signed treaty for joint projects at Niagara Falls.

Domestic

Jan. 1—President and Mrs. Coolidge left Sable Island, Georgia, for Washington.

Foreign

Jan. 1—General Menzies inaugurated President of Nicaragua.

Disasters

Jan. 1—Three hundred lives lost when Chinese steamer foundered.

Aeronautics

Jan. 4—Horace Harding, chairman of board of American Railway Express company, in New York.

Necrology

Jan. 4—Dr. H. H. Hoppe, neurologist, in Cincinnati.

Neurology

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Scientific Proof Offered

by Chiropractors

DISEASE CORRECTED THROUGH SPINAL ADJUSTMENTS

Chiropractic offers a new explanation for bodily ills. It is not a new theory, for a theory is something not yet proved, but this is a demonstration of the physical fact that mechanical adjustment of the vertebrae of the human spine will correct diseases or abnormal local conditions in the body.

The Chiropractor considers

the human body a magnificent piece of mechanism, a fact that has been recognized for ages; but there has never been until now a system of correcting human ills, based upon an intelligent recognition of that fact.

When man has suffered from

some organic trouble, the rule has been to supply a name for the surface play of symptoms, and then to attempt to suppress symptoms individually or collectively as they appeared.

Chiropractic has demonstrated

the satisfaction of thousands that nearly all bodily ailments, whether functional or organic, CAN BE ELIMINATED BY READJUSTMENT OF THE BONES OF THE SPINE.

As we have shown in our

first lecture, all impulses that lead to work—functioning—come from the brain, and are transmitted through the spine in a great bundle of nerve cables. Between each pair of bones in the spine, this great central cable sends out branches to all parts of the body.

White the blood is the life

giving element that courses to all parts of the body, the nerves provide and control the energy that translates this blood current into action—rest, enthusiasm, good health. If the nervous system is wrecked, deranged or injured as a whole or in any of its parts, the body suffers more severely in direct proportion to the injury caused to the nervous system.

It has been determined that

the flow of electric current can be hampered or interfered with near its source and completely cripple whatever mechanism depends upon it for its life. If you step on a garden hose near the hydrant, you get little or no water from the nozzle. If you apply pressure to a blood vessel anywhere in the body, there is a resultant cessation of flow.

The same thing holds true

with the nerve. Pressure on the nerve means impaired vitality and force, from that point on. If this pressure is applied near the base of the nerve, the entire region controlled by it suffers.

At what point nearer its

source can pressure be brought than upon a nerve in the spinal column?

This is the kernel of the

whole chiropractic science. The Chiropractor maintains that ailments and diseases of the human body can be traced to this pressure, this pinch "impingement" it is called, of a nerve between vertebrae or bones of the spinal column, the backbone.

In succeeding lectures an effort

will be made to show how various specific parts of the body are affected by pressure upon nerves which control them, and how scores of ailments or abnormal conditions of health arise which may be traced directly to nerve pressure in the spine, and which may be relieved by readjustment that removes this pressure and allows the affected nerve to resume its function.

Feb. 12—Lily Langtry (Lady de Maitre), once noted actress in Monte Carlo.

Feb. 13—Melvin E. Stone, journalist, in New York.

Feb. 14—Arthur Middleton, American author, in New York.

Feb. 15—Philip Lodig, New York capitalist, in New York.

Feb. 16—Frank Keenan, veteran actor, in New York.

Feb. 17—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, noted preacher in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb. 18—John W. Fox, American author and playwright.

March 1—Harrison M. Wild of Chicago, musician.

March 2—Thomas Taggart, Indiana Democratic leader.

March 3—Joseph P. Kamp, U. S. senator from Minnesota.

March 4—D. D. Buick, automobile pioneer, in Detroit.

March 5—Allen B. Pond, architect and reform leader, in Chicago.

March 6—John A. Bertram, Ferdinand Ford supreme commander of the Allied armies in the world war.

March 7—Gen. Maurice Emmanuel Sarrazin, known as "the defender of Verdun."

March 8—Samuel Rea, former president of the Pennsylvania railroad.

March 9—Former Governor W. R. Stubbs.

March 11—Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France.

March 12—Harry C. Carter, author and educator, in New York.

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