MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT



cable, after an unsuccessful at-tempt the year before, was laid between Valentia Island, Ireland and Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, s first official messages were inter-between One UST 50 years ago the first Atlantic |

To this gracious greeting Presi chanan replied: "The President cordially recipro congratulations of Her Majes Queen, on the success of the gre national enterprise accomplished science, skill and indomitable enterprise

ged between Queen Victoria and Pres-Buchanan. Then the cable was a wonder of the

ident Buchanan. Then the cable was a wonder of the world. To-day the cable is scarcely noted. It is looked upon as though it had always been, for there are in operation in various parts of the world more than 2,000 subma-rine cables, with an aggregate length of 240,000 miles, over which millions of mes-sages are sent annually. Of these 13 connect the United States with Europe across the Atlantic, while three span from South America to Africa. From San Francisco cables stretch across the Pacific to the Philippines and to Hon-olulu, whence other cables lead to Austra-lia and the mainland of Asia. From Brit-ish Columbia there also stretches across the bottom of the Pacific a cable to Austra-lia and the mainland of Asia. From Brit-she bottom of the Pacific a cable to Austra-lia and the mainland of Asia. From Brit-lia on the Issic cable was accomplish-ed, on July 29, by the United States ship-Niagara and Her Majesty, ship Agamem-non, the occasion was one of great rejoto-ing in New York and London. It was net until nearly a month later, however, that the 16895 miles of wire were ready declaration that it shall be forever neu-tral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostili-

ot until nearly a month later, however, hat the 1,695 miles of wire were ready

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

cable would be the only one, and he did well to recommend that it be revered in time of war. In later years, however, the cable became all important in war and during the conflict between this country

Unfortunately, after

U Deep Sea Coble the day following the interchange of mes-sages between the President and the Queen, there was a great demonstration in New York. A salute of 100 guns was fired, flags were flung to the breeze, bells

ired, flags were flun, were rung and at g anything ever to that time, was

Surpassing anything, was timuerous york up to that time, was timuerous of the callegenterprise, and his able assistants. It was, indeed, a momentous occasion and a fitting tribute to the men who had overcome all obsta-

LOSS OF FIRST CABLE

the year before, and since then cable com-munication has never been interrupted. It is notable to recall that, before the cable laid in 1858 became useless, one as of the messages reported the collision be-tween the Europa and the Arabia, the news saving fully \$200,000, which would have been spent in extra insurance on the vessels and their cargoes. Looking backward now upon the prog-ress of the submarine cable, and observing

Looking backward now upon the prog-ress of the submarine cable, and observing how the ordinary happenings in the most remote portions of the globe are immedi-ately recorded in our daily papers, we find it difficult to realize that only half a century ago this striking feature in mod-ern journalism the foreign cable news high half a by a short submarine cable to Cape Bre-ton, and from there by relay to New ble news, York. By this method four or five days was saved and it was a service efficiently War were maintained from about May 1 to Decemern journament. lism, the foreign cal

ber 31.

through a courty uninhabited and swept by sudden and terrific storms. The land crew faced danger just as often as did the bast crew; in fact, oftener, and many are the stories told of the narrow escapes of gangs of from five to 10 men who were caught in blizzards. The news boat service boat. The sing in most places sheer from the water, afforded no shelter for the small boats. They had to be on tered by swinging down the faces of the faces of the didget lost and it was not until the following spring that his body was found, three miles distant. In another instance two men were working close by their shack when a blizzard swooped down. Quickly abandoning their work they rushed for their shelter, but the blizzard was even quicker and buried it beneath a drift of snow. After a long, weary hunt the men finally located the structure by treading on the roof. They only got in by climbing down the chim-ney. The laving of a cable today is beset by

the heavy strings of steel, gutta percha, it is work of t ous kind. In the early days possible to tell where a cable but nowadays there is a deliu ment that will record almost distance from it to the severed

broke over the gunwales and they reached the side of the plunging steamship with their boat nearly half full of water. By ropes the crew were hauled on hoard and then, after being given dry clothing and having their suffering alleviated, the steamer made her way into a nearby cove and landed them with a generous supply of Christmas edibles. It so happened that just after the bud-get which these men brought ashore had a been sent, off the short cable between With a graphel on a stout line the steamer sweeps to and fro until one end is picked up. This is buoyed and then the other end is sought. Both ends are





lavor.

The St. John City Rife City Rife

