

PLANS FOR SALVAGING LUSITANIA'S GOLD BULLION

Expedition Will Operate From British Ship Orphir Was Lost May 7, 1915

NEW YORK, March 15—Detailed plans for the expedition which will go to the floor of the Atlantic off the Irish Coast this May in an effort to salvage the millions in gold bullion which went down with the torpedoed Lusitania more than twenty years ago were revealed for the first time today by Captain John D. Craig, famous deep-sea diver who has devised special equipment for the purpose.

Writing in The American Magazine, Captain Craig states that the position of the lost liner has been located exactly, that a diver has already stood on her slime-covered hull, and that he feels confident that the vast treasures she contains will be recovered.

Incidentally, if the expedition is successful, it is expected to settle definitely the long-disputed question of whether the Lusitania carried a cargo of munitions for the Allies, as claimed by Germany and denied by Great Britain. In this connection, there is possible significance in Captain Craig's statement that before the ship is actually entered, the divers must report by radio to London for information of great importance before they proceed. What this information is, the Captain says he does not know.

The expedition will operate from the British salvage ship, Orphir, eleven miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, where the Lusitania went down in fifty-two fathoms of water on May 7, 1915, with a loss of 1,198 lives.

Craig states that he has already tested, in 300 feet of water, a light rubber diving dress of his own invention which will permit him and his men to explore the secrets of the sunken liner and retrieve the treasure in her storeroom and safes.

"From the deck of the Orphir," he says, "we are going down to a depth never before conquered by men in rubber suits, to seek a precarious working base on the slimy steel hull. Struggling there against a two and a half knot current, under a water weight equivalent to 154 tons, we expect to blast our way through her inch-thick plates, batter a path into her hold through a labyrinth of wreckage and debris, and tear out her gold and mystery with gigantic grappling irons.

"My own crew, consisting mostly of American college men and the technicians, not only will co-operate with a British diving crew in reclaiming the Lusitania's treasure but as its special job, will take motion pictures of every step of the operation at the bottom of the sea. To do this we shall have to carry daylight down with us. The lamps we have perfected for this purpose are even brighter than day. They will illuminate the hull with the light of 250,000 candles."

The rubber suits which Craig and his men will wear are fitted with a helmet of light alloy, stronger than aluminum, and are 'self-contained'—that is, they carry their own air supply, several containers of oxygen and helium under 2,000 pounds pressure. In experiments already made with the suit in Wisconsin rock quarries under 300 feet of water, Craig discovered that he could breathe air without nitrogen just as well as the earth's normal atmosphere, using helium in its place.

"With our helium mixture to breathe," he says, "we can work two hours at a time at the tremendous depth of 312 feet, and our decompression time from that depth is just one-seventh that required by the standard diving dress. This is because helium escapes from our tissues in one-seventh the time of nitrogen. Our dress is so light that we may be lowered by a cable snapped into our helmets which will not break under the light weight of our equipment, and we don't have to worry about getting airlines fouled."

Anchored buoy cables will be used as 'elevators' by the divers. But if they lose their way on the bottom, they have no need to worry. Simply by inflating their suits they can rise to the surface where their bright helmets will be visible to those on the salvage ship. Also, they carry battery radios in their suits with which they may communicate with the surface.

High explosives will be used to blow in the upper side of the ship, after which grappling hooks will tear out the loosened plates. Specially devised cameras will picture the whole operation, being motor driven for the explosion shots, at which time the men will be out of the water.

Craig has long experience in diving and submarine camera work, which has taken him to thirty-five different countries. His crew includes Gene Nohl of Milwaukee, his co-explorer; Ernie Crockett of Hollywood, chief cinematographer; Jack Brown Milwaukee college youth who has been diving to wrecks since he was fifteen, and Tom Whitely, co-director and film technician, who incidentally was aboard the Titanic when she sank in 1912.

The diver who actually finds the Lusitania's treasure, if it is there, will receive five per cent of it, under international salvage laws. Estimates of the amount run as high as \$15,000,000.

Behind the Headlines OTTAWA

(By Dean Wilson)

OTTAWA, March 15—When the Prime Minister of Canada recently paid an informal visit to the President of the United States, the official information disclosed that it was nothing very unusual in character or importance, but merely a routine meeting of the chief executives of the two neighbouring countries. However, the official news that has resulted from this conference has not satisfied the experienced correspondents of the capitals of Canada and the United States, who believe that President Roosevelt and Premier King discussed something of far greater importance than the official news would people believe.

One thing is certain, and that is that this conference was a sudden call sent forth by the President of the United States, and experienced observers are endeavouring to connect this recent visit of Premier King with the one paid by an important member of the British Cabinet, who came to Washington some time ago, spent several hours with the President, and departed without offering anything to convince the press that the whole story was being disclosed and which would explain why such an important member of the British Cabinet should rush to Washington for a two hour meeting and dash back immediately.

Some remarkable rumours are going the rounds of the capital but it is absolutely impossible to obtain direct information, although everything points to the fact that some momentous and history-making decisions are being considered by the Government.

Out of this intricate and complicated maze of political manoeuvres and actions by the Governments of Canada, United States and Great Britain M appears a strong possibility that Canada may again act as mutual interpreter to the United States and Great Britain, which would be nothing new in Canadian history, though at times she has been a bone of serious contention between the two great nations.

The official statements indicate that Premier King and the titular head of the United States Government discussed such matters as the effects of a European war on the trade relations between Canada, the United States and Great Britain in view of a certain American neutrality law; the reactions of the Canadian Government to the pacts that were signed at the recent conference of the American republics at Buenos Aires; the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty which has been pending in the United States Senate since 1933; and the actual relations of trade between the two countries.

In any case, one point is sure, and that is that Canada's role in future international political manoeuvres of the Motherland in any matter involving the whole British Empire will be far greater than ever before in the history of the Dominion, and whether the gathering war clouds in Europe will bring forth a gigantic conflict or just evaporate into the thin air, the Canadian people through their government will be one of the most important group of actors in this big international drama among nations.

When the Dominion Conference of Mayors and the Union of Canadian Municipalities complete their joint meeting in the Capital this week, it will mark the end of the greatest gathering of municipalities in the history of the Dominion. It is the third conference of the chief magistrates of the various communities throughout Canada since the organization was founded in 1935 by the former mayor of Montreal, Camille Houde, and the resolutions of these representatives have brought far-reaching developments in the realms of public finance and taxation with the end that the efficiency and powers of the local government have been improved to a very remarkable extent.

But there is a new significance to the whole gathering this year in Ottawa, and it is that the municipalities are anxious to present their case to the new Royal Commission which the Dominion Government plans to empower shortly for the purpose of investigating and studying the whole system of taxation in the country and the division of the financial powers and duties as between the Dominion and the Provinces.

Consequently, it has been learned from the highest officials of this Dominion Conference of Mayors that they will aim to get the new Royal Commission to include the problems of the municipality in the investigations of the Commissions, if a satisfactory and conclusive solution is to be found for the many serious problems that face the country in the forms of complicated finance and unemployment.

It is reported that Locarno notes from Germany to Britain do not consist on complete rejection of the Franco Russian Mutual Assistance Pact. It is suggested that France should submit her problems to a committee including Italy and Germany in time of possible war involving Russia. The Fascists countries would decide whether France was justified in fighting for Russia.

ANTHONY EDEN DOES HIS BEST

(This Article is Written by H. M. Paint of The Daily Mail staff)

The famous American humorist, Artemus Ward in a lecture on Napoleon said "Folks, he tried to do more than was possible—and he done it!" The verdict of history will in all probability be that Mr. Anthony Eden attempted more than was possible—and achieved quite a little bit less!

Handsome, attractive, immaculate, Mr. Eden passed through Eton, through the war and through Oxford with distinction and honors. He left the army as a Brigadier-Major and M. C. At Oxford he gained first-class honors in Persian and Arabic. In 1923 he was elected Conservative member for Warwick and Leamington. He held successively the offices of Parliamentary Secretary to Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Under-Secretary to the First National Government, Lord Privy Seal, Cabinet Minister without Portfolio and Foreign Secretary after the dramatic resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare upon the rejection of the Hoare-Laval Peace Plan for Ethiopia.

The Handsome Young Man had travelled a long way in 13 years. There have been few more brilliant careers in English Parliamentary history. Few young men of 38 have reached such heights so rapidly. The British public Jadid with too much hero worship of the over publicized and somewhat shop-worn great (relics of Armageddon) looked with pleased approval on the meteoric career of this brilliant young man. After all William Pitt was a young man, "this was a young man's age—or was it?"

Let Us Draw a Merciful Veil over the dreary pilgrimage of Mr. Anthony Eden through the quicksands of Continental Diplomacy—new style! While he turned phrases, prepared working formulas, submitted agenda, and waded in a sea of notes, drafts, remonstrances and diplomatic protests other powers acted. While he established the proper position, "de Jure," other nations showed us the situation, "de facto." We have come to loath the very sound of the words, "fait accompli"—the accomplished fact, which can not be remedied. We have grown weary of

The Well-turned Phrase the right word, the faultless periods which announce another loss of prestige. Mr. Anthony Eden

Has Suffered More Serious Diplomatic Reverses

than any statesman in the whole history of British Foreign Affairs. From the abject failure of sanctions to assorted rebuffs from Germany and other powers the record of his stewardship makes very sad reading. His record is crowded with misjudgments and failures. Should he too achieve apotheosis and be elevated by means of a title far above mundane things to the House of Lords there are many who would voice no criticism of his removal from active politics.

The net result of two years of frenzied efforts in which this by no means strong young man has subjected himself to many severe nervous strains has been to all appearance merely a collection of rotagraphs of Mr. Anthony Eden entering and leaving various imposing buildings for discussions which have been abandoned as useless because of another "fait accompli" which has settled the question in an adverse manner. The great Talleyrand, the model of all diplomatists of Mr. Eden's school, said: "If a diplomat says 'Yes,' he means 'Perhaps,' and if he says 'Perhaps,' he means 'No,' but if he says 'No,' he is no diplomat."

To oppose a man trained in such a system to the modern dictators risen from the masses seems most unfair. When they say "No" they generally mean "Yes," and vice versa. Mr. Eden is in the position of a man who is thoroughly versed in all the rules of a game that is no longer fashionable this season.

The present armament programme necessary as it undoubtedly is as all agree, is a monument to previous mistakes and faulty foreign diplomacy during the past five years.

CROWS HERE A flock of crows was seen on the river this morning, indicating that spring is just around the corner.

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EXPECT GOOD SARDINE SEASON IN PROVINCE

Many new sardine weirs are to be built in southern New Brunswick this coming spring, and at Campobello, in Charlotte County, nine large new weirs will be erected, bringing the total number at this place up to 27, according to reports. Of course at West Isles, which parish includes Deer Island and several smaller outlying islands, there is a much larger number of sardine weirs, probably over 100, all told, as Deer Island is the virtual center of New Brunswick's sardine weir fishing industry. Several new weirs will be added to the number already built. This resurrection of weir building is due to the fact that the sardine canning industry seems to have staged a real come-back, and the market for herring is much better than it has been for some years. Deer Island has enjoyed three successive prosperous seasons, an unusual occurrence, as two of a kind used to be the rule. It is anticipated that the season of 1937 will also be a good one. Already good schools of herring are reported to be inhabiting local waters, although fishermen claim that the schools are those remaining inshore from those of the 1936 season, due to unseasonable warm weather. Some predict the fish will leave soon and that late spring or summer fishing will result, but it is generally agreed that no man knows anything about the future movements of the fish

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schools. It may be that they will be more numerous than ever in 1937. Anyhow, dealers in rope, twine, and other fishermen's supplies are feeling pretty good over the outlook, and they anticipate an increased demand for equipment and supplies during the year. Last year a large quantity of marine netting, seines, rope, boat supplies, engine equipment, gasoline, etc., was purchased in southern New Brunswick and this year should see even a greater expansion in the business as greater preparations are being made to prosecute the industry. Many new boats have been purchased by fishermen all along the coast, and builders report plenty of orders for 1937. The general outlook for the new year is an encouraging one as applied to the catching and marketing of sardines, provided the fish show up in appreciable quantities. Fishermen and packers will be prepared to make this a banner year in the industry, or at least it looks that way.

An Indian version of pitching horseshoes was to throw rocks at a hole, keeping score on the best shots.

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"Hear, hear", echoed the company.

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