

## Specialist Solves Baffling Problem

A Man Who Knew How Got Results, While Others Argued How to Do It.

The twentieth century, the age of the "specialist" is now, and the specialist is becoming more and more prominent in the mind of the public. A graphic illustration of the truth is given in the following story.

A man who knew how got results, while others argued how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it. The story is a true one, and it is a story of a man who knew how to do it.

## FRANCE CLINGS TO HER ARMY TO THWART DOUBLE-DEALING

Certain Conditions Within the Country Seen to be Working to Its Own Detriment.

Paris, May 13.—France's case has been explained fairly often but it must still appear to be incredible to men in other countries that after the blunder of refusing to discuss disarmament at Washington—so harmful to the reputation of France in America—and should have again refused to consider the subject at Geneva. Had her refusal been a tactical move, it would have been a success. But it was not. It was a mistake. It was a mistake that has done her no good.

Even to the observer in France, French policy often appears inexplicable. It is the more inexplicable because the well-known observer is aware that individually Frenchmen appear to be perfectly reasonable, perfectly ready to follow the current of world's thought. They are certainly not aggressive. They do not cherish imperialistic plans. The bid of the people is anxious for real peace and is definitely opposed to a prolonged period of compulsory military service. The situation in private life is such that the French people are not likely to be misled by the propaganda of the government.

How, then, is this folly which appears to put France in the same position as that occupied by Germany in 1917, when Prince von Buelow declined in the plainest possible language to discuss the limitation of armaments, to be explained? When all the world demands disarmament, when France itself is truly pacific in sentiment, when it is fully understood that the sympathy of the world is being forfeited, how does it come about that an impoverished France, the debtor to England and to America, maintains her right to spend all the money she pleases on her army? The answer is that she does not obtain all the credit which is due to her simply because even in reducing the army she refuses to discuss disarmament.

Domestic Policies Loom Large

The causes of this strange situation are many. In the first place it must be confessed that French politicians are timid and hardly rise to the height of their responsibility. Domestic politics play an undue part. The Parliament was elected under the auspices of Mr. Clemenceau, a politician who was not a statesman. He was a politician who was not a statesman. He was a politician who was not a statesman.

Patriotism it understands in its narrowest sense. It is a patriotism which insists on security, which recalls the ravages that have in the past been perpetrated by Germany in France. It is a patriotism which deliberately closes its eyes to other considerations. The opinion of foreign countries on this matter is dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders as of no importance because these countries have not suffered invasion and therefore do not understand. The feeling thus revealed is comprehensible enough. One might argue that safety cannot lie in armaments which sooner or later will be the cause of things call into existence equal and opposing armaments, but in some new method of friendship and of disarmament. But a fixed idea is a fixed idea. It is supported by a few rather fanatical orators who perpetually appeal to the fears of the deputies—who are always showing how Germany is arming secretly and how war is inevitable unless precautions which themselves must lead to war are taken. That last phrase is doubtless contradictory but it represents the doctrine which is kept alive.

It is a doctrine which is known by the chief politicians to be ruinous. Why then do they not boldly abandon it? The trouble is that they are afraid of each other. Rightly or wrongly, in the opinion of the writer, they believe that insistence upon the German peril is a good demagogic cry, and those who are out of office are always prepared to accuse those who are in office of having weakened France.

Treachery Charge Feared

Then again although the collection of the credits on Germany is obviously becoming impossible, although few people now think it possible, it will readily be seen that for a politician to proclaim the truth would be a bold act. It is so much easier to pretend that there is no slackening of the claims. Those who want to readjust their views to the real economic facts of today have always to remember that the charge of treachery will be launched against them. Certain promises were made, certain expectations were aroused, and the man who states openly what everybody thinks privately will be made a scapegoat. France is disillusioned but she will not acknowledge it. Disillusionment. Politicians still feel that they have to keep up pretences.

They keep up pretences all the more readily because the presentation of a plain balance sheet on which the expenditure is not placed against imaginary payments by Germany would show a truly awkward financial situation. The financial situation gives little anxiety as long as it is possible to put down on paper sums which are to be received from Germany. Take away these sums and a big hole cannot be hidden.

Who is going to take the responsibility of acknowledging the deficit? Who is going to proclaim the verity that Germany cannot pay? Obviously it would require a man of considerable

## FUTURE OF IRELAND CONTINUES PROBLEM TO GREAT BRITAIN

Cabinet Disturbed Over Situation and Unable to Act Lest Mr. Collins be Discredited as "British Agent."

London, May 12.—It is now admitted in British political circles that the Cabinet is seriously perturbed as to the future in Ireland. The position of the British Government is a very delicate one, so delicate that precipitate action would wreck the chances of the success of its own policy, which is to insure the justification of the Provisional Government in the eyes of the Irish people. Now in order to justify himself, Mr. Collins must demonstrate first that he is not a British agent, and second, that he is not a British agent.

Free and Popular Elections

The Republican organizations know that a free and popular election would never place them in power, and their tactics are therefore to render such an election impossible. Their endeavor is to establish a show of force sufficient to overcome the mass of the population, and to obtain the return of the majority of the rank and file of the anti-treaty brigades of the Irish Republican Army.

No Force of Law and Order

Half of the period of three months agreed upon by Mr. Collins has now elapsed, and the fact that in these six weeks the Republicans have gained ground and the Provisional Government has lost ground is a matter of public knowledge. The situation is a matter of public knowledge.

Small Cause for Optimism

It is the progress of these three months that the British Cabinet is watching with increasing anxiety. It follows from the circumstances of the case that any form of active British aid would mean the immediate downfall of the Provisional Government. Its opponents would declare that Mr. Collins was nothing but a British agent, and that the treaty was the result of a shadow of nominal independence.

\$40,000,000 LOAN TO HAITI

AROUSES U. S. SENATE OPPOSITION

Washington, May 12.—Declaring that the rights of the Senate should not be trespassed on by State Department officials attempting to consummate a \$40,000,000 loan to the Haitian Government before the Senate investigating committee, William King (D.), Senator from Utah has introduced the following resolution in the Senate:

Whereas, it is inadvisable that any further commitments of a financial character be made with the Haitian Government under the direction or advice and approval of the United States, until the Senate has had an opportunity to consider the report of said committee and shall determine, in conjunction with the House of Representatives, and the President, the future policy of the United States in the premises.

Now, therefore, let it be resolved that it is the sense of the Senate, that pending the receipt and consideration of the report of said committee no loan or issue of bonds be made by the Haitian Government under the direction and advice of representatives of the United States, and the President, until such time as the report of said committee shall have been received and considered by the Senate and the Executive Department of the Government.

Opponents of the occupation of Haiti call attention to the fact that in his testimony last month, before this committee, John McHenry, American financial adviser to Haiti states that at the present time he had no author-

## NOTICE! Telephone Subscribers

Copy for the July Issue of the Telephone Directory will close on

Saturday, May 20

If you contemplate taking new service, or making changes in or additions to your present services or apparatus, you should make application at the EXCHANGE MANAGER'S OFFICE at once in order that you may not be omitted from the New Directory.

No Changes or Corrections Can Be Made After May 20

Call Main 3400 and ask for Exchange Manager's Office

The New Brunswick Telephone Company LIMITED 22 Prince William Street

## NATION-WIDE SURVEY SHOWS BUSINESS IS ON THE UP-GRADE

Reports from 30,000 Plants Forecast Brisk Trade for Fall—Middlemen Called Chief Problem.

New York, May 14.—Business and trade conditions throughout the United States, as reported by 30,000 manufacturers to John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, here today, show a "stable, sane, definite and continuing advance."

"We have not only turned the corner," was the summary of a survey of the industry just completed. "We are now leaving it very far behind. Business is on the upgrade in practically all of the basic industries."

The survey was made by questionnaires, answers to which were received within the last 24 hours so that, as Mr. Edgerton pointed out, it represents conditions as of today.

"The great majority of our basic industries report that the present trade is fair to good; some say it is excellent, but only a small part say it is poor," the report continued. "There is a general tenor of bright prospects for the future, and a great many of the industries not only report that they are employing more men than they were a year ago, but that they are looking for a still further increase in their forces when the fall work sets in."

"In the steel industries today the survey shows conditions as excellent among 9 per cent of our membership; 25 per cent as good, 52 per cent as fair, and 17 per cent as poor."

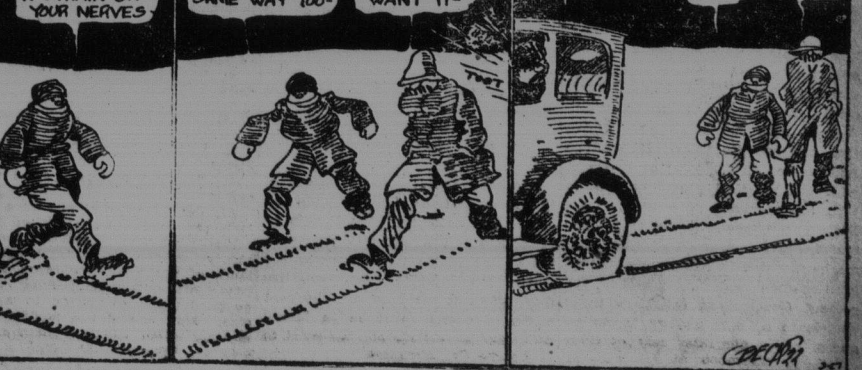
"In the textile industry 70 per cent of them report conditions running from fair to excellent and 30 per cent report poor conditions."

"In the machine and tool industry the survey shows conditions as excellent among 9 per cent of our membership; 25 per cent as good, 52 per cent as fair, and 17 per cent as poor."

"In three industries where retrenchment is ordinarily acute—automobiles, jewelry and leather—the showing is not by any means gloomy, although not so good as in other lines. From the auto trades good reports are 70 per cent, in jewelry 50 per cent, and in leather 60 per cent."

"All of these businesses from steel to jewelry report prospects for high percentages of increase between now and fall."

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monroville, Pennsylvania. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer, the public is often misled by cheap imitations. The Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



## NATIONS INDIANS IN UGLY MOOD

Go the Limit Against Any Interference With Their Land.

London, Ont., May 15.—Following news of maladministration of the Indian Affairs Department, the Indians of the Six Nations are in a very ugly mood. They are in a very ugly mood. They are in a very ugly mood.

CASTLE HAD BIG FIRE SCARE

Warning of Unused Building Nearly Started More Serious Conflagration.

London, N. B., May 15.—Fire in this morning completely destroyed the blacksmith shop of the W. J. Johnson estate, formerly used in connection with their mill. The fire was of unknown origin, but it is thought to have been incendiary, as the building was not in use.

Small sheds near by, used for oil, were also badly gutted, as was the mill.

ABOUT FACING COTTON OPERATIVES

London, England, May 15.—The cotton operatives are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem.

The cotton operatives are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem.

The cotton operatives are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem.

The cotton operatives are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem.

The cotton operatives are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem.

The cotton operatives are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem.

The cotton operatives are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem.

The cotton operatives are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem.

The cotton operatives are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem. They are facing a new problem.

## Gas Buggies—My How Some People Hate Automobiles!

