TRIP OF C. M. A. TO WEST INDIES PROVED PROFITABLE TO CANADA'S INDUSTRIES

A thoroughly interesting and instructive account of the recent visit to the West Indies, and Central and South America, paid by a delegation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was delivered by W. Shives Fisher, its president, and one of the party, before the members of the St. John Board of Trade at their regular meeting last evening.

Mr Fisher gave a brief summary of the resources of each of the countries visited, their exports and imports, and the great field offered for a mutual trade between these countries and Canada, and more particularly the Maritime Provinces. He said the people were most favorably disposed towards Canada, and at all the places visited showed a decided eagerness to increase the trade connections between themselves and Canada.

With the co-operation of the branch Canadian banks which were all strongly entrenched on all of the islands and more extensive steamship service, he said that the only thing that remained for the Canadian manufacturer and exporter who wished to take advantage of the trade was to go out and get it.

He advised those intending to do so to find first what the people wanted, then how they wanted it, and finally to deliver it to them in that way. The people of the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Fisher said, were gradually beginning to learn that all they had expected of Confederation would never be realized, and that the Western market would yearly become more difficult of access to Maritime products because of the increasing industrial development of central Canada.

This being so the peoples of the Maritimes, he said, should cast about for other markets, many had already done so, and realized that their markets laid overseas and that the West Indies the nearest available market was a field offering many opportunities, but which as yet had been scarcely touched.

It was most encouraging Mr. Fisher said to see that much progress was being made in that market of late years as was shown by the exports and import figures which were as follows:

Canadian Trade, West Indies

	Imports	Exports
1900 .. ..$	800,000	$ 1,673,000
1920	12,000,000	11,000,000

Mr. Fisher said the first island called at on the trip was Cuba, where it was found there were several lines of goods the Cubans were anxious to buy from Canada, and the same was found true of Panama, which they touched after visiting Jamaica.

The reception accorded the party by the Jamaicans he described as a most cordial one. Trinidad, he said, was the most prosperous of all the islands and was rich in pitch and oil in addition to the products common to the other islands. British Guiana he described as the largest of all the possessions, and the least developed, but predicted a great future for it, as it was possessed of deposits of gold, silver and diamonds. He also described the other islands visited, Demerara, St. Kitts, Antigua, the Barbados and others.

It was observed that the chief line of goods coming to the islands from Canada were flour, oats, hay, fish and lumber, but that some lines of manufactured goods were beginning to reach there, notably condensed milk. The local firms doing business he found there Simms' Brushes and Eddies' matches and paper supplied through their local agents, the Schofield Paper Co.; Pender's nails, McAvitys', Haley Bros., Murray & Gregory's, Sinclair's and Cushing's.

The islands, he said, were anxious to see Canada buy fruit, sugar, cocoa and other products direct from them, instead of through the United States. They wished Canadians to use their limes in preference to California lemons, and he vouched personally that the limes were far superior. With the development of an improved steamship service, and ventilated cargo carriers, he thought the fruit market might be developed.

At the close of Mr. Fisher's remarks Roland Frith, of Schofield Bros., gave some information as to the actual trade being done between St. John and the West Indies.

Miles Agar moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Fisher, and paid high tribute to his efforts in promoting trade between St. John and the rest of Canada, England and the West Indies. He described Mr. Fisher as the city's commercial missionary. The motion was carried unanimously and extended to Mr. Fisher by W. F. Burditt, who was the chairman of the evening

HAIL J. P. MORGAN'S AID IN EUROPE'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

British Foresee Success for German Consortium and Predicts France Will Agree to Reparation Cutting.

London, May 1.—Acceptance by J. P. Morgan of an invitation to take part in discussion of credits for Germany with a group of international bankers, has been greeted with a considerable degree of optimism by British financial interests.

The Transcript has obtained information from leading financiers with American connections expression of opinions that fulfillment of international credit plans had possibilities of accomplishing two great objects.

First, sanction of France through pressure from the world's financial giants, to modification of German reparations.

Second, participation of United States capital in reconstruction of Europe.

It must be acknowledged that the thing that appealed most to the British seemed to be the statement credited to Mr. Morgan that United States investors would willingly absorb the German loan with proper terms and securities, for on this side, there is apparently no certainty how such an issue would be received by the investing public

London financiers have no doubt as to Germany's acceptance of such a proposal. In fact, it is understood their idea is that the big German banks should be made part of an underwriting syndicate, so fear of loss of all credit would be a big factor in making the Germans live up to their obligations, which would, in a sense, be a substitution for the present method of reparations.

The British are convinced modification of the total sum demanded from Germany must be part and parcel of the agreement and realize that here France will be the stumbling block. It is thought, however, the known attitude of the United States that reparations must be reduced will overbalance this if American financiers enter heartily into the plan adopted.

Giving only one reason, the English say it would be impossible to float such a loan as is proposed without making it exceedingly attractive as an investment, with the rate of interest above the average, and if such a loan were placed at the existing reparations figure, it would only increase the amount the Germans have to pay.

Although business men here say they realize France is intransigeant on the subject of reparations, they think that when she is shown that through credit underwriting by the bankers of the world she can get in a short time and with certainty a less amount than Germany is now asked to pay, she will be glad to substitute actual cash and security for payment in the place of recurring crises as each reparations payment comes due, with the accompanying necessity for keeping under arms sufficient force to keep a pistol at the head of Germany.

British bankers know and already are at work letting their European associates know that in such a matter, beyond the approval of American financial interests, it is necessary to get the sanction of the American Government as well, and that, if coming discussions can show a real desire for united action on common sense lines, some gift from the United States may

LLOYD GEORGE TOO MUCH OF AN ALARMIST

This Is the Growing Impression at Genoa Conference — Mandates May Cause Trouble.

Genoa, April 30.—Premier Lloyd George's speech to the American and British correspondents continues to form the chief subject of comment, but there is a growing impression that the Premier was too pessimistic. It is pointed out that, though causes for another conflagration are numerous, none of the European Powers has the means now to wage war on the 1914 scale. It is a case where the bark may be worse than the bite, as the dangers of greater post-war snarling, not only between victors, vanquished, and revolutionists, but also among the Allies, and the atmosphere of mutual suspicion, with everyone waiting for the other, may lead the way to making concessions and sacrifices.

It is also remarked that disputes over mandates and rivalry in the economic penetration of backward countries is likely to prove as threatening to the peace of Europe as the boundary lines which the non-aggression pact is exclusively concerned. However, attention is drawn to the fact the Old World has shown itself to have greater power of resistance than believed in sustaining an "impossible" war and managing to get on despite everything since the armistice.

The deep impression Lloyd George's alarm has made, paradoxically enough, is considered cause for optimism, as indicating Europe is more likely to heed his appeal for a conciliatory attitude and for giving the conference a chance.

Rathenau Sees Note of Friendship.

A conference visitor long and intimately acquainted with German leaders and their policy remarked after the Premier's speech. "What a pity Wirth and Rathenau could not have been here to hear it. It would have given them quite a different idea of the Premier's policy and might weaken the mania of persecution they suffer from."

Dr. Rathenau reciprocated this feeling in speaking of his envy of those fortunate enough to hear "one of the most prilliant in Lloyd George's long series of brilliant speeches.' He rose to the bait of friendship for Germany instead of a policy of squeezing her to the limit, to the fact that the leader of the British policy actually believed Germany had some rights and that it was in the interests of Europe, not of Germany itself, that the Premier was advocating "fair, just and equitable treatment"—words which Dr. Rathenau declared should be engraved in gold over the conference door.

It is noteworthy that he rose to the friendly side rather than to a note of alarm, which less important and less far-seeing members of the German delegation construed to be the sole reason for his speech.

There is reason to believe this is only one of a series of incidents conspiring to arouse in the minds of Dr. Rathenau and his Russian advisors the conviction that they made a tremendous mistake in signing the treaty with the Soviets.

Dr. Rathenau, though expressing best wishes for the success of negotiations in the conference with the Germans, evidently is careful to avoid any self-congratulatory preferences for his Easter treaty. From what your correspondent has gathered here the members of the German delegation seem to have tied themselves up with some very unsafe political partners as well as affronting the rest of Europe. Dr. Rathenau's hopes for the non-aggression pact voiced in a way to indicate that he was considering dropping, as ill-advised, objections to the truce idea, which would simply embarrass the other side.

Premier Paints Alarmist Picture.

If Lloyd George's speech affects those who read it as it did those who heard it, the conference at Genoa will have easier sledding. The Premier was not in an after-dinner mood—a significant indication of how serious a battle he is fighting today—but in such rare political form that he even succeeded in favorably impressing both the correspondents of the radical papers and some bitterly hostile press representatives. Men who came to laugh at the wizard's wit remained to hang so closely on the Premier's every word that not once was it interrupted by applause.

It was an alarmist picture—the Premier admitted it, adding "they won't think I am unduly an alarmist—if Genoa fails" of the old world faced by "interminable possibilities of future conflicts that will embroil the whole of Europe and whether America wills it or nor, she will inevitably be brought in as the last war brought America in."

It was a mile post in Lloyd George's march toward revision of after-war policy—"from the Baltic to the Black Sea there is hardly a line which is not contested, and every one of these lines involves in itself the possibility of hungry Russia, equipped by angry Germany. How long will it be before Europe is devastated if that represents the permanent policy of any combination in Europe.

"For the moment we belong to the dominant group. That won't last forever. If our victory degenerates into oppression ,vengeance will inevitably follow. We must show restraint in the hour of triumph. Otherwise Europe will be a welter within the lifetime of men like myself."

He mentioned no names but expressed his amazement at people who ignore portentous facts and concentrate on selfish trivialities. Turning to Wythe Williams, who sat on the right, and Frank Vanderlip, on the chairman's left, he said: "I am glad of this opportunity of talking freely," to representatives of the American press," telling them frankly he wished America had been here, and "though it is too late," exalting the peculiar moral authority which would have have made her voice of peace and conciliation invaluable.

Despite the sober tone of the speech and despite the brunt of the struggle he is bearing, Lloyd George did not appear discouraged. There was a quiet confidence in his bearing which was contagious, for the speech made more for patience than it did for pessimism.

The Atlas of Europe.

Lloyd George has been called an actor. If so, he has reached the pinnacle of his art, for he is living the role of the Atlas of Europe, which he is playing. The voice of America, though absent from the Conference, was heard at the dinner, Robert Barry, on behalf of the American correspondents, proposing a toast to Sir Edward Griggs and Charles McClure, who are in charge of the "Anglo-American press bureau" maintained by the Brit

FACE DISFIGURED NINE MONTHS

Itched and Hard Pimples Broke Out. Cuticura Heals.

"My face and neck all broke out in a mass of nasty pimples. My face used to itch and then hard pimples would break out and fester over. They itched and burned dreadfully at times, and my face was badly disfigured for about nine months.

"I tried different remedies without any effect. I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. It helped me so much that I bought more, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Hattie E. Cruickshank, Lower Caledonia, Nova Scotia.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. 24 B, Post St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

BRITISH OFFICERS ARE KIDNAPPED

Failure to Trace Their Whereabouts Creates Serious Situation in Dublin.

Dublin, May 1—The kidnapping of three British officers at Macroom last Thursday and the failure to trace their whereabouts has created a serious situation.

Numerous British officers and troops still are in Ireland and they have become restive over the disappearance of their comrades and apprehensive of further similar exploits which they consider a breach of the truce with the British made in July last by the united Sinn Fein party.

Lorries of the British have been searching for the missing officers at Macroom, at Castle and Irish Republican headquarters and in Dublin there is fear that there will be conflict between the British troops and the Republicans. An Irish Republican army liason officer is investigating the disappearance of the men for whose fate some apprehension is felt in British military, civilian and official circles.

Keeping A Rosy Complexion

And A Clear Smooth Skin What Millions Of Women Do.

Medical science says that each one of the billions of red blood corpuscles in your blood stream must have iron or your blood becomes pale, thin and watery. Your lips and cheeks also lose their color, then your stomach, kidneys, liver and heart become weakened, your intestines do not act properly, poisons may be absorbed into your system and your skin thereby becomes rough and muddy looking dark circles may appear under your eyes, your cheek and facial muscles and tissues shrink, hollows may appear, and you may even look several years older than you actually are. To say the least, the freshness of your youthful beauty is gone.

It is estimated that at least one woman out of every three you meet lacks 100 per cent. iron in her blood and is more or less effected thereby. In many cases in addition to the loss of their beauty, they become weak, nervous, unstrung and may be afflicted with melancholy or the blues, or suffer the terrible terrors of nerve force exhaustion.

Nuxated Iron is guaranteed in every case to furnish your body with true red blood food which your blood must have for you to be strong, healthy and vigorous. It is the iron in your blood that puts the color in your cheeks, helps clear up your skin and gives the ruddy glow of health to your complexion. It has been used by millions of women. Get a bottle today, take it for two weeks, and if you have not joined the ranks of the thousands who have obtained most surprising health, strength and energy from the use of Nuxated Iron, the manufacturers will promptly refund your money.

NUXATED IRON

Iron is a secret of beauty and health of millions of wonderful women.

Three New Witnesses Called To Stand In Paris' Defence

(Continued from Page 10.)

She identified the original which was subsequently produced, and said it had not been made out by her. The first time she had ever thought of the paper was when Mr. Vernon asked her if such an entry had been made, the time he asked her she said was early in September.

Paris, she said, came to the office some time around three o'clock in the afternoon. She knew another John Paris who worked for Mr. Ogilvie and had seen him about the office.

She thought the door of the vestibule had been open, it was usual for it to be so at that time of year.

She thought McNaught was the only one Paris had any conversation with. She could not remember if Paris had a mustache or not, she did not remember his having had one, Paris did not have any conversation with her, and she did not hear what he said to McNaught.

She did not see McNaught write out a receipt, but it was she who gave him the money. She had no conversation with McNaught about the matter and had nothing to attract her attention to the transaction.

Asked if there was anything to attract her attention to Paris any more than there would have been to anybody else's entry, witness replied: "Perhaps there wasn't."

Asked if there wasn't anything which attracted her attention to Paris, she said he was lighter than most colored people, and had spots on his face.

To Mr. Byrne she pointed out spots on the right and left temple of the accused. She said she could see the spots from her position in the office at the time.

Asked if, under the circumstances, she could swear that the man she saw was John Paris, she said, after a considerable pause, that she could.

Asked if she had not made up her mind to swear to such a statement before she came to St. John, she replied not until she had seen the accused in court.

This concluded Miss McKenzie's examination and she was allowed to leave the stand. During her entire testimony Miss McKenzie answered the questions directed to her in a very slow manner, and only after considerable meditation. Her voice was at times scarcely audible, and her answers given in a very abstracted manner.

Mr. Byrne frequently apologized for subjecting her to an extended examination because of her illness, and asked if she had not been ill. The witness did not answer the question until put the second time, and after Mr. Vernon arose to his feet and submitted the doctor's certificate showing that his witness had been under a physician's treatment. Mr. Byrne said he had no desire to see the certificate. What he required was an answer from the witness.

He then put the question: "You have been ill, have you not, Miss McKenzie?" and received the answer, after some waiting, "I have been."

George Hill.

George Hill, of Orangedale, succeeded Miss McKenzie on the stand. In answer to the questions put by Mr. Vernon, he said he was a farmer and owned considerable land. That he cut 150 tons of hay and kept from thirty to forty head of cattle, and four or five horses.

He said he was a nephew of the Hon. Mr. Hill, and that his own father had twice contested the county of Colchester as a Liberal candidate. He said he saw John Paris on some of his marsh land where he was working some time in the early part of August, and that the time of day was in the afternoon. He said he knew Paris, and had had him work for him.

On the occasion he referred to he said Paris asked him where he could find some mushrooms, and at the same time he said Lester Connolly drove up in a horse and wagon with a suit for his brother, Lloyd Connolly, who was working as a hired man for the witness.

This concluded the direct examination and the court adjourned to this morning.

Dufferin Hotel Sample Rooms

Case Against Lahood & Co. Dismissed—Eight Men Remanded for Drunkenness.

In the police court yesterday morning, judgment was delivered by the court, dismissing the case against N. J. Lahood & Co., contractors for erecting of the Dufferin Hotel sample rooms building. His Honor said that in view of the fact that the building was in the course of construction at the time of the passing of the by-law, prohibiting its erection, he would dismiss the action against the defendants. B. L. Gerow appeared for Raymond Tobias, local representative of the company, and W. H. Harrison for the city.

Eight men appeared yesterday morning on the charge of drunkenness and were remanded to jail. Two others who were out on deposits of $50 each failed to put in an appearance.

One woman writes:

"A domestic science teacher said it was the lightest cake she had ever tasted or seen—but remarked that I used at least six eggs in every cake. She wouldn't believe I used only two—until I showed her exactly how I made it. Now she uses nothing but Royal." Mrs. G. S.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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Contains No Alum — Leaves No Bitter Taste

Send for New Royal Cook Book—It's FREE

Royal Baking Powder Co., 4 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal

MAY PUT TROOPS INTO CHINA TO GUARD AFFAIRS

Powers Consider Advisability of Move to Protect Their Business Interests.

Peking, May 1.—The international seriousness of China's problem as she stands on the eve of a great civil strife was pointed out to the heads of provinces yesterday by Chow Chi Tze, the acting premier, who is well known to bankers and others in America as a member of the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference and who was also formerly charge d'affaires. "If we do not awake to the great opportunity given us at Washington, we stand to lose not only what we have but much more," reads his telegram. "How can we have the face to look again at the delegates with whom we sat at Washington sent there by friendly Powers who entertain even yet great hope for China? We must readjust military affairs and readjust finances, as the national treasury is empty. The readjustment of the civil administration is, therefore, necessary and I am asking all the provinces to send at once a representative to conference in Peking."

War Rumors Fill Peking

Peking in the meantime is filling with war rumors. Foodstuffs are somewhat higher. No trains are arriving from Shanghai and Tientsin, the Peking line trains being four to eight hours late. Tourists are hurrying to Japan after buying curios and brocades at the cheapest prices in years, as the shopkeepers are fearful of looting and disorders. This fear, however, is not altogether justified.

Wu Pei Fu is delaying his attack until the forces of Feng Yu Hsiang, the Christian general, are able to join him and fully co-operate. All sides concede fighting is most probable, some saying that perhaps it will not open for a week. Preparations, however, indicate earlier action.

Playing for time and realizing that the odds are somewhat against him, Chang Tso Lin is believed to be responsible for the false report circulated broadcast in Peking that Chang is withdrawing, humbled, toward Mukden. Chang's chief concern now, it is believed by many, is to retire with the greatest saving of face, although many say his chances of victory over General Wu are not gone. Chang's great desire is to put off hostilities, as Wu is bankrupt and every day hostilities are delayed, Wu becomes weaker, while Chang has $20,000,000 (Mexican) in ready cash and is not spending a cent for rail transport as the Government railways must transport the Chang troops. Chang also can bring splendid artillery right to the scene of battle which will be the district south of Peking on the Tientsin line probably, while Wu must come up over roads which a rain would absolutely ruin. Chang's great loss is the support assured him from the South with which he expected to attack Wu's rear.

Peking, May 1.—Measures for protection of American and other foreign interests here are being expedited in view of hostilities between the forces of Generals Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu.

Train service to the coast is irregular, and the legations are prepared to order seizure of the railroad to keep it in operation, should serious interference develop. It is stated that an Allied fleet will land troops, if necessary, to keep communications open between Peking and the sea, in compliance with the protocol of 1901.

One hundred and seventy-five bluejackets and marines are expected to arrive today to reinforce the guard of the American legation. The men are from the U.S. cruiser Albany, which was ordered north from Shanghai, and tents have been erected for them in the American compound in the legation quarter.

The Albany will join the Huron, flagship of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, off Chinwangtao, northeast of Tientsin. The British and French legations also have requested that warships be sent to Chinese waters.

The military activties of the opposing generals continue. Wu has concentrated 25,000 men at Paotingfu, the capital of Chihli Province, and Chang has 30,000 soldiers along the railroad from Peking to the sea.

President Hsu Shih Chang yesterday issued an appeal to the Chinese nation declaring China was on the verge of civil war, with the danger of foreign complications. He demanded that Generals Chang and Wu withdraw their troops immediately and send mediators for adjustment of their differences.

Company Style.

A woman's idea of being ready for company is to string eight or nine embroidered towels on the rail in the bathroom.

This is Good.

His Wife—"I wish I had lots of money."

He—"If one could get what he wished for, I think I should wish for common sense, not for money."

Wife—"Naturally, everybody wishes for what they haven't got."

No Bargain.

"Dear John," the wife wrote from a fashionable resort, "I enclose the hotel bill."

"Dear Mary," he responded, "I enclose check to cover the bill, but please do not buy any more hotels at this figure—they are cheating you."

Died

JEFFREY—At Young's Cove Road on April 30, 1922, Mrs. William Jeffrey, aged seventy-nine years, leaving three sons and four daughters also two sisters to mourn.

Funeral on Wednesday from her late residence.—Boston papers please copy.

They Helped Father, Mother And Daughter

Why Quebec Man Praises Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Honore Gervais who suffered from Kidney Disease and Rheumatism tells of the Relief he got from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Casimir, Que., May 1—(Special)—The value of Dodd's Kidney Pills as a household remedy is splendidly shown by the statement of Mr. Honore Gervais, a well known resident here.

"I suffered from Kidney disease and rheumatism," Mr. Gervais states. "I used Dodd's Kidney Pills for my trouble and with such benefit that I recommend them to all others who suffer as I did.

"My wife and my little girl have also used Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them good. My wife has also been much benefited by the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the Kidneys, strengthening them so that they do their full work of straining all the impurities, all the seeds of disease, out of the blood. Ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Why Be "Skinny"

When It's so EASY to Build Flesh this New Way

Do you need more flesh? Are you pale, lacking in energy—or is your complexion blemished by humiliating pimples, blackheads, or boils? If so, simply go to your druggist's and get a package of IRONIZED YEAST tablets. Take these remarkably effective tablets—two with each meal. Then watch the results! Very likely you will be actually astonished at the improvement shown in you even after the first 48 hours. For IRONIZED YEAST embodies a remarkable new scientific process—a process which enables yeast to bring its splendid results often in just *half* the usual time.

The New Process

While yeast alone is good, tests show that it needs some other agent in order to quickly convert its wonderful health-building elements into firm tissue, rosy cheeks and sparkling vitality.

Everyone knows that iron is of great value in converting our food into living cells and tissue. Seeking on this problem, our scientists finally discovered the wonderful process of ionization—the process through which the combination of yeast and iron becomes 100% efficient.

Do not think, however, that any combination of yeast and iron will do. Yeast brings its best and quickest results only when it is treated through the scientific process of ionization. And this process is embodied only in IRONIZED YEAST, the one *scientifically correct* yeast treatment.

Money Back Guarantee

Get IRONIZED YEAST from your dealer's today, notice the results from first package or money refunded. $1.50 a package. Beware of inferior imitations.

"Gains 10 Lbs."

"Gains 8 Lbs."

"Gains 10 Lbs."

"Gains 7 Lbs."

What a Difference!

The above illustrations will give you an idea of what a wonderful improvement proper weight makes in a person's figure. Read in panel how IRONIZED YEAST builds weight.

FREE While IRONIZED YEAST is sold at all dealers on our Satisfaction Guaranteed basis, those who wish may try it absolutely FREE. Simply mail the coupon. It will bring you the famous Three Day Trial Treatment. Mail the coupon!

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