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FREDERICTON

FRIDAY, JULY 18th.

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IT'S EASY : GET BUSY



HOOVER DECLARES THAT THE REJECTION OF LONDON PACT WOULD BE DISASTROUS TO U. S.

Continued from page two
ative merits of these alternatives. Many earnestly believe that the larger tonnage of 6-inch ships is more advantageous and others vice versa. However, those who seek to make this the outstanding feature of criticism fail to mention that under the London treaty the obligation of the Washington arms treaty of 1921 is so altered that Great Britain scraps 133,900 tons of battleships armed with 13½-inch guns, the United States scraps 70,000 tons of battleships armed with 12-inch guns, and Japan scraps 26,300.

U. S. to Anticipate Parity

These arrangements are made not only for the reduction of arms but to anticipate the ultimate parity between the United States and Great Britain in battleships which would not otherwise be realized for several years.

"There is in this provision a relative gain in proportions compared with the British fleet of 63,900 tons of battleships with 13½ inch guns. This is of vastly more importance than the dispute as to the relative combatant strength of 38,000 tons of 6-inch cruisers against 30,000 tons of 8-inch cruisers. Indeed it would seem that such criticism must be based upon an undisclosed desire to break down all limitation of arms.

"To those who seek earnestly and properly for reduction in warships, I would point out that as compared with January 1 of this year, the total aggregate navies of the three powers under this treaty will have been reduced by nearly 300,000 tons. Had a settlement been made at Geneva in 1927 upon the only proposal possible at that time the fleets of the three powers would have been approximately 680,000 tons greater than under the treaty now in consideration.

"The economic burdens and the diversion of taxes from welfare purposes which would be imposed upon ourselves and other nations by failure of this treaty are worth consideration.

"If we assume that our present naval program except for this treaty, is to complete the ships authorized by Congress and those authorized and necessary to be replaced under the Washington Arms Treaty, and to maintain a destroyer fleet of about 225,000 tons and a submarine fleet of 90,000 tons, such a fleet will not reach parity with Great Britain yet would cost in construction over \$500,000,000 more during the next six years than the fleet provided under this treaty. But in addition to this, as stated, there is a very large saving by this treaty in annual operation of the fleet over what would be the case if we even built no more than the present program.

Savings is Enormous

"If we were to accept the Geneva conference base as the end of naval strength under competitive building for the three Governments, the saving in construction and operation by this treaty is literally billions of dollars.

"The question before us now is not whether we shall have a treaty with either three more 8-inch gun cruisers or four less 6-inch gun cruisers, or whether we shall have a larger reduction in tonnage. It is whether we

shall have this treaty or no treaty. It is a question as to whether we shall move strongly toward the limitation and reduction in naval arms or whether we shall have no limitation or reduction and shall enter upon a disastrous period of competitive armament.

"This treaty does mark an important step in disarmament and in world peace. It is important for many reasons that it should be dealt with at once. The subject has been under discussion since the Geneva conference three years ago. The lines of this treaty have been known and under discussion since last summer. The actual document has been before the American people and before the Senate for nearly three months. It has been favorably reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Every solitary fact which affects judgment on the treaty is known, and the document itself comprises the sole obligation of the United States. If we fail now the world will be again plunged backward from its progress toward peace."

GOTHAM'S BEGGING RACKET

New York, July 7—Stung by the knowledge that it has been contributing more than \$10,000,000 a year to the alms chest of organized begging, New York city moved today to combat one of its greatest evils—that of preying upon human sympathy.

William Hodson, executive director of the Welfare Council of New York, announced that a special committee had been appointed to investigate the practices of approximately 2,000 active beggars and recommend measures to eliminate them.

Some Get Licenses

A large number get around the law by obtaining licenses for selling merchandise, such as pencils or chewing gum, but an even greater group uses a multitude of ingenious devices which easily deceive the alms giver.

Already this year 1,765 licenses have been granted, whereas only 2,379 were issued during the entire preceding twelve months.

Searching into their activities, welfare groups and police have found an apparently organized "system" wherein psychology and understanding of human nature combine to give begging an efficiency far advanced from the days of the less ingenious beggar.

Cripples Get Most Money

Cripples, it is said, are the largest money makers. Most are not truly injured, but congregate in Bowery haunts to fix up one another with shabby clothes, slings and crutches, sometimes even forming clubs among themselves.

"Some who are really crippled could get around" said Policemen Frank Dunn of the mendicant squad, "but they check their artificial legs at Grand Central Station or some other place while begging."

Business Executives

carry the load of worry
and responsibility.
Some never relax. They
grow old too soon!
Others let up for a few
minutes every afternoon
and enjoy a cup of tea.

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea" 117

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