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The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER

Southernly winds showery. Sunday, moderate southwest gales and showery.

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SIR ROBERT BORDEN PLACED ON THE RACK BY THE PRESS MEN AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

MANY CATCH QUESTIONS ASKED

The Ex-Premier Faced the Ordeal Well—More Than One Hundred Scribes Lined Up Before Him—A Fund of Information in Regard to the Dominion Was Handed Out.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Sir Robert Borden, Canada's delegate to the conference on the limitation of armament took his turn upon the newspapermen's rack this evening.

In accordance with the plan of the British delegation to have one of the empire representatives grant an interview to the correspondents each evening, Sir Robert met over a hundred of the reporters in the British headquarters at the navy building at 6 o'clock. He was the third in the list of British targets for journalistic queries, Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee having been interviewed on the two previous evenings.

Many Trick Questions.

The meeting is something of an ordeal for the delegate for many of the newspapermen spend most of the time taken up in their long journeying between the different headquarters in thinking up trick questions to hurl at his head with the object of luring him into divulging some information they are to legitimately entitled to. Sir Robert, however, is familiar with the wiles of the reporter, and he came through the test with flying colors. A dozen or more in discreet questions were tactfully and courteously turned aside, and several which were within the bounds of what it was legitimate to disclose were answered. Then some one mentioned the Ruch-Bagot agreement and the correspondents found themselves listening with interest to a little talk on the relationship between Canada and the United States.

After outlining clearly and concisely the negotiations of 1817 which led to the agreement respecting the exclusion of war vessels from the Great Lakes, Sir Robert explained how the original pact had been extended to dispense with armament along the whole international boundary. The example which Canada and the United States had shown the world in holding steadfastly to this agreement for over a century and living side by side in a complete spirit of friendliness as accord he suggested might well be considered by the nations assembled here for the present conference.

International Co-Operation.

Another remarkable example of international co-operation which was of particular interest at the present time Sir Robert continued, was the creation of the international joint commission in 1909. Sir Robert gave the correspondents a very clear outline of the operation of this unique court for the settlement of international disputes, pointing out the ways in which it had been of inestimable benefit to both countries.

Incidentally Canada's conference representative proved himself a sort of living encyclopedia. In response to requests he gave a fund of information regarding the dominion. Some of the questions posed by the United States reporters indicated a need for the diffusion of information concerning Canada on this section of the globe. One wanted to know whether Canada proposed to scrap her "fortifications" on the Pacific. Another asked whether Sir Robert did not believe that the consummation of reciprocity between Canada and the United States would serve to bring the two nations still closer together.

"As I am not a member of the Canadian government," Sir Robert replied, amid a general laughter, "I must ask you to excuse me from discussing questions of fiscal policy."

N. B. APPLES MADE GREAT HIT IN LONDON

Some Judges Seemed to Think Coloring Was Too High—Russets Deserved First Prize.

W. R. Bowder, representative of the Province of New Brunswick in London, England, writing to A. G. Turney the Provincial Horticulturalist concerning the recent Imperial Overseas Fruit Show in which New Brunswick apples won first prizes in the Macintosh and Fameuse classes and third in the Golden Russet and Princess Louise classes gives some interesting information. In the classes in which the first prizes were awarded there was no doubt that New Brunswick had the best exhibition. In Russets this province was awarded 97 points out of one hundred. Other Canadians who saw the show expressed surprise that this province did not get first prize in that class also.

Mr. Bowder gives the rather surprising information that some of the judges thought New Brunswick fruit was too highly colored. He states also that full credit for the excellent packing was not given this province in some cases.

The Bethel is said to be an apple with a great future before it in the British market. The Princess Louise is not well known in England. Barrel fruit shipped arrived in splendid condition.

Dealers and fruit growers of Great Britain all remarked upon the New Brunswick exhibit.

BEEF AND BUTTER DOWN

Surplus of Beef—Big Week End Market—The Prices.

The week end market here today was featured by a surplus of beef and butter. The result was that price eased off considerably. Travelling in the rural districts today is reported to be very bad and the snow is wasting rapidly in a thaw set in Friday night with fog.

Prices ruled as follows:—
Beef per lb., 4 to 6 cents.
Butter per lb., 35 to 40 cents.
Lamb per lb., 10 to 13 cents.
Fowl per lb., 20 cents.
Chickens per lb., 25 to 35 cents.
Venison per lb., 8 to 10 cents.
Turkeys per lb., 35 cents.
Potatoes per bbl., \$1.75 to \$2.
Turnips per bbl., 60 to 75 cents.
Cabbage per dozen, 40 cents.
Carrots per bbl., \$2.
Beets per bbl., \$2.

Two Protectionists

Two men applied at the police station last night for lodging. They were given beds for the night. One hailed from Sydney, N. S., and the other from Manitoba.

Main Line Blocked

On Friday the C. P. R. main line was blocked for some time by a grain car which left the rails at Fredericton Junction. Trans were delayed for about three hours.

Snow Falling From Roofs.

The mild weather which set in Friday night caused many snow falls from roofs. They were particularly frequent along Queen street today and some persons were struck but not seriously hurt.

Mr. William Storm from St. John is at the Queen.

At the conclusion of the interview, Sir Robert was given a round of hearty applause.

THE UNITED STATES NOT LIKELY TO YIELD ON THE PROPOSAL OF MR. HUGHES

Regard the Relative Strength of Navies as Proposed by Secretary Hughes as a Fundamental Principle—Believe That World Public Opinion Will Endorse the Stand They Have Taken.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Evidences were given in high official quarters today that the United States delegation to the armament conference regarded the relative strength of navies as fixed in the Hughes' reduction proposal as a fundamental principle, the allocation of which might seriously affect the whole negotiations.

Although declining to comment on Japan's request that her relative strength be increased, United States officials pointed out that the ratio was a natural result of applying the principle that the present strength of navies should be preserved in any reductions agreement.

A reduction based on existing proportionate strengths is regarded by the United States government as the only alternative to continuance of competitive building, and the United States delegates believe that to upset the present ratio in any material respect would be to open up an argument contrary to the fundamental principle of the whole Hughes plan.

UNITED STATES INSISTENT

It was asserted with the greatest emphasis that the United States delegation stood determinedly behind this proposition and believed that the public opinion of the world would vindicate their view that competitive building must give way to an agreement for reduction based on existing strength.

The United States, it is asserted, had not "allotted or assigned", ratio of strength to any nation but simply let the figure as to present strength automatically become a ratio under the principle pronounced by secretary of State Hughes in his opening speech to the conference that regard must be had for the present naval power of the nations.

It also was reiterated that the United States government felt certain that the strength of navies as set forth in the Hughes plan was decidedly ample for any defensive purpose. In the case of Japan, some officials regard the figures suggested as unusually liberal.

BASE APPEALS ON BEHALF OF THE GOVT.

Some of the campaign appeals that are being made by the Conservative Party through the press and from the platform adopt an attitude that carries with it every earmark of a form of intimidation.

The method is this:—If the Meighen Government is defeated the factory in which you work is going to be thrown out of employment.

The same sort of material is being printed in places where it is hoped it will come to attention of the women readers and the woman voters. The meaning is very evident, viz., seeking to practice a form of intimidation on the voter in order that he or she may be forced to vote blindfolded without approaching the issues of the day with an open mind.

One might imagine we were still living in the age when a man had not the right to his own opinion and his own vote or that the vote of a man was still a chattel to be bartered for or arranged for by the threat that his job would pass away were he to vote for any other than a Conservative candidate.

Those people who are making these appeals know full well the nonsense of their argument. They know the man who will have most to do with the tariff matters, Hon. W. S. Fielding has a better and a saner conception of business needs, possibilities and requirements than any other man in the Conservative camp.

Yet knowing all these things they keep up the bombardment of the workingman with such cries as "Now you're not going to have anything to work at in this country if you dare to vote for any person except Meighen or his candidates. And the woman voters are told that the factories where their husbands and boys find work are in grave danger of closing down tight if the country dares to refuse indorsement to the appeal that is now being made on behalf of Arthur Meighen and his following.

It is a poor form of intimidation, and should deceive no person.

CHAMPAGNE TO STAY HIGH AND SCARCE

New York, N. Y., November, 18.—It has been many days since some folk who used to run off the reservation occasionally to gratify a champagne appetite with a beer income wine merchants who continue to imnew ruling than previously. Two anything is to be expected under the have even seen any of the effervescent ferment. The price went cloudward with prohibition to \$100 a case more or less. With the promulgation of the new prescription rules for physicians by the Secretary of the Treasury a good deal of speculation was aroused as to what effect the new move would have upon the importation, accessibility and price of champagne. Sorrowful as the news may be the consensus is that it will have mighty little.

Physicians accustomed to prescribe it, pharmacists making a practice of having it on hand wine merchants who still deal in it awfully and bootlegging persons who traffic in it surreptitiously agree that little more, if port more liberally under permit, supplying champagne for medical and other authorized purposes gave this information:

There is a large stock of champagne on hand in this country in the ware houses more than most people are aware of. Importation is now going out but at a reduced rate because of increased restrictions made by the prohibition authorities. Pharmaceutical houses constantly take a fair supply. The price seems to be slowly increasing for the reason that it is very difficult to get out of the warehouse any sizeable quantity of the supply bonded there.

A restaurant proprietor formerly well known for the excellence of the champagne and other wines to be obtained in his place had this to say:

"The new ruling makes no difference as regards champagne. It is hard to get hold of even though there are many thousands of cases of very good vintages on this side of the

GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOT RAISE THE QUESTION OF SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS AT THE CONFERENCE

PROF. DEWOLFE'S STATEMENT RE RUGBY PROTEST

Advise That No More Protests Be Entered—Referee Says Man Was in Touch.

Prof. H. T. DeWolfe of Wolfville representing Acadia University in the recent conference of the Western Intercollegiate Section on the protest of Mt. Allison against the U. N. B.-Mt. Allison game here on the 3rd, has issued the following statement on the matter showing the reasons for disallowing the protest:—

The meeting which convened at the Hotel Dufferin, St. John, to consider the protest made by the Mt. Allison football team against the University of New Brunswick football team, was adjourned because the referee, Mr. Allen, had not been notified of the meeting, and no statement as to his ruling of the point at issue and explanation of it had been procured. It was decided to leave the matter to the Acadia representative, who should secure such statement from Referee Allen and communicate the same, with his opinion as to the decision to be rendered, in view of the added information, to the other two colleges concerned.

From the referee it was learned that the two teams concerned were playing under strictly English rugby rules; that these rules did not permit the referee to award a try, in case of interference by a player of the opposite side unless the ball has already crossed the goal line, where the players are contending for its possession.

Second—that in the Referee's judgment, when the Mt. Allison player was interfered with, he was already in touch.

Third—that he blew his whistle, not as recognition of, or punishment for an interference on the part of a U. N. B. spectator with the Mt. Allison player who was carrying the ball, but punishment for unlawful interference on the part of a U. N. B. player with a second Mt. Allison player who was following the player ahead of him, to secure a pass, if such pass were necessary.

In view of these points, and also recognizing the fact that the information brought before the committee as to the position of the Mt. Allison player when interfered with was contradictory, it seemed to the Acadia representative that there was no legitimate ground for the protest. Having therefore communicated this statement by phone, to Prof. Stevens, the U. N. B. representative and Dr. Bigelow, the Mt. Allison representative, I feel it incumbent upon me, as chairman of the committee, to make this an official notification and explanation of the case. Prof. Stevens agreeing with the position taken by the Acadia representative, the decision inevitably went against Mt. Allison and it was officially decided that the protest of Mt. Allison against the University of New Brunswick cannot be sustained.

Further, in informal consultation, the three representatives agreed that it should be urged strongly, though perhaps not officially, upon the Athletic Associations of the three colleges involved that hereafter, no protests, under any circumstances, be made and that some recommendation be carried into effect.

H. T. DeWolfe

Acadia Representative

Mr. Earnest Sharp of Moncton is at the Barker House.

water. Within a year or so the price has risen from about \$85 a case to \$125 for bonafide wine. It has gone so high that people simply pass it up even when they are offered chances to get it."

OTHER NATIONS

MAY TAKE IT UP

British Delegates Lay Great

Stress Upon the Economic Saving Involved in the Reduction of Armaments—Merchant Marine and Panama Canal may be Considered

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—It was learned from authoritative sources here the British delegation did not come to Washington in the anticipation that the question of the settlement of international debts would come before the conference. They brought no financial experts with them and have no intention of raising the question themselves.

If, however, the French or the Italians who have brought their financial experts do raise the question, it seems possible the British will be glad to discuss it. They see no more impropriety in its being brought up but want it plainly understood that they are not to be the ones to do it.

It becomes more and more apparent that the conference is taking a decidedly practical economic turn. Members of the British delegation speaking privately lay great stress upon the economic saving involved in the reduction of armament.

Regarding the merchant marine and the Panama canal two subjects that have for some time been considered by the conference however camouflaged nothing has been said by any of the British delegates.

It is understood that when these questions come up as vitally affecting foreign commerce and therefore being part of the general question they will be handled by the Admiralty section.

One of the British delegates to-day expressed the opinion that he did not see how the merchant marine could be considered in connection with the conference since merchant ships cannot be equipped with guns. The impression prevails however that sooner or later a discussion of the merchant marine will be developed.

Another point which the British say they will not bring forward but on which they apparently have definite ideas is that of the reduction of land forces. This they expect the French and Italians to be responsible for. The British army they point out while still among the largest armies in the world has been reduced to a point below which they do not care to bring in. In spite of its size they maintain that their army could not be further reduced in view of the size of the British possessions with any degree of safety.

SIDES WITH CANADIANS

Washington, Nov. 18.—No United States commission will be appointed to seek the removal of Canadian restrictions upon the exportation of pulpwood as was proposed in a resolution passed by the United States congress last session. This was announced at the White House this afternoon.

The resolution which was introduced by Senator Underwood authorized President Harding to appoint a special commission to confer with Canadian authorities regarding the pulpwood restrictions. It contained a hint of retaliation.

The White House statement said that it had been definitely decided not to appoint any commission and added that if there were any cases of unjust discrimination they would be dealt with the Canadian government.

Mr. Sam Jones of Chatham is at the Barker House.