

**Notice to Advertisers.**  
 In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

# The Daily Mail

**The Weather.**  
 Moderately westerly winds, fair today and on Saturday, somewhat higher temperature.

VOL. XXIV., No. 299

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1918

TWO CENTS PER COPY

## Some Detailed Plans For Proposed League of Nations

Count de Constant Gives Out Interview to the Associated Press—Compulsory Arbitration Without Limitation or Exception—Armament to be Limited—Measures to be Taken to Enforce Compliance—Other Features Defined.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Explaining the detailed plans presented to Premier Clemenceau for a society of nations, Count D'Etournelles de Constant said to the Associated Press:

"The essentials of the plan are: First, compulsory arbitration without limitation or exception. This leaves out the old exception of questions involving national honor and dignity. Second, limitation of armaments. Third, the establishment of a council of administration of the nations for formulation of a new international administration and international law procedure. Fourth, the application of 'sanctions' for making effective the decisions of the society of nations. Sanctions is a diplomatic expression meaning the various steps for enforcing compliance. They are fourfold:

### A RECALTRANT NATION MAY BE PLACED OUTSIDE THE PALE OF CIVILIZED STATES

"First, diplomatic sanction. The society of nations shall break diplomatic relations with any recalcitrant nation and give his passports to the ambassador or minister representing that nation.

"Second, juridical sanction, whereby the courts of all countries will be closed to a recalcitrant nation. It will thus practically be quarantined and placed outside the pale of civilized states.

"Third, economic sanction, whereby the economic means of all nations shall be directed against any recalcitrant state. This economic weapon of the united nations will be a great power in isolating any offending nation, cutting off its foodstuffs and raw materials, when it acts in defiance of society of nations.

### HOPE TO RECONCILE DIFFERENCES AND SECURE A WORKABLE BASIS ON WHICH ALL CAN AGREE

"Fourth, military sanction. This is the last sanction by which the joint nations would undertake to enforce observance of the decisions of the society of nations. This military sanction is the most difficult and delicate of all questions involved in creating the society of nations.

There will be different views concerning the military enforcement of peace. It is the purpose of our organization to reconcile these differences and secure some workable basis of agreement. One view is for a small international military force or the nucleus of an international fleet. Others regard this as unnecessary and prefer to rely on the moral force of the united nations. Some may wish to give up compulsory military service but retain the navy.

## FARMERS ARE IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 19.—One of the planks in the farmers platform was "The reform of the Federal estate."

It was disposed of tonight by the United Farmers of Ontario.

"You can't reform the dead," said W. L. Smith, of Orono. "I move that the word 'burial' be substituted for the word 'reform.'"

"What would you do with defunct politicians?" said a delegate.

"Kill them," replied Mr. Smith.

"Chloroform them," exclaimed another delegate; and a third shouted "carried." It was unanimous.

Prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquor in Canada was unanimously advocated on motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Col. Fraser.

The meeting also favored giving returned soldiers six months post discharge pay.

A whole sheaf of resolutions were passed. One demanded the immediate summoning of Parliament for the purpose of expressing Canada's views on the proposed peace terms and the consideration of reconstruction plans.

Another declared war on the proposal of the express companies to raise their rates. There was a vigorous protest against military training in the schools and against the drafting of Canadian soldiers for service to Siberia, coupled with a demand that those already drafted be returned to Canada forthwith.

**Banquet Held**

A banquet was held by the congregation of the Christchurch Cathedral at the Church Hall on Wednesday after the finishing touch of the Christmas preparations that have been going on. The members of the congregation turned out and an enjoyable evening was spent.

## TO DELIVER ARMENIA FROM THE TURKS

London, Dec. 19.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the U. S., who for years has taken an active interest in the Armenian question, said the Associated Press today:

"English friends of United States trust that American public opinion recognizing the sufferings long endured by the American people, its fidelity to the Christian faith, and the splendid service rendered by its soldiers in the war, heartily support America's claim to complete deliverance from Turkish rule and its own national independence.

By its industry intelligence and education America is well fitted for freedom and capable of restoring prosperity to its ancient home."

**PRAISE FOR HAIG AND FOCH**

London, Dec. 20.—The war historian John Buchan has an interesting article in the "Daily Sketch" on Field Marshal Haig. He says that Haig and Foch were complementary to each other like Lee and Jackson. The British Army supplied Foch with his weapons such as tanks and creeping barrage, and it was the British Army that finally crushed Ludendorff. Foch made the plan; Haig provided the material and much of the execution, but Haig was not a mere competent Lieutenant-trustee in fulfilling orders. He was a great tactician. Foch and Haig from 1914 onwards saw eye to eye.

## DEFAULTER SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS

Sudbury, Ont., Dec. 19.—Four years in Kingston penitentiary was the sentence imposed on Fred Whissel of Papanola, a defaulter from military service, by Police Magistrate Brodie in Sudbury police court today. The case is without parallel, it is believed in the Dominion, in connection with the operations of the Military Service Act.

On April 12, last Whissel shot at and wounded Policeman McLeod at the Whissel home while evading arrest as a defaulter. He was trailed to the bush by the provincial police for ten days and finally taken into custody and had been waiting trial in Sudbury jail until this month.

## WILL DEBAR THE TEUTONS

Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 19.—The legislative Council has passed a resolution that no German or Austrian be permitted to reside in Ceylon at least for some years. The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution that no enemy, including naturalized in neutral countries, be allowed to trade or own or lease property in Ceylon, and also that no imports and exports from or to enemy countries be permitted except through Allied subjects.

## JOURNALIST PASSES AWAY

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—Charles H. McKee, President of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat", died last night of pneumonia which followed an attack of influenza a week ago. He was 66 years old and had been connected with the Globe-Democrat for thirty-two years.

### PRIVILEGES RENEWED.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The Senate today adopted the bill, recently passed by the Chamber, renewing for twenty-five years the privileges of the Bank of France.

## TROOPSHIP WITH TWO THOUSAND SOLDIERS ON BOARD AT HALIFAX

The Regina Docked This Morning After an Uneventful Passage—Men Return From English Training Camps—Belong to Various Military Districts.

Halifax, Dec. 20.—H. M. Troopship Regina, with upwards of two thousand returning Canadians under the command of Colonel Clegg, docked at nine o'clock this morning after an uneventful passage of eight days from Liverpool. There were no officers on board other than the usual complement of conducting officers. The men are A2 and B2 men who at the time of the signing of the armistice were in training in England for service in France. In consequence of this they arrived here with their full equipment, necessitating a considerable amount of extra work on the part of the disembarkation officers.

Before the men will be allowed to proceed they must hand over their rifles and bayonets, giving the number of each, and obtaining a receipt showing the number of each man, his rank, home and district. The regular disembarkation staff, however, has been supplemented by a number of men from the ordnance department, and it is hoped to clean up the work in the course of the day. Four trains are in waiting at the pier for the accommodation of the Regina party, batches of which are consigned to the various military districts of the country with the exception of the Toronto district. Men for the Maritime Provinces will leave for their homes on special cars attached to regular trains.

The only passengers on board listed as such are Colonel Logie Hilton Armstrong, his wife, child and maid, of Brantford, Ontario. Col. Armstrong, it is understood, is proceeding to Ottawa to take over the supervision of the Records Department. The Regina, which will proceed to Boston immediately upon the discharging of the troops here, created considerable interest along the water front as she passed up the harbor this morning. She arrived garbed in the familiar colors of the White Star Line, and is the first transatlantic steamship to enter Halifax harbor since the signing of the armistice minus the fantastic camouflaging that the war has evolved.

## CHRISTMAS TRADE AWAY TO A GOOD START

STORES CROWDED BY BUYERS OF GIFTS

More Snow Would Improve Travelling Conditions—Stocks Large, Business Brisk.

Christmas trade in Fredericton has got away to a good start and bids fair to be at least as good as in the average year. Last night the majority of the retail establishments of the city were open and throngs of busy shoppers were in evidence. Until Christmas practically all retail stores will be open at night.

Country travel could be better if there was more snow, the roads being bare in some sections. However as the result of railway development in this part of New Brunswick in recent years people living in the country do not depend as much as formerly on the highways as means of travel.

Every opportunity for economical buying is given the public by the merchants of Fredericton. This year stocks are large in all lines and the public is taking advantage of the chances offered. Reports so far indicate that there is an excellent Christmas trade being done.

## PLEASED OVER WILSON'S PLANS

London, Dec. 20.—Newspapers here make extended comments on the pending visit of President Wilson to England. The "Daily News" expresses profound satisfaction over Mr. Wilson's plan.

Paris, Dec. 20.—President Wilson's plans for visiting London, while not yet positive, contemplate that he will leave for England Thursday, December 26. He probably will remain in England four days.

### Red Triangle Rooms Occupied

The Red Triangle Club Rooms are proving a very interesting asset to the returned boys in the city. Although the pool table has not yet arrived the canteen is open and soft drinks are sold. Lunches are sold from four o'clock in the afternoon till later in the evening at a small price. Several of the soldiers are experts in the art of "ticking the ivories" and music of all kinds is rendered. The smoking room is well filled at all hours of the day.

## MR. W. B. TENNANT GIVES SOME STARTLING EVIDENCE AT THE POTATO ENQUIRY

St. John Financial Agent Tells How Evidence was Framed Up at the Potato Enquiry in Order to Pull the Wool Over the Eyes of the Public—Baxter and Jones, M. P. P.'s, Supplied the Wherewithal—Tennant Compelled Them to Come Across Before Going on the Stand.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 20.—Highly interesting testimony was introduced yesterday at practically the closing session of the patriotic potato inquiry. W. B. Tennant, who was recalled, said that before the Stevens enquiry he insisted that \$61,500 paid by him to George B. Jones out of the \$100,000 he received from the Nova Scotia Construction Company be returned before he should take the stand. Although he hesitated for a long time, and although his counsel, H. A. Powell, K. C., protested that he should not answer, he finally said that he received \$20,000 in cash from George B. Jones, \$5,000 in cash from J. B. M. Baxter, then Attorney General of the province, and with Mr. Baxter's assistance he arranged a loan for \$35,000 at the bank. This bank loan he had paid back, but the personal loans he had not.

Asked if he had been asked to return them, Mr. Tennant replied: "No, they knew better."

James D. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & White, supplied more than 32,600 barrels to the government, more than 17,000 of which were sold through J. S. Eagles. The latter, he said, received a commission of one and one-half cent on each barrel from him, and a like commission from the government. He got a commission for buying and selling.

Adjournment was made until a week from next Saturday at 2.30 p. m., when Mr. P. J. Hughes and H. A. Powell, K. C., will address the court. Mr. Baxter may then also take the stand, if he wishes.

James D. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & White, examined by Mr. Hughes, said that his company had supplied barrels to the government in 1914 and 1915.

A.—Did you sell direct to the government?

A.—I sold part of them through Mr. Eagles.

Q.—Whom did you see first in connection with it?

A.—Harry Woods.

The witness went on to say that it was apparently the government's intention to ship in bags, but he argued with Mr. Woods that it would be better to ship them in barrels. The witness thought that Mr. Woods promised to speak to Mr. Murray about it.

Q.—When did you next hear of it?

A.—Two or three days later. Mr. Eagles called me on the 'phone and asked me to quote him on 10,000 barrels. I said I wouldn't quote him until 4 o'clock in order to give the government a chance. He said that he was going to buy for the government. Consequently I went to see them.

Q.—What happened?

A.—I quoted him 32½ cents, the same as to all my customers. He said he could place it at 31½. Naturally he wanted a commission. Finally I took the order at 30 cents a barrel, 2½ cents commission, a cent and a half, as I thought. I signed a contract for 10,000 barrels, more or less, at 31½ cents, and he was to get 1½ cents commission.

Q.—You supplied through Mr. Eagles?

A.—Yes; 14,471 through him. I brought the invoice to him, but the account was with the provincial government.

Q.—How much did you bill for?

A.—For 32½ cents. Mr. Eagles thought he was entitled to a commission for buying and another for selling.

Q.—Did Mr. Eagles explain?

A.—No. He merely asked me to invoice them at 32½ cents. I had a pretty good idea of what he meant.

Q.—Did the check come to you?

A.—No, it came to Mr. Eagles. He got his 2½ cents commission.

Q.—On the whole 17,000?

A.—Oh no, only on the first lot of about 5,000 or 6,000.

Mr. Hughes pointed out that the Auditor General's report for 1914 showed a delivery of 8,580 barrels by Taylor & White at 32½ cents, and the witness believed this was the shipment on which Mr. Eagles received the commission.

Q.—They were all billed at 32½c.?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you get just the 30 cents?

A.—No, I don't think so. I got 30½ cents or 31 cents on later shipments.

Q.—How much did you pay Mr. Eagles?

A.—\$436.78.

**W. B. Tennant.**

W. B. Tennant was recalled and examined by Mr. Hughes. He was asked about the \$100,000 he received from the Nova Scotia Construction Co. The witness admitted that it was paid to him on May, 29, 1916, and that previous to that date Premier Clark had called to him regarding the raising of money to cover the potato loss.

Q.—Can you say when he first came?

A.—Some time in the fall of 1915.

Mr. Hughes related evidence previously given, to the effect that there were two calls for tenders, one in the fall of 1915, and another in the spring of 1916. The tender of the N. S. Construction Company in the fall call were on the mileage basis and for 1916 on the unit basis.

Q.—Was it before the fall tender that Mr. Clarke called?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Before you told him that if you got the contract you would make up the loss?

A.—I don't know positively. But subsequently I assured him that I would.

Q.—The first tender was not accepted?

A.—No.

Q.—But your deposit was retained?

A.—No. I think it was returned.

Q.—Think now. Are you sure?

A.—No. I am not sure, but it is a matter of record.

Q.—You had a further conversation, then, when you assured him you would?

A.—Yes. Some time in the fall of 1915.

Q.—Before the fall tenders?

A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Are you sure?

A.—No. I am not sure. I am inclined to think it was after.

Q.—Between the two tenders?

A.—I would think so.

Mr. Hughes continued to review old evidence to the effect that the N. S. Construction Company received the contract on May 19, 1916, and that on May 29, George B. Jones called upon Mr. Tennant for money.

Q.—He asked you for \$61,500?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he say it was the potato loss?

A.—I wouldn't swear he said that. I thought it was though.

Q.—Did Mr. Clarke say what the loss was?

A.—No. I think at one time he said it would be between \$30,000 and \$50,000, or something like that. There was quite a wide difference.

Q.—You paid him \$40,000 on May 29?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you intend to give the Dall; Gleaner \$10,000?

A.—I did not. If I had known it, I

(Continued on page five)