

WILL TOLERATE NO REVOLUTIONISTS

Judgment Given by Hon. Mr. Justice Lennox in Russian Case

DEFENDANT FINED

Following is the official record of the judgment given by Honorable Mr. Justice Lennox in the Supreme Court two weeks ago, against Alex. Barrell, charged with having seditious literature in his possession.

The King vs. Barrell

Charges: Having in possession objectionable matter in the way of newspapers, etc. And having the same on his premises.

Before Honorable Mr. Justice Lennox at Brantford, Judge and non-Jury Assize, November 12th, 1918.

Mr. Davidson, K.C. Crown Prosecutor; Mr. O'Donnoghue for accused.

Accused is arraigned through Russian interpreter and through his counsel pleads guilty.

Mr. Davidson: The prisoner having pleaded guilty I move for sentence of the Court upon him.

Mr. O'Donnoghue: Your Lordship allow me to say a few words on the prisoner's behalf. There is no Empire under the sun that is more closely identified with the rights of the individual than the British Empire. The exigencies of the then situation necessitated the passing of these Orders in Council, and must certainly not come into conflict with the rights and liberties of the citizens of the country. There are certain organizations formed by various people, in many cases from selfish motives and with a narrow outlook—men who think only of themselves. These societies are formed and those responsible try to subordinate the rights of other people to their imagined rights. This cannot be permitted. At this important time in the history of this country and of the British Empire and of the allied countries, as well as it is necessary to check the growth of institutions such as some of these people are endeavoring to propagate and at the same time by granting and to give privileges to get these people to realize their true interests with the Government and not against the Government of the country. This prisoner will realize in time, assuming him to be a very intelligent man, that he is pursuing an unwise course, even as regards his own advancement, and the punishment I shall inflict upon him will be with the hope and the expectation that he will be benefited by the leniency of the Court and the Crown, and in the end, if he remains here, that he will become a good citizen of the Dominion of Canada. It must not be imagined that the Crown is powerless against these people. The Crown is all powerful and the Crown could crush these organizations very easily if it desired to do so. But they do not desire to accomplish the desired end by drastic means. It will have to be understood and realized that these people must be law-abiding if they desire to remain in this country. That applies with greater force now than ever before. Each man



AD. MONTAGUE BROWNING
The British officer who will command the squadron which will go to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to see that German vessels in those ports are properly disarmed.

principles under which the country is governed greater than would be obtained by more rigid means. It is the same with us. We welcome to this country almost every class of person. I think perhaps we have welcomed them to a greater extent than was judicious. That is a matter of policy. But those who come to this country must obey its laws and must certainly not come into conflict with the rights and liberties of the citizens of the country. There are certain organizations formed by various people, in many cases from selfish motives and with a narrow outlook—men who think only of themselves. These societies are formed and those responsible try to subordinate the rights of other people to their imagined rights. This cannot be permitted. At this important time in the history of this country and of the British Empire and of the allied countries, as well as it is necessary to check the growth of institutions such as some of these people are endeavoring to propagate and at the same time by granting and to give privileges to get these people to realize their true interests with the Government and not against the Government of the country. This prisoner will realize in time, assuming him to be a very intelligent man, that he is pursuing an unwise course, even as regards his own advancement, and the punishment I shall inflict upon him will be with the hope and the expectation that he will be benefited by the leniency of the Court and the Crown, and in the end, if he remains here, that he will become a good citizen of the Dominion of Canada. It must not be imagined that the Crown is powerless against these people. The Crown is all powerful and the Crown could crush these organizations very easily if it desired to do so. But they do not desire to accomplish the desired end by drastic means. It will have to be understood and realized that these people must be law-abiding if they desire to remain in this country. That applies with greater force now than ever before. Each man

must work for the general good of the country. Of course he must work for his own individual ends but he must subordinate his personal interests to the well-being of the community at large. This prisoner has been indicted for having in his possession certain documents which he should not have and which are contrary to the good government and safety of the people of this country. The documents are before you and are also charged with having these newspapers and so on upon his premises. These papers are imported from the United States. I think that I may say that I will not make that a feature of the punishment I shall mete out because I am in hopes that the people of Great Britain and the United States and the people of Canada and the United States will come to understand each other now better than they have ever before and will be bound together by a common cause, will in the future live upon terms of actual and continuous good will such as has never existed between the United States and the people of the same institutions and the same traditions. They inherit the same language and to a very great extent the same laws. Even the democracy of the people of the United States are so proud of a large extent and almost everywhere from the Mother country. So I expect we shall see as a result of this war, among other things, a greater degree of good-will and harmonious working with a common cause than ever before. I am pointed to one of the mottoes of working signs of this institution which the prisoner belonged. Translated it reads this way: "Brantford group of Russian Social Revolutionists. In struggling to obtain your rights, workers of the world, unite."

Mr. Davidson:—One comes from the United States and one is printed in Toronto.

His Lordship:—The prisoner is fortunate in that respect. A feeling of harmony and unity exists between the United States and this country such as never existed before. If this charge had been made several years ago, the fact that some of these documents had been imported from the United States would have counted against him a good deal more than they will count now. In fact I may say that I will not make that a feature of the punishment I shall mete out because I am in hopes that the people of Great Britain and the United States and the people of Canada and the United States will come to understand each other now better than they have ever before and will be bound together by a common cause, will in the future live upon terms of actual and continuous good will such as has never existed between the United States and the people of the same institutions and the same traditions. They inherit the same language and to a very great extent the same laws. Even the democracy of the people of the United States are so proud of a large extent and almost everywhere from the Mother country. So I expect we shall see as a result of this war, among other things, a greater degree of good-will and harmonious working with a common cause than ever before. I am pointed to one of the mottoes of working signs of this institution which the prisoner belonged. Translated it reads this way: "Brantford group of Russian Social Revolutionists. In struggling to obtain your rights, workers of the world, unite."

we do not want and we will not tolerate any degree of toleration in this country. These people may work in our shops, they may buy, build or sell houses, and they may assist in performing the duties and labors of the country from day to day, but we do not want them under the conditions suggested here and we will not have them people of that class any more who will understand the consideration of the fact that we are now looking for peace on this earth and good will to all men—after we have secured the necessary reparations that must exact from those who have transgressed every human law—I am impelled to pass a more merciful sentence in this case. There will be some people who will say it is too lenient, and there will be some who will say it is a great deal too much. Judges do not sit for the purpose of trying to please people. You cannot please everybody. One who tries to please everybody generally pleases nobody. The sentence of the Court will be that a fine of \$500 will be imposed, payable within two weeks. It is satisfactory to the Crown?

Mr. Davidson:—Yes, My Lord.

His Lordship:—If the fine is not paid within two weeks the prisoner will remain in jail for the period thereafter of six months. He must remain in custody until the fine is paid. I have taken into consideration the fact that he has been in jail for 54 days.

Prisoner, through Russian interpreter is arraigned on the charge of being a member of an unlawful society and, through his counsel, pleads not guilty.

Mr. Davidson:—The Crown does not intend to press this charge. The jury at present sitting in the jury box hearing a civil case can be sworn.

Jury already in jury box is sworn.

Mr. Davidson:—The prisoner having been sentenced upon other charges, to which he pleaded guilty, the Crown does not propose offering any evidence in this case.

His Lordship:—Gentlemen of the Jury, in this case the prisoner at the bar has already pleaded guilty to certain other charges. It is charged now that he is a member of an unlawful society or association. The Crown does not think it right under the circumstances to offer any evidence in the interests of justice, that this matter should be further pressed. I will therefore direct you as is the custom in cases of this kind, to render a verdict of Not Guilty. You can do so without leaving the box.

The jury discuss together for a few moments, not leaving the box, when one of their number announced:—"Not guilty, Your Lordship."

Good Auld for the Bee.
That been figured out is a common belief in some quarters, but investigations recently carried out in Italy prove it to be without foundation. Bees cannot perform the skin of fruit, and the damage attributed to them is really done by birds, ants, hornets, wasps and certain other insects. Bees are, in fact, of much benefit to the orchardist, because they effect the cross-pollination of fruit trees.—Popular Science Monthly.

Why He Would Not Build.
It is in a Jewish legend that Methuselah declined at the age of six hundred or so to go to the trouble of building a house because the Lord answered his question as to how much longer he had to live, and the patriarch decided that three hundred years was too short a time to spend in making the erection. Undoubtedly Methuselah preferred his tent and was ready to grasp at any excuse for sticking to it.

Adds Life to Railroad Ties.
Railroad ties last about eight years under normal conditions, when they have to be renewed, which costs a good deal of money and calls for a large force of labor, says Popular Science Monthly. It is estimated that treated ties which are first kiln-dried and then immersed in hot creosote until saturated, last twice as long. They are absolutely waterproof and impervious to rot.

Clears the Head.
Many colds in the head are relieved, particularly that heavy, dull feeling, when breathing through the nose is impossible, by employing as a throat and nasal douche half a teaspoonful of baking soda to a glass of warm water. Fill the passages with as much of the liquid as possible; this will clear the passages of obstruction and in a little while breathing through the nose is possible.

Short Life in Prospect.
A girl in Riverside City, a Muncie suburb, was stinging fondly one evening. "I would not live always," a woman next door, trying to pass the woman next door, tried to pass the baby to sleep, sent the following note by her six-year-old son to the young stinger: "If you don't stop that noise on receipt of this, you won't even live a few minutes."

Road of Frights.
In the central part of China there is a very strange road, which leads to the famous Ming tombs. On each side of the avenue are huge figures of elephants, camels and giraffes, lions, etc. Each animal is carved out of a solid piece of stone. They are probably more than 500 years old.

Old Idea of the "Far West."
The citizens of Albany, N. Y., experienced a thrill on February 28, 1795, when 500 emigrants sleighs passed through that city on their way to the distant and little-known Genesee country of western New York. The Genesee valley was then considered the "far West."

Carbolic Acid for Carbuncles.
In an article in the New York Medical Journal Dr. Edward E. Oschner reported very favorable results in the treatment of carbuncles by injection of carbolic acid. The injection gives immediate relief from pain and the sore heals rapidly.

The Summer Solstice.
June 21 is the day of the year when the sun is directly over the equator, and for several days about that time there is no observable difference on his position, or his hours of rising and setting. It is the longest day of the year.

Getting There.
Miss Lucy says she can't get to her home in Miss G's old car, but she'll get to her office and see what she can do.

Oil Engine Needs Little Fuel.
A French inventor claims the record for efficiency for an oil engine that has a fuel consumption of less than forty pounds per horse power per hour.

Ideals.
We must love ideals and struggle toward them ourselves, but we must not use them excessively in the measurement of others.

New Educational Idea.
For teaching children to read more rapidly, a Boston man has invented a machine which displays but a single line of printed matter at a time.

Easy to Learn to Do Right.
Whoever really and earnestly chooses to do right and perseveres in doing it shall learn how.

Not Testical.
Although lobsters generally drink water, they will take a nip if you give them the chance.

Optimistic Thought.
The schoolmaster's chair is the throne of a republican government.

VIOLATING ARMISTICE.
By Courier Leased Wire.
Rome, Nov. 21.—Austria-Hungary is violating the armistice by releasing the Italian prisoners without food and poorly clothed says an official note issued through the Staff Agency. The Italians also are being set free all at once instead of successive sections. The note adds: "The enemy's last attempt to trouble the natural development of our operations and exasperate the population of the liberated regions has succeeded only in prolonging the sufferings of the prisoners without shaking their faith in their country."

HIG HAUL IN MONTREAL.
By Courier Leased Wire.
Montreal, Nov. 26.—Thirty disorderly houses were raided last night by the police, netting 284 prisoners and over 1,000 bottles of beer and other liquor. The raid was the largest ever made in the country, and an extensive portion of the "red light" district was cleared up. The prisoners were taken to headquarters and lodged in the cells, crowding them to overflowing.

Carburettor is an excessive secretion, accompanied by chronic inflammation, from the mucous membrane. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts on the mucous membrane through the blood, reduces inflammation, establishes healthy action, and radically cures all cases of carburettor.

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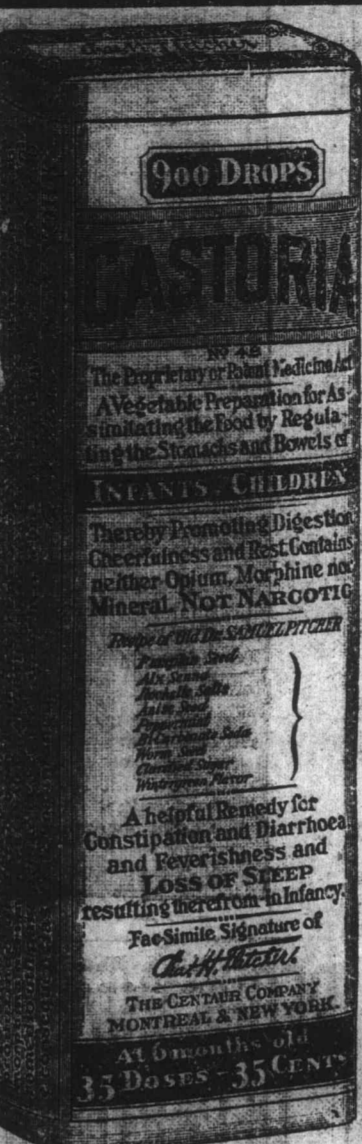
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Eat without fear of indigestion, gas or acidity. No dyspepsia or any stomach distress.





Millions know the magic of Pape's Diapepsin for dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach trouble.

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Don't stay a dyspeptic! Upset stomachs feel fine! Costs so little at drug stores.

UPSET? Pape's Diapepsin WILL PUT YOU ON YOUR FEET

LADY'S AND MISS' ONE PIECE BATHING SUIT.



The girl who swims will like this sensible bathing suit, for it is so simple that it will look well for a long time. The dress, No. 8848, slips on over the head, so there are no fastenings to rust. There is no underbody included in this pattern, but the dress should be worn over a one-piece swimming suit of jersey. Wide bands of the material over the shoulders hold the suit in place. A belt of medium width is worn with the suit. Surf satia, raffeta or mohair may be used for making.


The lady's and miss' one-piece bathing suit pattern No. 8848 is cut in five sizes—16, 18 years and 20, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. The 16-year size requires 2 1/2 yards 36-inch or 2 yards 7/8-inch material and 3/4 yards bias.

8848

FOR HEALTHIER PRETTIER HAIR

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASHEW NUT LIPSAVOR

WHY CHIEF LOST JOB.
By Courier Leased Wire.
Montreal, Nov. 26.—Because he supported a member of the union, who had been discharged for his connection with the police association, was one of the reasons why he was relieved of his office of chief of police here, Narcisse Grandchamp announced today. The city commissioners were the reason for his discharge, Grandchamp says by Director of Public Safety Tremblay because he could not get along with him. He is likely a royal commission will be asked to probe into allegations Mr. Grandchamp says he can make.



On Monday, December 2nd, 1918, will be offered the First Issue of Canadian Government

War-Savings Stamps

"War-Savings Stamps will provide financial assistance to the Government; an excellent investment for small savings; and a strong incentive to every-day economy".

Sir THOMAS WHITE,
Minister of Finance.

Order-in-Council P.C. No. 2462 authorizes the issue of War-Savings Stamps for the purpose of assisting in the financing of Government expenditures.

The Stamps may be obtained at all Money Order Post Offices, Banks, and at other authorized agencies, and are interest bearing.

Issue of 1919—Payable January 1st, 1924

The first issue will be offered from December, 1918, to December 31st, 1919, and each War-Savings Stamp of this issue constitutes the Government's promise to pay the sum of Five Dollars on January First, 1924.

Price, \$4.00 and interest \$4.00 Grows to \$5.00

During December, 1918, and January, 1919, the price of a War-Savings Stamp is \$4.00. In February, 1919, the price is \$4.01, and it increases one cent each month until in December, 1919, the price is \$4.11—the extra cents representing interest earned.

Instead of paying interest twice a year, like a Victory Bond, the interest on a War-Savings Stamp accumulates, and is paid with the principal at the end of the term. Your \$4.00 grows to \$5.00 in the 5 years.

Surrender Privilege
When a person buys his first War-Savings Stamp, a certificate is issued, without charge, providing space for ten more stamps. If circumstances compel him to realize on his investment, his money is available. On the back of the certificate will be found the cash surrender value of the stamps at various dates before the end of the full term.

Registration Against Loss
A certificate with one or more W.S.S. thereon will be registered for you without charge by the Post Master at any Money Order Post Office. This protects the owner in case such certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed. By applying at the Post Office where your certificate was registered, you can have your money refunded.

In order to make it easier to acquire War-Savings Stamps, THRIFT STAMPS are issued at 25 cents each. These do not bear interest, but 16 of them affixed to a Thrift Card will be exchanged for a W.S.S.

Issued under Authorization of National War-Savings Committee.
By HERBERT AMES, Chairman.