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## JOHN PARIS GETS HIS LIBERTY

Allowed His Freedom Upon His Promise to Appear for Trial If Needed.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 16.—John Paris, who was held in custody for more than a year and who was tried five times in connection with the murder of little Stedie MacKay, on August 2, 1921, in River View Park here, was this morning given his liberty upon entering on his own recognizance of \$1,000. His case was brought before Chief Justice McKinnon in the Circuit Court and application of G. H. Vernon, K. C., counsel for the defendant, for discharge, was heard and granted.

Vernon Asks Release

When Paris arrived in court he appeared confident and calmly took his seat in the dock. He wore a dark brown suit, sport vest and green tie. After his arrival Mr. Vernon addressed the court as follows:

"John Paris has been indicted for murder and there have been five trials the jury each to a disagreement and their decision was nine for acquittal and three for conviction and I make application now as it appears that the majority of the jurors were favorable to the counsel. I am asking for his discharge from custody as I submit no good purpose can be served by any further trials. There were five trials in one of which there was a conviction, but this was set aside. It would appear by the result of the last trial that the majority were for acquittal."

Attorney General's Statement

Attorney General Byrne then addressed the court. He said that it was not necessary for him to recapitulate the circumstances of the different trials which has taken place in the case of the King vs. John Paris. He explained that in the first trial the jury stood seven for guilty and five for acquittal; in the second there was a unanimous verdict for guilty; in the third, seven were for guilty and five for acquittal; in the fourth ten were for guilty and two for acquittal. The last he said, was the first trial that the jury by a majority pronounced in favor of the innocence of the accused. Under the circumstances, he said, the Crown felt that it had adduced all the evidence that it was possible to adduce before the jury and coupled with the fact that at the last trial new evidence was adduced that was not adduced on previous trials, and the sentiment of the jury having expressed itself against the guilt of the accused, the Crown felt that under the circumstances it was useless to proceed again to trial of the accused. The Crown, however, would not consent to an absolute discharge of the prisoner, which was not in accordance with the practice in the provinces. If the prisoner was allowed his liberty, he said, he felt he should enter on his own recognizance to appear when called upon to further answer the charge which hangs over him.

Mr. Vernon said he concede, that, and that was really what he intended to ask.

Recognizance for \$1,000.

Paris, upon entering upon his own recognizance for \$1,000 to appear when called, Chief Justice McKinnon said: "You may go Paris, on that condition."

## Sir Lomer Gouin Sees Rapid Growth of Canada

Predicts Dominion Will Have a Population of 13,000,000 in Decade—Liberals in Power 10 years.

Montreal, Oct. 16.—"We are going to remain in power for ten years at Ottawa," at the end of that period there will be a census and if we cannot show a population of from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 in Canada you will have ample reason to change the government and you shall deserve to leave."

was able to commit an indiscretion that Sir Lomer Gouin made the above statement today in an address before the Montreal Women's Liberal Club. Speaking of the role of women in politics, Sir Lomer declared women's role was to be the soothing element in the strife among men. "She should be the mediator and should watch out for wisdom and justice in everything."

## BOOTLEGGING ON PACIFIC COAST

Lay Speaker Denounces Government Control of Liquor Traffic.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—The closing session of the Methodist general conference on Saturday night was marked by an attack by a lay delegate, George Bell, of Victoria, on government control of the liquor traffic as they have it in his province. He declared that the amount of drinking under the present system was practically equal to the days of open bar. The amount of bootlegging in British Columbia was appalling and the evils spread thereby have already broken the heart of one Attorney-General and was disheartening another.

The profits accruing to the province from the sale under government control had been enormous. More than \$7,000 a day was going into the Treasury of British Columbia. The speaker therefore warned the conference not to allow the spread of government control into the other provinces, as once it secured a foothold the enormous profits it yielded provincial treasuries was such a temptation as to make the return of prohibitory laws very difficult of attainment.

In the concluding address of the conference, Rev. Dr. Chown, the general superintendent, declared it to have been the keenest and yet the sweetest general conference he had ever attended, and that went back a good many years. He said the delegates must go forth convinced more than ever of the necessity of increased zeal in the work of strengthening the church and increasing its powers during the next four years in spreading the glory of God.

The tobacco supporters among the Methodists seem to be dying a lingering death, and what was doubtless the last word on the subject, so far as this conference is concerned, was heard in the afternoon when a telegram was received by the general secretary, Rev. T. Albert Moore from J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro. The telegram was: "Now that you have condemned the use of tobacco, what are you going to do with Almighty God who gave it to the world?"

The conference declined to answer the question.

LOT OF AMERICAN MONEY

Canadian money is now quoted at a premium of 3-32nds of one percent in New York and in consequence the local banks are now discounting American currency. There is a lot of American money in circulation here at the present time and the opinion prevails that people who hoarded it while it was at a premium are now seeking to unload. It is said that some local merchants on checking up their day sales often find that as high as fifty percent of the total is represented by American funds.—Frederick Mail.

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Asked as to his plans for the immediate future, Paris said he was going home to Truro, but aside from that had nothing to say.

When he left the court he was met by some colored friends, who congratulated him on his release from custody.

Accompanied by a friend and a member of the Salvation Army, he proceeded along Germain street.

## AMERICAN PEOPLE DEMAND THEIR POUND OF FLESH

Will Not Recognize that Great Britain Has Been fighting on side of Americans for years—If Germany Had Won Then What?

(By a truth Toney in the London Times)

After four years of talk about treaties that are unworkable and universal peace which hasn't arrived, the Prime Minister and his government have come to the conclusion that something must be done about international indifference, and that quickly. From the debate of last Friday and from various articles in the press, I gather that, speaking broadly, Great Britain is to write off the eleven hundred millions owed to her by France, Belgium, and Italy, whilst the nine hundred odd millions which Great Britain owes to the United States (more than two-thirds of which, Sir Robert Horne tells us, were borrowed for the purpose of lending to the Allies) are to be funded; that is to say, their repayment is to be spread over a fixed number of years, during which interest and capital are to be repaid. England's debt to America is now what bankers call "at call"; that is payment of the whole may be asked at any moment; and the usual compliments and flattery are being showered for their kindness in allowing the debt to be funded. I am sorry that I am unable to see the reason for all this flattery of Americans, or in what the generosity and kindness of the American Government consists. The money is "at call," it is true; but if the Americans were so minded, how could they enforce their call? They might annex Canada, and seize the West India Islands; but that, of course, would mean war, which is at present unthinkable. The whole thing is muddled, and the point of view wrong, because we will not lay aside our customary cant and realize the motives of the belligerents in the Great War.

Germany went to war, not because she was being encircled out because, knowing that she was ready whilst the rest of the world was unready, she thought she could match the league followed in due course by the membership of the Western Hemisphere, money of Europe, like Napoleon, to be France, Belgium and England went to war to save their skins; all the talk about making the world safe for democracy, about the sanctity of treaties, the violation of Belgium, etc., may be brushed aside, as the "common form" of politicians and diplomats. We were all fighting for our lives; but the point which seems to have escaped observation is that the Western Hemisphere was just as much threatened as the Eastern and that the life of the United States as a nation was just as much in peril as that of the European Entente. For what would have happened to America if Germany had won the war, as she very

nearly did in the spring of 1918. After making the whole of Europe her tributary vassals, and demanding her fleet from Great Britain, Germany would then, in possession of the European seas, have made an alliance with Japan. The Pacific would have become a German-Japanese lake; America would have lost her islands Hawaii and Manila; and the author of the "Valour of Ignorance" has shown us how easy it would be with Honolulu as a naval base, to occupy and hold the Western State of America and Canada. In short, the war was from the beginning just as much an American as a European war.

The United States were as vitally interested in the defeat of Germany as England, France, Italy or Belgium; added to all this there is the fact that during the last century, England by her fleet and by her diplomacy has protected the United States during its growing up from any hostile interference. When, about twenty years ago Spain and the United States were at war about Cuba, the German Kaiser wanted to intervene on the side of Spain. Lord Salisbury told him quite plainly that any European Power which meddled with the United States would have to reckon with England, and needlessly to say, the Kaiser dropped his project.

If seems incomprehensible that the American Government should not have perceived that the European Entente was fighting the battle of America as well as its own; but for the first two years of the war they did not see it, or perhaps the German vote was so strong in the East and Middle-West that Mr. Wilson and his Democrats chose to shut their eyes. At that time Wilson invented the unhappy phrase "too proud to fight." But after the war had swayed to and fro two years, certainly without advantage to England and France, and after the sinking of the Lusitania, it was no longer possible for the most provincial or pro-German American to ignore the fact that America as well as Europe was in danger, with the result that the Americans came into a war which they should have joined from the beginning. I suppose that no educated American, as distinguished from newspaper, politician and German or Irish wirepullers, will deny any of the foregoing statements. If he agreed, therefore, that the great war was, from the beginning, just as much an American as a European struggle for freedom of life and property, then I fail altogether to see why there should be this distinction between the debt owed to England by France, Italy, and Belgium and the

debt owed to the United States by England. If we had borrowed this money from America for our own amusement, or for policies of social reform, or to assist in increasing our naval strength, I could understand America pressing for the funding of the loan; but seeing that every penny was borrowed for the great common cause, and that more than two-thirds was immediately re-lent to the Allies, for the life of me I cannot see why Great Britain should be placed as a debtor upon a more disadvantageous footing than France, or Italy, or Belgium.

It may be said that America has lent sums of money outside the nine hundred millions to help the other European nations. So has England; we have lent five hundred millions to Russia, for instance, and heaven knows that we have lent to Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Greece, Serbia, Mesopotamia, and Palestine. I should say that, taking it all round the amount of money lent by England and the United States for the common cause of the Great War was about equal. Unfortunately, England has lent to the nations which are now hopelessly bankrupt—self-determination will liquidate no balances—whilst America has lent by far the greater amount to Great Britain, whose credit is still irreproachable. That, no doubt, was very prudent of the Americans; but does it entitle them to the praise of more than prudence? Why should our debt to the United States be treated by Mr. Asquith and Sir Robert Horne as "a solemn obligation," whilst the debts to us of France, Italy, and Belgium are to be treated as the excesses of financial need, in payment of which worthless German bonds will gladly be taken?

Making every allowance for the polyglot American vote, chiefly German and Irish, it is a pity that the American Government does not feel itself strong enough to do the obviously politic, not to say honorable, thing, namely, to treat all war debts alike. There really is no reason why Great Britain should go about for the next century with this millions of nine hundred millions round her neck, whilst the other belligerents go scot free; and there is danger in such a policy, for three never can be real good will from the British people towards the United States so long as we have to go on paying fifty millions a year under a sense of injustice. Prime Minister and President may fall upon each other's neck; ambassadors may bandy fulsome compliments; newspapers may call upon newspapers across the Atlantic in gushing journalism about the friendship of the two

## FIRES THIS YEAR NOT SO BAD

Resume Shows Conditions Better and Financial Loss Much Less.

Fredericton, N. B. Oct. 16.—The department of lands and mines reports a small acreage covered by forest fires during the season and also low monetary damage.

The period in which one has to secure a permit to set a fire, ended yesterday. Although the act provides the fire may be extended, it is not expected that this will be necessary this season, as the conditions are fairly safe since the rains of the last week, which were fairly general.

Considerable burning of slash has been done during wet periods, and the wardens are everywhere urging fall danger of spring burning. A torch burner supplied the wardens in Restigouche, 1922, to 1921, and 1920, and 1919, helping the settlers to burn their slash.

A tabulation of the statistics on fire during the last season shows 104 reported burning over 6,801 acres, 2,10 of which was crown land and 4,700 private land. This is low compared to the average for the acreage burned in 1921, which was 84,000 acres, or the average for the last four years, which was 2,000 acres. The total damage to private and crown lands from forest fires was \$17,280, of which \$2,564, was damage to crown lands. The total damage during the last four years has been \$550,000. The total cost of extinguishing fires amounts to about \$2,200, as compared to around \$80,000 last year.

Many fires have been extinguished without cost by the county, councillors and owners of private land while the fire fighting on the forest lands of Westmorland county is paid by the county.

Of the 104 fire reported thirty-five were railway fires, but caused little damage, due to prompt action by the railway authorities. Thirty-four were caused by fishermen, smokers, hunters and others in the forest. This shows an improvement over last year. It is the intention of the government to enforce the travel permit clause next year and thus eliminate the fires from this cause. The total number fires reported last year was 495.

Mr. Peck—"Do you know that you talk in your sleep, Henry?" Mr. Peck—"Do you begrudge me those few words?"

nations; but so long as that ugly debt remains there will always be danger. What, for instance, do the Americans think a Labor Government would say to these nine hundred millions? If, however, the American Government persist in funding our debt to them, whilst we forgive all our debtors; if they are too proud to follow our example in dealing with a common debt for a common cause, so be it. There is nothing to be done. But for God's sake let us all stop this slobbering of the Americans with fatuous flattery; let us keep them at arm's length, and deal with them in all things on strictly business terms. I doubt whether, in the long run, this will turn out to the advantage of the United States in dealing with Britain and Europe; nor have I space to deal with the effect upon American trade of this large annual inflow of British payments in the shape of goods.

## Will Lift Ban on Postal Notes to U. S.

Will be able to send Notes to United States in about Three Months—New Forms being Printed.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—Within three months the ban placed by the post office department upon the sending of postal notes to the United States will be removed. That could be done now but for the fact that all the postal notes for use now in the use in the various offices in Canada have printed across

## WERE IN AIR OVER THIRTY-FOUR HOURS

French Aviators, Did Not Attain Record Made by Two Americans.

Lebouquet, France, Oct. 16.—The French aviators Lieut. Bossoutrot and M. Drouin who ascended in a Goliath bi-plane at 6.13 Saturday morning in an attempt to beat the duration flight record recently made at San Diego, Cal., by Lieut. John A. MacReady and Oakley Kelly, landed in the air here at 4.27 yesterday afternoon having remained in the air 34 hours 14 minutes and 32 seconds. They thus failed to equal the record of MacReady and Kelly, which was 35 hours, 16 minutes and 39 seconds.

The French Aerial Federation, however, considers the mark set by Bossoutrot and Drouin an official world's record, contending that the United States flight was conducted under such conditions as will not be accepted by the International Federation, of which the United States is a member.

"I have been to America and half way back again," Lieut. Bossoutrot said to the Associated Press correspondent as the latter greeted him on alighting from the plane wrapped in heavy furs. The aviators were forced to land through lack of gasoline, of which they had taken 4,300 litres when they started. When informed that his performance did not break MacReady's flight, Bossoutrot remarked: "I don't see how he could do it with the gas, he is reported to have run aboard."

The Goliath travelled 3,200 miles, according to instruments; which were sealed before the departure, and remained within 600 to 1,000 feet altitude for the first twelve hours. When the gasoline load lightened it ascended to 5,000 feet, and remained there throughout Sunday.

FOR TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Churches Are United in Campaign for Betterment of Conditions in the Old Land.

London, Oct. 17.—The English churches, embracing practically every denomination, are setting out upon a temperance campaign on the large scale this autumn. "Pussyfoot" tendencies, however, are rigidly eschewed by the promoters, which number the entire bench of Anglican bishops nearly all the prominent non-conformists, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and General Booth. A central fund of £30,000 pounds is being sought for.

BOY KILLED IN QUEBEC WOODS

Three Rivers, Que., 16.—While hunting with some other boys on Sunday afternoon in a wood near St. Anne de La Perade, Bernard Du Tremblay, aged 15, was accidentally shot and instantly killed, so it is reported by Antonio Ricard.

It is said that there had been an altercation in which the entire party was involved. Considerable mystery surrounds the case. Du Tremblay was a nephew of Pamphile Real Du Tremblay, former ex-M. P. for Outremont.

From a story—"he glared icily at him and his words froze upon his lips."

## High Cost of Living Has Nothing on Hicost Russian Passports



"Prepaid" Russian immigrant family. Let to right, Chono, 77; "Ted," 13; Sonia, 10; Esther, 16; Mrs. Taperov, 51 and her husband, Yankel, 56.

The Taperov family, Russian immigrants, recently arrived "prepaid" in New York on their way to Boston. They arrived at the Reliance after their passage had been prepaid by a special arrangement with the soviet government.

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