

SECOND SECTION

PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1924

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SIXTEEN PAGES

The Evening Times-Star

Judge Deplores Sensationalism In Montreal Murder Case

ENGLISH METHODS OF JUSTICE CITED BY JUDGE MARTIN

Crisp Comment on the Case of the Five Montreal Murderers.

TOO MUCH "PIFFLE"

Bandits Interviewed in Connection with Police Probe But "Nothing Doing."

Montreal, Oct. 21.—(United Press)—Chief Justice Martin, acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court at the action of the Supreme Court of Canada in dismissing the application for a writ of habeas corpus made by the five bandits now in the Boreaux jail awaiting execution for their part in the Ontario street subway murder of April 1. His Lordship's declaration was made at a non-political dinner tendered at the Reform Club to Mr. Justice Boyer on the occasion of his elevation to the Superior Court bench.

"I am gratified to observe," said Mr. Justice Martin in the course of his address, "that the Supreme Court of Canada has today rejected the application for habeas corpus made in behalf of five condemned murderers who were tried in due course and had every opportunity of presenting their defence—such as it was—and whose conviction was unanimously confirmed by the Court of Appeals of this province. I deplore the columns of senseless piffle published in some of our newspapers concerning these bandits." (Applause.)

English Case Cited.

The speaker said that during the summer, while he was in London, he listened to the appeal of the Eastbourne Bungalow murderer before the Court of Criminal Appeal. The murder had been committed in April; the prisoner had been tried in July. His appeal had been dismissed.

"And," Mr. Justice Martin added, "when he turned and went from the dock after the dismissal of his appeal, every criminal in England knew that the case was ended, and that there would be no re-hearings, reprieves or pardons, or habeas corpus, no newspaper sensational stories of his approaching doom or lurid description of the scaffold; everyone knew that the execution of the deserved punishment would be quietly and swiftly carried out, and that courts could be efficient. He was hanged on September 9."

The Police Probe.

Montreal, Oct. 21.—Prospects of another visit to "murderers' row" to interview the condemned men, who are to be hanged on Friday in connection with the Hochelaga Bank hold-up and murder, do not appear very good.

Premier Taschereau up to a late hour today had received no intimation from Mr. Justice Coderre, investigating commissioner in the enquiry into police affairs, of a second request to go to Boreaux jail to interrogate the prisoners to see whether they can throw any light on alleged police corruptions.

The Premier, when asked as to a second visit to the jail by the judge and the lawyers in the case, said he had not received any such request, but when it did come from Mr. Justice Coderre he would give it prompt attention.

What the Six Said.

Mr. Justice Coderre reported that the six men to whom he had spoken on Friday had answered him in substance as follows, and he read:

"Morel said: 'I am going to be hanged very soon, and before I am hanged it is not my intention to throw any mud at any other family.'"

"Gambino said: 'I know what you are here for. What is there in it for me if I make these statements? I explained that I had no promises or offers to make him, and he replied: 'Then I have nothing to say.' He made as if to walk away, but I asked him to wait a little and again pressed him, but his last words were: 'Nothing doing.'"

"Tony Frank only said: 'I am innocent.' I pressed him for any information he might have as to the high officers or constables of the police force, and he professed that beyond their having always been very polite to him, he knew nothing. His consistent answer was: 'I know nothing.'"

"Davis said that he knew nothing of the police, and pleaded his case."

"Valentino knew nothing of the police."

He Talked a Lot.

"That leaves Serafini. Serafini talked a lot. He gave me the names of various persons robbed by him and his friends. He claims that an understanding was in force between the thieves, the receivers and the police, and that there was an arrangement whereby the receivers undertook to take the stolen goods at a certain price, which was to be split between the thieves and the policemen. He gave me a few more or less precise details."

Oct. 21 England's Might At Sea Was Shown At Famed Trafalgar

Admiral Nelson's Signal Still Is Rallying Call Of Empire.

Today marks the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, fought on October 21, 1805, in which Lord Nelson so decisively defeated the French fleet but lost his own life. While the history of this battle is well known, the short resume of the events leading up to it will prove interesting at this time. The admiral's famous signal "England expects that every man will do his duty" has been the rallying call of Empire ever since.

For some time previous to the decisive battle Lord Nelson had been on the lookout for the French fleet. He had been placed in supreme command of the British fleet which in the last days of September, 1805, was hovering off the coast of Cadiz, whither the French and Spanish fleet had fled. Villeneuve, the admiral commanding the combined fleets of France and Spain, put to sea on October 20. He obeyed a peremptory command of Napoleon, who had stigmatised him as a feeble coward and he had left Cadiz trusting to a false report that Nelson had only twenty ships. Nelson, eager to decy the Frenchman, had kept a considerable distance from the coast.

Knowing that the ships of the enemy were numerous—they had forty against thirty-three British ships—Nelson had decided to attack their line at two points. By daybreak, October 21, the fleet of Villeneuve was descried off the Cape and the English fleet was formed into two columns, the northern led by Nelson in the famous Victory, while the southern was under the command of Collingwood. Nelson had called some of his senior officers and captains aboard the Victory and explained his plans. It was after they had left for their vessels that he realized that he must speak to his men and it was then that the famous signal was flown from the flagship, "England expects that every man will do his duty." It is said that Villeneuve, who heard the shouting, exclaimed to his officers, "All is lost."

Breaks the Line.

The southern column broke into action about noon and Collingwood first broke the hostile line, pouring a destructive broadside into the French vessels. His vessel, the Royal Sovereign, however, had outlasted her consorts and was soon surrounded by enemy vessels. The northern column by this time was engaged and broadside after broadside was exchanged.

Pages could be written of particulars of each vessel's experience that day, but the story would have only one theme, the cool and gallant bravery of the men, the mercy shown by ceasing fire so soon as a ship surrendered to the victor, and the patient suffering of the wounded. The French had sharpshooters placed in the topmasts of many of their ships, a custom which Nelson disliked, as he did not consider it correct naval warfare; he would have them shot down, and he ordered his ships to cover the orders and stars.

THE MODERN WOMAN THIS LOVE POTION SUPERIOR TO MEN HAD WRONG EFFECT

Edward Carpenter Celebrates 80th Birthday With Praise of 20th Century Girl.

London, Oct. 20.—The modern girl, whose ways not infrequently shock her elders nowadays, has a staunch defender in Edward Carpenter, the poet and philosopher, who renounced wealth and position half a century ago to become a Socialist pioneer.

Four score years have given Mr. Carpenter ample opportunities for observing the ways of women, and he now celebrates his eightieth birthday with a paean in praise of the girl of the twentieth century. "While I am overwhelmed at the incapacity of the average man, I have nothing but admiration for the modern woman," said Mr. Carpenter. "She is a marvelous product of the age."

"I remember the women of the last generation and their limited lives. Dabbling with water colors, doing a little embroidery, and having no opinions whatever used to be considered not only suitable, but the only life for a girl. In those days, if a girl had opinions on anything more important than her dresses, she was considered a freak by the other girls, and heavily sat on by the married women."

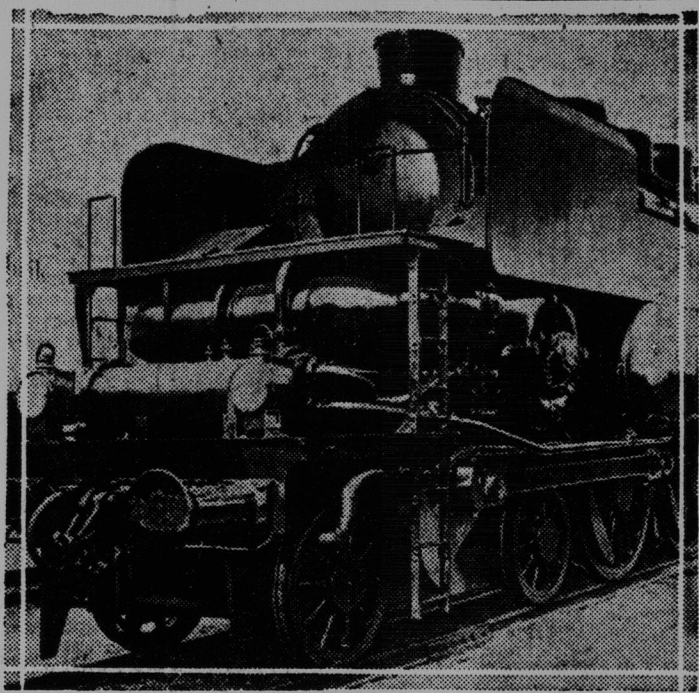
"The war offered the opportunity at the psychological moment for woman to find her freedom. Now all the problems of the modern woman," said Mr. Carpenter, "are the result of her having been brought to a point of saying what they did not mean. I never knew why this was so."

"Although this is a hopeful age. Things are moving in the right direction, towards a more freedom and a sensible outlook. The curse of the age is lack of seriousness. I believe women of this epoch towards putting the world straight again."

"As to the location of the stores of these receivers, and that was all."

The investigation was adjourned until next Monday.

Latest Rail Giant



Here's the giant turbine locomotive which made its appearance at the recent German exhibition in Berlin. It uses oil as fuel and can be driven either by steam or water.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AIDED

This Is Said to be the Effect of the U. S. Quota Law.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The effect of present restrictions placed on immigration into the United States will be to stimulate settlement in Canada, according to government officials and the heads of transportation companies in touch with the trend of immigration from Europe. Reports received by the two large transportation systems of the Dominion—the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway—indicate that millions of persons in Europe desire to find new homes across the Atlantic if they can obtain the means for making the journey. These reports are based on studies of the immigration situation at its sources in various European countries.

Recognizing the necessity of assisting the desirable settler whose presence in the still open spaces of Western Canada is sought by the Government, immigration authorities here have devised several schemes of aid to the immigrant. Increased ocean fares coupled with depreciated currency in European countries have rendered the money problem of the pilgrim acute. One plan was the Empire Settlement scheme under which there has been considerable assisted immigration from Great Britain although this fell short of expectations. The latest experiment, under an agreement recently concluded between the British and Canadian governments, 3,000 British families will be settled on the land in Canada. The settlers will be selected by Dominion government representatives. The British government will provide funds for their equipment and ocean fares, aggregating between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000, the settlers to repay the amount over a period of five years. The immigrants will be given their choice of government land in any province they may select, the majority, it is expected, favoring the Northwest. The first group of immigrants under this agreement is expected in March.

While arrangements are in progress to increase immigration from abroad, recent official reports indicate that what the Government regarded as a serious leakage of population—the trek of Canadians to the southward—has been stopped in large measure. Since business in the Dominion some months ago had caused a great drift of Canadians across the international boundary. Now, according to a bulletin issued by the Department of Immigration, these are returning. A report covering the five months ending August last shows that in that period 28,861 persons, of whom 20,189 were Canadian-born, returned from the United States to the Dominion.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 20.—Stanton Bernstein, a drugist, thought he had discovered a clever way to put pretty Mary Ribetvick after getting rid of her husband, the police suspect.

Mary went to the drug store recently and Bernstein confided that Julian, the husband had been chasing around with other women. But Bernstein had solved the secret of the famous love pillers so popular in the French court a couple of centuries ago and was well equipped to help Mary win back Julian's love. Bernstein, according to Mary, told her to hold the "love potion" under Julian's nose while he was in bed and then pull the covers over his head.

The first application of the "pill" only succeeded in making Julian deathly sick, so Mary went back for another bottle.

The second application caused Julian to wonder what it was all about, and after a fainter difference, the "love" went to the police. The "love" was just plain chloroform.

Soviet Russia Eliminating Holidays For Workers

London, Oct. 4.—(Associated Press, by Mail).—Soviet Russia is becoming a little less each year, it is said, the paradise for the workman that it started out to be. This is particularly so in the matter of working days, as shown by figures published by the Russian trade delegation.

The workers of Russia now labor 260 days out of the year while in 1921 they were compelled to work only 221 days to be law abiding citizens. Last year the holidays recognized by the government and Sundays gave the workers 108 days of leisure, which is 49 fewer than they had in 1921.

In 1923 the working hours for each man were 1,948, an average of less than eight hours a working day. Under the Czar the working hours averaged about 3,100 a year.

THIRD SET OF TWINS.

Jefferson Highlands, N. H., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Walter Holmes of this town has just become the mother of twins, her 14th and 15th children. The two babies in a crib at the Lancaster Hospital represent the third pair of twins that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes. These six children have had three brothers and sisters, as Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are parents of 15 boys and girls, nine of whom are living.

Mrs. Holmes is well under 40 years and her oldest child is under 20.

NOTHING DRIVES AWAY REGRET

Mother of Slain Franks Boy Disconsolate in the Midst of Luxury.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—All that money can buy—comforts in a luxuriously appointed hotel apartment, skilled medical treatment in Canada, presents and, in addition, the increasing kindness of a devoted husband, fail to soothe the poignant memories that linger with Mrs. Jacob Franks of the brutal murder of her 14-year-old son Robert.

Franks, the bereaved father, is disappointed and bewildered over the failure of his efforts to erase from his wife's mind the thoughts that haunt her. He is a broken and pathetic man who spends most of his time talking to friends and gloomy rooms cause domestic unhappiness and many serious mental and physical illnesses.

Harry A. Gardner, director of the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research, Washington, D. C., made this statement at the convention of the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States in the Ambassador Hotel.

Mr. Gardner described experiments made with animals, which proved that if men were kept in dark rooms, they not only lost weight rapidly but failed to reproduce. Light colors and cheerful surroundings had the opposite effect.

"It is reasonable to suppose, therefore," he said, "that such reactions would apply to human beings. It is a study of this situation is now being made in many scientific institutions. As a result of experiments along these lines, we have found, for example, that persons who suffer from nervous disorders should be surrounded by light blue tones, and that chrome yellow benefits a shell-shocked soldier."

It was said that only one out of every four homes in the country gets a coat of paint every four years, and that this neglect costs the country in property deterioration \$1,800,000,000 a year, a sum four times the annual fire loss.

Among the statements made at the convention was that chrome and aluminum paint on radiators cut down the heat 80 per cent, and that Bureau of Standards tests showed that white paint gave a maximum of radiation.

Use the Want Ad. Way

There is only one way to accomplish this, and that is by competition. Competition is the life blood of progress, but in everything. We should not be afraid of it. If we are, then we are not as good as we think we are. We should improve ourselves, and the best way to improve is to establish this same practice of real work, learn a trade, and of how so many are content to worry along with mediocre circumstances—so much so that I have heard it said there is something in the air, in the climate, that has this baneful effect upon the people. I don't believe it, and I have to come to be part and parcel of St. John that now I would resent it. It is just a lack of interest and enthusiasm in general that has gradually grown upon us, and that many of us thoroughly deplore.

And the reason for noting the importance of competition before this distinguished gathering is to point out to you the duties of Rotarians with regard to it. As I understand it, Rotary is composed of representative men from every business and profession in the community. Surely then it is a representative assembly—a sort of senate that cannot have but the best interests of all at heart. Add to this their motto is service—a word that excludes aloofness, narrowness and selfishness; a word, on the contrary, that is synonymous with broadness, generosity and self-sacrifice.

It is therefore Rotary's duty to utilize these weekly meetings to draw an almost indefinite number of schemes and plans for the greater good of the whole city. One who would be selfish narrow or biased with regard either to views or what is at his disposal, could hardly be considered a Rotarian. Campaigns could be inaugurated for the popularization of such schemes and plans, and prizes could be awarded for those who excel in their execution.

But someone will say: "Why not make a suggestion yourself? This is all too general. Point out some definite line of competition for us what course (Continued on page 10, 6th column.)"

Ute Chief and His Wife Are to Rest Under "Paleface's" Memorial

Montrose, Colo., Oct. 21.—(United Press)—Chief Ouray, "friend of the paleface," and his favorite wife, Chipeta, whose passing early last September marked the closing of the last chapter in Ute history of western Colorado, are to be united in death.

For a score of years Chief McCook, successor to Ouray and brother of Chipeta, kept secret the location of the mountain crag where lies the body of Ouray, following the custom of the Utes in burial of their dead chiefs.

When Queen Chipeta died, Chief McCook was asked to divulge the secret hiding place of her husband's body that the two historical western characters might be buried side by side, and a fitting memorial erected over their last resting place.

For weeks McCook kept silent, then called his braves to the council chamber. "It is the will of the Great Spirit and Ouray," McCook decided, that his predecessor's body should go to the "palefaces" whom he had befriended and who think of him in terms of the greatest praise they have for any western aborigine.

Hence, the Whites have won their last treaty with the Utes. "Buckskin Charlie," emissary from McCook, carried these tidings to officials in Montrose. He said it was the will of his chief that the bodies of Ouray and Chipeta be buried in a cemetery at Ignacio, Colo., near here, and the spot favored most by the two when they ruled supreme over this region.

Ouray's body lies under the rimrock only a mile or two from Ignacio. "Buckskin Charlie" reported, "When proper ceremonial services have been said, Chief McCook will once again climb to the rimrock, remove the body of Chief Ouray, together with the personal articles buried with it, and take it to Ignacio. The body of Queen Chipeta will be taken from Dragon, Utah, where it was interred."

Already action has been started here to raise a large memorial fund, to commemorate through all generations to come the Indian who made peace with the white settlers with scarcely a drop of bloodshed, and the once beautiful wife who sided him.

A RED ROOM WOULD DRIVE A MAN MAD

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 20.—"If a man were confined in a room the color of which was exclusively a brilliant red, for six months, he would go insane. Inharmonious color surroundings and gloomy rooms cause domestic unhappiness and many serious mental and physical illnesses."

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