

# 'Longshoremen Ready to Boost For Port Betterment

## GOVERNMENT PIERS FREE, ADVOCATED

J. D. McKenna, M. L. A., of Sussex, Addresses St. John Workers.

### MORE FACILITIES

We Could Ship More Potatoes—Would Send Delegation to West.

The local branch of the International Longshoremen's Association at a largely attended meeting last night pledged their support to any organized movement which tended towards the betterment of the port and city of St. John, the province of New Brunswick and the Maritimes as a whole, after they had been addressed by J. D. McKenna, M. L. A., of Sussex, on conditions as he saw them and as long as they should be in this port if it were not discriminated against.

Mr. McKenna advocated making free the Government-owned piers, thus placing the piers here on a par with those of Portland, Me. He particularly stressed the need of greater facilities for the shipping of potatoes through this port, stating that he had the assurance of shippers that if the facilities were such as to accommodate four times the amount of potatoes now being shipped, the shippers would supply that amount of potatoes.

The speaker asked the people to stop knocking and besought them to start praising, and in this respect to follow the lead of Portland and send to the West some of the bright minds of the provinces to sell to the West what the East had to offer. Co-operation in any onward movement, an end to knocking and a start on praising, advertising and selling, would give the port the position it should hold in the shipping world.

E. Tighe, president of the New Brunswick Federation of Labor, and John McKinnon, business agent of the longshoremen, promised Mr. McKenna the undivided support of the organization. The meeting was in the form of a smoker and entertainment and concluded the work of the evening. Robert Carlin, president, was in the chair.

### Says Too Much Peanut Politics

Despite the fact that a great deal had been said of late to the effect that hard times were upon the province and city and were to continue with us into the future, said Mr. McKenna, in opening his address, the whole question of whether there were to be good times or hard times rested with the people themselves. In this province the people had one of the finest in Canada for it had been the breeding ground for a great many of those brilliant minds which had steered the destinies of this country and other countries in the past and were continuing to do so now. If the people had more faith in their province, he said, there would be no necessity of crying blue ruin.

The trouble with these provinces in the past, said Mr. McKenna, was that they had lost too many fingers in trying to pick up things in which they had no interest whatever. In addition to that falling there had been much peanut politics in the Maritimes.

During the last four or five years, the speaker said, he had come in contact with the workers of the port of St. John through having imported fertilizers which formerly had been shipped by rail from Ontario.

Persistence Won, He Says.

During July, last year, he said, that an agitation had been started of potatoes on the west side of the harbor. Nothing had been accomplished up until November, but for some time the deal went through and the warehouse was erected but it was too late to do very much good.

If the facilities on the West Side were twice or even four times as great as they were at present, he said, he had the assurance of shippers that there would be a sufficient supply of potatoes available to take up all the additional space. If such a thing as this happened there would be four times as much work in potatoes alone as there had been last year.

Mr. McKenna referred to the shipping edition of The Telegraph-Journal which had been issued during the fall, which had accomplished great things in advertising the port and had brought assurances from English firms that in future they would ship through this port in preference to Portland, Me. The same assurance had come from Ontario.

He referred to the sending of a representative to New London, Conn., who found Canadian assembled automobiles being shipped through that port because there was a Grand Trunk pier there, whereas several years ago they had been shipped through St. John. He strongly protested against the continuance of such methods and asked the co-operation of the longshoremen in his protest.

### Urges Buying Home Goods

He said buying Maritime-made goods redounded to the benefit of labor and capital in the Maritimes, adding that the Maritime-made article was just as good in quality as was the one imported from England or elsewhere. If they spent every year for necessities in buying Maritime-made goods, the provinces would be able to maintain a population 150,000 larger than they had.

## FIRST PICTURES SOUTHERN TORNADO

These First Photos Indicate the General Damage Done in the Wind Storm Which Swept Nine States, Centering in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and Killing More Than a Hundred



Just one of the many buildings which were demolished when the tornado swept through Georgia. This is the office building of the A. T. & S. Co., Macon, Ga. Eugene Threatt (negro with bandaged head) was one of many buried under debris of the building.



Mrs. Guy T. Green and her son (in the foreground) escaped uninjured when the storm carried 200 yards the home of Mrs. E. L. Holt, whom they were visiting. Mrs. Holt and one of her children were killed. Another child of Mrs. Green was seriously injured. This, at Macon, Ga.

## MAD FINN GETS HIS CASH SAFELY

Foreigner Who Lost \$380 and Then Ran Amuck Here, Receives Money

The final chapter of the tale of the flying Finnander, who on the morning of December 29 caused considerable stir in the city, when he ran amuck in Charlotte street and felled several bystanders yesterday, when L. R. Ross, inspector of C. N. R. terminals, received a communication from him from his home in Finland, asking for the receipt of a draft for 14,074 Finnmarks, the equivalent of \$380 in Canadian currency.

It will be remembered that the man, when arrested following his attack on several innocent citizens, said that he believed that they wanted to rob him of his money, and that if he had more than \$80 they would kill him, but if he had less they would allow him to be robbed or murdered and had taken the only course open to him to save his life and hard-earned wages.

The deluded man was taken from the police court immediately to a ship that was sailing for Finland and placed on the ship in iron.

### Found in Cuspidor

It was the following morning when Robert Ring, janitor of the Union Depot, was cleaning the men's waiting room that he discovered in a cuspidor a roll of bills, 19 in all, totaling \$380. Mr. Ring took the money to L. R. Ross, who, putting two and two together, decided that the money belonged to the Finnander. A valise and several other articles were also picked up in the waiting room.

Mr. Ross obtained the address of the Finn and wrote him asking for a description of the articles he said he lost and the money. Shortly afterwards a letter was received from the Finn, in which he gave a minute description of the money and of the valise. He described his movements from the time he was paid off in Ontario until he reached St. John and the events which transpired here after he had arrived.

He said that he had \$697, made up of four fifty-dollar bills; 24 twenty-dollar bills, a ten, a five and two ones. The fifties, twenties, ten and five were Royal Bank of Canada currency. He had bought a ticket to Finland and a suit of clothes. He said that he had placed one \$50 bill in his sock, and the roll of twenties in the "spitting case" in the station.

He believed that the men he met

here had followed him from Montreal with the intention of robbing him, and that he was only trying to defend himself.

The money was changed into Finnmarks and a draft for 14,074 forwarded to the Finn. A letter was received from him yesterday acknowledging the receipt of the draft, and ending thus: "Thank you very much Mr. Ross for all the trouble you have made for me."

## CHANGES MADE IN CANADIAN DUTIES

Sales Tax Matter Also in Budget Resolutions in Commons.

Ottawa, May 12.—The budget resolutions brought down today make, in brief, the following changes:

Steel dies, worth \$1,000 or more, for stamping metal plates; duties were 15 to 27-1-2 per cent. now placed on free list.

Wood handles, partly manufactured for use in manufacturing agricultural implements; duties were 17-1-2 to 25 per cent. now placed on free list. Handles for plows only made free on April 30.

Ingot moulds for production of steel reduced from 10 to 7-1-2 per cent. in general tariff on April 30, now made free.

Fire brick for open hearth furnaces, etc., in past partly free and partly drawback of 99 per cent. of duty. Sales tax; exemptions extended to include steel dies worth \$1,000 or more, and materials used in production of authorized school text books. Refund allowed on imported goods found not to be according to order.

The resolution in regard to the refund of sales tax just mentioned is to come into force July 1, next. The other changes take back to April 11.

## TELLS OF WAGES IN MERCHANT MARINE

Ottawa, May 12.—Wages paid to firemen and sailors on the Canadian Government Merchant Marine increased on the coastal service boats in 1921 and 1922, but the rate was increased to \$67.50 and had not been changed since. In the trans-Pacific service wages were reduced from \$75 per month to \$60 in July, 1921, and have not been changed since. In the Vancouver to United Kingdom service, which began last November, the monthly wage is \$60.

## SIX EXECUTED IN LOUISIANA

Were Condemned for Shooting in Attempted Bank Holdup.

As a morbid mob made holiday of the occasion, the executioner's axe flashed three times in the sunlight of the Amite jailyard in Louisiana on last Friday.

Each time the sun glinted off the avenging blade, a small rope was severed clean by a blow, the gallows floor collapsed with a clatter, and two men shot downward through the hole in the deck to their death by hanging. One Stabs Self Mortally.

Six men shot through the floor, two by two. One of them was put to death only a few minutes before he would have died anyway, from stab wounds which he inflicted on himself as he awaited the sound of the jailer's tread in the corridor of death row.

The six men executed were Natale Deamore, and Roy Leona, the first pair to go; Andrea Lementia and Joseph Bocchio, the second pair, and Joseph Rini and Joseph Guriglio, whose death closed the unsavory festival that brought great crowds tumbling from the trains at the railroad station and bumping over the roads in automobiles for all degrees.

The crime for which the men paid the supreme penalty was committed soon after midnight on May 8, 1921. Dallas Calmes, a restaurant operator, was aroused by a noise at the rear of his home and upon investigating was shot down by a man dimly discernible in the darkness. The bandits, who had gone to Independence to rob the bank, halted their automobile and fled. The authorities immediately summoned bloodhounds at Crystal Springs, Miss., and telephoned the New Orleans, on a tip from Amite, the seat of Tangipahoa parish, before the fugitives were arrested, went to the home of Calmes, an Italian resident of New Orleans, which it was believed might be a refuge for the bandits. The house was empty, but there was every indication it had been deserted hurriedly. Nearby, in an automobile, they found the bodies of Cipolla Gasto and another Italian named Giovanni, who had been shot to death apparently a few hours earlier. This mystery never was solved, and Roy Leona, after his confession, said he and his companions knew nothing of that affair.

With the bloodhounds, a posse followed a highway out of Independence and found the deserted car of the bandits. In the machine were pistols, and a large quantity of ammunition and dynamite. The dogs followed a trail into a thicket and there the posse arrested Joseph Giglio and Roy Leona, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph Bocchio and Andrea Lementia of Chicago, and Natale Deamore and Joseph Rini of New Orleans. Two other Italians were arrested as possible suspects later, but were exonerated.

### Declared Innocent

The six prisoners protested their innocence, declaring they were on a camping trip, but all were convicted of murder. An appeal to the state supreme court resulted in a retrial and a second conviction which the higher court sustained. Then counsel for the condemned men appealed to the United States supreme court, which in March refused to review the case because of a lack of jurisdiction. Throughout the three years of legal battle the men were supplied with ample funds by Italian and Italian-American organizations and individuals throughout the country, and Governor Parker received thousands of letters, telegrams and resolutions protesting against the conviction of innocent men and asking for clemency.

It had been established that only one, and at the most two men, had fired at Calmes, and for three years efforts were made to determine the guilty man. He would not admit his guilt nor would any of his companions disclose his identity, if they knew it. Leona finally made a statement.

### Leona's Story

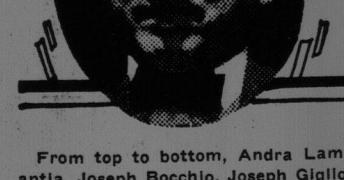
He said that he and Giglio came to New Orleans late in April, 1921, to make and sell whiskey. He had been told by Vito Di Giorgio, who later was killed in Chicago, that he could become rich in a short time if he robbed the bank at Independence. Leona thought of the suggestion and asked Giglio to join him. He had met Lementia in New Orleans and when he broached the subject to him Lementia and this friend Rini agreed to participate. The next step was to find a man who knew the highways about Independence, and Deamore was persuaded to become a member of the party. Deamore asked Bocchio to join them, and the sextette set out for Independence.

When the bandits approached the bank a little after midnight, Leona and Rini, Leona said, left the car while the other four remained. Rini, however, Leona said, did not accompany him, but disappeared in another direction.

"I tried to get near the bank by means of the rear yard of Mr. Calmes' home," he said, "but I was surprised and frightened I fired two shots in the direction that the fire of Mr. Calmes' revolver was coming from, but unfortunately for him and for me I killed him. I was alone when Mr. Calmes shot at me and I alone returned the fire which killed Mr. Calmes."

When the confusion was made pub-

## Die On Gallows



From top to bottom, Andrea Lementia, Joseph Bocchio, Joseph Rini, Natale Deamore and Joseph Giglio.

lic Tangipahoa parish authorities, attorneys and the widow of Calmes proposed that it "be trumped-up affair" in an attempt to save the lives of Leona's five companions. They said that the confession did not coincide with the evidence and Mrs. Calmes declared she had seen two men. There also was a question concerning the shots Leona and that Leona had contracted tuberculosis during his long confinement which physicians said would prove fatal within a few months.

Another feature dwelt upon by those who placed little faith in the confession was that it came after all hope to escape execution had vanished, and that Leona had contracted tuberculosis during his long confinement which physicians said would prove fatal within a few months.

This was referred to by Governor Parker in a formal statement April 23 in connection with his declaration that no reprieve would be granted. After stating the convicted men had had the benefit of counsel the Governor added: "At the 11th hour one of our number, now afflicted with tuberculosis, seeks to assume responsibility, but in his own statement convicts every man proven to be a member of the party."

"Keeping thoroughly posted with every detail of these cases, having carefully watched the trial, realizing mine is an executive duty and being determined to back up to the fullest extent the decision of the courts, after having carefully read all the evidence, in my opinion these men are guilty of deliberate conspiracy, wilful murder, and the law shall take its course without interference from the Governor. This decision is final."

## N. S. DELEGATION AS YET UNNAMED

Ottawa, May 12.—The composition of the Nova Scotia delegation which is to be heard before the re-distribution Committee has not yet been learned here, and in the meantime no date has been fixed for the hearing.

The delegation is to present the case of the province against the reduction of its representation in the House of Commons from 16 to 14.

### TO HEAR CANDIDATES.

It was decided not to issue a call to any minister but to listen first to several candidates and then to make a decision, at a meeting of the congregation of St. Matthew's Presbyterian church last evening. Rev. W. M. Townsend, interim moderator, presided. No other business was transacted at the meeting.

## UNCOVER SECRETS OF EARLY AMERICA

Remains at Least 7,000 Years Old are Brought to Light.

Washington, May 13.—(United Press)—Probably a thousand years before Pharaoh drove his slaves to build the Great Pyramid, for more than twice as long ago as King Tutankhamen was buried beside the Nile, some ancient monarch of the Valley of Mexico forced his subjects to erect a mighty monument to long-forgotten gods. The National Geographic Society is sending an expedition to Mexico to uncover that monument, the oldest structure so far known on the American continent. Washington scientists believe that the ruins of Cuicuilco, south of Mexico City, constitute the Pompeii of the Western World.

### Huge Artificial Mound.

Already San Cuicuilco has disclosed an artificial mound 312 feet in diameter and 82 feet high. These observations were made by Professor Byron Cummings, leader of the Geographic expedition, in preliminary work. Further explorations may revolutionize our history of ancient America. Skeleton remains of the Americans of 7,000 years ago, specimens of their customs and idols, and pieces of their earthenware, found at Cuicuilco by Dr. Cummings, upset current theories about the origin of human life on our continent.

"The steps of human development from the simplest beginnings are as easily traceable in the Valley of Mexico as in Mesopotamia or the Valley of the Nile," Dr. Cummings said. "We must acknowledge that the early inhabitants of America were distinctly American. Their dissimilarities to Asiatics, both East and West, to Africans and to Europeans are far more pronounced than their similarities. They form a large group of the human family, separated from the parent stock in some remote age, who gradually multiplied and possessed themselves of this part of the globe."

America thus has a prehistory extending far back into the early centuries of human development. The steps of her progress and the successes achieved are as interesting and instructive as any attained by the renowned human groups of the Old World.

### Preserved Under Lava.

The lofty mound at Cuicuilco was sealed and preserved by lava from the crater of the Xitli. The Aztecs of Mexico preceded by the Toltecs, and the Toltecs were preceded by a primitive people whose traces were embossed in this lava.

But the volcanic forces in the Valley of Mexico have performed a more amazing feat of preservation than did Vesuvius at Pompeii, for under the present surface blanket of lava, known as the Pedregal, there is another and much earlier lava blanket. It is this earlier lava flow which encases the relics of Americans of 8,000 years ago and which, it is hoped, will disclose remains of a civilization that existed even before the primitive predecessors of the Toltecs invaded the historic valley.

The lava-covered plain, known as the Pedregal, or Stony Plain, is 15 miles in length and about 9 miles wide. The expedition leader will begin work early in June with men laborers provided by the Mexican Government.

## MURDER RECORD IN U. S. DOUBLED

The Growth of Lawlessness Without Parallel, Says Insurance Agent.

New York, May 12.—In an analysis of the 1923 homicide record, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, writing in the Spectator, an insurance journal, asserts that the murder rate in the United States has doubled in the last 24 years.

Growth of Crime.

Dr. Hoffman, who is an insurance agent, describes the growth of lawlessness and crime as "without a parallel in the social history of other nations." The trend is still upward, he states.

No homicides were reported in 1923 in the following Massachusetts cities: Brockton, Concord, Holyoke, Lynn, Salem, Chelsea, Haverhill, New Bedford and Quincy.

A decline in homicide rates also was shown in several cities, including New York, Baltimore, Buffalo, Dayton, O.; Erie, Pa.; Oakland, Cal.; Pueblo, Colo.; Richmond, Va.; Sacramento and San Diego; Savannah, Springfield, Ill., and St. Paul.

The murder rate among the white population in 1922 was 5.6 for each 100,000. Among the Negro population the rate was 30.7.

## ASK AUSTRALIA TO CUT EMBARGO

Ottawa, May 12.—Canada has asked Australia to remove its embargo on Canadian apples, Hon. J. A. Robb, acting Minister of Finance, told J. A. MacKelvie, Conservative member for Yale, in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The request was made in connection with the negotiations with Australia regarding trade arrangements.

## MISSION TO WEST URGED BY MR. COPP

Would Have Us Put Use of Port Up to the Grain Growers.

C. N. R. EXPANSION

Enlargement of the Atlantic Region is Hope Expressed in House.

Ottawa, May 13.—Hon. A. B. Copp, secretary of state, yesterday in the debate on the budget in Parliament advocated the sending of a committee of Maritime Province men to the west to meet the grain growers and place before them the arguments for the use of Maritime ports for the shipment of grain and try to secure from them a promise to use these ports more freely in the future.

He also spoke of the desirability of having the Atlantic region of the C. N. R. extended and voiced the hope that the management of the Railway would see their way clear to do this soon.

Dealing with the tariff he said no person was suggesting that Canada adopt free trade and many of the manufacturers were crying before they were hurt.

### Finn Supports Him.

This argument of Maritime Province development was later taken up further by another Liberal member, R. F. Finn, of Halifax. Mr. Finn held that it was the duty of Canadian grain growers to see that their products were shipped via Canadian ports. It was impossible to get Canadian shippers to use Canadian ports then the people of the Maritime Provinces would ask the Government to put an export duty on Canadian goods going to the United States.

### Reduction of Tariff.

Mr. Copp criticized the opponents of the reduction of tariff on implements used in the four basic industries of Canada, namely, agriculture, forestry and mining. Statistics were quoted showing the comparative values of the products of these basic industries in the provinces. In Prince Edward Island 92.4 per cent. of the value of all production came from the basic industries; in Nova Scotia, 44.6 per cent.; in New Brunswick, 82 per cent.; in Quebec, 84.6 per cent.; in Ontario, 43.9 per cent.; in Manitoba, 64.6 per cent.; in Saskatchewan, 89.2 per cent.; in Alberta, 88.6 per cent., and in British Columbia, 82.7 per cent.

Not a man in Canada was suggesting seriously that Canada should adopt free trade. It was not in any sense an issue. The Conservatives had always forecast ruin to industries when tariff reductions had been announced, but invariably the country had prospered. The manufacturers were jumping overboard in order to save their lives before they were even threatened by a storm.

Mr. Copp was astounded that A. J. Doucet (Conservative, Kent, N. B.), should have attempted to introduce an amendment to the budget providing for high protection. Probably no section of the country would suffer more from high tariff than Kent, N. B. Mr. Copp was convinced that the fishermen and lumbermen of Kent were solidly behind this budget.

### Railway Problems.

Turning to the railway problem he admitted that apprehensions had been somewhat under political influence. He mentioned, however, that this was not a serious matter so long as both parties appointed officials of reasonable competence. The transfer of the I. C. R. to the board of directors had been made by the Conservatives, he declared.

Donald Sutherland (Conservative, South Oxford), asked if Mr. Copp wanted the road put back under political control.

Mr. Copp did not desire to express an opinion of that subject at present. The Liberals had found the present organization as a child on their doorstep and intended to give the board of directors a free hand, in preference of politics. Regarding the regional division of the National lines, he hoped that the directors would see their way later to enlarge the Atlantic region and he would be glad to help that movement. However, that was a matter that was not vital to the success of the whole system.

I. H. Martell (Liberal, Hants), asked if Mr. Copp wanted to tie the Maritime Provinces down to the Intercolonial Railway as it was and have no expansion.

Mr. Copp said the Government policy of no interference with the railway board left the matter to that board which felt sure that it would have sympathetic consideration to the provinces' claims for expansion.

Mr. Martell asked if the Maritimes were not entitled to demand expansion on equitable and legal grounds rather than sympathetic ones. The Intercolonial belonged to them, and they had certain rights under consideration.

Mr. Copp said he could only reiterate his stand that it was a matter for the railway board to decide. He personally had been opposed to the linking of the Intercolonial with the Canadian Northern and its inclusion in the National system.

(Continued on page 10, third column.)