

### BUONOMO PAYS FOR KILLING

(Continued From First Page.)

With shortly before 2 o'clock and a change into a gray suit of clothing, low turned, he was led from the rear section of the main prison into the death cell in the extreme rear of the prison. Here the death-watch was placed before his cell and an Italian priest spent the afternoon in consolation and exhortation. His only company during the past week had been Joseph Bergeron, the New Haven murderer who is awaiting execution for the shooting of his landlady a year or so ago.

Joe, according to the jailors, ate heartily at 6 o'clock in the evening of steak, coffee and fruit. His contented companion during the night hours was the faithful Italian priest whose presence seemed to have a calming effect.

Promptly at 11 o'clock there assembled in Warden Garner's office, Deputy Carl E. Lewis, Drs. Fox and Young and newspaper representatives from the Bridgeport Farmer, and Telegram, Hartford Post, Times and Courant. At midnight the procession of witnesses, wardens and guards moved silently through the darkened vistas of the lengthened corridors through the court yard and into the death room. This is a stone faced room, with concrete flooring and whitewashed walls and roof which contains nothing but the trap, an enclosure into which the weighted drop falls, and one barred window. Two large electric lamps shed a brilliant light. Two nooses hung pendant and were hooked against the wall. These had been carefully tested during the morning and afternoon hours and were found in perfect condition by use of a dummy weighing 140 pounds, which, it was claimed, was the weight of Buonomo at the time of his death.

Buonomo sat in the next room within the little stone and steel cell as he awaited the coming end.

At the appointed moment from the warden, the deputy unlocked the door and two assistants stepped to his side. The prison physician examined him to assure that he could walk unaided and the priest led the little procession. As he was placed beneath the noose, a sickly pallor overcame his face and his head seemed to hang low. His hands were bound to his sides. One pair of hands slipped as the heavy strap was adjusted above the unclad shoes. Another, with the black-cap in his hands, placed it over the head, and a third adjusted the noose about the neck. The warden's steps stepped back from the tottering body and the trigger was sprung.

A slow creaking of pulleys announced that the body was slowly being lowered to the floor. The required 12 minutes had elapsed, during which there was scarcely a movement among the spectators.

Silently and without a sound, the cloth lined oak casket into the room and the body was gently lowered. The straps were loosened, and the cap. The rope required cutting by a knife. Examination of the neck showed that it had been broken, though the features were comparatively calm.

It was announced that the body had been claimed by the family and would probably be shipped to New York for interment in that city.

It was also stated that, during the past two days, Buonomo had written farewell letters to his brother, a sister and uncle in Italy.

The prison record of Chicago Joe shows that his age was 33 years, that he was sentenced to Bridgeport the first time on December 24, 1912, to be executed April 4, 1913. He was granted a new trial on November 6, 1913, and again sentenced to be executed March 14, 1914. He petitioned the supreme court of errors for a new trial which resulted in a stay of execution, granted March 4, 1914. On April 16 the supreme court found no error and ordered his execution for June 20.

### BUONOMO'S CRIME WAS SENSATIONAL KILLING OF WOMAN

The crime for which Joseph Buonomo, otherwise known as "Chicago Joe" was executed, was the killing of Jennie Cavalleri on the night of October 23, 1913, when, in company with an automobile party of Sicilian underworld characters, she was taken to a lonely spot in Oroquoque, and shot down in cold blood as she stood by the roadside.

The case attracted widespread attention in police circles throughout the entire country, as both Joe Buonomo, his wife, Jennie Cavalleri Buonomo, and a brother, Amadio Buonomo, were well known in white slave circles in New York and Chicago, where the murdered girl had been accused of divulging secrets of the white slave trade in the levee district of Alton, Illinois. Aldrich and others interested in the vice crusade.

In Connecticut, the case was believed to be similar in many respects and a sequel to the shooting of Dora Herman, who was marked for life by one of the gang in February of the same year, and the trial of the case created a furor until it was announced that Joe Buonomo had confessed to alone being responsible.

Jennie Cavalleri, so called because she was known to have been the wife of a nobleman, was 23 years of age and born in the province of Casserta, Italy, of poor but hard working and honest parents. She was loved by the Cavalieri Angelo Rotundo. Jennie came to this country, about five years ago, and was shortly followed by her titled lover, who was suspected of being an Italian church of Lady of Mt. Carmel, East 119th street, in the Harlem section of New York city. For several years they lived together even though the Cavalieri suffered from tuberculosis and in such capacity came in contact with Amadio Buonomo, who ran a coffee house on 114th street near Second avenue. There "Chicago Joe" met her and, though she repulsed his love, necessity drove her to moving to Chicago, where Joe had confessed he was a member of the world famous "Black Hand" society.

Jennie was forced into a life of shame against which her spirit rebelled, and at times was suspected under the name of Ronnie White and Ronnie Bruno as giving information which

aided the Chicago Law and Order society in cleaning up the levee district. She abhorred Joe with whom she was forced to live.

Several days before her decision to flee from Chicago, she appeared before Alice E. Phillips, Aldrich, of the society, and asked to be protected from the vengeance of the gang which she knew would pursue her. Packing her trunk and shipping it from Chicago, she traveled alone in the western city, where she hid for several days until she learned that Joe had followed her to that city.

She quickly fled to this city at the solicitation of a woman friend who spent the afternoon in consolation and exhortation. His only company during the past week had been Joseph Bergeron, the New Haven murderer who is awaiting execution for the shooting of his landlady a year or so ago.

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### WHY MEXICO OBJECTED TO U. S. PROPOSAL

Acting Foreign Minister Declares It Would Have Left Bad Taste.

Mexico City, June 30.—Roberto Esteva-Ruis, acting foreign minister, has given out a memorandum bearing on the statement of the Mexican delegates to the Niagara Falls mediation conference, addressed to the American delegates and first made public from Niagara Falls June 17. In it he brings out certain passages which were not contained in the statement issued at Niagara Falls.

The object of the memorandum, it was said, was to combat the proposals presented by the American delegates, which were said to be tantamount to reducing electoral liberty in Mexico to a sham, as the elections would be held under pressure in favor of Carranza. This, it was argued, would be bad for Mexico and for Carranza, as it would cause bad feeling between the two people and Carranza would always be regarded as the nominee and subordinate of the American government.

For this reason, it is stated, the Mexican delegates rejected the proposals in question without even consulting their own government, for they could not countenance any arrangement for enabling the Washington government to put in a president in Mexico.

Mexican delegates, in the document, ask why the government at Washington objects to the establishment of a neutral provisional government, which the Mexican delegates had immediately accepted. In answer, they say, can the only Washington government does not desire electoral liberty in Mexico.

President Wilson, they assert, has constantly alleged that the people of Mexico people to be the reason for his attitude and the delegates said they thought the Mexican people should be consulted as to what they regarded as their welfare and not have it forced on them.

If the Washington government insisted on its proposals, the delegates contended, the negotiations would fall and civil strife in Mexico would continue and, even if the revolutionary armies were victorious, it would be only at the cost of much suffering and bloodshed. They said it was unnecessary to the government of a great civilized people such as the American to accept responsibility for these horrors when the same result could be attained by an honorable and peaceful exercise of the ballot.

These reasons, they declared, also prevented the Mexican delegates accepting an electoral committee with a constitutional majority set up expressly for the purpose of securing the triumph of a given party. Nor could the Mexican delegates accept the proposal for the definite presence of American sea and land forces as elections in Mexico could not and ought not to be held under seeming pressure.

Senator Esteva-Ruis stated that after the memorandum had been presented an agreement had been reached between the Mexican and American delegates, but this agreement could not be given out because the Mexican government had made some observations on it.

### NO MORE BOOZE FOR NAVAL MEN

Daniels' Drastic Order Becomes Effective at Midnight Tonight

Washington, June 30.—Afloat and ashore, today sees the last of the wine mess in the United States Navy. Secretary Daniels' famous prohibition order, which went into effect at midnight tonight, after a week of enforcement in possession of alcoholic liquor on board ship or at any naval station, is guilty of misconduct. There is only one exception, made in the case of the ship's surgeon who may keep a limited supply of spirits on hand for medical use only. But Admiral or Captain is as guilty as the seaman if he keeps a stock of wines or liquors for his own consumption or the refreshment of his guests.

The naval hostess, too, after tonight must give up the punch bowl as a magnet for her guests if the scene of the entertainment be within the naval jurisdiction, as at the Naval Academy, the naval station and the navy yards. This feature appealed strongly to Secretary Daniels, who believed that many young officers could trace their downfall to over-indulgence in punch at these social functions.

At midnight tonight the naval regulations which have heretofore allowed wardroom officers to form a wine mess or club for the purchase and use of wines, will be stricken out, and these stern words will be substituted: "The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board of any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station, is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."

Since announcing this change some time ago Secretary Daniels had encouraged expressions of opinions of many officers who held it to be an infringement of their personal liberties, did not go far toward leading the Secretary from his firm stand in the matter.

### VICTIMS OF WORLD'S LATEST ASSASSINATION AND THEIR CHILDREN, BARRED FROM THRONE



ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND and WIFE, VICTIMS OF ASSASSINATION, and CHILDREN.

Vienna, June 30.—In the twenty-four years he spent preparing himself for the throne the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was fifty years old at the time of his assassination and that of his wife, impressed the cabinet of the aged emperor and the people of the dual monarchy with a sense of his intellectual power, soldierly qualities and ability to simulate his royal uncle in hunting feats. There was no question in the empire as to his vigor and energy. Francis Joseph, it was reported recently, found fault with the dangers with which the heir projected himself into the affairs of state and expressed regret that his nephew did not restrain himself until it was his turn to mount the throne. This attitude on Francis Ferdinand's part

caused friction with his uncle, Francis Ferdinand's military training was thorough in the extreme. He spent at least twenty years in the army before he was raised to the rank of general. His reforms in the army caused widespread comment in Europe. Although the nobility did not think well of the pastime, the people were pleased when he took delight in running locomotives. He obtained an engineer's certificate, so proficient did he become. As a huntsman he was known throughout the continent. His chateau at Komornitz contained the antlers of several score of stags and chamois, the skins of tigers shot in India, elephants' tusks from Ceylon and the hides of bears shot in the Rocky mountains. Francis Ferdinand visited America in 1892 on the

occasion of the World's Fair in Chicago, and wrote interestingly of his experiences in a diary which was published. The quality of determination marked the heir in every period of his life. When he determined to marry the Countess Sophie Chotek he knew he would have to brave the anger of his uncle. The occasion on which he promised to bar his children from the throne was of great solemnity. The emperor summoned the princely dignitaries of Vienna and officers of the empire. Had the emperor lived to see her husband on the throne, of Austria-Hungary she undoubtedly would have exercised great influence. Even before their marriage she was Francis Frederick's counselor in state and religious matters.

### NEW HEIR TO THRONE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH, AND HIS WIFE



ARCHDUKE CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH and WIFE.

The only possibility of modification is said to be special dispensation which may be granted during the exchange of international courtesies, or on such an occasion as the gathering of ships of all nations at the opening of the Panama Canal.

The new nation thus far to follow the example set by the United States is Norway, whose Parliament on June 10 passed a resolution making both the army and the navy messes "dry."

Members of the Methodist Episcopal church after their church service Sunday evening voted in favor of prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of alcoholic liquors. The members waited on Rev. E. C. Carpenter and asked him to communicate their names to Congressman Donovan. There is a movement in this town at present among all the Methodist Episcopal churches throughout the country to see if the sale of alcohol and military efficiency do not mix. The German Emperor has lately been insistent upon temperance among mid-shipsmen, and in Russia whose naval losses in the Japanese war have been charged largely to liquor, the temperance movement has also gained ground.

In Congress some of the leaders are trying to have passed a constitutional amendment whereby all manufacture and sale of liquor will be stopped. The different churches are awaiting the result with keen interest as it is to come before Congress in a short while.

Justice Peck united Antonio Fila and Virginia Fila in marriage yesterday at the town clerk's office. After a short honeymoon, they will take up residence at Stratford.

Mrs. J. T. Houghton and daughter, Ethel, have gone to their summer home in Monterey, Mass.

Dr. Benjamin Hart of Bridgeport, was arrested for having the rear light out on his automobile. He told Judge Peck he was not aware of the light being out as he was hurrying to Milford on a sick call. The case was annulled on payment of costs of court, which amounted to \$3.41.

George Williams, William Marsh, and John Flanagan, who were arrested Saturday night for boisterous and unbecoming conduct on a trolley car by Constable Judson, forfeited their bonds of \$15 and \$10 each respectively.

Vincenzo Brauchi of New Haven and Catrina Gama of Stratford, were married yesterday afternoon by Justice Peck of Stratford, at the town clerk's

### RIKER

RELIABLE DRUG STORE SERVICE. Summer Drinks For Home Use

Pure Grape Juice THE NATIONAL DRINK

Our grape juice is the pure unfermented juice of selected Concord Grapes. It is the most delicious and palatable drink that can be procured.

Sold at our fountain at 5c and 10c a glass. Large bottle for home use, Pint 19c. Quart 28c. 1/2 gal. 85c.

DOLE'S Pineapple Juice

Pure unadulterated juice of Hawaiian pineapples. Dole's pineapple juice contains no added water, sugar, acids or preservatives. Just the pure golden juice of the ripe pineapple fruit. A beverage for the warm summer days. Served cold from the bottle it is beautiful, delicious and refreshing. May be used with punches, sherbets, etc.

Jaynes' Nervo A Pleasing and Healthful Tonic

An excellent tonic for summer. Its regular use will aid greatly in allaying stomach disorders. A refreshing drink for the fatigued and overworked.

Jaynes' Nervo Root Beer Extract

For home-making a delicious temperance beverage. 1/2 bottle making 6 gallons. 12c. A bottle making 10 gallons. 20c.

Here's Root Beer Extract. 12c. Sweet's Herbs, pkg. 17c. Williams' Root Beer Ext. 13c.

Cut Prices on Welch's Grape Juice

1/2 pt. 15c. 1 qt. 25c. 1/2 gallon 50c. 1 gallon 90c.

Lime Juice Rose's Lime Juice, per bot. 30c. Stone's per bot. 35c. Montserrat, small 12c. Montserrat, large bot. 50c.

Mineral Waters APOLLINARIS WATER 1/4 bot. 12c. Per doz. \$1.25. 1/2 bot. 18c. Per doz. \$1.85. Bottles 20c. Per doz. \$2.25.

LONDONDERRY LITHIA Splits 10c. Per doz. \$1.00. 1/2 bot. 15c. Per doz. \$1.50. 1/4 bot. 18c. Per doz. \$1.80. 1/2 gals. 38c. Per doz. \$4.50.

POLAND WATER 1/4 bot. 15c. Per doz. \$1.50. Bottles 18c. Per doz. \$1.80. 1/2 gals. 35c. Per doz. \$4.25.

CELESTINE VICHY Pints 15c. Per doz. \$1.75. Quarts 25c. Per doz. \$2.75.

WHITE ROCK LITHIA 1/4 bot. 15c. Per doz. \$1.50. 1/2 bot. 18c. Per doz. \$1.80. Bottles 21c. Per doz. \$2.10.

HOFMEISTERS BEER EXT. For making old Fehzicated German Beer. Sufficient for 3 gals. 29c. Make your own buttermilk with LACTABS

A lactic ferment for the preparation of Bulgarian Buttermilk or for eating after meals as a preventive of intestinal indigestion and premature old age 50c. Telephone 3800. RIKER DRUG STORE 1112 Main St., Bridgeport.