

QUEEN SHOWERS
DOWN TO EARTH

Elaborately Equipped Plant
Come Upon in Heart of
Boston—Noted Gang Of
Crooks Rounded Up.

Boston, Mass., March 8.—A counterfeiting plant in the heart of the city of Boston, within a stone's throw of the federal building and the sub-treasury of the government, which claims the exclusive privilege of furnishing money for commercial uses, which has been turning out counterfeit dimes to the consternation of the municipal and government officials for a year or more past, was uncovered late today by United States inspectors Ruhl and Waters and three men were placed under arrest, charged with counterfeiting.

Dimes of the date of 1908, which bore a fine resemblance to the real article except in the sharpness of the detail, have been flooded on Boston merchants and street car conductors in the past few days. Secret Service men have worked on the case for many months and finally, within a few days, the name of the plant, Joseph A. Murphy of South Boston, was able to lodge a complaint with the federal officers which led to today's disclosures.

The United States officers went to 185 Franklin street during the afternoon and found there, a complete counterfeiting plant, a big press rolling machine, saw force and much raw silver and copper.

In charge was William Hartung, who was placed under arrest. A brother Robert Hartung, was arrested on a sickbed at his home in Dorchester. At the automobile show a third brother, Frederick Hartung, aged 30 years, was taken into custody and later Robert E. Semple, aged 27 of 57 Spencer street, Dorchester and his brother William Semple, aged 41 of 6 Perry street, Brookline.

The inspectors claim that a partial confession was made by one Frederick Hartung, in which it was shown that the men had formerly occupied rooms supposed to be occupied by inventors at 110 High street, moving to the present quarters at 185 Franklin street, last February. On the door of Franklin street was the name of "Semple and Hartung, manufacturing jewelers."

The plant was disclosed in part through the tracing of quantities of silver shipped from the plant in Providence, R. I., to the Boston men. Originally the money was disposed of in lots of \$5 and \$6 to market men, it is claimed, and later when suspicion began to be aroused and the papers exposed the fact that the city was filled with counterfeit dimes the goods had to be worked off more cautiously in smaller quantities. The dimes contained such a small quantity of silver that the operators were able to dispose of their product at a profit of about 50 per cent.

LIVELY SCENES
AT STAMPA

Continued from Page 1.
"Order, Order, Sit down," called the opposition.

Held the Floor.
Mr. McLean persisted, but Mr. Clare held the floor and the speaker held that he could not be interrupted without his consent. Still Mr. McLean persisted.

"I would have been pleased to answer the question," said Mr. Clare, "but coming from a man who knows no loyalty to the Canadian flag."

Mr. McLean tried again to interrupt, but the opposition would not have it. The speaker held that he could not speak, but Mr. McLean held to only finally to be put down by a look from Mr. Fielding, just as Sir Wilfrid Laurier was on the point of taking part.

Continuing Mr. Clare declared that the government should construct dry docks on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts capable of accommodating the largest war vessels.

Dr. Neeley of Humboldt took occasion to attack Dr. Edwards on the ground that he had impugned the loyalty of the Canadian people.

Dr. Edwards rose to protest. After a good deal of disorder Dr. Neeley holding the floor, but the speaker insisting that Dr. Edwards' point of order must be heard.

Never Made Charge.
The member from Frontenac declared that there was nothing in his speech to justify Dr. Neeley's statement. "I never made such a charge," he declared a moment later.

Mr. Gervais referred to the plebeian petition said that out of two million people only two or three thousand signatures had been obtained. He argued that Canada is not a nation and, not being such is not free to reject the request for aid made by England.

Mr. Smythe (Algoma) rallied the Liberals on their record in favor of independence, having a good humored bout with Mr. Lemieux.

Farmers And Packers To Blame
Declare Retail Meat Dealers



This photograph just received from Washington, shows the scene of the first session of the senate committee which is investigating the high cost of living. Will they find the Payne-Aldrich tariff law the main cause? The senators around the table are: Gallinger, Smoot, Simmons, Crawford, McCumber and Lodge.

High Cost of Living Attributed To These By Retailers In Sworn Statement
Before Congressional Committee At Washington--Reduction In Price
of Butter Not Caused By Action of People In Demanding Enquiry---
Tons of Eggs Seized In Boston.

Washington, D. D., March 8.—Retail meat dealers today placed upon the farmers and packers, responsibility for the higher price of meat, in testimony given before the select senate committee which began its inquiry into the increased cost of living.

Five retail men from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington were heard at the hearing, a Washington dealer, who kills his own meat, was the only one who did not admit that the price of meat had gone up at least ten per cent during the past five years. Mr. Brown insisted the prices were practically the same then as now.

Each witness vigorously denied the charge that the retailers are responsible for prevailing prices and none would admit that any agreement existed among them as to prices. While no one charged that the packers were all in a combination, all the witnesses declared that there seemed to be no competition among them for the trade of retailers and that their prices ranged about the same.

The committee will meet again tomorrow. The wholesalers will next be heard and after that the packers.

In Illinois.
Elgin, Ill., Mar. 8.—D. S. Fearall, a member of the Elgin Board of Trade, denied today that the plan to investigate high prices of living had anything to do with the action of the Elgin board in reducing the price of butter. The high prices, he said, caused the average man to turn to oleo-margarine, which created a surplus in the butter supply which had to be sold.

"The only way to sell it was to lower the price of butter," he said. "When the board reduced the cost from 36 cents to 30 cents a pound, the commodity again came within reach of the ordinary buyer."

Joseph Newman, another butter dealer denied that prices had been fixed. He said: "The senate committee points toward Elgin. Why not look towards New York. During the period of a week or ten days when the change took place in the Elgin board, the eastern markets was lowered from 37 cents to 30 cents, a drop

of seven cents, while the Elgin board dropped it 6 cents.

Tons Of Eggs.
Boston, Mass., March 8.—On complaint of Dr. Geo. H. Adams, government pure food inspector, United States Deputy Marshal Bancroft, this afternoon made the largest seizure of cold storage eggs on record. The eggs, which had been removed from their shells and placed in 574 cans were taken from the warehouse of the Quincy Cold Storage Company in this city.

The government is greatly appalled by the farmers who turned out to work with a will to the great advantage of the roads.

The members of the government might juggle with figures but a layman only knew that they continued as before to spend more money than they received. The state of affairs was no better than it used to be.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relating to the building of wharves and piers in the harbor of St. John. Mr. Bentley relating to the Moncton Street Railway and Power Company.

Mr. Bentley said that in the by-election in St. John he had had the temerity to call the attention of the government to the fact that it was in the interests of good government to return a member of the government to the legislature.

He failed to see where the Audit Act secured any wider administration of the public funds than might obtain under another system.

The alteration was made by the Government in the liquor license laws had been beneficial in some respects, and he was willing to give the Government credit for this, although as far as local opinion was concerned, present regulations were not so good as they were before.

The present government had not lived up to their promises in letting out public works by tender but still adhered to the system of day's work. Two small bridges in his county had recently been repaired in this manner and if they had been put up by

under the cost would have been not more than half.

During the last session the premier had stated that all government monies under the highway act would be expended through the highway boards except in the cases of roads in out-of-the-way settlements, but he found that this had not been adhered to, but that many thousands of dollars had been expended by independent commissioners in violation of the government's pledge.

Mr. MacLachlan said the previous speaker had likened the provincial secretary to one of the men who went into the temple to pray and it had occurred to him (the speaker) that if the members of the opposition would only go in a body to the temple and pray also, might be to their advantage, particularly if when doing so they would seek forgiveness for all the misstatements they made with reference to the provincial secretary.

The statement had been made by the leader of the opposition that while the government had advanced common sense, yet they had reduced the size of the log which might be cut. To some, this reduction might seem grievous, but the regulation was really a right one.

Conditions were undoubtedly changing and while the government was right in undertaking public work and incurring expenditure, a portion of which would have to be paid by a future generation, it was quite proper to use the natural resources as a means of providing that generation with the opportunity of discharging this expenditure.

The opposition speakers claimed that the government had failed to make good with regard to the highways and that they had violated the spirit of the highway act. As long as the government gave a grant in aid of the roads it had a right to see to its expenditure and to see that the expenditure went the new act met with general commendation.

Complaint had been made by honorable gentlemen opposite that the roads had increased in price, but that these taxes did not bear heavily on the people or show by the fact that in some counties the municipal council had increased their rates themselves.

In his own county the law was giving satisfaction and only in those parishes where the county councillors were not working well, it was not working well.

Mr. Wilson commended the efforts of the commissioner of agriculture in his department. The criticism was made that the commissioner did not rely upon farming for a living but he was doing as much as any farmer could do in the interests of agriculture.

Good Business.
The people would sanction and commend any alleged over-expenditure for such a purpose as the preservation of the forests or to repair bridges for traffic after a freshet.

The present system of handling the schoolbooks was necessary if people were to receive the books at the greatly reduced prices now existing.

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Six Are Wounded In
Philadelphia Riots

Alleged Strike Breakers Take Possession of Street,
Shooting Into Hostile Crowds From Cars---
Another Eventful Day in History of Quaker
City's Big General Strike.

Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 8.—Six persons including a young girl, were wounded tonight by bullets fired by a party of alleged strikebreakers who rode wildly up and down Frankford Avenue in a trolley car and shot into the crowds that lined the sidewalks.

After one of the most uneventful days since the beginning of the strike began, the shooting of cars was renewed tonight along Frankford Avenue, the principal thoroughfare in the mill district in the northeast.

A stone thrown by one of the crowd injured a strikebreaker motor man, infuriated at this, a crowd of about 15 of his comrades, took a car, all of the windows of which they broke with their clubs.

As the car loaded with armed strikebreakers sped down Frankford Avenue bullets were rained at the crowd.

Policeman Brags who was standing on the sidewalk, received a bullet in his helmet about an inch above his head.

Helen May, 14 years old, was struck in the leg by a bullet. John Maloney, 18 years old and Michael Osborn, 24 were also shot in the legs and Frank Bromley, 23, received a bullet in his foot. These wounded were removed to the Frankford hospital. Two other injured were taken to their homes.

After reaching Alleghany Avenue, the car was switched to the northern track by its crew and the dash back to the barn began. So swiftly was it driven that before the crowd realized that it was coming back, it had sped past them and into the barn again.

The labor leaders after receiving reports from the secretaries of many local unions reiterate their claim of 125,000 on strike and say that many additional recruits will leave work tomorrow. The employers stated the number affected in each branch of industry will be made public.

Director of public safety Clay on the poor hand stated tonight that a re-census of the city's industrial establishments made today, shows that while 1,900 workers walked out today, 2,400 strikers returned to work.

Leading manufacturers of hosiery met today and decided to close down their plants employing 20,000 workers after the Episcopal diocese questioned 500 "boarders" who are in the sympathetic strike, made this step necessary.

TRAFFIC ABOUT
TO BE RESUMED

From Last Night's Indications
It Is Likely That Track Will
Be Cleared Through To Court
Today.

Field, Mar. 8.—The outlook at the present time is that traffic through the mountains will be opened tomorrow. The line between Calgary and Field is clear and it is not probable that any serious stoppage, will occur on that part.

Several hundred men are engaged on the big slide at Glenora, which still proves a barrier to the operation of trains throughout the Selkirk. It was at this point that the Kicking Horse river was blocked by an avalanche and the clearing of the track has been rendered difficult by the water backing up and solidifying the snow.

When this barrier is removed the probability is that the way will be open for a resumption of traffic through to the Pacific coast.

Railway communication between Rogers pass and the west has been restored. The track has been freed of the snow which overwhelmed it during the passage of the big slide, and operations there are confined to a search for those who were swept away by the avalanche.

The probabilities are many weeks must elapse before all the bodies must be discovered. While the work of recovering the missing bodies is conducted by a large force of willing hands, its prosecution is difficult. In the descent of the slide an immense volume of snow, coming with tremendous force from above, was carried a thousand feet beyond the track down the mountain side and lodged in great masses in the valley below.

The men were swept away as they worked in detached parties and many will not be found until the snow is melted by the summer sun.

It is officially accepted that at least sixty three men were working in the slide and reliable reports have it that twenty three bodies have been recovered, including the railway operatives whose names are already given to the press.

FATE OF CHURCH
DANGER

Famous Old North Church Buf-
feted By Its Friends—Inter-
esting Historical Point Raising
At Boston.

Boston, Mass., March 8.—The old North church, otherwise known as Christ Episcopal church, famous in song and story, was buffeted by its friends before a legislative committee today. Its historical value was questioned, its title was declared to lay with the British crown and its future is in doubt.

The joint committee of ways and means heard three parties to the controversy, the Episcopal authorities, which at present care for the church, several historical organizations, notably the Daughters of the American Revolution and parties who are not interested in the church either from a religious or a historic standpoint.

Sexton Watkins, who has the salary from fees, remarked that the story of the signal lanterns which are said to have sent Paul Revere off on his memorable ride has been questioned and is based mostly on Longfellow's poem. One of the petitioners, a member of the D. A. R., admitted that a recent examination of the title was shown that it had never been relinquished by the crown of England.

Then a secondary quarrel developed between the Episcopal authorities and the Daughters of the American Revolution and parties who are not interested in the church either from a religious or a historic standpoint.

The district in which the historic edifice stands, is claimed by foreigners and their descendants.

REPRESENT EMPLOYEES
ON I.C.R. FUND BOARD

Moncton, March 8.—The election of employees as representatives on the I. C. R. fund board was held as follows: William Hutchinson, despatcher, Truro, 1596; Conductor W. M. Thompson, Moncton, 1506; James Nain, 1506; Conductor C. J. Frazer, Sydney, 1370; Conductor C. J. Frazer, 1116; Conductor Cochrane, Moncton, 861.

The first two were elected. The former representatives were Messrs. Thompson and Nain.

He was glad the present government was not responsible for the payment of the Amelia Morton claim as he had been on a committee to inquire into that claim some years ago and he found it was not worthy of recognition it had been given.

He did not attach any importance to the claim of opposition members that the reduction of the size of the forest as any man would rather cut a ten inch log rather than a nine inch log and regulations for the lumberman should be made on such lines that they would be honored by their observance rather than in their breach.

End To Revenue.
The pulp mills would not use wood over six inches and when they got to be smaller than six inches they were too knotty to be of any commercial value. The revenue the province was now receiving from its lumber lands would not last for ever, and the cut was more than the natural growth. If there was a large revenue an effort should be made to save it.

He had no criticism to offer of the highway act. He never heard any complaints about it. He felt that every dollar for the roads should go to the highway board direct only as if it went to special commissioners or others, it would destroy the principle of the act.

He also had no criticism to offer of the government's school book policy and he could understand it was impossible to have the accounts all closed up at the end of the year as there would have to be something outstanding in any ordinary business. He thought however enough should be added to the cost of books to pay all expenses of handling. In conclusion he said he offered his criticisms of both sides of the House in the best of spirit to all.

Mr. Legere (Westmorland) said that Liberals gave this government a chance to carry out their opposition pledges which had since proved extravagant.

Agriculture should be kept out of the hands of the government, the backbone of the country.

He had told the old Government that agricultural grants were not sufficient and he was glad these had been increased.

In the past he had advocated the raising of pork. In the agricultural commission's report this was referred to and half a million dollars worth imported into St. John alone will justify his criticism. Many of the farmers in his county were using syndicate seed and the Government should make greater efforts to provide the seed with better seed.

Mr. Legere (Glou.) said as this the first time he had addressed the House, his remarks would be House he was on what he said to say that he belonged to the Opposition.

Mr. Jones moved the adjournment of the debate at 10.50 p. m.