

HUGE STORE OF MACHINE GUNS AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES FOUND IN NEW YORK

Hoard of Ammunition Located on Waterfront Believed to Have Been Destined to Promote Another Easter Uprising in Ireland.

New York, Feb. 25.—Police late Saturday night seized 75 cases of hand grenades and high explosives as they were being unloaded from a truck into a basement in the Chelsea district. Later they discovered and seized 100 more cases in a river-front lodging house, and a few minutes after uncovered in the same building 200 rifles, 20 machine guns and large quantities of steel-jacketed machine gun ammunition in belts.

Chiefs of the Secret Service, police authorities, Fire Department officials, heads of the bomb squad and of the Bureau of Combustibles, and all departments of the police in Hoboken, were summoned to join the investigation.

Discovery of the explosives was quite accidental. A policeman was patrolling his lonely beat along the North River, near where it is lined by piers of the Cunard, White Star and French Line steamships, when at Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue he spied four men, working in the dark, heaving and skidding a vanload of crates down planks into a basement. He investigated and pried up a lid on one of the crates and discovered hand grenades and cartridges.

Pandemonium ensued at the lodging house when the police and Federal agents swarmed around and began breaking open the packing crates, revealing their contents, and ransacking the place for more. Women lodgers ran screaming to the street and stood, with a few hundred other spectators, outside the armed cordon thrown about the building.

The investigators were frank in expressing surprise at the recklessness with which the explosives had been handled. The grenades, some dozens of them all primed, were in black leather bags. Hidden behind crude partitions the rifles and machine guns were found, and, scantily covered by layers of coal, the ammunition.

Tons of explosives were housed in the building, the authorities learned—enough to blow up "a fair-sized city," as they put it. Tenements adjoining the Sailors' Inn were speedily emptied of occupants as the news spread and it was not until long after midnight, when it was assured the police would guard the arsenal carefully and remove it at daybreak, that the neighborhood went to bed.

Edward and Patrick Howey, brothers, who claimed to own the moving van whence the explosives in huge packing cases were being moved along a plank into a basement, were taken into custody, as was Joseph O'Brien, proprietor of the building.

The police investigating the mystery intimated to-day that they believed the munitions were destined for shipment to Ireland as part of another Easter uprising there by the de Valera Republicans against the Free State Government.

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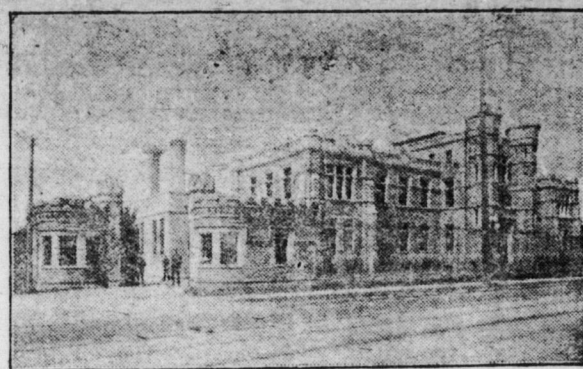
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WHERE CANADA'S COINS ARE MADE

There are only four branches of the Royal Mint in the Empire, three in Australia, at Sydney, Melbourne and Perth, and the fourth at Ottawa, the beautiful building shown in the picture. It is under the direction of a deputy mint master from London. Perhaps few Canadians realize that British gold sovereigns as well as Canadian coins are minted in Ottawa. Each coin has a small "C" on its reverse side. The Ottawa mint was opened in 1909, nearly nine hundred years after the first British mint was established by William the Conqueror in London. Coins were once issued by any private individuals who wanted to do so, but coining is now restricted to governments. South American countries have their money made in the mints of Europe.

TWO CHILDREN DIE IN BURNING HOUSE

Mother Was Attending Neighbor's Baby—Two Other Children Survive.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Feb. 26.—A tragedy is reported here to-day from Espanola where two small children were suffocated to death in a fire that occurred in the shack district. The two children were Marsha Mercer, aged five years, and Annette Mercer, aged fourteen months. Two other children of the family, Marcel, aged four, and Joan, aged three, were unconscious when found, but have revived since.

The mother, Mrs. F. Mercer, was called next door to attend the sick baby of her neighbor and about five minutes after her departure the Mercer house was on fire. Willing helpers trying to put the fire out were unaware that the children were in the house until the frantic mother rushed up and tried to enter the burning building but was restrained but not until she had put her hand through the window in an endeavor to gain admittance. She received a badly lacerated hand.

Rescuers found Marcel and Joan in the kitchen huddled on the floor and the others in the bedroom where it is thought that the elder girl Marsha had taken the baby as a place of refuge. It is not known how or where the fire started.

New Zealand to Resume Trade With Germany

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 26.—The Government of New Zealand has sanctioned trade between New Zealand and Germany as from September next.

Don't look for trouble unless you know what to do with it when you find it.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.23 1/2.

Manitoba wheat—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 90c.

No. 2, 88c.

Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.

Rye—No. 2, 84 to 86c.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Milled—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$20; shorts, per ton, \$28; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.14 to \$1.16, according to freight outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—48 to 50c.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.10 to \$6.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk, seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.

Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; mixed, \$10 to \$12; clover, \$8 to \$12.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9 to \$9.50.

Butter—Finest pasteurized creamery, solids, 46 to 48c; prints, 47 to 48c; ordinary creamery solids, 43 to 44c; prints, 44 to 45c; dairy, 29c; cooking, 15 to 18c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, 36 to 38c; held, 26 to 29c.

Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; do, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 15 to 18c; hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15 to 18c; roosters, 12 to 15c; ducks, over 5 lbs., 25 to 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22 to 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c; do, old, 15c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 22c; ducks, over 5 lbs., 28 to 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25 to 28c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 22 to 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c; do, old, 20c.

Potatoes—On track, Toronto, 75c to 90c per 90-lb. bag.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 27c; twins, 27 1/2c; triples, 28 1/2c; Stiltons, 29c.

Old, large, 29c; twins, 30c; Stiltons, 31c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 50 to 52c; ordinary creamery prints, 48 to 49c. Dairy, 32 to 33c. Cooking, 22c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 36 to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$20 to 30 lbs., \$19 to 30 lbs., and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, 38c; heavyweight rolls, 35c.

Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeder steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, choice, \$13 to \$13.50; do, med., \$9 to \$11.50; do, com., \$5 to \$8; milk cows, choice, \$70 to \$90; springers, choice, \$80 to \$100; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$14; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, culls, \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.75 to \$11; do, f.o.b., \$10 to \$10.25; do, country points, \$9.75 to \$10.

Hogs quotations are based on the prices of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a graded basis, or selected sold on a flat rate. Bacon selects, sold on the graded basis, bring a premium of 10 per cent. over the price of thick, smooth hogs.

CATTLE EMBARGO ENDS ON APRIL 1ST

Preliminaries for Importation Into Great Britain Ready by That Date.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, announced in the House on Friday that all preliminaries for the importation of Canadian store cattle into Great Britain would be ready on April 1.

A despatch from London says:—The old cattle embargo question came up again in the House of Lords on Thursday when Lord Londonderry asked whether the Government intended at an early date to remove the statutory restrictions upon the importation of cattle from Ireland. He said the belief existed in Ireland that England in her own interests had disregarded and destroyed the Irish cattle trade.

The Earl of Ancestor, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, said his answer to Lord Londonderry's question was in the negative. There seemed to be an idea that the regulations calling for a six-day detention of Irish cattle at the port of debarkation was imposed because of a bargain with Canada.

That was not the case at all, the Earl of Ancestor declared. Expert advisers of the Board of Agriculture were of the opinion that the regulations were necessary to prevent the possible spread of disease in Great Britain, and they were not calculated to prevent importation. The country was perfectly justified in asking for this protection.

The man who is really good never gives one the impression that he is good. The man who tells you how good he is, like the man who boasts of his honesty, may be a pretty good counterfeiter, but he certainly isn't legal tender.

The Motion That Was Withdrawn

—BY W. M. MORRIS.

"As you are no doubt well informed on this matter, I want to ask your advice about a resolution our School Board has sent in with me to be endorsed by the Convention to-day. We had a meeting of the Board a few nights ago and of the members brought up this Adolescent Act, and you know the farmers are pretty hard hit this year with low prices for what they have to sell and high prices for what they have to buy, so we just thought if this Act is going to add to our burdens, we can do without it for a while yet. Here is the motion the Board sent in, 'Resolved that the Adolescent School Attendance Act is not practicable in rural schools and will only add to the already heavy burden of taxation and should, therefore, be repealed.' Now I have not had much experience in putting motions and thought we might talk the matter over before the Convention opens." The above conversation took place in the sitting room of one of the hotels of a small Ontario town in May, 1922. Two men had driven eight miles that morning through a dreary rain, to attend a Trustees' and Ratepayers' Convention for the county and had brought a resolution with them, and two other men had driven by auto some forty miles to speak at the same Convention. A rotunda or sitting room of a hotel is a most congenial place for men to get acquainted and men will express themselves frankly and freely in a small group when they hesitate to stand and address an audience. The whole question of the Adolescent School Attendance Act and rural education was threshed out by the four men and all agreed that the motion should be laid before the Convention. It was realized by all four that a meeting held under the auspices of the Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association, could not have a better subject to discuss than just such a resolution. They all believed in the motto, "Progress by Discussion," and based all discussion on the fundamental principle of confidence, faith and understanding.



W. M. Morris Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association.

It was time to go to the Convention and, walking down the street, through the rain, one of them recalled to his own mind the words of Amos, "Shall two walk together except they have agreed?" The bond of friendship established in the hotel grew stronger until there was a sincere willingness on all sides to arrive at the truth and a desire to discover the very best kind of education for rural children. The spirit of mutual goodwill pervaded the Convention; the Adolescent School Attendance Act was studied from every angle, the people all pulled together to devise the best ways and means of giving a square educational deal to the rural child and finally the resolution to abolish the Act was withdrawn and another urging School Boards to study the School Regulations, with a view to providing Secondary Education for the children, was carried unanimously.

Since the hundred such Conventions have been held in all parts of Ontario since last Easter and the above resolution was the nearest approach to the abolition or suspension of the Adolescent School Attendance Act. The attendance at these meetings has ranged all the way from twenty people to two hundred people; such subjects as School Attendance, Health Education, Continuation Schools, Consolidated Schools, the Curriculum of a Rural School, The Status and Qualifications of the Teacher have all been discussed and motions of various kinds proposed, but this was the only occasion where a resolution was proposed to repeal this Act and it was withdrawn. It stands to the credit of the rural people of Ontario that they have always been anxious to have their children educated. That

the townships and counties have been in the van of moral progress is evident by the expulsion of the barroom from rural areas long before the large urban centres could be convinced of the evils of the liquor traffic. A very much larger percentage of the adolescents in the country are found in the regular church service than in the towns and cities. If country parents guard their adolescents morally and provide for them religiously, it is unreasonable to suppose they will neglect them educationally. Has it not always been the recruits from the country homes, graduating from our colleges and universities, coming to our great industrial centres with good consciences and high moral standards, who have preserved the life of great cities from decay?

Another Resolution. There is another motion re the Adolescent School Attendance Act before the whole of Ontario just now. A Bill has been laid before the Legislature to suspend the Act until January, 1928. Every rural member of the Legislature would do well to oppose this retrograde measure. Democracy calls for a high standard of education for all the people. It would be a crime against the youth of Ontario to allow them to leave school at fourteen and face the keen competition of the world unprepared. The Act is working fairly smoothly and effectively with very little hardship to rural people, but stimulating us all to make provision for the proper education of adolescents. We need a different kind of school rather than the abolition of the Act and let us study how to provide it. May we hope for the withdrawal or defeat of this motion before the Legislature. The process of education has only well commenced at fourteen years of age. Adolescence is pre-eminently the criminal age when most first commitments occur and when most vicious careers are begun. It is the adolescent years rather than the first seven years that count.

We must keep fully abreast in educational standards with the people with whom we intermingle and trade. Now what are the educational standards of these people? Ontario is more immediately surrounded by the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan than any other territory. The people of Ontario will have to compete with the people of those states in all industrial, agricultural and commercial pursuits. In none of these states is the age of full-time or part-time compulsory education below sixteen years; in Michigan, New York and Illinois it is eighteen years and in Wisconsin seventeen years. We have as bright minds and as keen intellects in the youth of Ontario as are found anywhere. Let us give them a square deal.

heard music once again. His case is the first of its kind in England. Experts explain the headpiece of the receiving set presses directly on the bones of the skull, and so transmits vibrations set up in the discs which, ordinarily pass through the ear passages.

Canada is Biggest Buyer at British Fair

London, Feb. 26.—Canada is reported to be the biggest buyer at the British Industries' Fair at the White City. During the first week Canadians outbid even the Americans. Canadian manufacturers who are exhibiting at the fair for the first time, also report good business, particularly in two unrelated products, condensed milk and waik paper.

Medieval Walls Wrecked to Supply Building Material

Berlin, Feb. 25.—After exhausting every other means of raising funds to relieve the economic distress which prevails in all German towns, the City Council of Ballestaden, a little town in the Harz, has sold the massive medieval walls surrounding it. These ancient fortifications, the defence of the town in feudal days, and its present possession in modern times are doomed.

The thick walls, with their picturesque watch towers, are constructed of the finest brick and stone and will bring a high price. The contractor who bought the walls will begin demolishing them at once to construct dwellings for workmen.

Gets Big Job. S. J. Hungerford, who has been appointed Vice-President in charge of the operating and maintenance of the Canadian National Railways, in the re-organization, has assumed the biggest job of its kind in the world, having charge of 22,262 miles of railway. He is a native-born Canadian.

Deaf for Thirty Years, Hears Radio Music

London, Feb. 26.—For thirty years William Simpson, of Litchfield, England, has been stone deaf. But last night he sat in his home and heard a band playing in Birmingham. The miracle was accomplished by radio, and Simpson wept with joy as he

heard music once again. His case is the first of its kind in England. Experts explain the headpiece of the receiving set presses directly on the bones of the skull, and so transmits vibrations set up in the discs which, ordinarily pass through the ear passages.

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WILL DIG FOR DAVID'S CITY IN JERUSALEM

Archaeologists to Search for Remains of Royal Palace at Ophel Hill.

A despatch from London says:—An international group of archaeologists will begin excavations in the spring at Ophel Hill, Jerusalem, to search for the remains of the palace and the tomb of David. Inspired by the success of the Luxor undertaking these men hope to demonstrate that Ophel Hill, in the southeastern part of the Holy City, was the real "City of David" or Mount Zion, and not the southern end of the western hill, as tradition has it.

It is believed this excavation will reveal all the tombs of the Kings of Judaea for 200 years after David, including those of Solomon and his wives, the site of an old wall and the remains of the original sanctuary of the Jews, with their relics and inscriptions, throwing light upon pre-Hebrew and early Hebrew civilizations. As many scholars hold, this hill, now given over to agriculture and thickly populated, seen from the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, may furnish information on the brilliant Maccabean period.

British and French archaeological societies will join in the work and the American Archaeological Society of Palestine has been invited. For the British, the Palestine Exploration Fund, of which Dr. H. R. Hall, director of Egyptology in the British Museum, is chairman, will finance the undertaking and have general supervision; but the actual excavations will be entrusted to Dr. R. A. McAllister, professor of Celtic archaeology in the University of Dublin. The French will be represented by Raymond Weil, who made an important excavation in the southern end of Ophel hill for Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris just before the outbreak of the war, and to Father Vincent of the Dominicans, who is familiar with the terrain.

Excavations at Ophel were begun in 1870 and in recent years work has been done by Father Vincent and the Frenchman Weil that has achieved results which have led Prof. Garstang, Dr. Hall and other British archaeologists to the belief that Ophel may prove a treasure trove of relics of antiquity second only to Luxor.

Excavations at Ophel were suggested a few months back by Prof. John Garstang, director of the Palestine antiquities department, who made it one condition that \$5,000 be raised to insure a thorough job. The British share is \$3,000, of which enough has been obtained to make certain the preliminary work of Dr. McAllister in the spring. The British will tackle the north end of Ophel hill and the French will continue work on the south end, which was interrupted by the war.

Greek Refugees Suffer at Hands of Turks

Constantinople, Feb. 25.—The condition of Greek refugees is becoming worse. Last week 297 of them died in the Selmie Barracks here. All the Turkish authorities are willing to do for the refugees is to admit smallpox and typhus patients to Turkish hospitals on payment of about three times the normal fee. The Greek hospital is overflowing.

In some cases the Turks even interfere to make the situation worse. During the week 700 American tourists on the Empress of Scotland wished to give their old clothes to the refugees, but the Turkish customs officials refused to allow the clothing to be landed without paying the usual duty.

Tomb of Tutankhamen Closed for the Season

Luxor, Feb. 25.—Tutankhamen's tomb was finally closed to visitors this afternoon. Several hundreds of persons have inspected the tomb since the inner chamber was opened.

Carpenters are now busy sawing lengths of heavy timber, with which the whole shaft will be filled. The filling-in operations will begin at eight o'clock to-morrow morning and will be completed within two days.

Out of every 100,000 girls and boys in England and Wales, 6,819 are called Mary and 6,590 William.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, says:

One of the fascinations of living in a new country is the constant revelation of previously unknown resources. It is but a comparatively few years since Northern Ontario was on the map merely as so much space. To-day from out of that area are coming minerals which make Ontario the largest mineral producing province in Canada, and from its timbered areas millions of cords of pulpwood are being cut. It is reported that flowing into James Bay are seventy-four streams, each with its banks covered with pulpwood species. Ontario certainly has a proverbial "gold mine" in her northern areas.