

14 QUEER MONEY MEN TAKEN

EIGHT OF THEM AFTER FIGHT IN A WINE SHOP.

Capt. Flynn's Men Round Up Counterfeiters in Manhattan After Guns Are Drawn to Subdue Italians Nabbed—Chief Shower of Bad Bills in Net.

A half empty wine bottle and a long thimble knife flashed across the length of the cellar wine shop at 182 Chrystie street yesterday and charged against the wicker swinging doors that were just opening. After that there was a minute of fighting and at the end Capt. Flynn heard of the New York office of the secret service, and the detectives under him were holding eight of the worst counterfeiters in Little Italy under the noses of their revolvers.

The fight in the Chrystie street saloon yesterday was the beginning of a general clean-up of Italian counterfeiters in Manhattan and the outcome of arrests that had been made among stragglers in Rutherford and Newark over in Jersey on Wednesday and Thursday. Altogether fourteen makers of bad bills were cradled in this city, three in Rutherford and four in Newark, about the largest gang that Capt. Flynn has succeeded in rounding up since he landed the circle that had a hand in the famous "barrel murder" eight years ago.

Following the general gathering in of the Italians in the last three days the seizure of the plant which they have been operating will follow within a very few hours, according to Capt. Flynn. His men and the Italian detectives of Police Headquarters who cooperated with them in yesterday's work are now tracing down definite clues that are expected to lead them to the nicely engraved steel plates that have been yielding silver certificates of \$2 denomination for a longer time than the United States Government would care to tolerate.

About two weeks ago a man over in Brooklyn whose name is withheld by the detectives as a matter of protection for their informant gave Carroo of the Italian squad at 800 Mulberry certain information which led to investigations. He offered the detective a counterfeit \$2 bill to substantiate his information.

Capt. Flynn was notified and the case was put into his hands. The head of the New York secret service office has a pretty good line on all of the popular centers of the counterfeiting game and he keeps tabs on the places here in New York where certain supplies, engraving tools and stones are sold.

Before his men had traced the silver certificates to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Newark, and they were convinced that the maker or distributor of the bad paper was operating from New York and through Sicilian criminals.

On Wednesday night the tip went out to Chief of Police Holland at Rutherford that three Italians living together in a cheap boarding house in his town were wanted. The police chief sent two of his men along with a secret service man and the three Italians were gathered in. They were taken to Newark and looked up pending further work along the lines discovered.

Newark police headquarters meantime had got word to be on the lookout for certain men who were known to be passing the queer money. On Thursday night seven detectives dropped suddenly in upon a family of Italians at 110 Eighth avenue consisting of Pietro Grieco, his wife and three boarders.

Yesterday the three Italians from Rutherford and the four men captured in Newark were taken before United States Commissioner Jones. Of the Rutherford prisoners all were discharged but Frank Glio, who was held for further examination, Antonio Allotta and Vincenzo Mangione, two of the four taken in Grieco's house on Thursday night, were held in \$1,000 bail each, and the other two suspects were turned over to the police to be kept behind bars until matters were cleared up in Manhattan.

THEY TURN ON UNCLE SAM

ALDRICH LAYS TARIFF LOSSES TO TRAINED CUSTOMS MEN.

Importers Hire Them Away and Use Their Talents to Undermine the Dingley Law—The Senator Denies That Cotton Schedules Have Been Cut.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator Aldrich made to-night his long awaited statement in explanation of the changes in the cotton schedules of the tariff bill. He asserted that it has been the practice of importers in New York to engage the services of attorneys and agents trained in the customs business, with the result that the intent of Congress in framing tariff provisions has been defeated, with a loss of revenue to the Treasury and the removal of protection supposed to be afforded to particular industries.

Senator Aldrich devoted part of his speech to charges repeatedly made by Senators Dooliver of Iowa and La Follette of Wisconsin that the rates in the cotton schedule as compared with those in the Dingley law had been increased materially. Senator Aldrich combated the proposition. He declared that as a result of decisions, in some instances by the Board of Appraisers at New York and in others by the Federal courts, the rates of duties in the Dingley law have been quite generally reduced.

Ninety per cent. of the rates had not been touched at all. Changes had been made in only 10 per cent. of them. He asserted that the cotton rates in tariff bills had steadily declined from the passage of the Calhoun act in 1816 to the present day.

It was pointed out by Senator Aldrich that as a result of judicial interpretations of the Dingley act large sums of money have been refunded from the Treasury of the United States representing the difference between the assessed valuation at the port of New York and the amount which the courts declared to be the legal rate of duty.

Senator Aldrich caused to be read at the clerk's desk newspaper articles reciting that under a recent decision of the Supreme Court the Government would be compelled to refund \$500,000. The name of a young attorney, formerly a clerk of a Senate committee and later in the customs service now with a firm of lawyers in New York, was mentioned in the article. In this connection Senator Aldrich said: "Every attorney and every agent of the Government that has displayed ability in the management of the Government's customs cases has sooner or later left the Government employ and gone to the employ of importers for the sake of discovering defects in our tariff laws. The young man mentioned in that article was formerly the attorney for the General Board of Appraisers in New York. After serving in that capacity I believe he became a member of a firm in New York engaged in the handling of customs cases."

"That is a commendable vocation. The young man in question, I am reliably informed, is making a large amount of money in his profession. There have been a dozen cases of this kind in my recent memory. Men in the employ of the Government felt obliged in their own interest to accept more profitable service at the hands of the importers."

Senator Aldrich declared that importers in employing experts trained in the Government service have been able to present their cases in court as to obtain decisions greatly to their advantage. He said that four or five provisions of the cotton schedule have been emasculated and that the revenues of the Government were wasted and that the protection supposed to be afforded the industry was destroyed.

"Who is demanding these reductions in the cotton rate?" Senator Aldrich asked. He replied that it was not labor, organized or unorganized, or the great army of consumers. He declared with emphasis that the importers were responsible for the agitation against the alleged high rates contained in the cotton schedules.

Resuming the discussion of rates Senator Aldrich said that the rates in the cotton schedule were lower than those of any other schedule in the bill except that relating to chemicals.

"They are even lower," he said, "than the average of the bill as a whole." He declared that the industry was entitled to the protection to meet the difference in cost of production here and abroad, contending that wages paid in this country were higher than those paid in Europe.

MINNIES MARRY ANYHOW.

Four Annapolis Graduates to Have Wives Despite Secretary's Order.

ANAPOLIS, June 4.—That love will find a way, orders of the Secretary of the Navy notwithstanding, was proved to-day when it became known that at least four of the graduates of this year's class at the Naval Academy had been able to secure assurances that the order would not be made to apply to them. Two of the four have already taken wives, another will be married to-morrow and the fourth will be designated a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, Coast Artillery service, and will be in a service unaffected by orders of the Secretary of the Navy, and where graduates, being commissioned officers of the service, can wed or remain single as they please.

Within the hour that he got his diploma Midshipman George A. Trever of White Water, Wis., qualified for the banner which, by Academy tradition, is given to the first bridegroom of the class, by marrying Miss Elizabeth McMillen, his boyhood sweetheart from his home town. The ceremony was performed at the home of mutual friends in Annapolis by the Rev. G. A. Trever, father of the bridegroom. The bride is a sister of F. E. McMillen, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1904 and is now a Paymaster in the navy.

The second member of the class to contract marriage was Arthur Barney of Kearney, Neb., who this evening was married to Miss Leta Haskell of Augusta, Me. The couple entered into their marriage with all the ceremony of an engagement. The honeymoon was obtained this afternoon just before the office closed and the wedding took place at Burnside, the home of W. H. Burns, outside of Annapolis. It was performed by Chaplain H. H. Clark of the Naval Academy.

Midshipman Hugh R. Van de Boe of Cleveland, Ohio, was thought to be in line for the banner, as his engagement to Miss Mary Ellen Scott of Annapolis had been announced, the formal permission of the Secretary of the Navy obtained and the date fixed for to-morrow.

MAID FINDS \$5,000 IN JEWELS.
Mrs. M. G. Elliott Leaves Them Under Her Pillow in Chicago Hotel.
CHICAGO, June 4.—A chamois bag of jewels worth \$5,000, forgotten under her pillow by Mrs. M. G. Elliott, wife of the president of the National Advertising Company of New York, was found by Carrie Pavlock, a maid at the Sherman House, to-day and was on its way to the owner before she had missed it.

When the maid lifted the pillow in room 317 this morning diamonds, rubies, pearls and their gemstone settings were spread before her. The jewel bag had worked open and the trinkets had spilled. Stopping only long enough to admire them, Miss Pavlock gathered them up, put them in the jewel bag and turned them over to Manager Frank Behring of the hotel, who wired Mrs. Elliott at Grinnel, Ia., where he knew she was going, that her jewels had been found.

The jewels were sent to her by express an hour before Mrs. Elliott received the telegram.

TAFI MAY FOREGO TRIP.
Alaskan Journey Improbable Because of Mrs. Tafi's Condition.
WASHINGTON, June 4.—There is a strong probability that President Tafi will find it necessary to postpone until next year the Alaska tour which he has been planning for next August and September. He called to the White House to-day several Senators who have had in hand the matter of an appropriation for the President's traveling expenses this summer and explained to them that although he still expected to attend the Seattle exposition he felt that the northern trip might have to be abandoned.

The principal reason for this change in plans is Mrs. Tafi's health, although the prolonged session of Congress and incidental matters have helped to bring it about. Mrs. Tafi has been in a more serious condition since her recent breakdown than was at first announced, although a complete rest is expected to restore her strength.

The President has been told that Mrs. Tafi will not be completely recovered until well along in the summer, and he does not want to undertake the long trip at the one to Alaska unless Mrs. Tafi is well. He probably would have to wait until September, and that would be too late to start on the extensive trip he had planned in Alaska.

CUSTOMS SERVICE CHANGES

DEPUTY SURVEYOR BISHOP IS REMOVED AS CHIEF.

His Place as Head of the Third Division, Which Attends to Incoming Passengers, May Go to Matt Consey, Who is Younger—Chief Officers Also Removed.

The men of the customs service were surprised yesterday to learn that Deputy Surveyor John M. Bishop, the author of the change by which passengers entering this port are enabled to make out their declarations on the trip from Europe instead of down the bay after their arrival, had been removed as chief of the third division, which attends to the examination of passengers and their baggage.

The original rumor was that Mr. Bishop had been dismissed. Collector Loeb and Surveyor Clarkson said yesterday that this was not so; he had been deprived of his job merely. They said the responsibility for the removal was above them, in Washington.

Surveyor Clarkson complimented Col. Bishop and said there was nothing against his record. The intimation from his superiors was that the deputy surveyor could do better work in a position that required less handling, and it was said that his successor would be a young man. It was hinted that Col. Bishop would take charge of the fifth division, of which Deputy Surveyor Matt M. Consey is the chief and which has charge of night work, chiefly of a police nature, and the inspection of steamboats. The talk among the force last evening was that Mr. Consey, who is the youngest deputy surveyor but has been ten years in the service, might succeed Col. Bishop. Mr. Consey declined to talk on the subject. Col. Bishop is at Atlantic City.

Another and less important removal was that of Deputy Surveyor William O. Cloyes, chief of the second division, in charge of the inspectors who attend to the discharging of cargoes. Mr. Cloyes is about 72 years old and has been a Deputy Surveyor since 1903 and an inspector since 1882. According to Surveyor Clarkson, Mr. Cloyes was removed "for the good of the service." Mr. Cloyes, apparently realizing that he would be unable to do very active work as the chief of a division, asked to be reduced to the rank of an inspector. His request was granted. As Deputy Surveyor he received \$2,500 a year, his pay as inspector will be between \$1,800 and \$2,200, according to his ability to work overtime.

Col. Bishop, it is said, has been in difficulty with some of his political superiors at Washington. There is a story that he has a little too strenuous an enforcement of the law in the case of a friend of a politician who wanted the friend's baggage passed without any formalities.

Col. Bishop was very active in the recent smuggling cases and in cases preceding them he and his force of deputies uncovered much illegitimate work by dress-making firms. His first work for the Government was in East Tennessee, where he was born, as a raiding United States deputy marshal in the moonshine region. He was twenty years in the Government service in Washington. He was chief clerk in the auditor's department of the Postal Department when he was transferred to the customs service at this port. He is about 60 years of age. One of his sons is a Captain in the army.

It is likely that Acting Deputy Surveyor Alexander McKee can take the place of Mr. Cloyes.

SCOUTS BETSY ROSS'S CLAIM.
Philadelphia Historian Can Find No Evidence That She Made First Flag.
NEW HAVEN, June 4.—It is the suit of John Quincy Adams of New York against the Hartford Times the deposition of President Campbell of the City Historical Society of Philadelphia was read to-day. Adams claims that the newspaper libelled him when it criticized his efforts to raise funds for the Betsy Ross Flag House and Memorial Association in Philadelphia.

President Campbell testified that Pennsylvania historians have ignored the claims of the relatives of Betsy Ross that she made the first American flag. He further said: "I don't think that any one doubts that Betsy Ross lived and died, but I doubt statements of her relatives in other respects, particularly these in reference to the making of the flag. I have never been able to find any letters to show that Gen. Washington ever called upon Mrs. Ross with reference to the making of the flag or that she was ever called upon to design the American standard. There is no documentary evidence to be found to support the story of the Canbys. All there is to it is the verbal statement of the relatives. Canby, the grandson of Mrs. Ross, declares his grandmother told him that she made the flag."

POLITICIANS END CAR STRIKE

REPUBLICAN MACHINE GIVES PHILADELPHIA TO UNION.

Fear of Defeat at To-day's Primary Causes Bosses to Compet Transit Co. to Make Terms With Employees—Biting After Agreement is Reached.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The big trolley strike was squelched to-night by the Republican bosses of Philadelphia and to-morrow morning the hammering of the flatwheeled car will be heard from one end of this city to the other.

The masters of the Republican machine, scared at the prospect of defeat at the primaries to-morrow and the loss of the District Attorneyship nomination to a rank independent, compelled Mayor Reburn to bend a stubborn back and persuaded the rapid transit officials to agree to terms.

To the fright of the Republican bosses the strikers owe their victory. Everybody concurs that it is more of a victory for the employees than a compromise between antagonists. With the hard hand of the bosses on them the directors of the Rapid Transit Company retired from a fight they had every prospect of winning and agreed to conditions only slightly moderated from the original demands of Strike Leader Pratt's army. There is not the slightest doubt that the company would have compelled the recalcitrant conductors and motormen to give in if politics had not messed up their plans.

To-night people are speculating as to how much future trouble, how many future riots and inconveniences to the public, will result from the present interference of the politicians. Pratt, a professional strike maker, has been allowed to come here, establish what will be to all intents and purposes a strong union, cause the merchants and other business men incalculable loss, and retire a victor. Hereafter, as was said to-night, since the powerful politicians have prevented the street car company from establishing the rule that they will not permit labor unions to dictate how they shall conduct their business there may be other strikes and consequent lawlessness, the strikers having been practically taught that they can act with impunity.

By the terms of agreement drawn up to-night between the Rapid Transit Company and the representatives of the striking motormen and conductors the men will receive 22 cents an hour, the new scale to take effect at once. It is stipulated that on June 30, 1910, when the books of the company shall have been audited the men shall receive a further advance in pay if the financial condition of the company is shown to be satisfactory. The further advance will be a constant 10 per cent. if the company is able to stand it. The agreement out three cents an hour from the demands made by Boss Pratt for the strikers. The company's position as to the wage scale is really not affected by the agreement. On May 17 it offered to increase wages from 21 to 22 cents an hour, an offer which the men, at the instigation of the union labor agitators, turned down.

Virtually the company recognizes the union, although it calls it negotiating with accredited representatives of its own employees. At first Pratt was determined to force an out and out recognition, or submission rather, to labor union domination, but when it came to the point that the whole agreement might have been spoiled by sticking out Pratt consented to a milder form of recognition.

Hereafter when the men have grievances the Rapid Transit Company agrees to meet their representatives, one from each barn, and talk matters over. The representatives shall be met as delegates of a union, but that is what they really are. Pratt has done his work too well for any mistake to be made about that—Pratt and the politicians.

Where no union existed before Pratt, assisted by the timorosity of the bosses, has created one, and although Philadelphia is greatly pleased that the rioting which disgraced the city's good name is over many people are very bitter as to the dangerous situation that has been created for the future.

The agreement shortens hours of labor. Hitherto the men have been compelled to remain on duty fifteen or sixteen hours a day to obtain nine or ten hours work. Hereafter, the company promises, they shall not be on duty more than ten hours in a working day. This was a concession for which Pratt and his army fought most earnestly, so that the company was very slow to accede.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS IMPENDING.

Armenians Leaving Syrian Towns—Fussillade by Troops at Dury.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 4.—Despatches from Alexandria and Aleppo represent the outlook at those places as being very serious. Hundreds of Armenians and Syrians are leaving and importers are cancelling orders for everything except tea and for which there is a general demand.

Orders for arms to the value of \$150,000 were sent through the Ottoman Bank at Aleppo yesterday. A proclamation of martial law is only withheld pending the arrival of trustworthy troops.

Soldiers began a fusillade yesterday in the village of Dury, fifty miles from Adana, following an order to the inhabitants to surrender their arms. The commander there is distressed and a massacre is feared.

\$3,000,000 IN DEATH DUTIES.
First Installment on \$50,000,000 Estate of Charles Morris of England.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 4.—The executor of the late Charles Morris, who died recently leaving property valued at \$50,000,000, paid into the Treasury to-day the sum of \$3,000,000, being a first installment of the death duties due by the estate.

With the exception of \$75,000 bequeathed to charities and his 10,000 employees Mr. Morris's millions are bequeathed to thirty-five relatives. His brother and sister receive \$5,000,000 each and two nephews \$3,500,000 each.

ANNOUNCED JUDGE GREEN.
Man Who Peristed in Talking to Him and Then Became Abusive Arrested.
City Court Judge Joseph I. Green caused the arrest last night of a passenger on the Empire State Express on the arrival of the train at Grand Central station on charges of intoxication and of using abusive language. Judge Green, former Magistrate Flammner and Supreme Court Justice Ford were returning from Judge Green's camp at Long Lake in the Adirondacks and were talking when the man came up and refused to leave them alone.

The man, who said his name was Thomas D. Richardson, but refused further information about himself, was taken to the night court, but Magistrate Cornell said he was not in a condition to be arraigned and held him for examination this morning in the Yorkville court.

GOOD BROOKLYN INVESTMENT.
Woman to Get \$100,000 From Property Grandmother Bought for \$16,000.
MIDVINE, Tenn., June 4.—Through an investment made by her grandmother forty years ago in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. J. H. Gotthard, Jr., has come into possession of a fortune estimated at \$100,000.

Mrs. Gotthard was informed of this to-day when Frederick J. H. Krooke, naval officer of the port of New York, and Judge Jacob Bruner of Brooklyn arrived to take the heirs of Mrs. John D. Murtagh, owner of dock property in Brooklyn which it is understood the Government wants to get.

More than forty years ago Mrs. O. Doherty, the grandmother, invested \$16,000 in Brooklyn dock property.

NEW SOUTH-WARREN BETHROTHAL.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 4.—A newspaper announces the betrothal of Geraldine Farrar and Signor Scotti, the Italian baritone, an announcement that has been made several times before and has been denied.

SPYBUSTING TO LEADERSHIP.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 4.—A newspaper reports that a woman named Mrs. M. J. M. is being investigated by the police for espionage.

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