The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

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LOOKS BAD FOR NEW YORK POLICE

(Continued from page 1.)

"Neither Libby nor Shapiro has given to the police the names of the men who were in the car before and after the murder," said Mr. Levy. "The changes in passengers and the conversations in the car are known to at least one of my clients. The other has certain corroborative evidence. Their evidence is necessary. They were themselves innocent of any intent or willingness to commit a crime. It is up to the district-attorney."

Sam Pasl, who delivered the message of Deputy-Commissioner Dougherty yesterday to bring Rose to headquarters, went to Mr. Dougherty's office late today and was closeted with the deputy-commissioner and Inspector Hughes for a long time. Another man, known as "Jack" Sullivan, and four others soon joined Deputy-Commissioner Dougherty and Sam Pasl. They were all closeted together for a couple of hours.

It was known that Sullivan, in his talk with the deputy-commissioner, had substantiated some statements of Lieutenant Becker of that official's movement on Monday night. It was also understood that Mr. Dougherty heard that a red automobile was first taken out on Monday night. It was also said that it was intended to do the Monday night job with the aid of this red automobile, but the red car, after being in use that night from 6 to 11 p. m., was run up in front of Sharkey's place in Fourteenth street, where it blew out a tire. It was then given up and a telephone call was sent to the Cafe Boulevard for a machine.

Mr. Dougherty said after his talk with the men that he believes the individuals he wants and the men who committed the murder are still in New York city.

Arrests Expected.

"We're going to make three or four arrests right away, I'm pretty sure," Mr. Dougherty said.

Former District-Attorney Jerome called at police headquarters this afternoon. He had a wide experience with gamblers during his term of office and it is believed his advice will be valuable in running down the criminals.

Meanwhile the entire police department has been agitated by a report that there is to be a widespread "shake up" and that many police "heads" are to fall as a result of the scandal into which the department has been plunged as a result of the Rosenthal affair.

HARTLAND PERSONALS

Hartland, N. B., July 18—Rev. Harry C. Rice and family, of Hampton, are visiting friends here and at Jacksonville.

W. H. Horne, of St. John, is in town.

John E. Sayre, of St. John, is in the village on business connected with F. E. Sayre's mill.

Joseph L. Thornton, who has been ill in bed since February with illness following an attack of pneumonia, is very low and no hope of his recovery is held out.

R. B. Owens is back from a holiday trip to the Canadian west.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Miller and children are spending a few weeks at The Ledges, St. Stephen.

Hon. and Mrs. J. K. Flemming are spending a few days at Deer Island.

While assisting in lifting a boiler of hot water off the stove the other day, Mrs. H. W. Boyer was so severely scalded that she will be laid up for some time. She is a lady of advanced years.

Trackmaster Andrew Aiton, of the C. P. R., has returned from a trip to the west. His impression was such as to strengthen his desire to remain east.

Rev. and Mrs. P. R. Hayward, of Philadelphia, are visiting friends in Hartland and Woodstock. Mr. Hayward is a native of the county and is now pastor of a church in Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. N. Barnes, of Oak Point, has been visiting Mrs. A. W. Rideout.

Miss Susie Ray, of Richmond, is the guest of Mrs. James W. Montgomery.

Miss Graham, of St. John, has been visiting her nephew, F. Graham Stephenson, of the Bank of Montreal.

Oscar A. Baker, of Newmarket (Ont.), after spending two weeks here, has gone to his former home at Bridgewater (N. S.) for a week before returning to his duties in the Bank of Montreal at Newmarket.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Onslow A. Miller on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Long, of Howard Brook, are rejoicing over the arrival of a son.

Brock Morehouse and sons, of Colorado, are visiting friends at Musiac.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Burpee, of Brownville (Me.), were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCain, of Florenceville.

RICHIBUCTO NOTES

Richibucto, July 17—Following are the officers of Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance, for the present quarter, most of whom were installed this evening by D. D. G. W. P., A. W. Beers: John Atkinson, W. P.; Bliss Stewart, W. A.; Robert Stewart, R. S.; Hamilton Irving, A. R. S.; Frank Curran, F. S.; R. W. Beers, treasurer; Mrs. Bliss Stewart, chaplain; Leigh Stevenson, conductor; Clarence Alenach, A. C.; Vaughan Long, I. S.; Edward Lawton, O. S.; P. W. P., O. K. Black; Miss Lizzie Irving, organist; S. Y. P. W., Mrs. Bliss Stewart.

Mrs. Nina L. Seavey, of Chicago (formerly Miss Nina Frecker, of this town) and son, Albert, who have been spending some days here, went on Monday to Newcastle to visit her sister, Mrs. W. F. Copp, before returning home.

Miss Nessie Ferguson went yesterday to Nova Scotia to visit friends.

Max Phinney, of Chatham, is visiting relatives in this his old home.

Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Grierson have returned from their driving trip.

Mrs. Wm. Long, Mrs. James Fitzpatrick, Mrs. James McCofferty and Mrs. Robert Allenach, town, attended the funeral of their brother-in-law, Henry Whalen, who died last week at Kent Junction.

Mrs. English, Harcourt, has been visiting friends in town.

Mrs. P. Bernard is seriously ill with pneumonia. Dr. H. C. Merereau is in attendance. Her daughter, Miss Mayme, is also ill.

Mrs. Gregory MacKinnon had an auction sale of her household furniture on Saturday. She leaves this week for Bathurst, where her son, Hugh MacKinnon, lives. Her niece, Miss Annie MacKinnon, and her grandson, Master Greg. MacKinnon, will accompany her.

Mrs. John Patterson, of Black River, has been visiting friends in town.

Fruit cheese is a delightful and healthful confection for children. Use half a pound each of raisins, currants, dates, figs and blanched almonds, and two pounds of English walnuts. Grind fine, mix well and pack tightly in a dish under cover. After two or three days cut in squares and troll in sugar.

When frying anything in deep fat have the flour sifter full of flour handy. If the fat catches fire, sprinkle thickly with flour and save disaster.

ADMITS MURDERING HER SIX CHILDREN

P. E. Island Woman Confesses

Mrs. McGee Tells How She Poisoned Her Little Ones

In Signed Statement She Says She Soaked Match Ends in Sugar and Water and Gave it to Them to Drink—Much Interest About What Sentence Will Be.

Special to The Telegraph.

Charlottetown, July 22—Mrs. McGee, the wife of a farmer near Georgetown (P. E. I.), who was found guilty of the murder of her six children, has since made a confession that they all met death at her hands. The confession, given to Duncan A. Stewart, of Georgetown, is as follows:

"I, Minnie McGee, confess to having administered the ends of matches containing sulphur and phosphorus to my children in April last. I gave it to them in sugar and water. I was feeling bad at the time I did it.

(Signed) "MINNIE McGEE."

This statement was filed in the court today and is expected to have an influence in shaping the fate of the unfortunate woman. Professor Ruttan was especially anxious that, if possible, a confession should be got from the woman. The whole case will make an exceedingly interesting addition to medico-legal happenings.

Found Guilty of Murder.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 20—The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Mrs. McGee, charged with poisoning her children, with a recommendation to mercy.

Special interest was attached to the examination of Mrs. McGee herself. The particular feature of her testimony was the flat denial of many things concerning her deposition made at the coroner's inquest. Mrs. McGee disclaimed any knowledge of the notes and, being asked who she thought might have written them, answered she knew not unless the Mahars themselves. Mrs. McGee also contradicted flatly the Misses Mahar and Mrs. Hicken regarding the amounts of matches bought by her. Several of her statements were at variance with those sworn to previously. When asked whether she cared or not which were true she replied she cared but little. She declared she did not know what became of all the matches. She saw them, but did not give them to the children in milk or anything else. Several notes were produced in court ordering various things, and amongst them matches. The Misses Mahar and Mrs. Hicken, who also keep a store, had sworn that these notes were brought to them by the McGee children.

STORK IS BUSY LEAVING TRIPLETS IN MONTREAL

Three Sets Have Arrived Within the Last Two Days.

Montreal, July 22—Three sets of triplets have arrived in Montreal within forty-eight hours. The children of Mrs. Shapiro, two boys and a girl, and those of Mrs. McEachran, two girls and a boy, are doing well. Two of Mrs. Allen's three boys have died, however, and the third is very sick. Mrs. Allen also had twins last August, a boy and a girl. The girl died at the age of three weeks and the boy died last month.

WORST SUMMER GALE IN DIGBY'S HISTORY

One Boat Sank and a Power-boat Driven Ashore—High Waves a Sight for Visitors.

Digby, N. S., July 22—(Special)—The worst gale ever known in Digby in the summer time has prevailed here all today, changing from southeast to northeast. S. D. Monroe's power boat was washed ashore and is badly damaged. Frank Donnison's sail boat sank at her moorings but will probably be raised when the storm moderates.

Some of the commercial boat slips have been more or less broken up. The high waves along Digby's waterfront have been watched with much interest by the hundreds of summer visitors in Digby from the United States and various parts of Canada.

BORDEN STILL HUGS HIS SECRET

Notifies Colleagues to Be in Ottawa in September to Discuss Naval Plans

NOTHING DECIDED ON

Hon. Mr. Foster Abandons Trip to Australia to Negotiate Reciprocity as He Believes the Mission Would Be a Failure, Like Previous Efforts.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, July 22—The cabinet ministers have all been asked by Premier Borden to so arrange their summer itinerary that they will all be back in the capital early in September, when a full cabinet council is desired for the purpose of evolving the government's naval policy as a first step towards preparing the legislative programme for the next session.

No definite announcement as to what the government will do in regard to the navy can be expected until after the September deliberations of the ministers here, and it is understood that Premier Borden will return from London without giving any definite promises to the admiralty as to what Canada is prepared to do.

The Laurier government's plan of a Canadian navy was practically settled at the conference of two years ago with the admiralty, within three months after the unanimous resolution of parliament was passed declaring for the creation of a Canadian navy in co-operation with the imperial fleet.

The present government will soon have been in office a year and your correspondent can state with authority that "nothing definite has been decided yet," and a further delay of several months is certain before any definite action is taken.

Hon. George E. Foster's projected trip to Australia to confer with the commonwealth government on a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, has been indefinitely postponed on the plea that the minister will have to be in Ottawa this fall to assist in the preparation of the government's policy in the various matters of importance that will have to be dealt with next session. Another reason for this change of plans is understood to be the fact that just at present there is practically no more likelihood of any satisfactory or comprehensive agreement being reached with Australia than there was during the regime of the late administration when Canada's offers were repeatedly turned down by Australia.

BORDEN OFF TO PARIS SATURDAY

Premier and Colleagues to Be Lavishly Entertained Before Leaving for the French Capital.

London, July 22—The Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden came to town from Hatfield House this morning to resume the naval negotiations at the admiralty. The Canadian premier made his third public utterance this evening, at a dinner given by the London Chamber of Commerce, when he responded to the toast of Our Guests, which was proposed by the Earl of Desborough.

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier was assigned the toast, The Imperial Forces of the Crown, to which Lord Charles Beresford responded.

Other important functions of the week will include the imperial government dinner on Wednesday night, and a dinner at Lord Strathcona's on Thursday night.

Premier Borden follows the Hon. L. P. Pelletier and the Hon. C. J. Doherty to Paris on Saturday. While there, the Canadian ministers will be entertained by President Fallieres, the Franco-American Society, and the Paris-British Chamber of Commerce.

CANADIAN SHIPPERS MAY BE PROSECUTED

"Fancy Evaporated" Dried Apples, Shipped to Old Country, Contained Cores and Seeds Under Top Layer.

Ottawa, July 22—The department of trade and commerce will probably take action against certain Canadian shippers, based on complaints received from the old country that dried apples marked "fancy evaporated" have been found to contain seeds and cores below the top layer, which consisted of high class products.

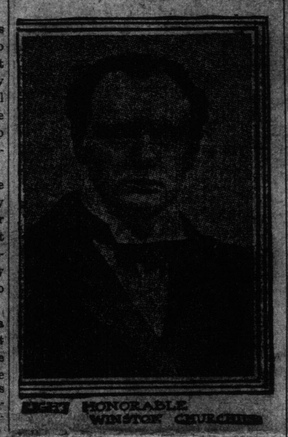
CANADA WILL HELP CARRY BRITAIN'S LOAD

Winston Churchill Says Borden Will Announce Policy After Consulting Colleagues

First Lord of Admiralty Outlines in British Parliament the Increased Naval Programme Necessitated by Germany's Mad Race for Armaments—Says Co-operation of the Overseas Dominions in Sharing the Burden Will Mean World Peace.

London (through Reuter's Ottawa Agency), July 22—Hon. Winston Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, introducing in the house of commons this afternoon the supplementary naval estimates, said that the direct cause of these additional estimates was the new German navy law, which he proceeded to examine in detail.

Its main feature, he said, was the increase in striking force of ships of all classes immediately available and its general effect was the maintenance of four-



RIGHT HONORABLE WINSTON CHURCHILL

fifths of the German navy in full permanent commission. This meant that it was constantly and instantly ready for war. Such preparation was remarkable and, so far as he was aware, found no example in the previous practice of modern naval powers. The German plans, he added, involved a remarkable expansion of strength and efficiency.

Strain Long and Slow.

Mr. Churchill, discussing the general question of the growth of modern navies, said that "cool, sturdy and methodical preparation, prolonged over successive years, could alone raise the margin of naval power. It was useless flinging money about on the impulse of the moment. The strain we should have to bear would be long and slow. No relief could be gained from impulsive and erratic action. We should learn from our German neighbors that way in which policy marches unswervingly to its goal. We must have an ample margin of strength instantly ready. There must be steady and systematic developments of our naval forces untiringly directed and pursued over a number of years.

To Build More Ships.

"These supplementary estimates," said Mr. Churchill, "are, of course, only the first and smallest installment of the extra expenditure which the new German law entails upon us. The number of ships we shall have to build in the next five years in order to maintain the sixty per cent standard will have to be raised from the figure at which we had hoped it would stand, namely from three next year and four, three, four and three in the succeeding years to five next year and four in each succeeding year.

"The Germans," he added, "are spending about a million pounds a year upon submarines and we cannot allow our lead in submarines to be diminished. The estimates also include £150,000 for a fleet repair ship attachable to the third battle squadron.

"It was proposed to raise the number of battleships in full commission from twenty-eight to thirty-three and there would also be a second fleet consisting of eight vessels. We should have from the year 1914 and onwards five battleships squadrons of which four squadrons would be in full commission. There would thus be thirty-three ships against Germany's twenty-nine. This might not, perhaps, be considered a very satisfactory proportion, but having regard for the character of the vessels, the arrangements proposed would, in the opinion of the admiralty, be adequate to the needs of the years 1914 and 1915.

More Men Needed.

Proceeding, the first lord of the admiralty dwelt exhaustively upon the question of manning the navy, declaring it to be necessary to make large additions to the personnel for the next four years.

He foreshadowed an increase of pay and promised to make definite proposals at the autumn session.

A royal commission under Admiral Fisher was about to be appointed to inquire into the application of liquid fuel to warships. The inquiry, which would be a long business, portends no sudden or extensive changes in the methods of naval construction.

Coming to the subject of the Mediterranean fleet, Mr. Churchill pointed out that the naval position there was about to undergo very important changes in view of the advent of Italian and Austrian Dreadnoughts. He demurred altogether to the assumption that those two powers, whose past history was not altogether free from difficulties, "who had never had a quarrel with us and with whom we had been long upon the most cordial and most friendly terms, were likely to combine together in attacking us."

He demurred also from the suggestion that we ought to maintain, apart from our general supremacy and apart from our margin in home waters, a local superiority in the Mediterranean over the combined fleet of those two powers.

Stronger Mediterranean Fleet.

It was determined to withdraw the six older battleships from the Mediterranean and to replace them by four battle cruisers of the Invincible type. These Invincibles would go out in the winter.

Further, the armoured cruisers squadron would be replaced by more powerful armored cruisers, and a torpedo station would be established at Alexandria.

The four Mediterranean battleships, now stationed at Gibraltar, replacing the old Atlantic fleet, will be raised to eight as a minimum, reserving the two powerful vessels which are to be ready in 1913 to be provided for the subsidiary base, enabling them to operate in the Mediterranean, if necessary.

"All the movements of the Gibraltar squadron will be regulated by the main situation but its existence and position must not be overlooked when I come to deal with the arrangements for the Mediterranean. It will be necessary to provide two extra destroyer flotillas, one this year and one the year after next."

A Three-Power Standard.

Mr. Churchill further declared that the maintenance of local supremacy in the Mediterranean, apart from general supremacy, would mean a three-power standard, plus an additional sixty percent, preponderance over the strongest naval power. This would impose a burden unjustified by any vital fundamental need.

"The command of the Mediterranean, cannot," he said, "be treated as something wholly separated from the general command of the sea. Any attempt to confine naval supremacy to any particular water was false strategy and bad politics.

"It was not proposed to indicate the naval dispositions which the admiralty should adopt to meet the various contingencies which then might arise. It was clear, however, that the force least suited for war in the Mediterranean would be the comparatively old vessels recently representing the Mediterranean fleet, which would become an easy prey for a few powerful modern ships. The right way to maintain British interests in the Mediterranean was to employ the smallest number of modern ships good enough for the work that would have to be done.

"Even without the Gibraltar battle squadron the Malta squadron would be most formidable and unapproachable in speed by vessels of equal power now building or projected on the Mediterranean. This combination of speed and gun power offered the highest advantage, especially for trade protection. In conjunction with the French navy it would be superior to all possible combinations.

"These vessels," said Mr. Churchill, "can be spared from home waters owing to our great preponderance in powerful cruisers over the strongest naval power. It is not unlikely that the Mediterranean squadron will require reinforcement and if so steps will be taken in due time. The admiralty has received information indicating that one of the Mediterranean powers is contemplating another considerable navy programme. If this be correct it will constitute a new fact, requiring prompt attention not included in the forecasts I have given of future naval construction."

Borden's Policy Later.

Referring to the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, prime minister of Canada, who was in the gallery, Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the efforts of the Canadian ministers, but declared that no announcement of policy would be made until Mr. Borden and the other dominion ministers, who had been in conference with the admiralty had returned to Ottawa and consulted their colleagues.

"It has been," he said, "a source of comfort and encouragement during the last few weeks to have by our side the prime minister and other ministers of the Dominion of Canada. It has been like the touch of the hand of a strong friend when serious business is to be done. The task of maintaining the naval power of the empire under existing conditions is a heavy one. All the world is arming as it never has before. We have to protect dominions and

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)

GAMBLER'S SLAYERS HAVE ESCAPED

New York Police Active in Search After Quarry Gets Away

Alleged Go-Between of Police and Card Sharps Said to Have Confessed to Names of Rosenthal's Murderers—Becker Still Wears His Uniform.

Canadian Press

New York, July 22—A country-wide search for the slayers of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, is on today. The names of the gunmen who shot and killed the gamblers have become known to the police officials through a gruelling third degree given several prisoners now in custody in connection with the case.

The band of gunmen that were engaged in the killing after it had been carefully rehearsed in an uptown gambling house, are believed to have fled within a day or two, having become convinced that the "police system" will not be able to protect them.

Some of the east side characters whom the detectives are in search of are "Lefty Louis," a gunman; "Whitey" Lewis, Harry Vallon, gamblers; Samuel Scheppe, a gangster, and "Itaki," another gangster.

Police Lieutenant Chas. A. Becker, head of the "Strong Arm" squad, whom Rosenthal directly accused of sharing in profits from gambling, was transferred today to an uptown precinct, where he will do desk duty.

The proceedings of the grand jury had to be postponed on account of the illness of Mrs. Rosenthal, widow of the dead gambler.

There were reports today that "Bald Jack" Rose had squealed and that Commissioner Dougherty was in possession of all the names of the men who were at the murder car. Dougherty has promised important arrests, but further than that will not discuss the case.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD TWO NEW FISHING CRUISERS

Will Replace Ones on the Pacific Coast—Federal Expenditure of $2,000,000 at Victoria, B. C.

Ottawa, July 22—Tenders will be called shortly by the marine department for two new fisheries protection cruisers for the Pacific coast. The cruisers Kestrul and Newington, now on the coast, are slow and out of date and unable to cope effectively with the American poachers. The new cruisers will cost about $100,000 each.

The public works department is also calling for tenders for extensive harbor improvements at Victoria (B. C.), including new docks and dredging. The plans call for a total expenditure of about $2,000,000 within the next two years.

ANXIETY ABOUT SCHOONER ADVANCE

Left Campbellton for New York June 27 and Hasn't Been Heard From.

Halifax, July 22—(Special)—Anxiety is felt here by the Halifax owners of the three-masted vessel Advance, which left Campbellton on June 27 with a load of laths for New York, as no word has been received of her whereabouts. The schooner is considered to be exceptionally fast, having made a voyage last year from Halifax to Southern Brazil in nine days.

BELIEF MANY WERE LOST IN NELSON STORM

Many Empty Pleasure Boats Seen on the Lake After the Tempest Abated—Much Damage Done by Wind and Hail.

Canadian Press

Nelson, B. C., July 22—Several persons are said to have been drowned, the weight scales building was levelled to the ground, boardings were picked up and carried scores of feet, street cars and houses were struck by lightning, and gardens and glass houses were damaged by a terrific rain and hail storm, punctuated by frequent flashes of lightning which swept over Nelson about 7 o'clock Sunday evening, and a similar but less severe storm on Saturday.

Scores of people were on the lake in launches, rowboats and canoes when the heavy clouds burst yesterday and several were driven on the rocks. Numerous empty rowboats were seen from passenger steamers, but no names of missing have been reported.

MARRIAGE LAW CASE BEFORE THE LORDS

Notable Array of Counsel

Wallace Nisbett Opens the Argument For Appellants

Claims That Parliament of Canada Has Power to Enact Federal Marriage Law to Make Union Legal.

Canadian Press.

London, July 22—In the privy council chamber at Whitehall today the opening arguments were heard in an appeal which will undoubtedly rank as historic in the annals of Canada. The famous marriage law case, involving the principle of the Ne Temere Decree of the Roman Catholic church. The case came before Lord Chancellor Haldane, Lord Loreburn and Lord Halsbury, ex-lord chancellor; Lord McNaughton, Lord Atkinson, Lord Shaw and Chief Barron Pallas.

Wallace Nesbitt, E. F. LaFleur and Geoffrey Lawrence appeared to argue the case for the dominion government; Mr. Mignault and Mr. Hellmuth were present to argue other questions incidental to the case; R. C. Smith and A. Geoffrion represented the attorney-general of Quebec.

Wallace Nesbitt Opens.

This morning Wallace Nesbitt opened with a formal recital of the grounds of appeal. The first question for the court to decide, he said, was: "Has the parliament of Canada authority to enact in whole or in part Bill 3 of the first session of the twelfth parliament of Canada?"

The lord chancellor—"That was an act entitled an Act to Amend the Marriage Act?"

Mr. Nesbitt—"Yes, and the bill provides the following amendments:" He quoted paragraph three: "Every ceremony or form of marriage," and the paragraph commencing: "Rights and duties as married people."

Mr. Shaw—"What the reference asks us to say is whether the provisions are all within the authority of parliament, and if not, which one?"

Mr. Nesbitt agreed, and proceeded to read question: "Does the law of Quebec render null and void unless contracted before a Roman Catholic priest, a marriage otherwise legally binding between (a) persons both Roman Catholics; (b) persons of whom one is a Roman Catholic?" The third question was if (a) or (b) were answered affirmatively or both, has the Canadian parliament authority to enact that existing marriages or marriages contracted hereafter are legal?

The learned counsel said the supreme court judges held the opinion that the proposed legislation was ultra vires.

Lord Shaw said it occurred to him that there was over-lapping. The retrospective part of the bill might be good as part of a scheme of concurrent legislation by parliament and by the provincial legislature confirming past marriages; and the prospective part, so far as possible to make it an effective prohibitor. "The religious test is very questionable, as leaving in doubt the civil status of such persons," he said.

Mr. Nesbitt—"The all important point is that legislation touching the actual contract of marriage, as such, is within the exclusive power of the dominion parliament. We contend that the validity of a contract of marriage cannot be affected by any provincial legislation, which can only deal with the solemnization of marriage. Parties make their marriage. The validity of that marriage is the very basis of society.

No Ceremony Necessary.

On the third question, he proceeded: "The judges have opined that parliament had no power to enact such remedial legislation." His point was that once two persons agreed to live as man and wife, there was a marriage. The state could say that such a marriage would only be recognized if certain formalities were complied with. The formalities might vary and they did vary; but what they were had nothing to do with building a contract.

In England, from the Saxon days onward, some ceremonial had always attached to marriage. A marriage was solemnized in England although it meant nothing more than a contract come to between A and B to live together, of which the ceremony was only the additional evidence. The parties having agreed to be husband and wife, were married and none the more married because the state where they lived said they must go through one or half a dozen legal forms in order to obtain the sanction of that state.

Lord Halsbury intimated that he thought the word "Marriage" depended upon the context in which it was used. A and B might agree to get married and go through a form of marriage, and yet not after all be "man and wife." The case will probably go on tomorrow.

MURDERED IN MONTREAL STREET

Young Italian Shot Dead By An Unknown Man Who Escaped

CROWD SAW SHOOTING

Slayer Fired Three Bullets Into Victim, Who Died Instantly—Man Hunt Through Many Thoroughfares Resulted Unsuccessfully.

Canadian Press

Montreal, July 22—Murder followed by a man-hunt which proved unsuccessful took place at the corner of Latour and Ste. Genevieve streets at 7 o'clock this evening, when Salvatore Mercuruso, a young Italian, who arrived here two weeks ago from Vancouver, was shot and killed by a man whose identity is unknown.

The shooting took place just as the two men had stepped out of a corner grocery store and in the presence of a dozen people. Three shots were fired, two entering the left breast and one the abdomen. Death was almost instantaneous. Some of the eye-witnesses made a shift to seize the murderer but he flourished his revolver and made off along Latour street.

The arrival of the police encouraged the men who had hung back and, headed by the officers, they set out in pursuit. The murderer was followed along Latour street down Busby Lane and along Craig street by a crowd which rapidly grew as it proceeded until hundreds of men and boys had joined the chase, but he finally disappeared down a lane and up till late to night had not been located.

No one knew the man, although many can describe him. No one knows how the trouble originated. The victim and his slayer had been in the corner store together and had appeared on the mostly friendly terms, the Italian buying cigarettes and treating the man who later shot him. The latter appeared to be English. The two had hardly passed out of the door and could not have exchanged a dozen words before the shots were heard and the Italian was seen fatally wounded on the sidewalk.

PERU REPORTS ATROCITIES ON NATIVES STOPPED

Have Arrested Many Responsible for Horrors on Rubber Workers, and Others Have Fled.

Lima, Peru, July 22—The immense distance between this city and the Butamumayo rubber district, in regard to which Sir Roger Casement recently reported to the British foreign office that wholesale horrors had been committed on the native workers, and the difficulties of communication, cause considerable delay in obtaining news from that region.

The Peruvian government, however, some time ago sent a judicial commission accompanied by a prefect and a body of troops to the district. On their approach many criminals escaped into the forests, while others fled to various countries from which the Peruvian government is asking for their extradition. As a consequence of the activity of the local prefects and the police several criminals have been arrested and are awaiting trial.

According to official information similar crimes to those reported by Sir Roger Casement as well as ill-treatment are now very rare. When, however, they do occur they are generally discovered and their authors punished. The region is said now to enjoy relative tranquillity. The prefect of the district is untiring in his efforts to blot out completely the atrocities and the Peruvian government constantly recommends him to continue his energetic measures.

STORM AT HALIFAX DID MUCH DAMAGE

Special to The Telegraph.

Halifax, July 22—Halifax was visited today by one of the worst storms of the season. Between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon the gale was at its height, when the wind blew 42 miles an hour. The rainfall for twelve hours was 2.39 inches. A tower eighty feet high erected by the Nova Scotia Construction Company for work at the I. C. R. terminals, on which they have a big contract, was blown down. Trees were uprooted in this city and the tramway was somewhat interrupted, but the railway trains arrived on time.

SWEDEN FIRST IN OLYMPIC SPORTS

Stockholm, July 22—The Olympic games concluded today with the finish of the yacht races. With the points gained in the yachting events Sweden leads the nations in the number of points in all events, Sweden's total being 133, four points ahead of the United States. Great Britain stands third with a total of 76 points.