

MR. CHURCHILL WELCOMES CANADA'S ASSISTANCE

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY OUTLINES BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO GERMAN NAVAL POLICY

Supplementary Estimates Provide for Effective Extension to Clinch England's Hold on Supremacy of Seas.

Four-fifths of Entire Strength of German Naval Forces to be Maintained in Permanent Commission, Ready to Strike at Moment's Notice--Dominions Praised for Willingness to Rally to Mother Land's Aid -- Tribute to Canadian Ministers.

Through Peuter's Ottawa Agency.

London, 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 to maintain a permanent commission of four-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 navies. The German plans, he added, involved a remarkable expansion of strength and efficiency.

Mr. Churchill, discussing the general question of the growth of modern navies, said that cool study and methodical preparation prolonged over successive years could alone raise the margin of naval power. It was the impulsive 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 rapid and erratic action. We should learn from our German neighbors that way in which policy marches unwaveringly to its goal. We must have an ample margin of strength instantly ready. There must be steady and systematic developments of our naval forces uninterruptedly directed and pursued over a number of years.

"These supplementary estimates," said Mr. Churchill, "are, of course only the first and smallest instalment 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 60 per cent. standard, will have to be raised from the figure at which we had hoped it would stand namely from three and four, four, three, four and three in the succeeding years to five next year and four in each succeeding year.

Will Maintain Lead.

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

It was proposed to raise the number of battleships in full commission from 23 to 25 and there would also be a second fleet consisting of eight vessels. We should have from the year 1914 and onwards five battleship squadrons of which four squadrons would be in full commission. There would thus be 23 ships against Germany's 25. This might not, perhaps, be considered a very satisfactory proportion, but having regard to 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.

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 forewarned of 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 enquire into the application of liquid fuel to warships. The enquiry which would be a long business, perhaps 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 dwelt upon the importance of the Mediterranean to the empire, and said 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 friendly terms, were likely to combine together in attacking it. He dwelt upon 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 fleets of those two powers.

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 armored cruiser squadron would be replaced by a more powerful armored cruiser, 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 subsidiary bases, 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 be overhauled 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," said Mr. Churchill.

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 60 per cent. preponderance over the strongest naval power. This would impose a burden unvisited by any vital fundamental need. The command of the Mediterranean, cannot be said, he treated as something wholly separate 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 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 program. If this be correct it will constitute a new factor requiring prompt attention not included in the forecasts I have given of future naval construction."

Tribute to Canadians.

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 hand of a strong friend when serious business is to be done."

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FIRST BRITISH SEA LORD



RT. HON. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL.

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EMPEROR IS RECOVERING

Physicians State Ailments of Japan's Ruler Are Under Control for Time Being—Steady Improvement.

Tokyo, July 22.—The extreme tension caused by the illness of Mutsuhito, the emperor of Japan, has generally relaxed, but the attending physicians say that while there is reason to be encouraged, the public must wait a full week before assurance can be given respecting the outcome.

The improvement noted Sunday was maintained today and the bulletin issued by the court physicians which are posted on the police boxes and railway stations throughout the empire, indicated that the malaises from which the emperor is suffering have been gotten under control, at least temporarily.

The latest bulletin issued at five o'clock this morning, gave briefly the results of the physicians' examination made at 3.30 a. m. It stated that the improved conditions were generally maintained but that his majesty had been unable to sleep. The temperature of the patient at that hour was 102.4. At 5.30 o'clock a minister of the imperial household gave out the information that the emperor was sleeping soundly and that his appetite had improved.

Ten thousand pilgrims daily are visiting the imperial shrine of Ise to pray for the recovery of the emperor. It is announced that Prince Katsura will cut short his visit to Russia, leaving St. Petersburg for Japan on July 27.

HORRORS OVER SAY OFFICIALS

Butamayo Rubber Atrocities Checked by Prompt Action of Government According to Optimistic Despatch.

Lima, Peru, July 22.—The immense distance between this city and the Butamayo 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, sometime 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. 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 tranquility. The prefect of the district is uniting in his efforts completely to blot out the atrocities and the Peruvian government constantly recommends him to continue his energetic measures.

VICTORIA MAKES SEASON'S RECORD ON HER FIRST TRIP

Docked at Fredericton at Three O'clock Making the Quickest Run of Year—Has Been Overhauled.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, July 22.—Today the steamer Victoria of the St. John River Steamship Co. made a persuasive appeal for tourist patronage this season by arriving at her dock here from St. John at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, which is the record for this season.

By L. A. Curry, K. C. C., the managing director of the company, was on board for this, which was the steamer's initial trip for the season of 1912. The Victoria has been repainted and had a general overhauling.

BOLD CRIME STREETS OF MONTREAL

Italian Murdered in Full View of a Dozen By-Passers.

Shot Dead by Unknown Man Who Made Good His Escape After Hot Chase by the Police.

Montreal, July 22.—A young Italian was shot and killed on Ste Genevieve street tonight at seven o'clock by a man who has as yet not been arrested. The street was crowded at the time and several men made as if to seize the murderer but he flourished his revolver and escaped through a lane. Police arrived almost at once and started a hunt for the man, followed by hundreds of people. A long chase without any capture being effected ensued.

The murder followed by a man hunt which proved unsuccessful took place at the corner of Latour and Ste Genevieve streets at seven o'clock this evening when Salvatore Mercuroso 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 man who had hung back and headed by the officers they set out in pursuit. The murderer was followed along Latour street down Busy Lane and along Craig street by a crowd until hundreds of men and boys had joined in the chase, but he finally disappeared down a lane and up till late tonight 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 apparently been talking in Italian. The Italian buyer 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.

BODY OF WOODSTOCK MAN FOUND NEAR PETEWAWA CAMP

Sergt. Major Dunston Disappears and Search Reveals Remains in Ottawa River—Probably Swimming.

Special to The Standard.

Woodstock, July 22.—Sergt. Major Dunston of this town disappeared at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, June 29, from Camp Petewawa, Ont. Mr. Dunston was a veteran of the imperial army, having spent 23 years in service in India, Egypt, Transvaal and other places. A telegram received here on Saturday afternoon stated that the body was found in the Ottawa River, and Capt. Melville went on to prove identification.

Sheriff Tompkins received a telegram at noon today from Capt. Melville stating that the body was that of Mr. Dunston, and that he had left Peterboro with the remains for Woodstock expecting to arrive at noon to-morrow. A military funeral will be held from the station to the cemetery. It is thought that the unfortunate man, who was in bathing and was drowned. The community heartily sympathizes with Mrs. Dunston and family on the death of her husband and father under such circumstances.

NOT VERY ILL.

Ottawa, July 22.—Alarming press reports as to the serious illness of the late Hon. Dr. Roche, secretary of state, are discounted at the state department. Dr. Roche is suffering from merely temporary indisposition and is going to leave for a short rest.

MARRIAGE LAW CASE IN HIGHEST COURT

CANADIANS ARE FETTERED IN LONDON

Ministers Entertained by the Chamber of Commerce—Mr. Borden's Speech.

Premier Will Follow Messrs. Pelletier and Doherty to France After Busy Week in England.

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 Bessborough responded.

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

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

WILL SCOUR COUNTRY FOR MURDERERS

Police Will Leave No Stone Unturned to Find Whereabouts of Rosenthal's Slayers—Identity Learned.

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 gambler have become known to the police officials through a grueling three degree search of 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 up-town 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, gambler; Samuel Schepps, a gangster, and "Ish" another gangster.

Police Lieut. Chas. A. Becker, head of the "strong arm" squad whom Rosenthal directly accused in sharing 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.

Over-lapping Possibilities.

Lord Shaw said it occurred to him that there was overlapping. The retrospective part of the bill might be good as part of a scheme of concurrent legislation by parliament and by the provincial legislatures, confirming past marriages; and the prospective part, so far as possible, to make it an effective prohibition.

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 marriage cannot be affected by the 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."

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 binding a contract.

In England, from the Sixton days onward, some ceremonial had always attached to marriage. A marriage was solemnized in England, although it meant nothing more than a contract made between A and B to live together, of which the ceremony

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Authority of Parliament in Question ARGUMENT BEGINS

Privy Council Asked to Decide if Lancaster Marriage Bill is Within Power of House to Enact.

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 principles 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 MacNaughten, Lord Archeson, Lord Shaw and Chief Baron Falles.

Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. LaFleur and Geoffrey Lawson were heard 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. Geoffroy represented the attorney general of Quebec. The judicial committee sat unrobed, but the counsel appearing before them were fully robed. The countess chamber is a large room similar to a private library, and their lordships sat around a big table, the counsel being seated in a circle or in part of a sort of lectern. Practically no provision was made for the general public or reporters, excepting the official stenographer.

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 said that was an act entitled, "An act to amend the marriage act."

Mr. Nesbitt—"Yes, and the bill provides the following amendments: 'Every ceremony or form of marriage,' and the paragraph commencing 'Rites and duties as married persons.'"

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 the 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 as the Canadian parliament authority to enact that existing marriages or marriages contracted hereafter are legal."

The learned counsel said the Supreme Court judge held the opinion that the proposed legislation was ultra vires.

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