BRITAIN AND THE PANAMA CANAL

The Question May be Sent to the Hague.

Opinion Differs as to Interpretation of Treaty.

Canada Much Interested in the Matter.

Washington, July 15.— The lines were drawn to-night for a great diplomatic struggle between the United States and Great Britain over the question of whether this country may discriminate in favor of American vessels in the administration of the Panama Canal. The wordy war may terminate in the submission of the question to The Hague tribunal.

A series of diplomatic and legislative conferences to-day developed the fact that forces in the American Government which favor allowing American ships free passage through the canal are in control. These forces take the position that there is nothing in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, under which the canal was built, to prevent this concession.

The diplomatic struggle, precipitated by the note received to-day from Mitchell Innes, charge of the British embassy, it is expected will be fought along the following lines:

Great Britain will take the position that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty provision, which forbids discrimination in favor of the interests of any nation in the conduct of the canal, would operate against the provisions of the Panama bill now under consideration in the Senate. This position will be supported by a lengthy argument now on its way from London by mail, which will be presented to the State Department and transmitted to Congress immediately on its arrival. The United States will hold that so long as the ships of all foreign nations are accorded the same treatment in the use of the canal, the United States may pass American ships free or rebate the tolls charged them. This position was taken by the House when it reversed the report of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which would have prevented free passage to American ships, and passed the present bill.

The ultimate passage of the measure now before the Senate seems assured. The men behind the bill in the Senate said to-day that the British note would not prevent consideration of the measure whenever it could be reached in the ordinary course of business. But the position of Great Britain will strengthen the Opposition to the free provision.

After a conference with President Taft, Representative Sulzer, of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a statement supporting the bill. He said:

"Of course, I am surprised that the British Government now objects to the United States Government regulating the tolls of its own ships through the Panama Canal. However, nothing serious will come of the objection. We will treat it with the dignity it deserves. The treaty is plain and clear to all. The British Government should not complain, as no toll discrimination is made against British ships in favor of the ships of other nations."

It is generally understood that this position is supported by President Taft and Secretary of War Stimson, in direct charge of the Panama administration.

On the other hand, Representative Adamson, of Georgia, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and Representative Stevens, of Minnesota, ranking Republican member of the committee supported the British position. They pointed out three provisions in the pending bill which they asserted violated the treaty provisions. They were:

"First—The provision that no tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States. This may be held to be discrimination in favor of Amerian commerce and against competing commerce of neighboring nations. The treaty prohibits any advantage or disadvantage to any nation, to its commerce or its citizens, on account of the construction and operation of the canal.

"Second—The Senate amendment prohibiting tolls to be levied on American vessels engaged in foreign trade which may be subject to being taken by the United States Government in an emergency.

"Third—The proviso in the Senate amendment provides in substance that railroad-owned ships may engage in coastwise trade in the United States during a voyage to or from transoceanic ports, but not to ports of Canada, Mexico, Central or South America. This provision would seem to discriminate in the use of the canal in favor of the commerce to the transoceanic ports and correspondingly to operate to the disadvantage of the commerce of Canada, Mexico, and Central and South America."

While the British note caused some comment on the usual incident of a foreign nation interfering with legislation in a formative stage, it was pointed out that this was the only course by which Great Britain could oppose the measure. Just as soon as the bill becomes a law, under Supreme Court decision it supersedes all treaties bearing on the same subject matter, and would thus leave Great Britain no ground for objection after it had been written on the statute books.

Should the bill become a law over the protest of Great Britain, it is scarcely expected that the matter will end there, as British, and particularly Canadian, interest would force further diplomatic action by London, and when these means were exhausted, The Hague Tribunal would be the court of last resort.

CANAL TO BE OPENED IN 1915.

The time for the opening of the Panama Canal has been fixed for January 1, 1915.

In 1902 Congress voted $40,000,000 for the purchase of existing canal rights, and on April 28, 1904, a further ten million dollars for the purchase of the canal zone rights from the Republic of Panama. For the construction of the canal Congress has appropriated in all a total sum of over $248,000,000, all of which has been provided by the Government of the United States. The cost of the Suez Canal was fifty million dollars.

When the canal is completed there will be a great saving in distance for shipping. From New York to all Pacific ports north of the Panama Canal there will be a saving of 8,415 miles, and to ports south an average saving of 5,000 miles. From Liverpool the corresponding reductions will be 6,046 and 2,600 miles. The canal will be forty-six miles long when completed.

The political questions directly involved between the British Empire and the United States by the opening of the canal to traffic are covered by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 and the Hay-Bunan-Varilla treatly of 1904. The right to fortify the canal has been definitely asserted in the Hay-Bunan-Varilla treaty, against which Great Britain entered no protest. The influence of the canal on Canadian traffic will be very great, as natural products from the Pacific Coast of North America must travel largely by the Panama route to the English market.

News in Brief

Guadalajara, Mexico—Guadalajara was violently shaken by earth tremors early to-day. Four shocks followed in rapid succession. Several persons were injured.

Atwerp—For administrative reasons the Red Star steamer Zeeland, hauled down the British colors yesterday and substituted the Belgium. She will arrive in New York on July 22nd.

Rutland, Verm.—Wireless telegraph stations for use in transmitting messages to rangers when forest fires are discovered are to be built on summits in various sections of Vermont.

Anniston, Ala.—Two guardsmen were killed and 17 seriously hurt when lightning struck a mess tent at the manoeuvre grounds here last night. The dead were: Charles Kirby and H. Rape, who were members of the second Alabama Infantry, as are all those injured.

Rochester, N. Y.—An autopsy on the body of William Eckle, who died last night after being prostrated by the heat Wednesday revealed an unusual condition. Surgeons say that the man literally burned to death internally, and decomposition of his vitals had set in long before death.

Marseilles—The Peninsular and Oriental liner Persia is ashore off Causset Point a little west of this port. Part of her cargo has been lightered, and it is hoped to get the steamer off shortly. She is said to be only slightly damaged.

Chihuahua, Mexico—Federal troops began to move northward in numbers yesterday in pursuit of the retreating rebel army. Before nightfall 200 infantry and artillery and 500 cavalry had started. To-day 3,000 more will go north and Saturday 1,500 cavalry will follow. Fifteen hundred men will remain in Chihuahua.

POLICE CHIEFS

Discuss Toleration of Ill Fame Houses in Cities.

Toronto despatch: An extended discussion of the vice toleration question was a feature of last night's session of the Police Chiefs' convention. Chief J. M. Quigley, of Rochester, N. Y., began it when he read a paper describing his success in cleaning up Rochester, which, he said, had not a single house of ill-fame, as against twenty-four a few years ago. Superintendent Downey, of Detroit, said he knew from experience it was impossible to stamp out such traffic. This resulted in a dispute, which at times threatened to become warm. Opinion was about equally divided.

Chief Quigley said the two great causes of crime were the social evil and gambling. Superintendent Downey wanted to know what he was going to do with the offenders—move them along to another town?

A resolution declaring for the passage of uniform legislation governing automobile traffic was unanimously adopted by the association. The members have long felt the need of standardized rules for the licensing and operation of motor vehicles, and they hope either through co-operation between the Provincial and State Governments or united action of the Federal Governments of the United States and Canada to make "ignorance of the law obsolete as an excuse for breaking the automobile regulations of any locality." The resolution, which was rather lengthy, also calls upon the members of the association to use their best efforts for the adoption of a uniform standard of proficiency for chauffeurs.

CHANGED NAME

So That His Wife Could Inherit $50,000.

St. Louis, July 15.—Rather than see his wife disqualified from inheriting $50,000, Dr. Robert P. Prewitt to-day assumed her maiden name, Gregg. The change was sanctioned by the courts, and they will henceforth be known as Dr. and Mrs. Robert Prewitt Gregg.

Daniel Hopkins Gregg, who died at Richmond, Va., in 1885, specified in his will that his daughter after her marriage must continue to bear the name of Gregg.

STARTLING TALE IN THAW CASE

Thaw's Mother Charges Effort to "Railroad" Boy.

Own Lawyer Told Her Insanity Was Only Plea.

Sister Makes Charges Against Alienist.

White Plains, July 15.—The lunacy case of Harry K. Thaw closed to-day as far as the admission of testimony is concerned with a sensation furnished by the last two of the twenty-three witnesses called to establish the present and past rationality of Thaw.

These witnesses were Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, aged mother of the prisoner, and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, nee Margaret Thaw, Harry's sister. Both Mrs. Thaw and Mrs. Carnegie gave the strongest of corroborate evidence that there was, as charged by Thaw, a plan to send him without a trial to the Matteawan state hospital for the insane.

The factors in this arrangement, it was shown, were Louis Delafield and W. M. K. Olcott, representing Thaw; Delancey Nicoll and Allan W. Evarts, representing the friends and family of Stanford White, and District Attorney Jerome's office.

Evarts, under previous questioning by Clarence J. Shearn, said he represented Mrs. Stanford White, and that a few days after the killing he told Lewis Cass Ledyard, who communicated with the district attorney's office, that Mrs. White would not insist upon the punishment of Thaw and that she was anxious to avoid a public trial and consequent scandal.

Mrs. Thaw in a low voice testified that when the news of the killing of White by her son reached her she was in London on her way to Switzerland. She told of her return to this country and of a talk with Delafield and Olcott in July, 1906.

"Mr. Delafield told me that our only defence was insanity," Mrs. Thaw said. "He said he was in a position to know that the friends and family of Mr. White would cause a scandal and distress many innocent families. Mr. Delafield did not seem to have my son's interest at heart. His statement that a trial would distress many innocent families touched my foolish, altruistic heart."

Mrs. Carnegie appeared nervous on the stand. She said Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was so anxious to bring out alleged points of insanity in Thaw that on one occasion he said of incidents in the life of Harry that they told him to be untrue: "Never mind. Let it stay. It will all help."

The incidents that were untrue, she said, were that Thaw had ever assaulted a boy in Pennsylvania, that he had beaten some one while at Harvard and that he had ridden to death a horse belonging to her and Mr. Carnegie.

"Dr. Hamilton spoke of my father having a terrible temper," testified Mrs. Carnegie. "He said that on occasions my father would become so angry that he would fall on the floor, beat the carpet and bite the furniture. Mother and I both told Dr. Hamilton it was untrue."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Thaw's testimony Mr. Shearn offered documents tending to prove that Thaw's delusions, so called, were based on substantial facts. Then Shearn rested his case.

It was decided that Shearn's summing up should be made next Tuesday. In place of oral summing up Jerome proposed to submit briefs by July 19. Justice Keough announced he would probably render his decision a week later, which will be Friday, July 26.

Before he went back to his cell Thaw expressed himself as entirely confident of the outcome of the case.

BOY SHOT

His Brother Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

St. Catharines despatch—A sad shooting fatality occurred at Welland port yesterday when George Brady, 6 years old, was shot by his brother Russel Brady, 12 years old. The two lads had been playing with a couple of guns and the older lad evidently did not know the gun was loaded. While playing with the weapon it was discharged, the bullet entering the little lad, George, instantly killing him. The matter was reported to Coroner Dr. Jamieson, who had a jury empanelled and opened an inquest this afternoon. Not much evidence was taken, and the inquiry was adjourned till next Monday, when the affair will be more fully investigated. Deceased was a son of George Brady, well known in that district.

THIRTY DAYS FOR THIRTY CENTS

Chicago, July 15.—One hard day's work in the House of Correction for each cent stolen from a workman was the punishment allowed to Edward Weller, an advertising solicitor, by Municipal Judge Caverly. Weler stole thirty

Weller stole 30 cents from a carpenter's overalls while the owner was at work on a building. The court sentenced him to thirty days in the workhouse, which he began serving to-day.

MOCK DUCK GOING HOME.

New York, July 15.—Mock Duck, the most celebrated of Chinese tong leaders in this country, has decided to retire from his activities and will sail for China in a few weeks to spend the rest of his life in ease on an estate near his birthplace. He has been the head of the Hip Sing in New York for twenty years. With him will go Wong Gah, his partner in various commercial and gambling enterprises.

SWORE AT HER

Vancouver Telephone Girl Took Her Own Life.

Vancouver, July 15.—The second suicide of the week by a young woman occurred early this morning, when Miss Olive Smith, aged about eighteen, died in the city ambulance on the way to the hospital. She had taken carbolic acid, and her groans were heard by other roomers in the house where she was staying.

According to witnesses at the inquest on the body of Miss Maud Harrison, who took her life two days ago by gas-poisoning, she was suffering mental torture because a telephone subscriber had sworn at her over the telephone in the Bayview Exchange, where she worked. She felt exceedingly hurt at this incident, and on the same evening took her own life.

OLD TIME SPORT

Elizabethan Games at Earls Court a Success.

Reproduction of Medieval Event Cost $200,000.

New York, July 15.—A London cable says: The Elizabethan triumph at Earls Court last night was a brilliant success. The reproduction of Elizabethan manners, costumes and language was faithful, the dresses were accurate, and the armor in many cases authentic suits of the period. The horses employed were so mettlesome that some of them seemed to be chosen more by daring than by discretion.

Only in one regard was realism sacrificed for prudence. Just as at the recent naval review the torpedoes launched at the battleships were dummies so the fighting with spears and swords partook o fthe character of stage duelling. It served to show, however, some excellent horsemanship.

The Duke of Marlborough was the hero in two fine courses. In one tilt the knight palpably found a joint in his opponent's armor, for a portion of spear penetrated through to the shoulder, fortunately without doing any harm.

The Duke of Marlborough and Lord Ashby St. Ledgers scored equal points and as a result of the final tilt Lord St. Ledgers had by a shade the honor of victory.

The cost of this reproduction with all the heraldic pomp and pageantry of a medieval joust, was $200,000.

Among those present were Queen Mother Alexandra, Princess Henry of Battenburg, Princess Christian, Princess Victoria, the Grand Duchess Alga of Russia, the hereditary Grand Duke off Mecklenberg-Strelitz, Prince George and Prince Christopher of Greece, the Duc d'Albe, the Princess of Pless and the Duchess of Roxburghe.

FOUR ACCIDENTS

Woman Badly Burned—Two Men Overcome by Gas.

Toronto despatch: Following an explosion of a barrel of coal oil, near which a lighted lamp had been placed, Mrs. Pearl Honan, 125 Jarvis street, was so terribly burned last night that it is feared she cannot recover. Her husband, John Honan, who attempted to extinguish the flames which enveloped his wife, was also badly burned. Early this morning it was reported at St. Michael's Hospital that Mrs. Honan was not likely to survive the night.

Hovering between life and death as the result of inhaling gas fumes, Frank Marindow was rushed in a hack from the Gendron works, Ontario and Duchess streets, yesteday, to his home at 23 Cornwall street. Marindo was working near a gas engine when he toppled over unconscious. He had inhaled the fumes of escaping gas, and this, together with the excessive heat, soon developed a weakness.

Overcome by escaping gas while attempting to connect a new gas main which is being installed in Markham street, near Bloor, John Downey, 483 Concord avenue, was taken in an unconscious condition yesterday to the Western Hospital. Early this morning his condition showed little signs of improvement and he was still unconscious.

Mrs. Edward Pressant, 141 Cooper avenue, was run over by a Canadian Express wagon last night at Bay and Front streets, and seriously injured. The injured woman was taken in a passing automobile to St. Michael's Hospital, where it was found that she had been hurt internally.

SAD CASE

Minister Under Knife, Wife Commits Suicide.

Gloversville, N. Y., July 15. — Mrs. Hogan, the wife of the Rev. Robert Hogan, pastor of the Bellevue Reformed church of Schnectady, committed suicide by taking arsenic at their summer home at East Caroga Lake to-day.

She had suffered of late from a nervous ailment, which condition was aggravated by the fact that her husband submitted to an operation for appendicitis at the Nathan Littauer hospital in this city this forenoon.

Mr. Hogan has not been told of the tragedy.

One good mother is worth one hundred school masters.—George Herbert.

ENGLAND WON THE MACKINNON

The Canadians Stood Fifth Among 74 Teams.

Mortimer of Canada Won the Horton Aggregate.

Prince Edward Man Scored a Possible.

Bisley cable: England won the Mackinnon Challenge Cup for teams of twelve representing nationalities, ten shots per man at 30, 900 and 1,000 yards, with a time limit of 80 minutes.

Canada had won the cup the three previous years. Staff-Sergeant Richardson was coaching, and 74 teams entered. The spectators to-day include an Ohio militia team bound for Biarritz.

The aggregate scores were:

England	1593
Scotland	1556
South Africa	1554
Ireland	1541
Canada	1535
India	1496
Guernsey	1435

In the shooting at 1,000 yards the Canadians scored at follows:

Lieut. J. A. Steele	39
Corp. G. Mortimer	40
Sergt.-Major E. MacDougall	44
Lieut. A. M. Blakeburn	42
Sergt. J. W. Battersill	39
Sergt. W. A. Smith	38
Captain J. C. Sclater	43
Private A. B. Mitchell	42
Private W. Davidson	25
Lieut. A. B. Maggs	43
Sergt. J. H. Armstrong	44
Private H. Auld	37
Total	476

The Canadians scored as follows in the first stage:

Lieut. Steele, Guelph	47
Corp. Mortimer, Quebec	43
Sergt.-Major MacDougall, Victoria	44
Lieut. Blackburn, Winnipeg	46
Sergt. W. A. Smith, Ottawa	45
Capt. Slater, Vancouver	50
Pte. A. B. Mitchell, Toronto	39
Pte. W. Davidson, Winnipeg	41
Lieut. Maggs, Vancouver	47
Sergt. J. H. Armstrong, Halifax	44
Pte. Auld, Winnipeg	47
	532

The Albert match (15 shots at 900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards was won by Maurice Blood, Irish Artillery, who tataled 224, including a possible at the first two ranges. Corp. Mortimer (Canada) scored 217, making 5 inners at the longest range. His performances in the various matches to date ensure him the Hopton mat rifle aggregate—a challenge cup and $25.

In the Wimbledon Cup match (15 shots at 1,100 yards) yesterday Mortomer scored 72, including 5 centrals and 3 inners. This match was also won by Blood, who had tied with Col. Hepton (Ulster Royal Artillery) with 73 each. Hepton had 10 centrals and Blood 6. In the shoot off Blood made 4 centrals and a bull's eye, Barnett 3 bull's eyes and Hepton 2. The first four men used the Ross rifle.

It may be explained that a central shot is scored on targets at from 800 to 1,100 yards on a division of the target 21 inches in diameter, while a bull's eye can be made on a division 36 inches in diameter. Each scores 5 marks, but in cases of a tie the proportion of centrals is essential.

In to-day's sweepstakes Sergt. McInnes (P. E. cavalry) made a possible at 200 yards.

FELL DEAD

Guelph Man Tried to Stop Boys Fighting.

Guelph despatch—This morning while standing at the side of his home on the corner of Essex street and Waterloo avenue, James C. Hadden, a local hackdriver, noticed two large boys striking a small boy. He shouted to them to cease, and when they did not he ran over to stop the unequal contest. He was stricken with heart failure while in the middle of the road and fell to the ground. The deceased was born in Owen Sound in 1857, and came to Guelph when a young man, where he had since resided. He leaves a widow and six children.

BADLY HURT

Grand Trunk Brakeman Knocked From Train.

Niagara Falls despatch—Leaning from the rear platform to ascertain the cause of skidding wheels, James McDonald, of Toronto, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Express, which arrived here from Toronto at 10.30 o'clock this morning, was struck in the back of the head by a standing boxcar on a siding and knocked from the train. The train was backed up, and the injured man was found lying along the track unconscious. McDonald was removed to the hospital, where it was learned that his injuries consisted of a badly lacerated scalp, and several lacerations about the shoulders.

BARGE SUNK.

Kingston, Ont., despatch: The barge Rob Roy, owned by the Ontario & Quebec Navigation Co., of Picton, laden with 900 tons of coal for the penitentiary, from Portsmouth, struck the prison pier a severe blow this morning, ripped open her side and sank. She was in tow of the steamer Aberdeen. The Donnelly Wrecking Co. will raise her.

PUNISHED THEM

Spanish Governors Winked at Portuguese Rebels.

Madrid, July 15.—The Governor of Oronz has been dismissed from office and the Governor of Pontevedra has been transferred to Anvilla. These officials are charged with remissness in not preventing the Portuguese Royalists from making preparations in their districts. Information from a Royalist source says that a cavalry regiment sent in pursuit of the Royalists near Cabeciras de Basto, has gone over to them.

GOVERNOR ARRESTED.

Tuy, Spain, July 15.—It is announced that the Governor of Valencia has been arrested and that the captain of the garrison, who was suspected of having correspondence with the Royalists, has fled.

BORDEN BUSY

Attended Meeting of Committee of British Defence.

Called on Reid and Dined With Chamberlain.

London cable: At the conference yesterday between Canadian and British Ministers, Mr. Asquith presided over the gathering, and on his right and left sat the Canadian visitors and the Committee of Imperial Defence, which will ultimately decide Canada's participation in the naval policy of the Empire.

Seated around the table were the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill; the First Sea Lord, Sir John Fisher; Sir Edward Grey; Sir John French; the Minister for War, Col. Seely; Earl Crewe, Secretary for India; Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor; Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, and several minor officials.

The meeting was largely an informal one, and little progress was made. The next meeting takes place next week. Thereafter the meetings will be bi-weekly.

It is understood that there came from Downing street to the Canadian Premier on Wednesday a memorandum which outlined the naval position of Great Britain, and stated her political relations with the powers. What this document contains will possibly never be known by the public.

Added interest is given Mr. Borden's utterance at the Royal Colonial Institute dinner yesterday, heartily endorsing the proposal that Canada join the mother country in celebrating the century of peace between Great Britain and the United States by reason of his having called on Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, on Wednesday morning.

"I have received assurances," he said, "which I have every reason to believe, that the American people are also desirous of worthily celebrating with you the century of peace."

Premier Borden lunched with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain yesterday.

THAT CANAL BILL

London Times on the British Claim.

London, July 15. Considerable interest is taken here in the news from Washington that negotiations are passing between the British and American governments regarding the Panama Canal bill.

The Times says: "We do not believe that anything in the discussion on either side cannot be settled by friendly conference. The British government is well advised to ask consideration of its views at once. Not Great Britain alone but the whole empire is concerned. Canada is concerned in a special degree.

"The amicable settlement in recent times of all outstanding questions between the empire and the Republic is a convincing sign that this new problem will be solved in the same way. If diplomacy should find it too complex, we can always take it, like the ancient controversy over the Atlantic fisheries, to the arbitration tribunal at The Hague. Failing, other methods, such a solution would be fitting testimony to the sincerity of the celebrations of a hundred years of peace.'"

LOAN SHARKS

Put Out of Business by Russell Sage Foundation.

New York, July 15.—After many years of agitation, the efforts of the Russell Sage Foundation and other New York charitable societies to put the "loan shark" out of business, have apparently been crowned with success. A law passed by the last legislature has been sustained by the courts and the money lenders, after a formal meeting to discuss the situation, have agreed to close out all their loans at the legal rate of interest, and shut up shop.

The consensus of opinion at the money lenders' meeting was that the business was dead, and that it would be wiser for the men, if they did not want to be forever in the toils of the law, to give it up. Desperate efforts were made by the 54 different companies represented to collect their outstanding loans at the old rates before quitting. Arrests came in such rapid succession, however, that the efforts at collection were quickly suspended.

The only defensive move made by the loan people was the appointment of a committee to confer with the agents of tahe Russel Sage Fundation and assure them that they would favor any bill to be introduced into the next legislature fixing a fair rate of interest.