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them into harmony with the British claim. On the contrary, in the statement of the question submitted for arbitration, it assumes that the treaty of 1871 speaks »as if there were more than one channel between the continent and Vancouver island through which the boundary may be run«. The United States are of the opinion that the treaty of 1846 designates the Haro channel precisely as the only channel of the boundary. The words are: — »The channel that separates the continent from Vancouver island«; and there is but one such channel. The so-called straits of Rosario touch neither the continent, nor Vancouver island.

The name of the continent of South America, as used by geographers, includes the group of islands south of the straits of Magellan. The continent of Asia includes Ceylon, and Sumatra; the continent of Europe includes Great Britain and Ireland, and the Hebrides. Asia Minor includes Lesbos, and Scio, and Samos, and Rhodes, and Tenedos; and so the continent of North America includes all adjacent islands, to the great Pacific.

Were the question to be asked, »what channel separates the continent of Europe from Candia?« the answer would not draw the line north of the greater part of the Aegean archipelago, but, like all European diplomacy, would point to the channel south of Santorin. In like manner, when the treaty speaks of »that channel which separates the continent from Vancouver island«, nothing is excepted but Vancouver island itself.

The United States assented, in 1871, to no more than that Great Britain might lay her pretensions before an impartial tribunal, all the while believing and avowing, that the simple statement which has just been made is absolutely conclusive on the point submitted for arbitration.

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The British Case seeks to draw an inference unfavorable to the American demand from the proviso in the treaty of 1846 which secures to either party the free navigation of the whole