

Some writers in the United States advise against submitting the boundary dispute to Arbitration, because the United States "have nothing to gain and everything to lose;" others because "an adverse decision would greatly lessen for the United States the present and the future value of the Alaska lisière"—a morality illustrated by the maxim, *nous avons l'avantage, profitons en*. And a writer in an English periodical, whose notions of international justice seem equally tainted, has said: "In asking America to submit the whole question to arbitration, with evenly-balanced chances of success or failure, we are asking her to take chances which no democratic Government can afford to take." One fair inference from these avowals is that international justice and national rectitude are alien principles of action to democratic Governments. Another logical sequence is that a democratic Government may be the party litigant before itself, as judge and jury, and on its own view of its one-sided and untested evidence, may decide against the territorial rights of an unwarned, because a monarchical, though friendly, Government. The mere mention of such inferences should ensure their universal repudiation; for the people of the United States have not, even in their demagogic outbursts against England, lapsed from the principles of international justice and national rectitude which form the warp and web of their political responsibility to other nations, and which have long been consecrated by the homage rendered to Christian ethics in their churches, and enforced by the teachings of moral and political science in their colleges.

In the Behring Sea case the United States conclusively shewed that "there is an International Law by which every controversy between nations may be adjudged and determined;" that its rules are moral rules, dictated by the general standard of natural justice, upon which all civilized nations are agreed; and that, though there are differences in the moral instincts, or convictions, of people of different nations, and no enactments in the ordinary sense of the term, for all members of the society of nations, nor indeed regulating the larger part of the affairs of ordinary life,—there are always existing laws by which every controversy, national or individual, may be determined.

The United States have made themselves the champions of, and have declared their national faith in, "the honourable rest and justice found in International Arbitration." Their Congress has