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BELIEVED THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL GAIN POINT AT THE HAGUE

Those Who Have Followed the Lengthy Arguments Are of Opinion That the Decision Will be That American Crews off Newfoundland Must Abide by Canadian Regulations—Long Arguments Before Court Have Concluded—His Counsel Engaged.

The Hague, Aug. 14.—The Newfoundland fisheries case, the hearing of which has just been completed, in many respects has been the most remarkable in the entire history of international arbitration hearings. It is the first in which both sides have pleaded themselves to abide absolutely by the decision of the arbitrators. Those who have followed the hearings believe that the question of regulations will be decided in favor of Great Britain, the point concerning the crew in favor of America and other questions compromised.

It is not expected, however, that either side will win satisfaction on every point, but that probably the award will be in the form of carefully balanced compromises.

In a large sense the question at issue is not of first class importance. The quarrel is primarily between Newfoundland and New England fishermen. Although the interests of the United States and of Great Britain are only involved secondarily, the questions at issue were potent with possibilities for general and serious international ill-feeling.

Prodigious Arguments. The attorneys on both sides have argued at prodigious length. Speeches of from 12 to 14 days have been the rule. A small library of data and briefs has been filed for each side for the judges' guidance. Sir Robert Finlay and Sir William Robson, promoters of the English bar; Hamar Greenwood, for Canada, and Elihu Root were the leading counsel.

Briefly the questions before the court were as follows:—
1.—Are American fishermen bound to obey Newfoundland and Canadian laws relative to fishing? Prohibition of Sunday fishing is one of the laws irksome to the Americans, who claim that the right of fishing in Newfoundland waters is common for Canadians and Americans.

2.—Must the crews of American vessels consist solely of "inhabitants" of the United States? American ship-owners have been accustomed to carrying a crew sufficient for navigating their craft to the banks and then hiring Newfoundland fisher folk. This custom was forbidden by the Newfoundland law.

3.—Questions of customs duties and tolls and of jurisdiction in waters where rights to fish have been renounced.

4.—Technical Point.
5.—One of the most technical points of the controversy: It hinges upon what the makers of the treaty of 1818 meant by a "bay." England maintains that it is merely a geographical term of a body of water between jutting headlands and bounded by an imaginary line extending from point to point of the outermost headlands. America insists that the "three mile limit" means the windings of the coast and that only in this limit is Great Britain entitled to exercise the rights of sovereignty. England's attorneys meet this by asking whether the United States would like such a rule applied to such bodies of water as Chesapeake bay.

6.—Whether Americans are entitled by the treaty of 1818 to take fish from the waters of Newfoundland as in those of Labrador; turning upon purely technical interpretations of legal terms.

7.—The privileges of trading vessels in withholding their papers from court officials and preventing their search for contraband unless there is positive evidence of smuggling, comes under this head. Broadly the most important work will be to decide whether American vessels in New foundland are subject to local regulations.

8.—Whether Americans are entitled by the treaty of 1818 to take fish from the waters of Newfoundland as in those of Labrador; turning upon purely technical interpretations of legal terms.

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RYLEY.

Bulletin News Service.

F. N. Russell, barrister, of Toilead, was in town Thursday.

Ed. Carrington, general agent Massey-Harris Co., spent several days here last week.

Mr. Thompson, of Camrose, was in town on Wednesday en route to St. Paul.

K. Weir, of Strathcona, elevator manager for the Alberta Grain Co., shipped four cars of oats Wednesday.

L. C. Threlk, a visit at the parental home at Banff on Sunday accompanied by his sister, Miss Olive Threlk.

Conrad Martin now spends a portion of his time in this district.

Messrs. Kavanagh, Lane, Anderson and Budden attended the picnic at Miquelon Lake on Wednesday.

The owners of the Alberta Hotel are putting in the stone foundation and for cellar.

Mrs. A. M. Boyd was a visitor at Edmonton from Friday to Sunday.

A change of ownership of our elevator has taken place. The new owners are the Prairie Elevator Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Barkwell and Hammond, of Toilead, made a flying trip to Ryley Sunday in Barkwell's red devil auto.

Some one around Ryley are constantly violating the game laws by shooting at the frequent shooting.

B. F. Johnson has leased the J. L. Hay lot adjoining the hardware and is moving his barber shop.

Y. O. Camrose, is the guest of Mr. and Miss Hay.

Messrs. J. H. Shaw and H. E. Wickham was in Edmonton last week as spectators to the election of the prime minister and others.

H. P. Fisher arrived on Friday from Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Fisher is farming south of Ryley on a large scale.

Died, August 13th, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McCormick.

Burial on Sunday, August 14th, Ryley cemetery.

H. L. Schindler of Cleveland, Ohio, accompanied Mr. Fisher home and is buying a large tract of land southwest of Ryley.

Mr. Wells Goodham, publisher of "National Finance," Chicago, Ill., was in town Tuesday arranging with the local firms for joining money, both on village and farm property.

The G. T. P. engineers were in town Saturday laying out the station ground. The building is to be like all others in small places, and is located about 200 feet west of Main street, nearly opposite the Alberta Hotel.

A rain storm accompanied with high wind and lightning and terrific thunder swept over the town about 3.30 and continued until Monday morning giving everything a soaking such as has not received in the past thirty months.

INNISFAIR.

Bulletin News Service.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party on the special train passed through on Tuesday this morning, stopping a few moments for the engine to take up water.

A. E. Keast, of this town, was elected president of the Provincial Sunday School Association held at Red Deer.

Among the visitors were Prof. L. L. Henry, Chicago, and Miss Falk, of Winnipeg.

Nothing of much importance took place at the council meeting.

A letter from the United Farmers of Alberta asking for assistance at the forthcoming convention to be held in Vancouver, and was resolved that the council endorse the resolution.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Agricultural Society was held and the report of the annual fair presented.

The secretary was instructed to forward a letter to the superintendent of fairs in regard to the judging this year.

The regular monthly meeting of the school board was held and the inspector's report of his recent visit was read and due action taken thereon as yet been given out, and is not likely to be given out until the whole problem is collected.

Farmers will be expected to pay out of their own purses for the construction of lateral ditches that are to convey the water from the larger distributing ditches to the farm lands. Each farmer taking water will be charged 50 cents a year per acre. The water supply from the Bow river is regarded by authorities as inexhaustible.

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1910.

EVERY ONE SEEMS TO BE TAKING "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Demand Always Increasing

Because "Fruit-a-tives" Cures

The real value of any article may be judged by the demand for it. Scarcely increasing sales are the surest indication of intrinsic merit. This applies to a medicine as well as to a breakfast food.

First introduced to the public in Ottawa, the fame of "Fruit-a-tives" quickly spread until to-day these fruit juice tablets are known and used in every section of the Dominion.

The only reason for this extraordinary demand is that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit, and is the only remedy that will positively cure Const