

In these constructions of the Treaty, the Ex-Secretary dissents from the expressed opinions of the late Mr. Secretary Blaine, and Senators Sumner and Washburn.

Great Britain and Canada also dissent from this "rounding" theory, and contend that the terms used, the restricted inland distance of the mountain summits, together with the expression *ne pourra jamais*, which imports an imperative negative and veto on any theorizing as to the inland locus of the line separating the territories of the two nations, clearly indicate that the Russian territory was to be, in the words of the late Mr. Secretary Blaine, "a strip of land at no point wider than 10 marine leagues, running along the Pacific Ocean." And that the Treaty line was to cross inlets and arms of the sea, at the 10 marine league distance, is clear from the Russian "persuasive stipulation," as well as from the expression "cross the line" in the VIth Article; otherwise the Russian concession of free navigation of all the rivers and streams which the boundary line should cross, would be meaningless.

The practical effect of the claim of "a continuous strip of territory around all the arms or inlets of the sea," would be to nullify the above concession, and also the Russian pledge of free navigation with *libres débouchés assurés* through the inlets, or other arms of the sea, along the Alaskan strip of coast. Taku Inlet is one-fifth of a mile wide at its ocean-mouth, and extends inland for about 23 miles. The United States claim the whole inlet, and ten marine leagues inland, instead of seven miles. Lynn Canal has three ocean-mouths (owing to two islands) of four and three-quarters, one and three-quarters, and one and one-half miles wide, respectively, and extends inland for about 70 miles; the United States claim the whole canal, and also ten marine leagues of inland territory. Glacier Bay is three and one-half miles wide, and extends inland for about 45 miles from the ocean. The United States claim the whole bay, and also 10 marine leagues of inland territory. The 10 marine leagues are equal to 30 marine miles; and the upper waters, beyond that distance from the Pacific Ocean, are claimed by Great Britain and Canada as British territorial waters. The British territory and inland waters thus claimed by the United States, east of the Treaty strip of coast, is about 320 miles from north to south, and from 14 to 70 miles wide. The United States seek to bar Great Britain's access to the Pacific Ocean, and her coasting trade through the British portion of these inlets and arms of the sea, guaranteed to her by the Treaty of 1825. By the Law of Nations all the above are territorial waters, and have all the legal incidents which pertain to land territory,