

the United States to British tourist steamers from Vancouver desiring to visit Alaskan waters.

Denmark.

The limitations described by M. Kleen as placed upon the choice of pilots by Denmark, appear to qualify to a considerable extent the right of way of foreign vessels through territorial waters. It may be noted that the Treaty of Copenhagen of 1857 is useful to show that the exercise of exceptional restrictions, even for two centuries, does not of necessity constitute a right to maintain the same. By the Treaty of 1857 Denmark expressly made *restitution* of the freedom of passage between the North Sea and the Baltic.

II.—JURISDICTIONAL RIGHTS: EXTRA-TERRITORIAL.

Piracy
and
slavers,
and right
of search.

Foremost amongst these come the universal right to capture or destroy pirates and slavers. In the latter case, which involves the exercise of the right of visit and search, France declines to acquiesce, but in practice the objection is not maintained if the suspicions causing the overhaul prove correct.

Secondly, there is the right of pursuit and capture. Russia claims to capture sealers and condemn them by implication only; Great Britain, however, in the *modus vivendi* for 1893 acquiesces in simple capture with proper trial. The distinction is particularly important, as the closed zone extends far out of sight of land, in a sea noted for its fogs and where soundings are no guide, so that a vessel's position is often a matter of pure conjecture. If the right of pursuit and capture is to