

Treaty that the special agreement was entered into, with the concurrence of the governments of Canada and Newfoundland, for submission to The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration of questions relating to fisheries of the North Atlantic Coast. The questions arose under the convention of 1818, which gave (Article I) certain rights to the inhabitants of the United States to fish in British waters. This special agreement, signed at Washington, January 27th, 1909, confirmed by interchange of notes March 4th, 1909, set out the matters in dispute, and the contentions of either party.

The Board appointed contained the Chief Justice of Canada and a Justice of United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as well as an Austrian, a Dutchman and an Argentine. Canadian counsel again took part in the presentation of the case of Great Britain, and assumed much of the burden of its preparation.

The result seems to have been satisfactory to both sides, as each claims a substantial victory. "O, si sic omnes."

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war"; and can anything be of grander significance than the fact that two nations who are among the most powerful that ever existed, whose whole history is full of deeds of valour on the tented field, who fear no foe and who feel a stain like a wound, have for more than a century found peaceful means for the settlement of disputes, sometimes of a grave nature, and the accommodation of misunderstandings not seldom acute? And questions of very varied character have thus been disposed of. The obligation to pay for runaway slaves and their value, the right to fish in certain waters, and the amount to be paid for fisheries where no such right exists, the value of lands taken by a Government from the citizens of another nation, the determination of River and Channel, the ownership of island and other territory—money, land, national boundary—all have been considered and suc-