

The Chatham Daily Planet.

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NO. 253

..FURS..

Do you know that this store has been distributing furs to the people in Chatham and Kent County for over fifty years? And do you know further that during all those years this store has never failed to carry out any guarantee made with any fur sold? Is not that a proud record, and is not this a safe place to do your fur trading? Whether you want a Fur Jacket or a Fur Ruff, whether you want to pay \$1.00 or \$70.00 for a garment you get the largest selection here and the very best possible satisfaction. We will be glad to show you through our stock of furs.

Lace Curtain Special.

50 pairs fine White Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yds. long, 50 in. wide, very handsome lacy floral design with elegant border, reg. value \$1.25 a pair, on sale very special at a pair, **\$1.00**

Bear Cloth Special.

White Mohair Bear Cloth, 50 in. wide, fine soft bright finish, suitable for children's cloaks and opera cloaks, very special value at a yard **\$1.50**

Comforter Special.

Clean filled comforter, size 60 in. by 72 in., covered with very neat designs in Silkolene in pretty colorings, on sale very special at **\$1.35**

Napkin Special.

Bleached Damask Napkin, 5-8 tea size, just the thing for common use, special value at a dozen, **60c**

Fur Jacket Special.

Ladies' extra super, best quality Electric Seal Jackets, satin lined, all sizes, 24 in. long, reg. value \$40.00, on sale very special at **\$37.50**

Brusse's Carpet at \$1 Yd

We show a Brussels Carpet at \$1.00 a yard, which for quality, value and elegance of design, is not equalled in the trade. Colorings in blues, browns, crimsons and greens in floral and conventional designs, suitable for any style of room, borders and stairs to match, very special value at a yd, **\$1.00**

Dress Goods.

56 in. wide English Knopp Tweeds in very stylish color mixtures, most correct for tailor suits and skirts, extra value at a yd, **\$1.50**

42 in. wide all pure wool Granite Cloth, "Priestly make," in shades of cardinal, brown, green, fawn and navy, a good tough serviceable cloth for girl's dresses, special value at a yd, **50c**

42 in. wide English Tweed Mixtures in most stylish combinations of green, blue, brown and grey, correct for suits and skirts, very special value at **75c**

50 in. wide fine all wool Etamine Cheviot Serge, for skirts, suits and children's dresses, in navy and black, regular price 65c a yd, on sale at **49c**

CANADA SACRIFICED.

QUEER STATEMENT REGARDING LORD ALVERSTONE.

The Alaska Award Worse for This Country Than First Supposed—Statements of Messrs. Sifton, Aylesworth and Sir Louis Jette.

London, Oct. 21.—Delay in the issuing of the majority award of the Alaska tribunal yesterday was due to the refusal of Mr. Aylesworth and Sir Louis Jette to sign. Lord Alverstone, shoving the award under Sir Louis Jette's nose, remarked: "Sign this, Sir Louis."

"What is it?" asked Sir Louis Jette. "The award," said Lord Alverstone. "You know I will not sign it," was the reply of the Canadian Commissioner.

Mr. Aylesworth broke in: "I thought we made it plain we would not sign."

Lord Alverstone replied: "Oh, I thought you would."

Senator Lodge added: "And so did I."

In consequence of the attitude maintained by the Canadian Commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone decided yesterday not to hold the proposed public meeting of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, but to hand its decision to Messrs. Foster and Sifton, respective agents of the American and Canadian Governments. The Canadian Commissioners not only declined to sign the award, but said they would publicly withdraw from the Commission. They, as well as all the Canadians connected with the case, are very bitter. Telegrams from Premier Laurier and other prominent persons in Canada show that this sentiment is shared generally throughout the Dominion.

Sir Louis Jette and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, the Canadian Commissioners, have made a statement regarding the award, as follows:

"The decision of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal has been given, and in view of its character the people of Canada are, in our judgment, entitled to such explanation from us as will enable them to comprehend fully the manner in which their interests have been dealt with. We take the points of the decision in the order in which they are presented by treaty under which the tribunal was constituted:

"First, Portland Canal. There are two channels parallel with each other, with four islands lying between them. The Canadian contention was that the northern channel should be adopted, the United States contended for the southern channel. If the Canadians succeeded it would give Canada the four islands which lie opposite the southern shore of Observatory Inlet and the harbor of Port Simpson. If the United States succeeded it would give them these four islands. The islands named in order as they run from the sea inward are Kannaghunut, Sitikan, Wales and Pearce Islands. When the members of the tribunal met after the argument and considered this question, the view of the three British Commissioners was that the Canadian contention was absolutely unanswerable. A memorandum was prepared and read to the Commissioners embodying our views and showing it to be beyond dispute that the Canadian contention upon this branch of the case should prevail and that the boundary line should run northward of the four islands named, thus giving them to Canada.

"Notwithstanding these facts, members of the tribunal, other than ourselves, have now signed an award giving the two islands of Kannaghunut and Sitikan to the United States. These two islands are the outermost of the four. They command the entrance to Portland Channel, to Observatory Inlet and the ocean passage to Port Simpson. Their loss will destroy the strategic value to Canada of Wales and Pearce Islands. In our opinion there is no process of reasoning whereby the line thus decided upon by the tribunal can be justified. It was never suggested by counsel in the course of argument that such a line was possible. Either the four islands belong to Canada or they belong to the United States. In the award Lord Alverstone agrees with the United States Commissioners that the islands should be divided, giving the two that possess the most strategic value to the United States.

"Instead of taking the coast line of mountains, a line of mountains has been chosen far back from the coast, clearing completely all the bays, inlets and means of access to the sea, and giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea from Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias. We have not been able to derive any understanding from our colleagues on the Commission as to the principle upon which they have selected their line of mountains, and our observation of the discussions which have resulted in the settlement of this line has led us to the conclusion that, instead of resting upon any intelligible principle, the choice of this line has been compromised between the opposing and entirely irreconcilable views as to the true meaning of the original treaty. The result of this compromise has, we think, been a distinct sacrifice of the interests of Canada. When it was shown that there were mountains parallel with the coast within the meaning of the treaty, the only logical course, in our judgment, was to adopt as the boundary the mountains in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

"And, as to the general question of inlets, the tribunal finds, against the contention of Canada. We both are strongly of the opinion that this conclusion is wrong, and we have put on record at length the reasons for our view in this respect.

"Finally, if the six members of the tribunal had each given an individual decision on each of the questions submitted, we should have received it our duty under the treaty of 1903, however much we might have differed from our colleagues, to have joined in signing the document which constituted the official record of answers. We do not consider the finding of the tribunal as to the islands at the entrance of Portland Channel or as to the mountain line a judicial one, and we have, therefore, declined to be parties to the award. Our position during the conference of the tribunal was an unfortunate one. We have been in entire accord between ourselves, and have severally and jointly urged our views as strongly as we were able, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada, powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course the majority determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to ignored the just rights of Canada. (Signed) L. A. Jette, A. B. Aylesworth."

Following is an official digest of the Alaska decision:

The decision of the tribunal is made up of answers to the seven questions contained in the treaty of 1903 constituting the tribunal.

First question—What is intended as the point of commencement of the line?

Answer—The line commences at Cape Muzon.

Second question—What channel is the Portland Channel?

Answer—The Portland Channel passes north of Pearce and Wales Islands, and enters the ocean through Tongas Passage between Wales and Sitikan Islands.

Third question—What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance of Portland Channel?

Answer—A straight line to the middle of the entrance of Tongas Passage.

Fourth question—To what point on the 56th parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland Channel, and what course should it follow between these points?

Answer—A straight line between Salmon and Bear Rivers direct to the 56th parallel of latitude.

Fifth question—In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast, and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues; was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the 56th degree of latitude north to a point where such a line of demarcation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?

Sixth question—If the foregoing questions should be answered in the negative, and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than ten marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the lisiere which was to belong to Russia be measured (1) from the mainland coast of the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) was it the intention and meaning of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets, forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the lisiere was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets?

Required no answer after the fifth question had been answered in the affirmative.

Seventh question—What, if any exist, are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains within ten marine leagues from the coast are declared to form the eastern boundary?

Answer—The majority of the tribunal have selected the line of peaks starting at the head of Portland Canal and running along the high mountains, on the outer edge of the mountains, shown on the maps of survey made in 1893, extending to Mount Whipple and thence along what is known as the Hunter Line of 1878, crossing the Sitikan River about twenty-four miles from its mouth, thence northward along the high peaks to Kate's Needle, from Kate's Needle to the Devil's Thumb. The tribunal stated that there was not sufficient evidence, owing to the absence of a complete survey, to identify the mountains which correspond to those intended by the treaty. This contemplates a further survey of that portion by the two Governments. From the vicinity of Devil's Thumb the line runs to the continental watershed, thence through White and Taiya or Chilkoot Passes, westerly to a mountain, indicated on the map attached to the treaty as 6,850 feet, thence to another mountain 5,800 feet and from that point in a somewhat curved line across the head of the Glacier to Mount Fairweather. This places the Canadian outpost on the upper water of Chilkoot River in British territory

and the mining camps of Forcupine and Glacier Creeks in American territory. From Mount Fairweather the line passes north on high peaks, along the mountains indicated on the map by Mounts Pinta, Ruhama and Vancouver to Mount St. Elias.

Special opinions were submitted to the tribunal on the second and fifth questions by Lord Alverstone, Secretary Root and Senators Turner and Lodge, which will form part of the record, and in which the reasons for their conclusions are explained. As the Associated Press has been officially informed that Lord Alverstone and the American commissioners rely upon these opinions to answer the criticisms of the Canadian members of the tribunal, these opinions assume more than a legal and technical interest. Lord Alverstone, in dealing with the second question, recites his reasons for believing that the entrance of the Portland Channel was at 54.45 north latitude. Lord Alverstone says: "Inasmuch as the questions submitted to us only involve the determination of the channel described in the treaty by the words 'the channel called the Portland Canal' subsequent history can throw no light upon this question, but I think it right to say that the use in 1853 of the name 'Portland Inlet' in the British Admiralty charts, upon which the United States much relied, has, in my opinion, no bearing on the question. I thereby answer the second question as follows:—The channel which runs north of Pearce and Wales Islands and the Islands of Sitikan and Kannaghunut and issues into the Pacific between Wales Island and Sitikan Island."

On the vital question, No. 5, Lord Alverstone submits seven printed pages. Among other things he says:—"In my opinion it is correctly pointed out on behalf of the United States that the word 'coast' is an ambiguous term. There is, as far as I know, no recognized rule of international law which would by implication give a recognized meaning to the word 'coast' as applied to such sinuosities and such waters different from the coast itself. After a most careful examination, I am unable to find any passage in the negotiations connected with the treaty of 1825 which supports the view that Great Britain was directly or indirectly putting forward a claim to the shores or ports at the heads of the inlets. I have felt it my duty to express the reasons which led me to the conclusions to which I have come, that the answer of the British question should be in the affirmative, because I am constrained to take a view contrary to that presented on behalf of Great Britain." The considerations urged on behalf of Canada, continued Lord Alverstone, "strong as they are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the treaty, do not, in my opinion, enable one to put a different construction upon the treaty."

Hon. Clifford Sifton, asked by the Canadian Associated Press to express his views respecting the award just made, said: "The award is substantially in favor of the United States all along the line. We, it is true, have succeeded in establishing two of our main contentions: first, Portland Canal; second, the existence of a mountain boundary line. But, while finding in favor of our contentions upon these phases of the case, the tribunal has worked out the line in such a way as to deprive us of all practical benefit; for, while we get Wales and Pearce Islands, which the Americans have been in possession of for some years, they are deprived of their value to Canada by the fact that two other islands, which lie immediately outside and command the entrance to Observatory Inlet and Port Simpson, are given to the United States. I do not profess to understand the principle upon which these islands are given away. The mountain boundary line, while adopted as contended for by Canada, is drawn so far back that the United States gets practically all that she has seriously contended for. As to our position on the subject of the heads of inlets, it apparently received no consideration from the majority of the tribunal."

"Have you anything to say in regard to the conduct of the case by the representatives of the United States?"

"I have to say that both agent and counsel of the United States acted with perfect courtesy and in good faith throughout."

"Have you anything to say regarding the merits of the case?"

"No."

Senators Lodge and Turner sail for New York to-morrow on the White Star Line steamer Cedric. Jacob M. Dickinson will start for home Saturday, on the American Line steamer Philadelphia. All the American commissioners and counsel express satisfaction at the award.

Mr. Dickinson said: "The decision should be very gratifying to the United States, as its contentions on the main points have been fully sustained. The question of the Portland Canal was fairly debatable, and, although I thought the merits of the controversy were with the United States, I have too much confidence in the integrity and ability of the tribunal to question its justice. Canada got all she could have with any reason expected, and will no doubt in time be reconciled to its wisdom. If the controversy had been left undecided it probably would have been a fruitful source of very acute trouble. No man who values peace and the friendly relations which should exist between such closely allied and kindred countries should, when the first feeling of disappointment has passed, fail to rejoice at the fact that his matter has been determined."

The Canadians almost openly accuse Lord Alverstone of partisanship. When the latter presented them to King Edward at Buckingham Palace yesterday, his Majesty endeavored vainly to induce Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Aylesworth to say they were satisfied or that they accepted the situation. But the two Canadians declined to in any way express acquiescence with this view. They simply shook hands formally and bowed.

One of the Canadian commissioners afterwards said to a representative of the Associated Press: "This award affects much more the relations between the Dominion and the mother country than people here seem to realize, and almost marks the parting of the ways, at least so far as leaving any such question for Britain to decide for us."

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PASSED THE SENATE.

Third Reading of Transcontinental Railway Bill.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The Government bill to ratify the agreement for the construction of the new transcontinental line was given a third reading by the Senate yesterday, and is now ready to receive the royal assent. During the discussion in committee on clause 33, dealing with the importation of materials required for the construction of the line, it was made clear beyond all doubt that contractors would not be able to bring materials in free

MANY RELIGIONS

An Impecunious Pair Who As a Matter of Fact Are Impecunious Imposed on Maple City Church goers.

On Saturday a man and woman and four children called at the residence of the Rev. R. McCosh. The man claimed that he had come to Chatham to work for the Bell Telephone Co. The family were strong English Church and had a cheque which they would like to cash. Mr. and Mrs. McCosh were not at home and the family got no money. At Mr. McKellar's home they were still English church and got \$3. As they moved their religion changed. At another church over the creek they had a different religion and were so plausible with their promises that the lady went out and borrowed \$5.00, which she let the family have. There may be others who gave money, but so far no more have been reported to the police.

J. St. Peter, an employee in A. H. Patterson's hardware store, accidentally received a very bad gash over the eye yesterday, while attending to his duties in the store.

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