

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Job Department 175
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LONDON, FRIDAY JUNE 3.

Another Dispute Threatened.

Just as one source of friction between the United States and Canada — the Alaska boundary dispute — has been removed, another squabble is threatened by the attempt to reopen the Bering Sea question. The United States Senate had pressed a resolution asking the President to move for a readjustment of the award of the Paris tribunal, made on Aug. 15, 1892. Like the boundary dispute, the seal question is the fruit of British shortsightedness in neglecting to anticipate the United States in the purchase of Alaska.

In 1821 Russia, by an edict of the Emperor Alexander, for the first time asserted exclusive authority over the waters of the northwest coast of America, from Bering Straits to the 55th degree of north latitude, and prohibited foreign vessels from approaching within less than a hundred Italian miles from the coasts and islands belonging to her. The United States and Great Britain immediately joined in a protest against this ukase, which practically declared the Bering Sea to be a mare clausum (closed sea). The result was a convention in 1824 between the United States and Russia, and a later one between Russia and Great Britain, in which Russia admitted that the whole of the Pacific Ocean was an open sea to the subjects of the three nations.

In 1867, when Alaska was ceded to the United States, not a word was said in the course of the debates in Congress as to any special property in seals or whales outside the limits of American territory. The Canadian sealers prosecuted their work without let or hindrance until 1886, when, without previous protest or warning, the United States seized two British vessels engaged in pelagic sealing in the Bering Sea, more than 60 miles from the nearest land—St. George and Ounalaska Islands. The masters and mates were tried by the United States District Court of Sitka, were fined large sums, and in addition sentenced to terms of imprisonment. A protest was entered by the British Minister at Washington, as a result of which the vessels were discharged and the masters and mates released.

Fresh seizures occurred in 1887, but the British sealers were unmolested in 1888. The following year five British ships were seized, and three were temporarily ordered out of the sea. The claim was set up by the United States that the Bering Sea was a mare clausum, but this was dropped in favor of a claim to exclusive jurisdiction upon coastal waters extending 100 miles from the land ceded by Russia. In 1890 Mr. Blaine, American Secretary of State, told the British Minister that nothing short of the exclusion of British sealers from the Bering Sea would satisfy the American Government. In 1891 a modus vivendi, distasteful to Canada, was arranged, and in 1892 the dispute was referred to arbitration before the Paris tribunal, composed of eminent jurists—two British, two American, one French, one Italian and one Swedish.

The United States in effect claimed dominion over two-thirds of that part of the Pacific Ocean called Bering Sea; the right of property in wild animals, which resorted to American territory for a certain season of the year; and the right to protect that right by seizure and search of the ships of other nations. The British Government claimed freedom of the seas for the benefit of all the world; that no nation has the right to seize the ships of other nations on the high seas in time of peace except for piracy, and that the rights of property be confined within the limits consecrated by practice, namely, three miles from the shore.

The award, which was assented to by every member of the tribunal, excepting the American arbitrators, held that the ukase of 1821 by which Russia claimed jurisdiction in the Bering Sea to the extent of 100 Italian miles from the coasts and islands belonging to her was invalidated in subsequent negotiations by her admission that her jurisdiction should be restricted to the reach of cannon shot from the shore. The tribunal found that up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States, Russia had never asserted or exercised exclusive jurisdiction. Consequently the United States had no rights of property or protection in the fur seals frequenting the American islands in the Bering Sea when they were found outside the ordinary three-mile limit. The tribunal drew up a set of regulations establishing a close season for seals and throwing other restrictions around the seal-fishing industry, which each government required its citizens or subjects to obey. The Imperial act, which was passed to carry out these regulations, was far from satisfactory to Canadian sealers, as it gave the Americans the right to visit and search British ships. In 1897 the United States Government paid \$473,000 as compensation for the unlawful seizure of British vessels prior to the award.

It is believed the American seal-fishing trust, which wants a monopoly of the industry, is behind the Senate's action. The matter came up in the Canadian Senate on Wednesday, when Hon. Mr. Scott announced that the Canadian Government had opposed reopening the question. Under the treaty, however, the United States has the right to ask for a revision of the regulations every five years. But any attempt to undo the work of the Paris tribunal or revise its decision, which overthrew the claim of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction outside the three-mile limit, will not be assented to by Canada.

Dr. Chown's Advice.

Dr. Chown, speaking at the London Conference, Thursday, advised temperance people to take what they could get from the Government, instead of refusing what is offered them because they want more. The Premier's policy of restricting the sale of liquor to dispensaries under state control, against which two or three temperance organizations of London have passed flaming resolutions, is one which Dr. Chown would accept on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. He considers it an improvement on the license system and an installment of prohibition. Dr. Chown is the field secretary of moral and temperance reform of the Methodist Church of Canada, and as a leader in that body would be regarded as one likely to occupy advanced ground on the temperance question. But there is a radical element, which will accept nothing short of absolute prohibition of the retail sale of liquor as a beverage, and which opposes the dispensary system as an unholy alliance between the state and the liquor traffic. Apparently, Dr. Chown and those who think with him have some missionary work cut out for them within the ranks of the temperance party. These divisions of opinion show the wisdom of the Government in refraining from hasty legislation or an attempt to force the measure favored by the Premier through the House until the people had had time to turn it over in their minds. Public opinion on the question will have taken a more definite shape after a period of public discussion.

The Abduction of Perdicaris.

A wealthy American citizen, bearing the romantic name of Ion Perdicaris, and his English son-in-law, Cromwell Varley, who have made their summer home at a beautiful villa near Tangier, Morocco, for years, were abducted one night by a celebrated bandit chief, named Raisuli. The bandits swooped down on them as they were sitting in the drawing-room of their home with their families, and carried them to a mountain retreat, where they are held for ransom. The United States Government, with experience of Ellen Stone fresh in mind, refuses to hand over the \$70,000 asked by Mr. Raisuli, and has sent a squadron of warships to make a demonstration at the ports of Morocco. But as the Sultan is himself terrorized by bandits and rebels, and is seemingly powerless to enforce law and order in his dominions, it is not easy to see what effect Uncle Sam's warships can produce, moral or otherwise. It is suggested that the French Government will be asked to intercede with the captors, through the Algerian authorities, who are respected and feared, as the Sultan of Morocco is not. This may also give France an opportunity to establish order in Morocco, a right which is conceded to her by Great Britain in the recent Anglo-French treaty. If French intervention fails and the Sultan is helpless, the United States must either pay the ransom or send a punitive expedition into the mountains. It cost Great Britain many millions of dollars to recover a few British subjects who were carried off by King Theodore of Abyssinia in 1867, when a British force under Napier marched into the interior and stormed the Abyssinian stronghold. If there were any certainty that the bandits of Morocco would not kill their captives, a resort to force would be the wiser if the costlier plan. The life or liberty of a foreigner will not be secure in Morocco or other countries where brigands thrive if foreign governments continue to put a premium on abduction.

It must be a terrible affliction to be so stupid as the critics say Kuropatkin is. A new governor-general is to be sent out in the fall. It is to be hoped he will see more of the country and be seen more than his modest predecessor. Joseph Haycock, the binder twine inspector, collected nearly the amount of his salary in fines last year. His job was denounced as a sinecure, but he has saved the farmers of Canada a good many thousands of dollars' worth by getting on the track of inferior and short-length twine.

Mr. S. R. Callaway, who died in this city yesterday, gave in his career one more illustration of the opportunities that lie before the American boy of promise, purpose and power.—New York World.

He was a Canadian and perhaps he owed something to his nationality and early training. Canada has given Callaway, Hill and other great railroad men to the United States in exchange for Hays, Van Horne and Shaughnessy.

MR. BALFOUR AT WORK.

[H. W. Massingham, London News.] Thus the Government muddles along, its chief winning laurels by the cynical tactfulness of his speech, only to shed them again by the shiftlessness of his public policy. He is a strange figure. I am told he said the other day—telling for him a somewhat exaggerated form of speech—that, since Mr. Gladstone had gone, he did not find that the House of Commons "sufficiently extended his mind." This may seem immodest, but it is not far from the truth. When young men like Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Lloyd-George, and Mr. Winston Churchill have come fully into their kingdom they will be more than a match for him. But at present he plays with the House of Commons, finding in it just the kind of stimulant that his languid but astute character requires. No one is his master at verbal fence. Watch him at the table, as he speaks when he is thoroughly in the vein, using his feminine feminine gestures, softly rubbing his hands together, lightly holding the lapels of his coat, catching at interruptions to help him out of a difficulty, never touching the

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heart of a subject, but always dealing accurately with its surface aspect, careful of the public good, careful of his party's interests and his own, amusingly cynical, gracefully personal—he is in his own line very hard to beat. One of his party, describing him with a certain detached admiration, said of him, "You see, he will come out on top. He will put Chamberlain in the cart, just as he put Randolph Churchill in the cart." And there are some who foresee for him success not only for the rest of the session, but success in the fiscal controversy, and even a tolerable result from the general election.

NOW EXTREME TARIFFS WORK.

[Philadelphia Record.] We coddle favored interests by tariff premiums exacted from the home consumer until production is increased beyond the absorptive capacity of the home market, and then, having lived in this fool's paradise for a few years of factitious prosperity, there comes a breakdown. Business falls off, prices recede; wages are reduced; speculation stops, and there follows a season of unrest and distress.

CRUDE OIL AND STYLES.

[Judge.] Mrs. Newcome—I see that mousetraps are not going to be worn this summer. Mrs. Subbs—Is that so? Well, that certainly shows that sprinkling crude oil did some good, after all.

PROOF.

[Brooklyn Life.] Daughter—I sometimes wonder if Jack really loves me. Brother—Well, you needn't. I've been borrowing money from him for the last nine months, and he hasn't decreased his visits.

EASILY ACCOMMODATED.

[Minneapolis Tribune.] She—Have you a copy of Prometheus Bound? He—No, ma'am; but we can get it for you bound any way you like.

THE FUNCTION OF MONEY.

[Exchange.] Mr. Brown, a Kansas gentleman, keeps a boarding house. It appears. Around his table on a recent occasion sat his wife, Mrs. Brown; the village milliner, Mrs. Andrews; Mr. Jordan, the baker; Mr. Jordan, a carpenter, and Mr. Hadley, a flour, feed and lumber merchant. Mr. Brown took a ten-dollar bill from his pocket and handed it to Mrs. Brown, with the remark that there was \$10 towards the \$20 he had promised her. Mrs. Brown handed the bill to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner, saying, "That pays for my new bonnet." Mrs. Andrews, in turn, put it on to Mr. Jordan, remarking that it would pay for the carpenter work he had done for her. Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Hadley, requesting his receipt bill for flour, feed and lumber. Mr. Hadley gave the bill back to Mr. Brown, saying, "That pays \$10 on my board." Mr. Brown again passed it to Mrs. Brown, remarking that he had now paid her the \$20 he had promised her. She, in turn, paid it back to Mr. Black to settle her bread and pastry account. Mr. Black handed it to Mr. Hadley, asking credit for the amount on his flour bill. Mr. Hadley again returned it to Mr. Brown, with the remark that it settled for that month's board; whereupon Mr. Brown put it back into his pocket, observing that he had not supposed a greenback would go so far.

HER REASON.

[Chicago Post.] "I never thought she loved him," "She didn't." "Then why did she marry him?" "She had a grudge against him."

ST. PETERSBURG'S SAFETY.

[Chicago News.] St. Petersburg is not alarmed. Having tested the capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad it knows that a Japanese army could not be transported east over it in sufficient numbers to overrun the European end of the empire.

SAFE.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.] Podkins—So you think Jones capable of deceiving a friend? Dodkins—No; none of his friends believes a word he says.

MR. BORDEN AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

[Toronto Star.] Mr. Borden rings down the curtain on the G. T. 7, debate with himself in the center of the stage, before a fierce red light. He has declared for government ownership, or at least the Conservative press says he has, wishing to give him the benefit of the doubt. The main thing is that the country shall be impressed with his attitude. Mr. Borden is the role of Ajax defying the lightning might mean a few votes. The leader of the Opposition has pretty well boxed the compass on railway policies—the alternative proposition last year, another alternative proposition this session, and now a third just to show that he is willing to give good measure, pressed down and running over. In the case of railway policies, Mr. Borden has no settled con-

JAP SCORES CHRISTIANS

Tells Peace Conference They Are Not Living Up to Professions.

Monkton, Lake, N. Y., June 3.—The second day's session of the arbitration conference was opened with an address by Commissioner MacFarland, of Washington, on the subject of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and also with other nations. Prof. Moore, of Columbia University, said that he hoped the United States arbitration treaties with other countries would be more comprehensive than the one recently concluded between France and Great Britain. Such a treaty between the United States and Great Britain would be a step backward, a step backward. He strongly objected to an exception being made of questions of national honor as questions not coming within the scope of arbitration. Baron Kentaro Kanaka, a former Japanese cabinet minister, reviewed the attitude of Japan toward the principle of arbitration, holding that Japan had consistently stood for peace. The baron said he could not forbear mildly rebuking the territorial aggression of so-called Christian nations, quoting the Christian text, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth," and suggesting a doubt of the accuracy of the translation. "Was it not written, 'disinherit'?" he asked. Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of the supreme court of Connecticut, suggested that King Edward choose one of the American members of The Hague tribunal, and President Roosevelt select the English representatives, and let those decide which shall be chief justice of a court of five, to which, for five years, all disputes between the United States and England shall be referred.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE

St. Catharines Man Has One That Flies Like a Bird.

St. Catharines, Ont., June 3.—A St. Catharines man named J. B. Dalmida, one of the teachers at Ridley College, claims to have invented a practical airship. Mr. Dalmida has now completed his machine, and hopes in the course of a few days to make his first flight by it. It is constructed of long but tough and strong bamboo, and is built to resemble as closely as possible the shape of a bird. The wings, constructed of bamboo and silk canvas, are beatifully fine and durable texture, are fashioned of the exact model of a bird's wing. They are worked by a most ingenious, but strikingly simple system of levers, which are moved by pressure of the operator's feet. The inventor expects to have a trial trip in a few days, and if everything goes satisfactorily he will then cross to Toronto, after which he will start on a trip to St. Louis to the World's Fair, where a prize of \$100,000 is offered for a machine that will enable a man to fly.

WILL VISIT THE STATES.

Toronto, June 3.—H. J. Pettypiece, M. P. P., stated yesterday that the railway assessment commission recently appointed by the Ontario Government, probably would meet here next week and arrange for the tour in the States. The secretary will not be appointed till the Premier returns.

MISS WILKINS BODY FOUND.

Windsor, Ont., June 3.—The remains of Miss Sarah Wilkins, who committed suicide by jumping overboard from a ferryboat two weeks ago, were found at Amherstburg yesterday. The body will be sent to Petrolia for burial. The woman left \$250 with Dr. Sampson, of this city, with which to defray the expense of her burial.

LADY MINTO SAILS.

Ottawa, June 3.—The Countess of Minto, accompanied by her daughter, Lady Eileen Elliott and Captain Graham, A. D. C., left yesterday afternoon for Montreal, where the party will take the train for England. While in London, Lady Eileen will be presented at court.

DOMINION DAY BANQUET.

London, June 3.—The Colonial Secretary and the Duke of Marlborough will attend the Dominion Day banquet at the Savoy Hotel. The American and French ambassadors are likely guests. Lord Strathcona entertains the Victoria League at his residence on June 4.

Notice.

Feather Pillows and Mattresses cleaned and sterilized. New Feather Pillows in art tickings, and Cushions, Hair Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Spring Beds, Truss and Brass Bedsteads. Feather sold by the pound at Hunt & Sons', Feather Pillow and Mattress Manufacturers, 583 Richmond street north. Telephone 97.

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No matter how serious your case may be, time affords an allures you have experienced trying to excise my Beldone system will cure you. No pain or operation. Come and consult me free during this visit.

VARIICOCELE FALSE RUPTURE

LONDON, SPECIALIST WILL VISIT GRIGG HOUSE, SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

It is estimated that over ninety-six million five hundred thousand dollars are spent annually in Italy by tourists and in remittances from Italian emigrants. The revenue of the Government in 1902-03 exceeded the expenditures by nearly \$13,500,000.

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