



British Columbia Dinner to the Hon. Richard McBride, K. C., Premier of the Province, at Savoy Hotel, London, June 9th, 1911. J. H. Turner, Agent General for British Columbia, in the Chair.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM OLD COUNTRY PAPERS

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being equally desirous of perpetuating the peace which has happily existed between the two nations as established in 1814 by the Treaty of Ghent, which has never since been interrupted by an appeal to arms, and which has been confirmed and strengthened in recent years by a number of treaties whereby pending controversies have been adjusted by agreement or settled by arbitration or as otherwise provided, so that now for the first time there are no important questions of difference outstanding between them, and being resolved that no future differences shall be the cause of hostilities between them or interrupt their good relations of friendship;

The High Contracting Parties have therefore determined, in furtherance of these ends, to conclude a treaty extending the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration, and have adapted the present Arbitration Treaty of April 4, 1908, so as to exclude certain exceptions contained in that treaty and to provide a means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which it may be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy. For that purpose they have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries the President of the United States of America, the Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Britannic Majesty, the Right Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Washington, who, having communicated with one another and their full powers being found good and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.—All differences hereafter arising between the High Contracting Parties which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, or relating to international matters in which the High Contracting Parties are concerned in the exercise of a claim of right made by one against another under treaty or otherwise, and which are susceptible in their nature by reason of being susceptible to decision by the application of the principles of the law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal as may be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide the organization of such tribunal, and, if necessary, define the

scope and powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference and procedure thereunder. The provisions of Articles 37 to 90 inclusive of the Convention for the pacific settlement of International disputes concluded at the second Peace Conference at The Hague on October 18, 1907, shall be so far applicable, unless they are inconsistent with or are modified by the provisions of the special agreement to be concluded in each case, and, excepting Articles 53 and 54, such Conventions shall govern the arbitration proceedings to be taken under this treaty. The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States by or with the advice or consent of the Senate thereof, His Majesty's Government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the Government of that Dominion, such agreement to be binding when confirmed by the two Governments by the exchange of Notes.

Article II. provides for the institution of a joint High Commission of Inquiry, "to which, upon the request of either party, there shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the parties within the scope of Article I. before such controversy is submitted to arbitration, also any other controversy hereafter arising between them even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Article I., providing, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of a formal request therefor in order to afford an opportunity for the diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy, if either party desires such postponement." The same article says that the Commission of Inquiry shall be constituted by each nation designating three of its nationals to act, or the Commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by terms of reference, the membership of the Commission and the terms of reference to be determined in each case by an exchange of Notes. The provisions of Articles 9 and 36 inclusive of the Convention for the pacific settlement of International disputes concluded at The Hague in 1907 as far as applicable and unless modified by the terms of reference in any particular case shall govern the organization and procedure of the Commission.

Article III. says that the Commission shall

be authorized to examine into and report upon particular questions or matters referred to it for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts and defining the issues presented in such questions, and shall also include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as are appropriate. These reports, however, are not to be regarded as decisions either on law or on facts, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award. The question whether an international difference shall be subject to arbitration under Article I. of this Treaty may be submitted to the Commission, and if all or all but one of the members of Commission agree to report that such difference is within Article I., it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

Article IV. gives the Commission power to administer oaths to witnesses and to take evidence on oath. In the inquiry both sides must be heard, and each party shall be entitled to appoint an agent whose duty it will be to represent his Government before the Commission and to present either personally or through counsel such evidence and arguments as he may deem necessary.

Article V. says that the Commission shall meet when called upon to make an examination and report. The Commission may fix such times and places for its meetings as may be necessary, subject at all times to the special call or direction of the two Governments. Each commissioner must subscribe a solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully perform the duties imposed by this treaty. Both sections of the commission shall each appoint a secretary, who together shall act as joint secretaries of the commission at its joint sessions. The commission may employ experts and clerical assistants from time to time, whose salaries shall be paid by their respective Governments. All reasonable and necessary joint expenses shall be paid in equal moieties by the high contracting parties.

Article VI. makes this treaty supersede the Arbitration Treaty of 1908, but provides that it shall in no way affect the provisions of the treaty of 1909 relating to questions arising between the United States and Canada.

Article VII. provides that the treaty shall become effective at the date of the exchange of ratifications in Washington and shall be terminable by 24 months' written notice given by either of the high contracting parties.

The Arbitration Treaty with France is practically identical with the British Treaty, except as regards the preambles and some small

differences, such as the dates of existing treaties referred to and some mechanical differences in the treaty-making methods of the two Governments. The British Treaty alone requires the concurrence of self-governing Dominions affected by the proposed arbitration.

THE KING'S COLLECTION

Dr. Louis Peringuey, director of the South African museum, who has already sent many interesting animals to the king's collection, has forwarded three young examples of the Cape sea lion or fur seal (*Otaria pusilla*). They have been placed in a railed off portion of the sea lion's pond, and although very young and not more than 2 ft. in length, are active and lively, both in the water and on the ground.

Newly caught young seals of any species are usually very difficult to feed, sometimes fasting for as long as three weeks before they can be induced to eat. Cramping is sometimes employed, but without much success; the introduction of live eels or other freshwater fish into the tank may tempt them, whilst in one instance an obstinate seal made a dash at a fish which was spun in front of him with a pike-rod and spinner. The young sea lions are now taking a little milk, and the keeper hopes to get them on a more substantial diet by putting pieces of fish into the milk.

A FOURTH SUFFRAGAN FOR LONDON

The king has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Rev. William Wilcox Perrin, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Columbia, to be Bishop Suffragan of Willesden.

The Crown's consent to the appointment of a Suffragan Bishop of Willesden, which is published in last night's Gazette, has no doubt been asked because the Bishop of Islington, though he has made an excellent recovery from a serious illness of some months ago, seems wise at his time of life to ask to be relieved of some of his responsibilities. Happily his ability in financial and practical affairs, which is of the greatest value to the diocese, is undiminished. He will retain oversight of the rural deaneries of Holborn, Islington, Tottenham and Enfield, and to Dr. Perrin will be assigned the deaneries of Hampstead, Hornsey, St. Pancras, and Willesden.

The Bishop of Columbia, unlike the Bishop of Islington, who has been serving in it for nearly 40 years, has no previous connection with the diocese of London. He is one of the

many Bishops belonging to Trinity college, Oxford, from which he graduated without honors in 1871. For his first ten years in holy orders he was curate to Canon (now Archdeacon) Wilberforce at St. Mary's, Southampton, and from 1881 to 1893 was vicar of St. Luke, Southampton. On Lady Day, 1893, he was consecrated Bishop of Columbia in succession to Dr. G. Hills. His sphere includes Vancouver and the neighboring islands, and great efforts have recently been made to obtain large sums of money for the advancement of church organization there and in the diocese of New Westminster. The Bishop of London is president of the British Columbia Church Aid Society, and his association with the committee of that society has given him knowledge of the new Suffragan's energies. In June, 1910, and again last month, appeals were issued for £300,000 or £200,000 a year for 15 years for church work on the Columbia coasts.—London Times.

PRINCE OF WALES' NAVAL DUTIES

The inhabitants of Dunoon and Rothesay having expressed a wish to entertain the Prince of Wales when the home fleet visits the Clyde this month, the following telegram has been received by the editor of the Glasgow Daily Record from Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Ponsonby, assistant private secretary to the king:

Impossible for Prince of Wales to make any exception whilst visiting ports on board the Hindustan. His Royal Highness will on all occasions be considered an officer of the navy. This means the prince will only accept general invitations to officers.

AT HIS OWN EXPENSE

A few years ago I went into the bar of a public house in London to have a glass of beer. Just as I was about to order a bottle of Bass, I espied a half-crown at my feet. Feeling overjoyed at such an easy addition to my wealth, instead of beer, I ordered brandy and a cigar. I picked up the half-crown and tendered it in payment, receiving my proper change. Judge of my surprise when I beheld all the change as I dropped it into my pocket, fall down the leg of my trousers on to the floor. There was a hole in my pocket, and it was my own half-crown that had made its way through the hole, that I had treated myself with.