

Canada's Claim

Put Before the American People
by an American Paper.

The Alaskan Boundary Question
Summarized for Their Benefit.

The Chicago Tribune Interviews
the Canadian Minister
of Justice.

The Exact Facts of the Situation Up-
on Which Canada Bases
Her Claims.

The following is perhaps the most complete summary of the Alaska boundary question yet put before the public—certainly before the American public. It is reproduced from the Chicago Tribune, in which it appeared as a special dispatch to that newspaper from Ottawa. It has been widely copied throughout the United States and cannot fail to have an informing and enlightening effect on the American people, who have not hitherto seen Canada's case presented.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 15.—David Mills, Minister of Justice, the constitutional legal adviser to the government of Canada, has prepared for the Tribune a statement of the present phases of the points in discussion between the United States and Canada regarding the Alaskan boundary. In it the minister has dealt at considerable length on matters which are entirely new to most American readers and which will undoubtedly arouse great interest throughout the United States. Here is Mr. Mills' statement:

"You ask me to state the Canadian view of the Alaskan boundary dispute. I shall not in endeavoring to meet your wishes claim to do more than express my own views upon the subject. I may say to you that already correspondents connected with two New York journals made a similar request a short time ago, but it was during the midst of the session, when I had but a few moments at my disposal, and in my conversations with them I could do no more than outline my opinions upon the subject and point out in what respect we, on this side of the border, dissented from the contention of the United States. I notice that the brief statement of my opinions was not favorably received or carefully considered by some of your citizens.

"In discussing the speech made in the House of Commons by the leader of the Conservative party, Sir Charles Tupper, it was stated by some Washington correspondents of the New York and Philadelphia press that it was hard to explain his information, and that I seemed to be still more ignorant than Sir Charles Tupper. The natural inference from this kind of criticism is that every opinion at variance with the contentions that have been put forward in your country, and which for the most part, meets with favor in your press, is quite undeserving of serious consideration. The impression made upon my mind is that vehement assertion and frequent repetitions are to supersede careful investigation of the facts and the legitimate conclusions to be drawn from them.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AMERICANS

"This Alaskan boundary question was discussed by the joint commission of the two countries. No conclusion, it seems, was reached. The proceedings were secret. It is probable that the commissioners had referred the question to their respective governments. This was all that for some time was disclosed to the public, but no sooner was the statement bruited abroad that the matter was being discussed by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate than telegraphic dispatches were sent from Washington to New York journals and thence to the London newspapers in which the Canadian members of the commission and the Canadian government were described as men who were ill-informed, obstinate and greedy, refusing to agree to an arbitration in respect to the disputed boundary without first obtaining from the United States a cession of territory to which they could, in reason, make no claim and which undoubtedly belonged to our country.

"Everyone who has read the protocol on this part of the negotiations, which I understand, was published to prevent the persistent repetition of these misrepresentations, now knows how unfounded they were. The attempt was made to prejudice the case of this country by misstating its position. It was announced by the New York and Washington newspapers that the commissioners of the United States desired arbitration and that the Canadian members of the commission stood in the way. This misstatement was for a time daily repeated. It was published in the Canadian and English newspapers as well as in those of the United States. The attitude of the respective parties was carefully concealed, and the impression sought to be made, and for a time, without success, that the demands of

A Plain Talk To Women

Almost all the sufferings that women endure can be traced to irregularities of the delicate and sensitive feminine organism. A healthy woman is never irregular. It is the pale, weak, nervous woman who suffers from headaches, backaches, bearing down feelings and gloomy forebodings when the monthly action comes on. Set the nerves right and the pains and aches will disappear. There will be no more irregularities when the whole body is under control of healthy nerves.

The most successful restorative that science has ever devised for exhausted nerves is

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

and it has proven so wonderfully beneficial to women that it is now considered specific for ailments peculiar to women.

Besides restoring and revitalizing the nerves, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes new red corpuscles in the blood, rounds out the form and gives new vitality and elasticity to every movement. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

the Canadian commissioners were most unreasonable. It was not until the protocols upon the subject were published in England and in this country that the public became aware of the gross injustice that was being done us. When the publication was made it was seen that we were willing either to arbitrate or compromise. Our representatives had offered to accept a compromise which would permit us to retain so much of the disputed country as would afford a means of access to our possessions in the interior. Our geographical position is such that the disputed territory is of immensely greater consequence to us than to you.

ATTITUDE ON SEALING.

"It is well to bear in mind that the controversies have arisen between the Americans and us in respect to the possessions which you acquired from Russia upon our northern border. In one you claimed that that part of the Pacific Ocean known in recent years as Behring Sea, and which borders upon the Aleutian Islands, which Russia ceded to you along with her possessions upon this continent, was part of the territory of the United States. The sealers found in its waters were your exclusive property. Sometimes you contended that it was a mere clemency; sometimes you said this was not your contention, but you claimed to exercise upon the high seas in times of peace rights which belong to a state only in times of war, and you contended that our people in pursuit of a legitimate vocation upon the high seas, were guilty of a crime only a little less atrocious than piracy, and so the killing of seals in the Pacific Ocean by Canadian seal hunters was claimed to be the destruction of wild animals that were the property of the United States.

"We find it difficult to understand how any public man could have persuaded himself that there was any merit in this contention. The municipal law of the United States can have no force outside of the territories of the republic, except on board a ship sailing under the United States flag. The courts of the United States have held that a man standing on board a United States ship and shooting a man in a boat at the Society Islands was not amenable to the laws of the United States, as the murder which was committed was beyond the jurisdiction of the republic. I daresay that this was in strict law, a proper decision, but how then could Canadians on board a Canadian vessel, under the British flag, upon the high seas, be amenable to the municipal laws of the United States?

SEIZURES AND IMPRISONMENT.

"Your government assumed that they were. It authorized the seizure of Canadian vessels upon the high seas under the authority of your municipal law, to which they owed no submission, and where international law alone prevails. These vessels were confiscated. The men on board were imprisoned, and when they were discharged it was far away from home, and without the means necessary to enable them to return. We felt that the action of your government was a violation of the principle upon which the municipal rights of Canadians that were wrongfully subjected to your authority. It was a violation of those settled principles of international law for which on many occasions the United States had conspicuously contended. It was also a violation of the contention of the United States in her controversy with Russia between 1821 and 1824 in respect to an exclusive sovereignty over these same waters.

"The contention of your government we thought wholly untenable. We thought the principles of public law applicable to the case were too clear to admit of controversy. I do not know to any foreign jurist who took your side. Yet, unreasonable as we thought your pretensions were, they went to arbitration. Erroneous as we thought the doctrine set up by Mr. Blaine and others to be, we did not refuse to arbitrate. The question went to an international tribunal that was certainly not biased in our favor and our contention in that matter was upheld. Why, then, should the United States in this second branch of the controversy hesitate to refer the question, to a tribunal of this character?

CONTENTS FOR ARBITRATION.

"It may be that the government of the United States has persuaded itself that our contention is untenable; that the boundary line should not be placed where we say under the convention of St. Petersburg it should be drawn. But the United States, like ourselves, is an interested party, and its government ought not, either wholly or in part, to undertake to decide the question in dispute, before the reference is made, nor refuse to have the question put forward by them and by them submitted to a competent and impartial tribunal of adjudication.

WANT HARBOR ON LYNN INLET.

"As I understand the protocols upon this subject they show that we contend that the boundary line as set out in the convention crosses the Lynn Inlet not far from the ocean, being drawn from the crest of the mountains on one side to the crest of the mountains on the opposite side. The government of the United States dissents from this view and maintains that the boundary passes around the head of the inlet. Now, what efforts do the protocols show were made to reach a solution? We were of opinion that there were two ways in which this difference might be amicably adjusted, by a compromise or by reference to a properly constituted tribunal. We offered to compromise. We contended that Dyea and Skagway are built in Canadian territory. They are the natural seaports from which access, at the present time, can be had into our Yukon country, where we have a mining population of 30,000. The possession of the inlet is of great consequence to us. It is of little importance to you.

"As a compromise we offered to leave Dyea and Skagway in your possession if you assented to our retaining Pyramid Harbor, which would afford to us a highway into the interior through our own country. This compromise would have left you the greater portion of

the territory in dispute at that point. It would have made the Lynn Inlet a common water. This proposal was then made to you to refer the question to arbitration in order to ascertain the boundary fixed by the convention, and this also you have declined. Why? There would seem to be but one answer—because you are in possession of territory that is rightfully ours. If under the convention of St. Petersburg you think you can rightfully claim the Lynn Inlet, why should not the matter have gone to arbitration?

ANSWERS CHARGES OF OBSTINACY.

"It is said that this disputed boundary should be dealt with on principles recognized by diplomatists and not on those which govern the actions of attorneys. I admit it. We did so proceed when we offered to compromise the dispute and leave Dyea and Skagway to your charge of obstinacy. Our object was to ascertain the legitimate boundary by a properly constituted independent tribunal. We did so when we offered to qualify our extreme right by the rule adopted in the Venezuelan arbitration. This statement of facts is our answer to the charges of obstinacy. Our obstinacy consists in this—that we object to the surrender of everything that is in controversy between us.

"Since you have been good enough to ask me my opinion upon the subject let me, for your readers, carefully compare these offered concessions of our part with the concession which your government is willing to make. What was it? Nothing beyond this—that it would grant to us the liberty to build a highway in a territory behind the coast range of mountains, beyond which, under the convention you have no right to go, upon condition that we admitted that the harbor from which we started, and the country through which our road ran, was under the sovereignty of the United States. Compare the two concessions and let them candidly say which of us is most open to the charge of being unreasonably obstinate.

DESIRE FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

"We are most desirous of a fair settlement. The people of the United States are our neighbors and we are theirs. It is to the advantage of both countries that a feeling of friendship and mutual good will should prevail among the people of each towards the other, but this most desirable object is not promoted by one country appropriating to itself the territory which rightfully belongs to the other.

"I have referred to the question of boundary at the Lynn Inlet, which is the place most prominently brought forward in the controversy, but in order to understand the treaty and the proper location of the limit, we are separating the American territory acquired from Russia from this country. It is necessary to give some attention to the historical circumstances out of which that treaty was negotiated between Great Britain and Russia. Disputes had arisen between the government of the United Kingdom and the Emperor of Russia in regard to the extent of their respective possessions upon the northwest coast of this continent. The Russians had visited the country. They had explored the coast at least as far south as the 54th degree of north latitude. They had established fishing and trading stations upon the coast. The Canadian traders, who had been engaged in a fur trading company known as the Northwest Trading Company, had also explored the country. Their explorations began as early as 1762, and continued until 1820. There were two Prohibitors, the Hon. John Macleod, and Alexander MacKenzie, Fraser, McLeod, and others. Their exploration extended from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of California. They had established numerous trading posts within the Pacific slope. At the beginning of the century they had been beyond the mountains at least 700 agents in their employ.

"It was upon their explorations and discoveries that the British government relied for the maintenance of its title to the country. It is a well recognized rule of English law that a British subject carries with him into a derelict country both the laws of his country and sovereignty of his king.

EASY SETTLEMENT WITH RUSSIA

"When the question of boundary came up to be discussed between the representatives of the Emperor of Russia and the King of England there was not much difficulty in arriving at an agreement, because the Russians had visited the coast for the purpose of fishing and of trading with the Indians. They had no desire to undertake the extension of their dominions into the interior. They had at the time no resources in the country for the purpose. The English, by the treaty, were left in the possession of nearly the whole country. Russia was confined to a narrow fringe upon the coast. Before this treaty was made the United States had acquired north of the 42nd degree of latitude whatever rights Spain possessed upon the coast. Between the United States and Great Britain a convention had been entered into which established a modus vivendi between them, by which each bound itself not to interfere with the settlements of the other. The question as to their territorial rights under the convention was left untouched.

"In 1824 the United States made a treaty with Russia, which is modeled on the plan of the one which had previously been entered into by the United Kingdom and the United States. This convention between the United States and Russia did not undertake to define any territorial limits. By article 1 the contracting parties agreed that neither will disturb or restrain the other in navigating or fishing in these waters, or in the liberty of resorting to the coast to trade with the natives. But where any part of the coast is in actual occupation of the other, the same shall be had to it by the other for the purpose of trading with the natives. By article 2 non-intercourse by the one with the settlements of the other is mutually agreed to except by the permission of the governor or commandant of the place. The United States agreed that it would form no settlement north of 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, and Russia agreed to form no settlement south of that parallel. They agreed that for a period of ten years the ships of both powers and the subjects of both powers, and the subjects of the other powers, without hindrance, frequent the interior seas, gulfs, harbors and creeks upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article. There was no division of territory. A modus vivendi provided by which the United States agreed not to exclude Russian vessels from the interior seas, gulfs, etc., south of 54 degrees 40 minutes, and Russia agreed not to exclude United States vessels from like waters north of that parallel.

ENGLAND THEN A CLAIMANT.

"The United States government knew at the time this convention was made that the government of Great Britain was claiming sovereignty upon the same coast and so the United States could not recognize any rights of Russia to the sovereignty of the coast.

try. In the correspondence which took place between the governments of the United States and Russia the United States did not concede the pretensions which Russia set up. Mr. Adams in a dispatch to an American minister, Mr. Middleton, in July, 1823, says:

"From the tenor of the ukase of the 14th of September, 1821, the pretensions of the Imperial government extend to an exclusive territorial jurisdiction from 43° of north latitude on the Asiatic coast, to 51° north latitude on the western coast of the American continent, and the Russians assume the right of contesting the navigation and fishing of all other nations to the extent of 100 miles from the whole of that coast. The United States can admit no part of these claims. Their right of navigation and of fishing is perfect and has been in constant exercise from the earliest times after the peace of 1783, subject only to the ordinary exceptions and exclusions of the territorial jurisdiction which, so far as Russian rights are concerned, extend to certain islands north of the 55th degree of latitude and have no existence on the continent of America."

"There is nothing in the treaty of 1824 inconsistent with the contention which Mr. Adams put forward in this communication, and so we find that Mr. Adams, in his letter of instructions to Mr. Middleton, took the ground that the exclusive right of Spain to any portion of the American continent had been terminated by the successful revolution of her colonists and by her treaty stipulations with the United States. Mr. Adams practically maintained that the entire continent of America was closed against any further establishment of any European power; that North America consisted of the colonial possessions of the United Kingdom and of independent republics, and so there was no further room for acquisition, and he argued that the necessary consequence of this state of things was that the American continent henceforth would no longer be subject to colonization.

MONROE DOCTRINE IS SET FORTH

"A few months later the celebrated message of President Monroe, set out two propositions, the one against the attempt of the Holy Alliance to interfere with the independence of the Spanish American States and the other declaring that no part of the American continent is to be considered as subject to colonization by any European power. It is clear that this second proposition was intended as a denial of the rights of Russia to acquire territory on the continent of North America. Mr. Adams conceded that Russia had possession of certain islands, but he denied altogether that she had any right to territory upon the continent. Mr. Adams was consistent with the explorations of MacKenzie and others associated with the Northwest company, and his position was that the territories which did not belong to the United States by virtue of her treaty with Spain and by the explorations of Lewis and Clarke were under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, and so the treaty of 1824 with Russia was not one for the mutual recognition of territorial sovereignty on the part of either party.

"These facts are important to bear in mind in the interpretation of the treaty which was subsequently negotiated and ratified between His Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Russia. There is this marked difference between the convention entered into between Great Britain and Russia in February, 1825, and the convention of the previous year between the United States and the Emperor of Russia—the convention between the British Majesty and the Emperor was a convention dividing territory and settling a boundary between territories admittedly belonging to Great Britain and territories to which it was conceded that Russia had a valid claim. The territories south of 54 degrees 40 minutes were territories that were still in controversy between Great Britain and the United States.

"The first article of this convention declares, wholly contrary to the action and contention of the government of the United States in reference to the Bering Sea, that the subjects of the high contracting parties shall not be troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, in fishing therein, or in landing on the coast in parts not in ready occupation to trade with the natives.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARY.

"Articles 3 and 4 provide for the demarcation of the boundary which is to separate the territories of the one from the territories of the other. Here are these articles:

"Article 3. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest shall be drawn in the manner following: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between 131st and the 133rd degrees of west longitude (meridian Greenwich), the line shall extend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude of the east meridian; and finally from the said point of intersection, the said prolongation as far as the open ocean, shall form a limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America on the northwest.

"Article 4. With reference to the preceding article it is understood: "First—That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

"Second—That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the line between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

CLAIMS INACCURACY OF DEMARCATION.

"It will be seen that the starting point is the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which is in 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and that this line is to ascend north. From whence? Why, from the starting point, the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.
The Fac-simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.
Appears on Every Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

USE EDDY'S BRUSHES.

The Most Durable on the Market.
For Sale Everywhere.

Mining Stock Dividends

are good when they come,
but capital is needed to get
them out of the ground.
We invite your subscriptions for our
stock at TEN CENTS per share.
We have a splendid property,
and are now working on a
200-foot tunnel.
Write for prospectus.

The Scottish-Canadian Mining & Development Co. Of British Columbia, Limited.

OFFICE—169 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

A. E. WELCH, Man. Dir. T. H. LUSCOMBE, Sec.

There is no polite "After you!" with Vermin when

Helppepper

is introduced. Each individual Rat, Mouse or Bug tries to
pass its neighbor in the exodus.

Price 25c per canister, at all druggists and grocers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Canada.

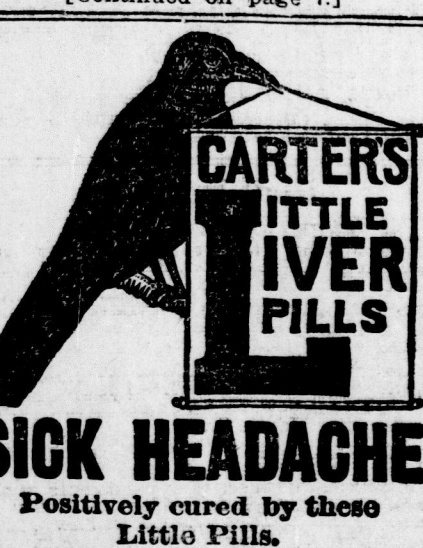
It is perfectly true that the boundary is to ascend north along the channel called Portland Channel, but it cannot ascend north along the channel called Portland Channel by commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, the place of beginning. Before Portland Channel is reached a line more than 100 miles in length, running due east, must be drawn from the southern end of [Continued on page 7.]

CITY BINDERY
Blank Books—any kind made to order. Periodicals, Art Works, Music, Bibles, etc., bound any style desired. Also repairing.
H. P. BOCK,
436 1/2 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

John Ferguson & Sons,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and
EMBALMERS.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.
174-180 King Street,
Telephone—House No. 579; Store No. 543

Threshers' Supplies,
English Oak-Tanned
Leather Belting,
Endless Rubber Belting,
Rubber Belting,
all sizes in stock,
Deering Binder Twine,
South Bend Plows
and Repairs.

A. WESTMAN,
111 Dundas Street West.
Branch Store, 64 Dundas Street East.



Positively cured by these
Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.