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REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF FUR SEALS

Text of Pelagic Sealing Treaty Which Has Been Arranged By Great Britain, the United States, Russia and Japan.

Following is the text of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty signed at Washington July 7, which was submitted to the Dominion Parliament before dissolution:

The United States of America, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous of adopting effective means for the preservation and protection of the fur seals which frequent the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, have resolved to conclude a convention for the purpose, and to that end have named as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, and the Honorable Chandler P. Anderson, Counselor of the Department of States of the United States.

His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honorable James Bryce, of the Order of Merit, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, and Joseph Pope, Esquire, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order and Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Under Secretary of State of Canada for External Affairs;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Yasuya Uchida, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, and the Honorable Hitoshi Dauke, Shoshii, Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Director of the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture and Commerce;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Honorable Pierre Botkine, Chamberlain of His Majesty's Court, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Morocco, and Baron Boris Nolde, of the Foreign Office;

Who, after having communicated to one another their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.

The high contracting parties mutually and reciprocally agree that their citizens and subjects respectively, and all persons subject to their laws and treaties, and their vessels, shall be prohibited, while this convention remains in force, from engaging in pelagic sealing in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, north of the thirtieth parallel of north latitude and including the Seas of Behring, Kamchatka, Okhotsk and Japan, and that every such person and vessel offending against such prohibition may be seized, except within the territorial jurisdiction of one of the other powers, and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of any of the parties to this convention, to be delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of their own nation at the nearest point to the place of seizure, or elsewhere as may be mutually agreed upon; and that the authorities of the nation to which such person or vessel belongs alone shall have jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same; and that the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offence, so far as they are under the control of any of the parties to this convention, shall also be furnished with all reasonable promptitude to the proper authorities having jurisdiction to try the offense.

Article II.

Each of the high contracting parties further agrees that no person or vessel shall be permitted to use any of its ports or harbors or any part of its territory for any purposes whatsoever connected with the operations of pelagic sealing in the waters within the protected area mentioned in Article I.

Article III.

Each of the high contracting parties further agrees that no sealskins taken in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean within the protected area mentioned in Article I, and no sealskins identified as the species known as "Callorhinus alascanus, Callorhinus ursinus, and Callorhinus kurilensis," and belonging to the American, Russian or Japanese herds, except such as are taken under the authority of the respective powers to which the breeding grounds of such herds belong and have been officially marked and certified as having been so taken, shall be permitted to be imported or brought into the territory of any of the parties to this convention.

Article IV.

It is further agreed that the provisions of this convention shall not apply to Indians, Ainos, Aleuts, or other aborigines dwelling on the coast of the waters mentioned in Article I, who carry on pelagic sealing in canoes not transported by or used in connection with other vessels, and propelled entirely by oars, paddles, or sails, and manned by not more than five persons each, in the way hitherto practiced and without the use of firearms; provided that such aborigines are not in the employment of other persons, or under contract to deliver the skins to any person.

Article V.

Each of the high contracting parties agrees that it will not permit its citizens or subjects or their vessels to kill, capture or pursue beyond the distance of three miles from the shore line of its territories sea otters in any part of the waters mentioned in Article I. of this convention.

Article VI.

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to enact and enforce such legislation as may be necessary to make effective the foregoing provisions with appropriate penalties for violations thereof.

Article VII.

It is agreed on the part of the United States, Japan and Russia that each respectively will maintain a guard or patrol in the waters frequented by the seal herd in the protection of which it is especially interested, so far as may be necessary for the enforcement of the foregoing provisions.

Article VIII.

All of the high contracting parties agree to co-operate with each other in taking such measures as may be appropriate and available for the purpose of preventing pelagic sealing in the prohibited area mentioned in Article I.

Article IX.

The term pelagic sealing is hereby defined for the purposes of this convention as meaning the killing, capture or pursuing in any manner whatsoever of fur seals at sea.

Article X.

The United States agrees that of the total number of sealskins taken annually under the authority of the United States upon the Pribilof Islands or any other islands or shores of the waters mentioned in Article I., subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to which any seal herds hereafter resort, there shall be delivered at the Pribilof Islands at the end of each season fifteen per cent. (15 per cent.) gross in number and value thereof to an authorized agent of the Canadian government, and fifteen per cent. (15 per cent.) gross in number and value thereof to an authorized agent of the Japanese government; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall restrict the right of the United States at any time and from time to time to suspend altogether the taking of sealskins on such islands or shores subject to its jurisdiction, and to impose such restrictions and regulations upon the total number of skins to be taken in any season and the manner and times and places of taking them as may seem necessary to protect and preserve the seal herd or to increase its number.

Article XI.

The United States further agrees to pay the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) to Great Britain and the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) to Japan when the convention goes into effect, as an advance payment in each case in lieu of such number of furseal skins to which Great Britain and Japan respectively would be entitled under the provisions of this convention as would be equivalent in each case to two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) reckoned at their market value at London at the date of their delivery before dressing and curing and less cost of transportation from the Pribilof Islands, such market value in case of dispute to be determined by an umpire to be agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain, or by the United States and Japan, as the case may be, which skins shall be retained by the United States in satisfaction of such payments.

The United States further agrees that the British and Japanese share respectively of the sealskins taken from the American herd under the terms of this convention shall not be less than one thousand (1,000) each in any year even if such number is more than fifteen per cent (15 per cent.) of the number to which the authorized killing is restricted in such year, unless the killing of seals in such year or years shall have been absolutely prohibited by the United States for all purposes except to supply food, clothing and boat skins for the natives on the islands, in which case the United States agrees to pay to Great Britain and to Japan each the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) annually in lieu of any share of skins during the years when no killing is allowed; and Great Britain agrees and Japan agrees that after deducting the skins of their respective shares which are to be retained by the United States, as above provided, to reimburse itself for the advance payment aforesaid, the United States shall be entitled to reimburse itself for any annual payments made as herein required, by retaining an additional number of sealskins from the British and Japanese shares, respectively, over and above the specified minimum allowance of one thousand (1,000) skins in any subsequent year or years when killing is again resumed, until the whole number of skins retained shall equal, reckoned at their market value determined as above provided for, the entire amount so paid, with interest at the rate of four per cent. (4 per cent.) per annum.

If, however, the total number of seals frequenting the United States

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—Toronto Globe.

HIS DAY HAS COME—THEY CAN'T HOLD HIM BACK

BRITISH MARINES LANDED IN HAYTI

GERMANS ALSO AID IN PRESERVING ORDER

Republic is Without President and Revolutionary Factions Occupy Capital.

Port au Prince, Aug. 3.—Hayti is today without president or organized government. The capital is occupied by two rival revolutionary parties.

British and German marines have been landed to aid the provisional authorities.

During the night attempts to pillage were made, several looters being shot.

Following the embarkation of President Simon late yesterday, there was an attempt to pillage business houses, but the attempt was put down by force and four rioters were shot.

It is estimated that forty persons were killed during the occupation of the city by the revolutionists and the subsequent rioting.

President Antoine Simon fled the capital yesterday and took refuge on board the Haytien cruiser Seventeenth of December, formerly the yacht American. With him are his wife and children and a number of his followers.

As the aged president was embarking there was a clash, in which his chamberlain, Deputy Prin, and five other persons were killed and Clementina Simon, his daughter, and six other persons were injured. The injuries of Miss Simon are slight.

President Simon left the palace after he had been informed that one wing of the revolutionary party, commanded by General Peralte, had denied his request for three days in which to secure the safety of the city.

Promptly at 4 o'clock Simon came out of the main entrance of the palace. Over his shoulders the old man, who had declared that he would fight to the end, carried his rifle. With head erect, he marched down the wharf. At his side his daughter Clementina walked. Other members of his family previously had taken refuge on board the Seventeenth of December. As Simon and his daughter reached the wharf there was a rush from the mob which had gathered to witness the departure. Miss Simon was the centre of the attack, and several women, howling and shrieking, succeeded in pulling off her hat. Chief of Police Saint Lo rushed to the rescue, and led the young woman toward a schooner, the Bradford C. French. On the gang plank Deputy Prin offered his arm to Miss Simon. As he did so a man rushed up and pressing the barrel of his rifle into the deputy's face, shot and killed him.

Firing became general, and before it ceased five other persons had been killed and six women.

Among those with Simon who will accompany him in exile are General Monplaisir, minister of war, and Minister of the Interior Sylvain.

CROP ESTIMATES.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—A cablegram received to-day from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, gives the following preliminary estimates: Italy, 208,876,000 bushels, compared with 196,879,000 reported last month, and 153,339,000 last year; Roumania, 95,584,000, against 121,710,000 reported last month, and 110,838,000 last year; France, harvest good.

HEAVY RAINFALL ON THE PRAIRIES

Rumors of Black Rust in Wheat In Saskatchewan Are Denied

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—Heavy rains have fallen throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the past 48 hours, interfering with the harvest operations. Rain is still falling.

Persistent rumors of black rust in Saskatchewan are being vigorously denied. Some grain has been cut and there seems to be no basis for the report of the rust damage.

The yield and condition of the harvest grain is about the average.

Binders At Work.

Brandon, Man., Aug. 3.—Binders started in this district yesterday. The berry is formed and well developed. The yield per acre is in excess of last year. The only question now is labor, and that is scarce.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S VISIT TO STATES

Japanese Naval Hero Will Be Guest of Nation for Seventeen Days

New York, Aug. 3.—Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo, chief of the naval staff of the Japanese Empire and hero of the battle of the sea of Japan, will land in New York from the Lusitania to-morrow to be the guest of the nation for the following seventeen days. Third assistant Secretary of State Chandler Halle, representing the state department, and Capt. Templin Potts, as naval aide, will accompany the admiral throughout his stay in the United States.

Dinner at White House.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—President Taft's dinner to Admiral Togo at the White House Saturday night, will be one of the most notable affairs of the kind given in Washington for a long time. It will be a stag dinner, which in itself is unusual.

Vice-president Sherman, Admiral Geo. Dewey, Japan's ambassador, the members of President Taft's cabinet, and more than a score of well known men have been asked.

Following the dinner will come a reception to which several thousand invitations have been sent out. The reception will not be a stag one.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Congestion of Business Will Necessitate Holding of Autumn Session.

London, Aug. 3.—The government's executive programme has become so congested that the cabinet has decided it will be unable to clear the decks without resort to an autumn session, and to-day officially informed the House of Commons that parliament would be adjourned on August 8 to reassemble the end of October, or the beginning of November.

LIBERAL ELECTED.

London, Aug. 3.—In the Middleton election, Sir Walter Adkins (Liberal) received 6,985 votes, and Professor Hewins, tariff reform Unionist, 6,452. No change.

CHANGES IN THE JAPANESE CABINET

RESIGNATION OF PREMIER KATSURA REPORTED

Saongi to Head New Ministry Which Will Be Independent in Politics

Tokio, Aug. 3.—A rumor, which has been current for some days past, says that the cabinet is about to be reorganized, and this morning the Japan Mail, which is inspired by the government, asserts that the change is imminent and gives the impression now that the government will be really different from the old, and independent in politics.

According to one report Prince Katsura resigned as premier last Thursday.

The Mail says his going out of power was inevitable, and predicts that Marquis Saongi, who was recommended to the Mikado, will be prime minister, and that Kia Hiara will take the interior portfolio, and that J. Haseba and H. Maisuda will have prominent positions in the new government. The foreign portfolio is now in the hands of Marquis Koona, who has not yet resigned.

A charter has been granted for a projected canal between Tokio and Yokohama, the first portion to be constructed will cost 5,000,000 yen. It is expected that the work will begin before the year ends.

TROUBLE PROBABLY OVER.

Maderista Soldiers Will Remain At Juarez as Permanent Garrison.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 3.—Five hundred Maderista soldiers under Colonel Estrada, arrived in Juarez this morning from Chihuahua and will remain as a permanent garrison. General Jose De Luzo Blanca, commander of the rurales, has been transferred to Casas Grandes as chief of the district, and his position in Juarez will be filled by Col. Estrada.

The arrival of troops, it is believed, will do away with further trouble in Juarez.

FOUR DROWNED.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Four drownings were reported yesterday, three cases being of boys under 20 years.

With his boat overladen with driftwood he had gathered to help support his mother and sisters, John MacPherson, aged 19, last his life when his boat was swamped. The body was recovered and taken to the morgue.

Men on board the market boat Princess saw the corpse of a boy floating in the canal at Lachine and recovered it. It was identified at Z. Leduc, aged 8.

Victor Ethier, 8 years old, met death while bathing with companions, all of whom had walked to Black river and had gone into the river to learn to swim.

Still another victim was recovered from Wellington Basin, and is awaiting identification at the morgue.

TWO CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Calgary, Alb., Aug. 3.—J. Jereski and D. Lyroch, Italians, were buried beneath a landslide on the north bank of Bow river, last evening, and when dug out were found to be badly crushed. They died fifteen minutes later in the hospital.

MOVE TOWARD UNIVERSAL PEACE

ARBITRATION TREATIES BETWEEN THREE NATIONS

Great Britain, United States and France Set Example to the World

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—Three of the world's greatest nations joined hands to-day in opening the way to the coveted goal of statesmen of modern times—universal peace.

Before the day is closed America, Great Britain and France will have signed general arbitration treaties for the peaceful settlement of all disputes that may be locked in the mystery of the future, even though they concern the national honor or vital interests of the signatories, subjects invariably excepted in existing arbitration treaties.

Jean Jules Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States, now in Paris, the first diplomat to accept President Taft's suggestion that all quarrels between nations could be arbitrated, signed the convention in that city at 2.08 p. m. to-day, or at 9.08 a. m. Washington time. Six hours later at the White House Secretary Knox will sign the British and French treaties, and James Bryce, the British ambassador, will sign the agreement for Great Britain. President Taft will witness the signing ceremonies

The general features of the new treaties are: All differences internationally justiciable shall be submitted to The Hague, unless by special agreement some other tribunal is created or selected.

Differences that either country thinks are not justiciable shall be referred to a commission of inquiry, composed of representatives of the two governments, empowered to make recommendations for their settlement. Should the commission decide that the dispute should be arbitrated, such decision will be binding. Before arbitration is resorted to, even in cases where both countries agree that the difference is susceptible of arbitration, the commission of inquiry shall investigate the dispute with a view of recommending a settlement without arbitration.

The committee, at the request of each government, may delay its findings one year to give an opportunity for diplomatic settlement.

The senate will ratify the terms of submission of each dispute to arbitration.

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MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

St. Louis Woman Falls or Is Thrown From Window of Hotel.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Max Judell, a stylishly dressed lady living in a fashionable residence district, died at the city hospital yesterday following injuries received when she fell or was thrown from a third story window of a downtown hotel. She was unconscious when she was found in an alley at the rear of the hotel.

Police are seeking a man who registered at the hotel at midnight with Mrs. Judell as "R. Pappas with his wife." The woman's husband is out of the city on a trip for a Chicago cigar firm.

The witness to the tragedy was discovered by the police to-day. A negress, who lives opposite the mouth of the alley in which the dead woman was found, told the police she was sleeping near a front window of her room. She was awakened by a loud noise, and on looking out saw what proved to be the body of Mrs. Judell. A few moments later, the negress said, she saw a man emerge from the hotel entrance, go to the mouth of the alley where the body lay, look down upon it for a minute and then walk away. She said she later saw a second man emerge from the hotel, but more hastily than the first.

Several suspects have been arrested, but none had been identified by the proprietor and clerk of the hotel where Mrs. Judell passed part of last night with a man. A search for this man continues. The police are tracing the movements of a well known business man, who is believed to know something of the tragedy.

IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

Paris, Aug. 3.—At 7.25 p. m. the family of John W. Gates gave out a statement saying that the financier was still living, but that his condition was most critical. He had taken another chill and all his physicians were at the bedside, oxygen was being administered.

OLD-TIME BALL PLAYER DEAD.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 3.—Word was received here to-day of the death at Lynn, Mass., of Sammy Vigneaux, the old-time Pacific Coast ball player. Vigneaux managed the first Portland team admitted to the Pacific Coast League. Vigneaux was stricken with a fatal disease several years ago and was sent to his home in Holyoke, ass., and later to a sanitarium at Lynn.

KING'S PRIZE WINNER.

London, Aug. 3.—Commandant Lieut.-Col. G. A. Stimson, Toronto, who was in charge of the Canadian rifle team at Bisley, has received word from King George requesting that His Majesty's congratulations be conveyed to Private Clifford, winner of the King's prize, who, the King says, did wonderfully well at Bisley.

OPENS CAMPAIGN ON TUESDAY WEEK

SIR WILFRID WILL SPEAK AT SIMCOE

Hon. R. Lemieux Will Take Portfolio of Marine and Fisheries

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier opens the campaign on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at Simcoe, in Norfolk county, where Hon. W. A. Charlton will run against the present Conservative member, McColl. Liberals expect to redeem also the adjoining ridings of Haldimand and East and West Elgin. The Prime Minister is in splendid physical shape for the campaign and absolutely confident of victory.

Cabinet changes will probably be announced on Saturday. Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, takes a position on the supreme court bench, Hon. R. Lemieux will take the portfolio and Dr. Beland will become Postmaster-General.

A significant circular has been issued by the Dominion Canners' Association signed by C. L. Owen and David Marshall, both Conservative M. P.'s, warning retailers that they had better place orders for canned goods now, since the price is likely to go up after reciprocity goes through. This means that two opposition candidates practically concede a Liberal victory and admit one of the effects claimed by its advocates, that reciprocity will increase prices to growers.

Quebec Politics.

Quebec, Aug. 3.—Sir Lomer Gouin has called a caucas of his ministers and followers in Quebec and the announcement of the provincial contest one week prior to the federal elections is expected any time.

FIRES UNDER CONTROL.

San Bernardino, Cal., Aug. 3.—After having raged for eleven days practically unchecked, the forest fires in the San Bernardino range are believed today to be finally under control. Scores of merchants, clerks, mechanics and other city dwellers, acting as volunteers to replace the deserting Mexicans yesterday and last night, have subdued the flames in Graas Valley, and the blaze north of Skyland, on the west side of the mountains.

The Brookins Lumber Mills also are reported safe and the most westerly wing of the fire at Houston and Seeley Flats are said to be under control.

PREMIER McBRIDE'S RETURN.

Will Not Be a Candidate in the Federal Election.

Vancouver, Aug. 3.—Premier McBride reached Vancouver this morning on his return from England. He left at ten o'clock for Victoria. He declared he was not going into the field as a candidate for federal honors at the coming election, but stated he was going to lend all aid for the Conservatives in British Columbia, consistent with his position.

He was accompanied by Mrs. McBride and Lawrence McRae, his secretary; Mr. Haywood, deputy speaker of the legislature, and James Ford Garden, a former member of the legislature for Vancouver.

FOUND DEAD.

Lethbridge, Aug. 3.—Hugh B. MacLachlin, teller and accountant in Molsons Bank at Diamond City, was found lying dead on his bed. A revolver lay by him. It is not known whether it is a case of suicide or accident. His accounts at the bank are all right. He had intended leaving to-morrow for his home at Alvinston, Ont.

RETURN FROM CORONATION.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—The steamer Royal Edward arrived this evening, among the passengers being Premier Sifton of Alberta, Premier Scott of Saskatchewan, and also a detachment of Boy Scouts returning from the coronation.

ICE FAMINE IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 3.—The prolonged spell of hot weather has caused an ice famine and the demands of London and the provincial centres for ice cannot be satisfied until the arrival of cargoes en route from Norway.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The total immigration for June was 40,009 compared with 34,582 last year, an increase of 16 per cent. Of the new arrivals 27,974 came by ocean ports and 12,035 from the United States.

PROBABLY SUICIDE.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 3.—James H. Conlin, fifty years of age, and one time vice-president and general manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Mexican railroad, was found dead here this morning with a bullet in his heart, which was evidently self-inflicted.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Chiasso, Switzerland, Aug. 3.—The Italian government states that from July 21 to July 26, inclusive, 486 cases of cholera were recorded and 226 deaths in the provinces of Italy.