# DECISION IN ALASKAN BOUNDARY CASE SIGNED BY ALL SAVE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS

## AWARD IS SIGNED

### Alaskan Commission Concludes Its Labors.

### CANADIANS NEVER GIVE IN

**Maps Agreed On by the Majority, However, Will Contain Their Signatures—Entire Dominion Shows Bitter Feeling.**

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The engrossed copy of the Alaskan award was signed at 2:10 P. M. The Canadian commissioners, Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette, declined to sign the award. They submitted their contrary opinions to the tribunal, so as to officially go on record. While they declined to sign the award, they signed the maps agreed on by the majority.

The award relating to the Portland Canal gives the United States two islands, Kannaghunut and Sitklan, commanding the entrance of the Portland channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson, and destroying the strategic value of Wales and Pearse islands, which are given to Canada.

The mountain line adopted as the boundary is so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory in dispute. The line completely clears all the bays and inlets and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete land-barrier between Canada and the sea from the Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias. Around the head of the Lynn Canal the line follows the watershed, somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

In consequence of the attitude maintained by the Canadian Commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone decided this morning not to hold the proposed public meeting of the Alaska Boundary Commission, but to hand its decision to Messrs. Foster and Sifton, respectively agents of the American and Canadian governments.

**Canadian Commissioners Withdraw.**

The Canadian Commissioner not only declined to sign the award, but said they would publicly withdraw from the Commission. They, as well as the Canadians connected with the case, are very bitter. Telegrams from Premier Laurier and other prominent persons in Canada show this sentiment is shared generally throughout the Dominion.

Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth, in a statement of their reasons for refusing to sign the award, say they consider the finding of the tribunal regarding the islands at the entrance of Portland Canal and the mountain line is not a judicial one. They add:

"We urged our views as strongly as we were able, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. We were powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matter specifically referred to ignored the just rights of Canada."

**SHOWED GOOD FAITH.**

**Canadian Minister of Interior Has No Fault to Find With America.**

LONDON, Oct. 20.—In an interview between a representative of the Associated Press and Clifford Sifton, the Canadian Minister of the Interior, and agent of Great Britain, the latter said:

"The award was substantially in favor of the United States all along the line. We have, it is true, succeeded in establishing two of our main contentions, firstly, as to the Portland Channel, and secondly, as to 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 a line in such a way as to deprive us of all practical benefits. While we get Wales and Pearse Islands, which the Americans have been in possession of for some years, they are deprived of value to Canada by the fact that two islands which lie immediately outside and command the entrance to observatory inlets to 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 she has seriously contended for.

"As to our position on the subject of the heads of inlets, it has apparently received no consideration from the majority of the tribunal."

When questioned regarding the conduct of the case by the representatives of the United States, Mr. Sifton said:

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

**BEST FOR PEACE AND HARMONY.**

**New Brunswick Senator Wants to Give Up No More Territory.**

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20.—The signing of the award in the Alaska boundary commission, having been discounted in the dispatches of the Associated Press, caused no excitement and little additional comment here. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, declined to confirm or deny the report that he had cabled anything regarding the feeling in this country.

In reply to a question by Dr. Sproules, who was leading the opposition in the House today, the Premier would only say he had information that the award would be signed, and it would not be unanimous.

"It goes without saying, of course, that nobody will suppose that I presumed to communicate with the commissioners regarding their line of conduct."

Senator Poirlere, of New Brunswick, in the Senate referred to the decision in the Alaskan boundary. The commissioners, he said, virtually, practically and actually ceded the whole of the coast in dispute to the United States. That was no surprise. It could have been anticipated and very likely it is the best thing that could have been done for an arrangement is often better than a successful lawsuit.

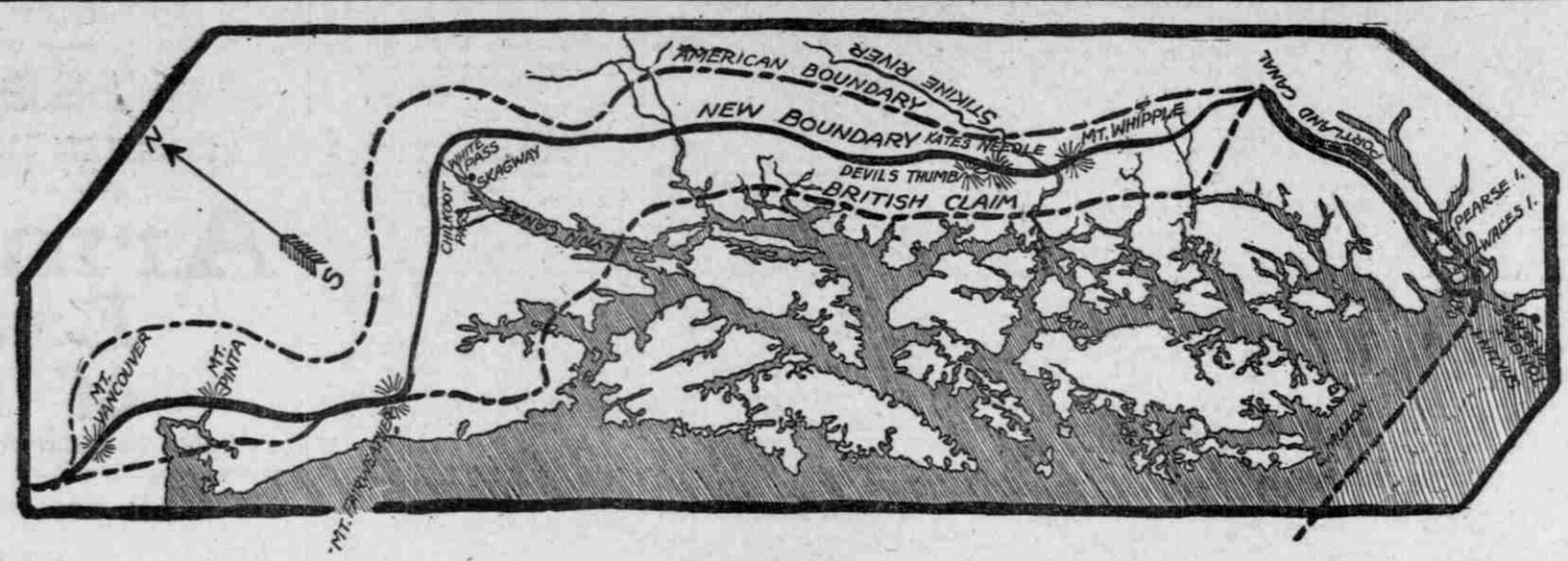
"I find," said he, "no fault with the tribunal; we can afford for the sake of peace and harmony with our neighbors, to give up a third slice of our territory, but I think it is time to call a halt, and look forward to how many other slices we may be called on to part with, and see if we cannot avert the primary dismemberment of the Dominion."

**MONTREAL WILL SAY LITTLE.**

**People Are Disappointed, but Are Guarded in Their Expressions.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—A strong feeling of disappointment and resentment pervades the local atmosphere in regard to the Alaskan award, but while in private talk people express themselves as disgusted, they guarded themselves very carefully in their public utterances, and it is difficult to get much expression of disappointment.

Some of the prominent men, like Mr. McNicoll, one of the vice-presidents of the Canadian Pacific Railway, openly ridicule the idea that the Canadian interests have not been looked after properly and have been sacrificed.




NEW ALASKAN BOUNDARY, AS FIXED BY THE ARBITRATION COMMISSION, WHICH HAS JUST FINISHED ITS LABORS IN LONDON.

## ALVERSTONE IN DEFENSE

**NOTED JURIST TELLS WHY HE WENT AGAINST OWN NATION.**

**No Rule of International Law Would by Implication Give Recognized Meaning to Word "Coast."**

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Special opinions were submitted 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 informed that Lord Alverstone and the American commissioners rely on these opinions to answer the criticisms of the Canadian members of the tribunal, the 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 Canal was at 54.45 north latitude.

"After the most careful consideration of every document in the case," Lord Alverstone says, "I have found nothing to alter or throw any doubt on the conclusion I have arrived at, and there are certain general considerations which greatly strengthen it. Inasmuch as the question submitted to us only involves 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 therefore answer the second question as follows:

"The channel which runs north of Pearse and Wales Islands and the Island of Sitklan and Jannaghunut and issues into the Pacific between Wales Island and Sitklan Island.

"ALVERSTONE."

**"Coast" an Ambiguous Term.**

On the vital question, No. 5, Lord Alverstone submits seven printed pages. Among other things the Lord Chief Justice says:

"In my opinion it is certainly 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 of ports at the heads of inlets.

"I have felt it my duty to express reasons which led me to the conclusion to which I have come that the answer of the fifth 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."

This, briefly, is Lord Alverstone's explanation of why he decided against the contentions of his own countrymen, and thereby settled the long-standing dispute. It is impossible to deal adequately by cable with the technical details he adduces in support of his belief.

**Root and Turner File Opinions.**

Messrs. Root and Turner also submit long joint opinions on questions Nos. 5 and 2. The opinion on question No. 5 is a peculiarly able and judicial expression, dealing with the contention of counsel on both sides, with this result:

"It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the construction of the treaty now contended for by Great Britain is an afterthought never entertained by any officer of the British government during the lifetime of the makers of the treaty and which originated at least 60 years after the treaty was signed."

The opinion of Mr. Aylesworth has not yet been turned in.

**CONTROLS KLONDIKE ENTRANCE.**

**American Title to White and Chilkoot Passes Is Confirmed.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary Hay today received a telegram from John W. Foster, of American counsel before the Alaska Boundary Commission, giving the details of the award of that commission. The cablegram shows the contention of the United States has been granted in almost every case. It also stated that the Canadian Commissioners refused to sign the award. Secretary Hay presented the cablegram before the Cabinet at today's meeting.

Mr. Foster did not undertake to supply Secretary Hay with the text of the agreement reached by the Commission, but furnished a report of the articles of submission. This outline is quite sufficient to enable the State Department officials to form an accurate conclusion as to the nature of the Commission's decision, and they make no concealment of the satisfaction with which they look upon it. The diversions from the American claim as set out in the Hay-Pauncefote modus vivendi are even more favorable to the American case than the limitations set out in that document.

One of the most important acquisitions is the confirmation of the American title to the White Pass and Chilkoot Pass, the only practical available entrances to the Klondike country from the head of the inland waterway, in the former of which stands the Canadian custom-house, which must now give way to American control. The northern boundary stands exactly as it was contended by the Americans 20 years ago, and as set out in the modus. On the western side there is a slight diversion of the boundary line to the east as made by the Commissioners, as compared with the modus, so as to make the southern terminus at Cape Fairweather. This involves, it is believed, a loss of a few miles of territory from the extreme American claim, but it is said this land is worthless for mining purposes and on the other hand the American prospectors have not confirmed their right to seal claims upon the supposedly rich gold fields at the Klehini River.

The attitude of the Canadian Commissioners in refusing to sign the Commission's report is scarcely a matter of surprise to the department officials, for they realize that in the present heated state of mind of the Canadians a Commissioner's lot would be unpleasant if he made any sort of concession to the United States. The fact is that when the Commission was created, Secretary Hay felt it was too much to expect of human nature to look to the Canadian members of the Commission to take any but an extreme view of the case, regardless of the proof presented by the Americans, and he relied almost entirely upon the sound judicial instincts of the great English jurist who presided over the Commission properly to appreciate the weight of the American case, which the Secretary regarded as invulnerable if it could ever have a fair hearing.

What Mr. Foster has to say as to that portion of the decision touching the Portland Canal goes to diminish the importance of even that slight Canadian victory, for he confirms the London report to the effect that free navigation of that waterway on the western side, with full control of the western shore, is retained by the United States, while the loss of Pearse and Wales Islands from the extreme American claim is partially met by confirmation of title to two other islands at the mouth of the canal, which from a military point of view dominate the proposed terminus of the Port Simpson Railroad and the adjacent British forts.

**COMMENT OF LONDON PRESS.**

**British Rights Surrendered on Altar of American Friendship.**

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"From a British view point, the best that can be said of the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute is that it is over."

In the foregoing words, the Graphic strikes the keynote of London press comment on the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal. This decision is generally denominated "the surrender of British rights on the altar of American friendship." While there is no suggestion of personal criticism to either Lord Chief Justice Alverstone or the American Commissioners, the tendency is to regard the Canadian Commissioners as the heroes of the hour for their refusal to sign the document surrendering what they considered to be the rights of the Dominion.

The question of the effect of the decision and the attitude of Canada toward the mother country is seriously raised, and in some quarters it is predicted that the findings will strike a severe blow at the arbitration of any future case where there may be a conflict of colonial and American interests. No doubt is anywhere expressed but that Canada will abide loyally by the decision.

**FLING AT ROOSEVELT.**

**Toronto Paper Holds Commissioners Had Minds Made Up.**

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 20.—Discussing the Alaskan boundary decision, the Telegram (Independent) says:

"The Alaskan boundary controversy has ended just as all controversies in which British diplomacy plays a part must end, in a victory for a country that is unscrupulous enough to claim everything and cunning enough to trade on the English good will that would sacrifice anything rather than keep open a cause of difference with the United States."

The Witness (Liberal) says editorially:

"It was as certain as any human question could be that no commissioner appointed by the United States would go back to their country having voted to sacrifice Skagway and Dyea. To make assurance doubly sure the President sacrificed his dignity by selecting commissioners who had already publicly and determinedly committed themselves."

**TURNER AND LODGE LEAVE TODAY**

**Ex-Washington Senator Will Not Discuss Stand of Canadians.**

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Senators Lodge and Turner will sail for New York tomorrow on the steamer Cedric. General J. M. Dickinson will start for home Saturday. All the commissioners and counsel express natural satisfaction at the award. In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press Senator Turner said:

"I believe it to be a fair and just settlement as between two governments, and I am very glad indeed that the majority of the commissioners should see their way clear to join in such award, thus justifying the confidence of the two governments, and that a decision could be reached by jurists wholly from the two interested countries."

Senator Turner declined to discuss the statement of the Canadian commissioners, Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth.

**MUST TRY TO GET IT BACK.**

**Canadian Lawmaker Promptly Called to Order for Statement.**

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20.—When the railway subsidies were under discussion tonight Colonel Hughes suggested that an all-Canadian road be built to the Yukon from the Pacific. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, replied that Canada would have to do this, now that the award had gone against her in the Alaska boundary controversy.

Mr. Gourley, in a rather low tone, said Canada would have to try to get back the territory that is lost. There was a cry of "order" and that ended the discussion.

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## GIVE SIDE OF CANADA

**COMMISSIONERS CONTEND AN INJUSTICE HAS BEEN DONE.**

**Islands Awarded to Dominion of No Strategic Value; Not So With Those Given to America.**

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The statement of Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioners, regarding the award is 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 up the points of the decision in the order in which they are presented under the treaty under which the tribunal was constituted:

"First—The Portland Canal: There are two channels parallel with each other, with four islands between them. The Canadian contention was that the northern channel should be adopted. The United States contended for the southern channel. On the result of the decision depended the possession of the four islands, Kannaghunut, Sitklan, Wales and Pearse. When the tribunal considered this question, the view of the three British commissioners was that the Canadian contention was absolutely unanswerable. A memorandum was prepared to read to the commissioners, embodying our views and showing it to be beyond dispute that the Canadian contention in this branch of the case should prevail, and the boundary should run to the northward of the four islands, thus giving them to Canada. Notwithstanding these facts the members of the tribunal, other than ourselves, have now signed an award giving two of the islands, Kannaghunut and Sitklan, to the United States.

**Lack Strategic Value.**

"These two islands are the outermost of the four. They command the entrance of the Portland Canal and the ocean passage to Port Simpson. Their loss wholly destroys the strategic value to Canada of the Wales and Pearse islands. There is, in our opinion, no process of reasoning whereby the line thus decided upon by the tribunal can be justified. It was never suggested by the counsel in the course of argument that such a line was possible. Either the four islands belong to Canada or 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 which possess strategic value to the United States.

"Second—The line northward from Portland channel: Substantially the Canadian contention regarding this line was that there are mountains parallel with the coast, within the meaning of the treaty of 1825, and the tops of such mountains should be declared the boundary, the mountains nearest the sea being taken.

"The United States contention was that there are no mountains parallel with the coast within the meaning of the treaty, and the boundary must therefore be fixed under the provisions of the original treaty to ten leagues, and so be run a distance of 35 miles from the shore, including in the term 'shore' the heads of all inlets, bays, etc. The tribunal finds the Canadian contention is correct as to the existence of the mountains within the terms of the treaty, but the fruits of victory have been taken from Canada by fixing as a mountain line a row of mountains so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially nearly all the territory in dispute.

"Around the head of the Lynn Canal the line follows the watershed, somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

"We are of the opinion that the mountain line traced by King, the Dominion astronomer, along the coast should have been adopted, at least so far as the shores of the Lynn Canal. If effect were given to the contention that Great Britain had been acquiescent in depriving herself of her right to claim the head of the Lynn Canal we would have regarded such conclusion as perhaps an open and reasonable justification. No such position can, however, be taken regarding the inlets lower down the coast. King's line, running along the coast to the Lynn Canal, and the line thence around the head of the Lynn Canal, following the watershed, would have given Canada the heads of the lower inlets, with at least one fine harbor from which easier access to the interior of the Atlin and Yukon country could have been had. It would not, so far as we have been made aware, have taken any territory ever actually occupied by United States citizens; it would have given the United States the whole of the Lynn Canal, including Skagway, Dyea and Pyramid harbors, and it would have, we think, been reasonably satisfactory to Canada. 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, etc.

"The mountain line adopted as the bundary line lies so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory in dispute. The line completely clears all the bays and inlets and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea, from the 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 on which they have selected their line of mouhtains, and our observations of the discussion which resulted in the settlement of this line have led us to the conclusion that instead of resting on any intelligible principle the choice of this line has been a compromise between opposing and entirely irreconcilable views of 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 a boundary the mountains in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

"Third—Regarding the general questions of inlets the tribunal finds against the contention of Canada. We are both 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, judicial decision on each of the questions submitted we would have conceived it to be our duty under the treaty of 1903, however much we might have differed with 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 Canal or as to the mountain line a judicial one. We have therefore declined to be parties to the award.

"Our position during the conferences of the tribunal has been an unfortunate one. We have been in entire accord between ourselves and have severally and jointly urged our views as strongly as we have been able, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. We are powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to, ignored the just rights of Canada."

**FINDINGS OF COMMISSION.**

**Answers to the Seven Questions Which Were Considered.**

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The seven questions submitted to the arbitrators were:

1. What is intended as the point of commencement of the line?

Answer. The line commences at Cape Muzon.

2. What channel is the Portland Channel?

Answer. The Portland Channel passes north of Pearse and Wales Islands and enters the ocean through Tongas Passage, between Wales and Sitklan Islands.

3. What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to Portland Channel?

Answer. A straight line to the middle of the entrance to the Tongas Pass.

4. 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.

5. 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 Russian territory would be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast, and 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, which, 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 line of demarkation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?"

Answer. In the affirmative.

6. If the foregoing question 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 to 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?

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

7. What, if any exist, are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains, when 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 Stikine River about 24 miles north, thence northerly along the northern 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 corresponded 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 6850 feet; thence to another mountain 5800 feet, and from that point in a somewhat curved line across the head of the glaciers to Mount Fairweather. This places the Canadian outpost in upper waters of Chilkat River in British territory, and the mining camps of Porcupine 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.

## VIEW TAKEN BY CABINET

**GREATEST DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS FOR A GENERATION.**

**America's Title to Valuable Northwest Territory Is Made Secure for All Time.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—At the meeting of the Cabinet today hearty felicitations were exchanged between the President and his advisers over the result of the deliberations of the Alaska Boundary Commission. Secretary Hay presented the decision of the Commission as stated in the official dispatch to the State Department. The decision itself indicates more clearly than anything else could how complete the American victory.

By the President and the Cabinet the result achieved by the American Commissioners is regarded as far and away the greatest diplomatic success the United States has had for a generation. It is pointed out that the decision of the Commission insures to this country for all time the only spot on earth concerning which there was any question about relinquishing, and the course pursued by this Government is regarded as having been vindicated completely.

So confident were the President and members of his Cabinet in the justness of their contention regarding the Alaska boundary that they were perfectly willing to refer the matter to any properly constituted commission for final decision. The award made by the tribunal, which has just completed its work, is believed fully to justify the confidence of the Administration in the correctness of the American claims.

President Roosevelt and his Cabinet were jubilant over the decision, particularly as it removes any cloud to any part of the Alaska territory in dispute. They regard that territory as one of the greatest possibilities, and one which in perhaps a few years will be a very populous country. The President, who has always been very deeply interested in the development of the Northwest, indicated to the Cabinet how much the decision meant to the entire belt of territory along the Canadian border.

In considering the action of the Commissioners both the President and the members of the Cabinet expressed sincere and cordial appreciation of the lofty and fair-minded position taken by Justice Alverstone the British member of the tribunal. Incidentally, too, attention was directed to the accurate and exclusive forecast of the Commission's decision given by the Associated Press in its London dispatch, the first information of the result of the tribunal's work having been received through the Associated Press.

## CHURCH FORGING AHEAD

**Reports to Christian Missionary Convention Show Progress.**

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—The enthusiasm of the great Christian Church convention reached its climax today. Dr. George W. Muckley made his report on church extension, which showed an advance over any previous year.

Rev. J. H. Wagoner made his report on Christian Endeavor, and great progress has been made through the year.

At the evening services evangelistic addresses were made by the noted evangelists, Rev. S. S. Small, Dr. S. M. Martin and Dr. J. V. Updike.

This was the greatest meeting of the convention. An evangelistic conference was held at the service conducted by Dr. Martin, at which Dr. A. P. Cobb, J. H. O. Smith, Dr. Lord, of the Christian Standard, and others made stirring addresses. Evangelist J. V. Updike has received 32,000 people into the fellowship of the church during his 36 years' ministry.

Rev. Charles Reign Scoville made the closing address. Great preparations are being made for the convention at St. Louis next year at which 20,000 delegates are expected.

In the statistical report, it was shown that in the past ten years the church has increased 128 per cent making the entire membership throughout the world, 1,226,377.

## VENEZUELA HAS LOST.

**Umpire Decides It Has No Right to Collect Local Taxes Twice.**

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Oct. 20.—Jackson H. Ralston, of Washington, the umpire of the Italian Commission at Caracas, Venezuela, has decided against Venezuela in the case of the government's claim for the double payment of local taxes, which decision applies in principle to the attempts now being made by the Venezuelan government to collect a second payment of taxes on goods imported at Ciudad Bolivar, under the recent revolutionary government at that port.

When the decision of Mr. Ralston is known in Venezuela it will create a vivid impression, as President Castro is now causing the prosecution at Ciudad Bolivar of foreign merchants who are refusing to pay to the Castro government duties which they had previously paid to the late revolutionary government.

**Storm Causes Loss of Life.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 20.—Advices received here from Mazatlan, Mexico, state the terrific storm which visited that city and port a few days ago caused considerable loss of life. In the city 16 people were killed and a number injured. A number of ships in the harbor suffered much damage. The Danish schooner Clara was entirely wrecked and the captain and 14 sailors drowned.

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## MAY WEAN CANADA

### Britain Held To Be Toadying to America.

### MEASURE OF LOSS IS SERIOUS

**Lord Alverstone Is Criticised on All Sides in the Western Part of the Dominion—Some for Annexation to the United States.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 20.—British Columbians have heard the news of the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question with a feeling bordering on disgust at what is popularly termed the sacrifice of Canada by Great Britain on the altar of political expediency. The people of Western Canada are bitter because of this, and the general trend of opinion seems to be that the action of the British commissioners has started a wave of popular opinion which may be the opening wedge of the weaning of Canada from the patriotic reliance upon the mother country, which had marked the Dominion in the past.

The action of the Canadian commissioners, Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Aylesworth, in refusing to sign the agreement is being applauded, although it is realized there is no recourse for Canada but to accept the decision. The people feel that the decision as a "compromise" is a diplomatic settlement arranged by the British diplomats and acceded to by the British Commissioner for the sake of maintaining friendship between Great Britain and the United States. There is a feeling, too, which bodes ill for the maintenance of the loyalty of the Dominion, for many remarks can be heard on the street-corners that it would be better for the Dominion to throw in its lot with the United States than have its lands given away piecemeal by Great Britain for the sake of imperial interests.

**All Criticise Alverstone.**

The British Commissioner, Lord Alverstone, is being criticised on all sides. His action in agreeing with the Canadian Commissioners, as they state in their manifesto, and agreeing to compromise after discussion with the American Commissioners, is looked upon as a betrayal of Canadian interests. In this connection, a local paper says:

"He conceded the Canadians had established their case and that the Americans had failed. The boundary must be carried along the crests of the mountains parallel with the coast. The treaty did not contemplate that it should follow the sinuosities of the coast, but instead of being run along the range nearest to the water, the line is to be carried back to some other range not distinctly specified, so that our neighbors shall not be deprived of one inch of territory they at present claim. In other words we have won a great moral victory, but the Americans have carried off all the fruits of it.

**Loses All the Profits.**

"The case which was correctly described in press dispatches as one of the most complete and convincing ever presented to an international tribunal in which the conventions of American Counsel were admitted to be weak and puerile, has ended as we had some misgivings it would end. Canadians have gained the decision and lost all the profits which were rightly and legitimately theirs.

"Lord Alverstone had left it with the American Commissioners to accept or reject the findings, as they saw fit. Canada could not have been one whit worse off than she will be under the terms of the agreement. Her neighbors would not have yielded, but they would have been convicted before the world of squatting upon and retaining territory to which they possessed no title under international law. Britain would have retained her self-respect and the esteem and confidence of Canadians. If the facts be as stated in the dispatches it will be a serious question as to the measure of loss, if this she has sustained, over this boundary sacrifice. We fully expect there will be some plain speaking by the public men and public press of Canada upon this matter."

**MARKS A SERIOUS EPOCH.**

**Canadian Holds Relations With Mother Country Badly Strained.**

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20.—A Canadian, who has been most intimately and prominently associated with the Alaskan case, said:

"It is the hardest blow the imperial tie has ever received. The place Lord Alverstone filled was clearly that of agent for the British government. It will be a shock to the Canadian people to know that, notwithstanding all professions of friendship and sympathy, the solemn formalities of the International court have simply been used for the purpose of handing over Canadian territory to the United States.

"Canada has not only been spontaneous but zealous in defense of British territory, and has not hesitated to sacrifice blood and treasure in defense of the motherland. She must now face the fact that when imperial interest or friendships require it, her territory may be handed over without the slightest hesitation. This marks the most serious epoch in the relations between Canada and the mother country."

**Another Lesson in Self-Reliance.**

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20.—The general opinion is that Canada will have to make the best of it. It is declared it is another lesson in self-reliance and consequently people are already asking how long it will take to build a railway to the Yukon and how much it will cost.

Many speak strongly on the question and recite instances where Canada has had to succumb to what has been politely called "English diplomacy."

**Dynamite Suspect Is Held.**

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 20.—Isaac Gravelle, the man arrested on the charge of being the Northern Pacific dynamiter, was taken before a Justice today and charged with assault in the first degree. His hearing was fixed for Saturday next. Bail was fixed at $10,000 which Gravelle was unable to furnish.

## RAILWAY BILL PASSES.

**Road From the Atlantic to Pacific Through Farming Districts.**

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 20.—The National Transcontinental Railway bill was read a third time in the Senate today and passed. The bill provides for a new railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the agricultural districts of Northern Canada. It will parallel the Canadian Pacific for some distance, but it will be so far north of that line that practically new territory will be tapped.

**BUSINESS ITEMS.**

**If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,**

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.