

THE TRIBUNAL THAT SETTLED THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The five arbitrators are seated. From left to right they are Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Mr. Savonia-Lohman, Professor Lammasch, Judge George Gray, and Dr. Drago. Senator Elihu Root stands behind Mr. Savonia-Lohman.

BRITISH SATISFACTION OVER THE HAGUE AWARD

HAPPILY the decision of the Hague tribunal on the fisheries dispute seems to have satisfied both parties. Not only has the American press generally expressed its satisfaction, but the Board of Trade of Gloucester, the most practically interested in the verdict, have cabled their congratulations to the American Consul at The Hague, declaring the approval of everybody in that great fishing-center. England and Canada are also of accord with the merchants of St. Johns, Newfoundland, in acclaiming the decision.

The main advantages claimed by the British from the verdict (outlined in our issue for last week) are that Newfoundland can now regulate the time during which, the methods by which, and the implements with which fishing may be conducted along her coasts, and secondly, that the three-mile limit does not follow the coast indentations, but is calculated, generally, on the basis of a straight line drawn from bay headland to bay headland. "Author-

ities both in Ottawa and London look upon the results as a win for Great Britain," declares the *Winnipeg Tribune*. The *Ottawa Citizen* goes even further than this in its optimistic view that "on essential points the long-standing dispute has been settled in a manner amply satisfactory to British and Canadian interests." "The decision of the tribunal is a substantial victory for Great Britain," remarks the London (Ontario) *Advertiser*, "the points upon which the Washington Government has been sustained being comparatively minor ones." It adds:

"The balance of advantage is so decidedly with Canada and Newfoundland, that it would be a very selfish fisherman in either country who could object to the minor concessions to his American brother toiler of the sea."

Speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, in London, Mr.

A. B. Aylesworth, Canadian Minister of Justice, echoes these jubilant sentiments with the words: "The fisheries award is a win all along the line for us." "This decision quite justifies the claims of England in the matter," says the French *Patrie* (Montreal), "while it recognizes the rights of England and her colonies."

But in discussing the advantages gained by the Americans the *Toronto News* says somewhat grudgingly:

"From the British standpoint it is regrettable that the American fishermen retain the right to fish in bays, harbors, and creeks on large stretches of the Newfoundland coast and the Magdalen Islands. This privilege leaves some room for

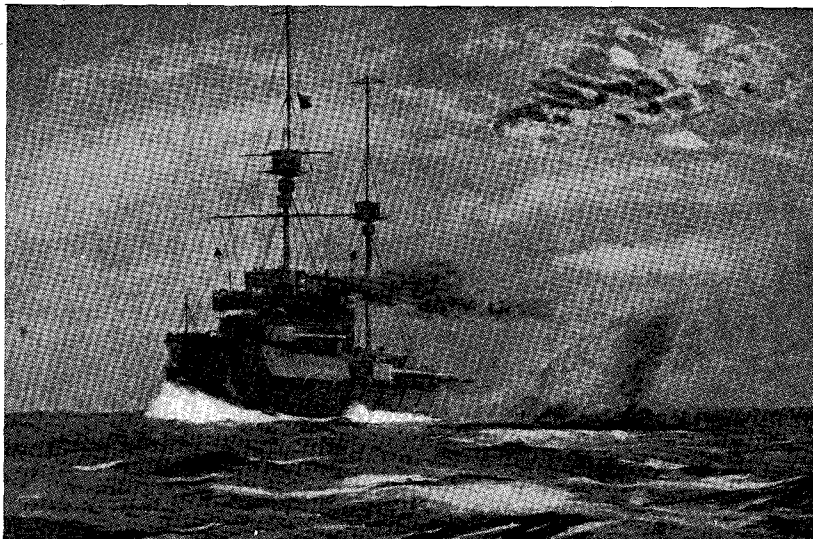
discord in the years to come. The United States fishermen are not liable for lighthouse or harbor dues, and they do not have to enter their vessels at customs-houses. We, however, win the salient points of the reference."

It is, on the contrary, with placid self-congratulation that the leading paper of Montreal, *The Daily Witness*, speaks thus for its constituents, and minimizes the concessions criticized by *The News*:

"It is a greater source of satisfaction that the two great kindred countries should have submitted such serious

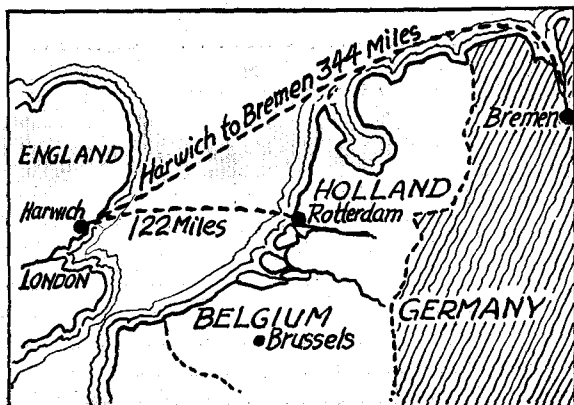
points of difference to an impartial tribunal; and we can not doubt that the United States will accept the award just as loyally as if her chief contentions had been maintained. The right to make laws regulating the fisheries is decided in favor of Great Britain, and Great Britain's contention that the large bays are her territorial waters is also maintained by the court. These were really the big things in the dispute, and the points decided in favor of the United States, such as the right to employ foreigners in her fishing-fleets, her non-liability to lighthouse dues, and not being compelled to enter her vessels at the custom-houses, are comparatively of minor importance. It is a great thing that this bone of contention is at last to be buried out of sight."

All this is quite in harmony with the feeling of the English press, the opinion of which may be summarized in the words of *The Morning Chronicle* (London):



A BRITISH BULLDOG.

The cruiser *Natal*, which has made a world's record in big-gun shooting with fifty hits in fifty-six rounds.



THE NORTH SEA PERIL TO ENGLAND.

Map showing that a German war vessel could reach England from Holland in seven hours and from Germany in eighteen hours.

"Taken as a whole, the decision should give satisfaction to Newfoundland, Canada, Great Britain, and America. The main cause of friction has been removed, and it will not be the business of politicians to keep old sores open."

Mr. Elihu Root, chief counsel of the United States at The Hague in the fishery dispute, thinks, after reading the whole text of the award, that America has obtained what she wanted. The following is his communication to the press:

"According to the text of the award of the Hague tribunal, in the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration, which I have just received from the State Department, it appears that the terms of the decision upon question No. 1, the principal question in the case, give to the United States practically the relief for which she contends.

"Question No. 1 related to the right of Newfoundland to restrict the American right of fishing by her laws, without the consent of the United States. The decision holds that Newfoundland is entitled to pass such laws, but the laws must be reasonable, equitable, and fair as between the local and American fishermen, and that it is not for either of the parties to the treaty to determine the reasonableness of a law, but if that is contested it must be decided by an impartial authority before the law goes into effect.

"To give effect to the decision the tribunal has formulated a series of provisions under which all laws affecting American fishermen are to be published for two months before they go into operation, and then, if objected to by the United States, are to be referred to and passed upon by a mixt commission before they become operative.

"The result of this decision will be that the American fishermen will no longer be subjected to the uncontrolled exercise of power by their competitors in the Newfoundland legislature.

"There were six other questions submitted to the tribunal, of which questions 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 were decided in favor of the United States. The remaining question, No. 5, relating to the right of Great Britain to exclude Americans from the large bays of the non-treaty coast, is a question of historical interest which was much discussed sixty or seventy years ago, but it is not a question of much practical importance, as our fishermen have made no claims under it for twenty-odd years past. Upon that the tribunal appears to have made a compromise on substantially the terms agreed to in the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty of 1888."

GERMAN ADVANCE ON THE NORTH SEA

THE ARREST of two Englishmen as spies on Borkum, the western extremity of the German Frisian Islands, says Mr. William Maxwell, the special correspondent of *The Daily Mail* (London), "must be regarded as an open confession of German activity in naval and military works of strategic importance on the North Sea." He then relates an incident which he entitles "A Threat and its Fulfilment," as follows:

"It will be remembered that some months ago Baron Heeckeren, who was formerly in the Dutch diplomatic service, declared in Parliament at The Hague that the German Emperor had written a letter insisting on Holland strengthening her defenses against possible attack by Great Britain, and hinting that in the event of failure he would be compelled to take measures of his own."

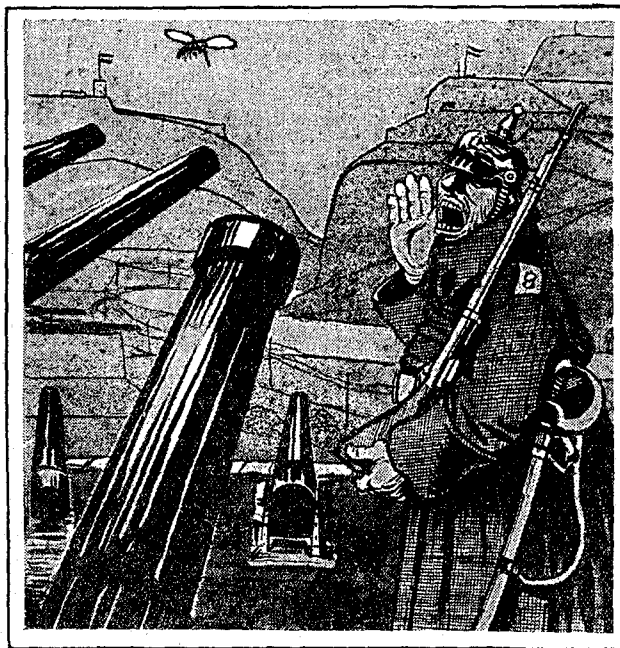
This keen journalist thinks the Kaiser has begun to take "measures of his own." The Germans are undoubtedly at work, he asserts, to make of Borkum a naval and military base. Mr. Maxwell visited that island a month before the arrest of Messrs. Brandon and Trench. He thus describes a bit of land six miles long and two broad:

"The shore waters are shallow, but a great mole, partly natural and partly artificial, stretches out from the southeast to give anchorage for ships. The enterprise, so manifest to every visitor, is not restricted to holiday attractions. The day is approaching when Borkum will be known not as a holiday resort in the North Sea, but as a flying base for naval operations. Tho there are at present no forts of the kind to attract a 'camera fiend,' there are works in progress with vigilant and suspicious sentinels over them and a little barracks for artillerymen cautiously tucked away among the sand-dunes, over which is written on every side the word *Verboten* (Forbidden)."

From his personal observations he concludes that at Borkum and other points adjacent "operations are in progress to strengthen the position of Germany with regard to Holland."

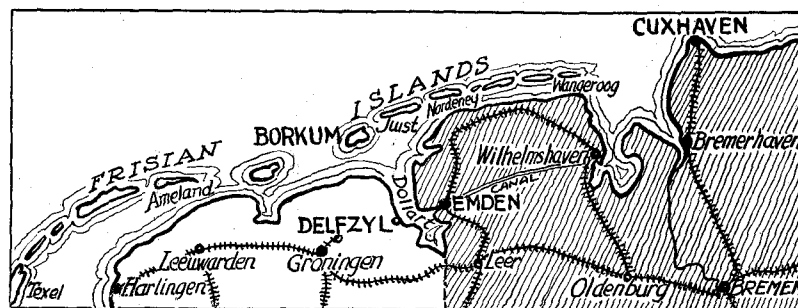
He thus outlines how important the independence and neutrality of the Netherlands is to the peace of Europe, and particularly to the security of the British Isles:

"The independence of Holland and Belgium is our first and our greatest interest on the Continent of Europe. In the hands



THE GERMAN PANIC.

GERMAN SENTRY OF ALSACE—"Here comes a French aeroplane! Give him a volley!" —*Dur's Elsass* (Strassburg).



ONE OF GERMANY'S OUTPOSTS IN THE NORTH SEA.

Borkum, the westernmost of the German Frisians, which is being strongly fortified.