

clearance at a custom house, nor to light, harbour or other dues not imposed upon Newfoundland fishermen. Upon question 4 it was held that the privilege accorded by the treaty to American fishermen to enter certain bays or harbours for shelter, repairs, wood or water could not be made subject to the restriction of payment of light or harbour or other dues on entering or reporting at custom houses but that, to avoid abuse, United States fishermen remaining more than 48 hours in such bays or harbours should be required, if thought necessary by Great Britain or the colonial Government, to report at a custom house or to a customs official where reasonably convenient.

Question 5 : measurement as applied to bays, creeks and harbours. Question 5 was from where must be measured the "three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America" within which the United States by the treaty of 1818 renounced liberty to take, dry or cure fish. The decision of the Tribunal was as follows: "In the case of bays the three marine miles are to be measured from a straight line drawn across the body of water at the place where it ceases to have the configuration and characteristics of a bay. At all other places the three marine miles are to be measured following the sinuosities of the coast." Rules and a method of procedure for determining the limits of specified bays were recommended for acceptance by the two countries.

Questions 6 and 7.

Question 6 was whether inhabitants of the United States were entitled to fish in the bays, creeks and harbours of the coasts of Newfoundland and of the Magdalen Islands as well as off the coasts thereof. This was decided in the affirmative. Finally question 7 was whether United States fishing vessels were entitled to the commercial privileges accorded to the United States trading vessels generally and it was decided, so far as the treaty of 1818 is concerned, inhabitants of the United States are entitled to these privileges provided the treaty liberty of fishing and the commercial privileges are not exercised concurrently.

General effect of the award.

To questions 1 and 5, involving in the first case British sovereignty and in the other control over territorial waters, the British, Newfoundland and Canadian authorities attached vital importance; hence it is a matter of no small satisfaction that the decisions of the Tribunal were in respect of these questions so entirely favourable to the British contention. Apart however from the merits of the questions submitted, the award of The Hague Tribunal of September 7 1910 settles a dispute of nearly 100 years' standing, removes a constant source of friction between two great kindred peoples, and establishes another powerful precedent in favour of international arbitration as a means of ensuring peace between the civilised nations of the world.

Naval Service act.

On March 10 Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion for the second reading of the Naval Service Bill passed in the House of Commons