

After referring to the agreement, evidence alike of statesmanship and good will, Viscount Ishii continued:

Gentlemen, Japan is satisfied with this. Are you? If so, there is no Pacific Ocean question between us. We will coöperate, we will help and we will hold, each of us, what is guaranteed under that agreement.

Viscount Ishii and the people of Japan for whom he speaks can rest assured that the people of the United States answer "Yes" to his question.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

#### FELLOWSHIPS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

In 1914 the Conference of American Teachers of International Law referred certain matters relating to the study and teaching of international law to a standing committee of the American Society of International Law consisting of Messrs. Philip Marshall Brown, Amos S. Hershey, Charles Cheney Hyde, Harry Pratt Judson, Robert Lansing, Jesse S. Reeves, James Brown Scott, Alpheus H. Snow, and George G. Wilson. A report of this committee in 1916 showed that a considerable number of the recommendations of the Conference had been or were about to be carried out. At the April, 1917, meeting of the Society the Committee at its request was discharged; but it may be advisable to call to attention the following recommendations and action.

The Committee recommended that fellowships in international law be established under the following regulations:

1. These fellowships shall be awarded only to graduate-students holding the equivalent of a bachelor's degree from an approved institution. The stipend attached to such fellowship shall be \$750.00.

Special fellowships may be awarded to teachers in international law or related subjects. At least one year of previous teaching in international law or related subjects, or its equivalent in practical experience, is required. The stipend attached to such fellowship shall be \$1000.00.

2. The qualifications of candidates shall be approved by the Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects of the American Society of International Law.

In general a knowledge of the elements of International Law and a good knowledge of history is necessary, and it is desirable that at least two modern languages be furnished. Other special previous preparation will be considered.

The student shall report to the Committee twice during each year.

3. A fellowship shall for the first year be granted to a student to pursue courses only at an institution other than that at which he had been studying for the year preceding.

4. A fellowship may be continued for a second year in the same institution, but no person shall hold a fellowship for more than three years.

It was also recommended that not to exceed five fellowships in each class be awarded for 1917-18.

As the American Society of International Law decided it inadvisable to undertake the administration of these fellowships, the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace undertook the carrying out of the recommendations of the Committee.

In April from the candidates applying selections were made to the number of ten and these students are already engaged in their special studies. Owing to the war, changes of plan have been from time to time necessary and a fair estimate of its results cannot under present conditions be made.

Applications for these fellowships for 1918-1919 should be made as early as possible, and, according to the opinion of the Committee, on or before March first in order that awards may be determined in ample season. Such applications as well as inquiries in regard to the fellowships should be addressed to Division of International Law, Carnegie Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.

GEORGE G. WILSON.

#### THE RATIONING SYSTEM

When a state, previously neutral, becomes a belligerent, its interests and its rights are completely altered.

As a neutral, since 1914 the United States has desired the largest possible freedom of trade with all the Powers at war, as well as with their neutral neighbors. But owing to the peculiar position of the Central Powers, and particularly of Germany, with three neutral states bordering upon her and two more separated only by narrow seas, an absolutely unprecedented trade condition arose.

For, obviously, the ports of a neutral cannot be blockaded and goods intended for Germany could make their way through Dutch or Scandinavian channels with little hindrance, the British blockade to the contrary.