

Bryce saw the folly of this. When a Canadian question arose, he himself went to Ottawa, and learned in person the views of the Canadian government. He was thus in a position to discuss intelligently questions which needed immediate settlement, without the delay and friction incident to negotiations through London.

We Americans look upon Mr. Bryce as one of the great men of Great Britain—a country prolific in great and noble men. We appreciate him for the services which he rendered to our country, as well as to his own. We saw in him how an ambassador of good will could be loyal to his own country, and yet be a friend of both.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

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HARRY SHEPARD KNAPP

June 27, 1856—April 6, 1923

In an address to this year's graduating class of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the Honorable Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, said, in effect, that in these modern days it is not enough for the naval officer to be technically qualified for the service; that he must, of course, be this and be something more, and that he should, in addition to a thorough knowledge of English, possess a ready mastery of French as the diplomatic language of the world and of Spanish as the language of the vast majority of American states.

Admiral Knapp possessed a clear, forcible, precise and attractive English, both in writing and in speaking. French he spoke fluently and well, and Spanish was as a second language to him during the later years of his professional life.

One might almost think that Secretary Denby had Admiral Knapp in mind when he insisted that the naval officer must master the principles and practice of the law of nations and that, as he had not had the opportunity to do so in the Academy, he must make it his serious business in life to perfect himself in international law.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the World War in August, 1914, President Wilson's administration created the Joint State and Navy Neutrality Board, consisting of two naval officers and a civilian. One of these officers was Admiral, then Captain, Knapp. The other was Admiral, then Captain, James H. Oliver. The third member of the Board was the writer of these lines. Admiral Knapp's knowledge of international law and of admiralty jurisprudence was broad and deep, and at instant command.

Secretary Denby further required of the naval officer that he should be ready at a moment's notice to undertake a diplomatic mission, as in these days a sailor could almost be called a floating diplomat, entrusted with delicate and serious negotiations without preparation or warning. Admiral

Knapp commanded the cruiser force in the Caribbean and he was, during the American occupation, Military Governor of Santo Domingo. This important post he left to become naval adviser to the Peace Conference at Paris, and as Vice-Admiral, succeeded Admiral Sims in command of the United States naval force operating in European waters.

His career justified Secretary Denby's final statement that the naval officer's success was certain with English as his native tongue, with Spanish in the Western Continent, with French in the world at large, with an instant knowledge of the law of nations and a competent understanding of the ways of diplomacy.

Admiral Knapp loved the sea, and at his own request his ashes were scattered in the sea.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

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RUY BARBOSA

November 5, 1849—March 1, 1923

In 1907, at the second of the Peace Conferences held at The Hague, the world at large, especially Europe, made a great discovery—that the American Continent had not only produced great men in the past, but that it was then producing them; and that not only the America of English speech, but the America of Spanish and Portuguese origin was destined to be a factor in the Old World which is ever new.

In the early days of the conference all eyes were turned to Dr. Drago, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, and they saw before them a beautiful, stately figure. Later in the conference itself, they heard a voice—strident, insistent, dominating. It was that of Ruy Barbosa. He had something to say, and he said it.

In person he was not attractive. He had none of the graces of the orator; he only had genius. He made himself the leader of every Latin American State, insisting rightly that Latin America should be heard, and that each and every Latin American Republic should be treated upon a plane of equality with the strongest of monarchies or empires. And he stated their claims in such a way as to become the embodiment of equality not merely of the small states of America, but of the small states everywhere. Great as was his career at home, this was easily the greatest service which he rendered his country. The doctrine of equality was never more clearly stated, more uncompromisingly enforced. What stood in its way fell, but the doctrine itself stood; it had to be counted with then, it has to be counted with now, and if it be not recognized in the future, the Society of Nations can only rest upon power, not upon the principles of justice and equity.

In 1907, when he achieved international distinction at The Hague, he was about fifty-eight years of age, having been born in Brazil on the 5th of