

Munroe Smith was a rare teacher. With a profound knowledge of his subjects, Roman law and legal history, he had the gift of infusing into his presentation system and orderliness, interest and style, with at all times a high appreciation of the relativeness of values. Especially did he impart inspiration to and derive satisfaction from the student of unusual abilities. He was also a rare editor. To him was due in large part the fame of the *Political Science Quarterly*, the first periodical of its kind in the world. He was its first editor, appointed in 1886; and through a period of nearly thirty years thereafter, with one or two brief intervals, he continued to give prodigally of his time and his remarkable literary talents to the laborious task of editing the *Quarterly* and expanding its usefulness.

He was likewise a writer of rare distinction. No doubt his long editorial service was responsible in part for the matchless precision of his lucid English. His *Bismarck and German Unity* (1898) and his *Militarism and Statecraft* (1917) are his two outstanding volumes; but scattered through encyclopedias and scientific periodicals are a large number of articles that attest the versatility of his learning, the catholicity of his interests, the soundness of his judgments, the depths of his scholarship, and the purity and charm of his diction.

Finally, Munroe Smith was a rare personality. A scholar to his fingertips, and innately modest and reserved, he nevertheless enjoyed and contributed to the enjoyment of the society of men. "With wit well natured and with books well bred," he was a delightful companion. His deep affections and strong emotions were always in the leash of his strong and disciplined intellect. In manner one of "the old school," he was in mind youthful, progressive, adaptable. He leaves the stamp of his thought and his personality upon the great university which he helped to create and shape, upon the minds and hearts of a host of colleagues, students, and friends, and upon the broad world of letters and of scholarship.

H. L. McB.

Round Table on International Law.¹ The round table on international law was attended by about thirty persons and devoted its time to a study of certain provisions of the recent treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights between the United States and Germany. It was felt that this treaty embodied the latest considered statement

¹ This report of the round table conference on international law held at the New York meeting, and led by Professor C. C. Hyde, was received too late to be printed in the May number with the reports of other round tables.

of the policy of the United States on the matters treated; and an attempt was made to compare that policy with the rules of international law in an endeavor to ascertain how far the treaty embodied principles of international law and in what respects it went beyond those principles. Where it was found that the treaty varied from the rules of international law, the desirability of the extension was discussed.

The first day was devoted to a consideration of Articles XVIII, XIX, and XXVII dealing with certain phases of consular privileges and immunities, and a short paper by Professor Irvin Stewart, of the University of Texas, opened the way for discussion of the articles. The provisions exciting the greatest amount of interest were those of Article XVIII exempting consuls from arrest for misdemeanors; of Article XIX definitely limiting the scope of the taxation privilege granted and making specific provision to cover income taxation; and of Article XXVII extending the privilege of free entry to cover the personal effects of consuls introduced at any time during the incumbency of the consular officer.

Three other articles, i.e., XX, XXIII, and XXVI, were taken up on the second day. Several departures from previous practice were noted in Article XX; and there was a rather extended discussion of cases which might possibly arise under the second paragraph of that article, especially under the provisions relating to archives and to the use of the consulate as a place of asylum. Provisions of Article XXIII designed to eliminate some of the vagueness to be found in earlier treaties relating to the problem of consular jurisdiction in cases arising within the territorial waters of one of the contracting states were made the subject of an interesting discussion. While Article XXVI was only touched upon, because of lack of time for a fuller consideration, the desirability of some such provision was appreciated.

On the last day Articles I and VII were taken up. Most of the sitting was devoted to a consideration of the problem of national treatment of shipping and to the provisions of Article VII and of the Senate reservations in that connection. The introduction of the unconditional most-favored-nation clause into the policy of the United States likewise provoked discussion.

During the course of the sessions a few suggestions dealing both with content and with form were made; but in the main it was felt that the treaty represents a substantial and desirable advance upon earlier treaties in the fields which were discussed.

IRVIN STEWART, *Secretary.*

University of Texas.