

changed March 22, 1915; proclaimed by the President of the United States March 25, 1915):³

Article 1. Any differences arising between the Government of the United States of America and the Imperial Government of Russia, of whatever nature they may be, shall, when diplomatic proceedings have failed, be submitted for examination and report to a permanent international commission constituted in the manner prescribed in the following article; likewise the high contracting parties agree not to resort, with respect to each other, to any acts of force during the examination to be made by the commission and before its report is handed in.

Article 3. * * * The work of the commission shall be completed within one year from the date on which it has taken jurisdiction of the case, unless the high contracting parties should agree to set a different period.

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IN MEMORIAM—PASQUALE FIORE

The distinguished Italian publicist, Pasquale Fiore, honorary member of the American Society of International Law, died at Naples, December 17, 1914. He was born at Terlizzi, in the Province of Bari, on April 8, 1837, so that, at the time of his death, he was by the calendar seventy-seven years of age; but by his faculties he was a man in the full possession of his powers, and his presence and manner were those of a very much younger man.

As a very young man he acquired a reputation, which he held and increased in his maturer years, and it is no exaggeration to say that he is the one Italian publicist whose works have been accepted as authoritative in the world at large, and whose views have been quoted outside of his country as representing the Italian school.

Three years ago Mr. Fiore attended the meeting of the American Society of International Law in April, 1912, and delivered an address entitled "Some Considerations on the Past, Present and Future of International Law" (Proceedings 1912, pp. 15-36.)

At the time of his death he was senator of the Kingdom of Italy, member of the council on diplomatic affairs and of the Institute of International Law, in the proceedings of which distinguished body of publicists he took an active part, and professor of international law in the University of Naples from 1880.

In nominating him for honorary membership in the American Society of International Law, to which he was elected on April 25, 1914, the

³ U. S. Treaty Series, No. 616.

committee upon membership presented the following statement of his career and of his services:

Born at Terlizzi in the Province of Bari, April 8, 1837; educated in the University of Naples; professor of philosophy in the Liceo di Cremona, 1861-63, of international law in the University of Urbino, 1863-65, University of Pisa, 1865-75, University of Torino, 1875-80. Author of the following publications: *Constitutional and Administrative Law*, 1 vol., 1862; *Modern International Public Law*, 1 vol., 1865 (translation into French by Pradier, 1868); *Elements of International Private Law*, 1869 (translation into French with annotations and preface by Pradier, 1875; translation into Spanish by A. Garcia Moreno, with preface by C. Martos, 1878, 6th Italian edition, 1905); *Bankruptcy According to International Private Law*, 1873; *International Effects of Civil Judgments*, 1874; *International Effects of Penal Decisions and of Extradition*, 1877; *Treatise dealing with International Penal Law and Extradition*, 2 vols., 1880 (translation into Spanish); *The European Question, A Solution*, 1890; *Treatise upon International Public Law*, 3 vols., 1879, 4th edition, 1904 (translation into French with annotations by C. Antoine, 2d edition, 1885; translation into Spanish); *General Rules upon the Publication of the Laws*, 2 vols., 1886-87; *Treatise upon International Private Law*, 4 vols., 1888, 4th edition; *General Rules for the Publication, Application and Interpretation of Laws*, vol. II, 1890; 2d edition, 1908; *Citizenship and Marriage*, 1 vol., 1909; *International Law Codified*, 1 vol., 1890, 4th edition, 1909 (translation into French, 1st edition, 1890, 2d edition, 1911); *Questions of Law with reference to Controverted Cases*, 1904; *Monographs dealing with Adoption, Diplomatic Agents, Divorce, Juridical Personality of the State, etc.*, etc.

The Committee has felt that in proposing a name it should be that always of a man who has performed eminent distinguished services in the development of international law rather than a man whose fame was perhaps based upon a single instance. We have therefore felt amply justified in presenting the name of Signor Pasquale Fiore.

The works of Professor Fiore have been translated into French and Spanish but not into English. It is therefore a pleasure to state that his "International Law Codified," a fifth edition of which was passing through the press at the time of his death, and which has twice been translated into French, is shortly to appear in an English translation. The value of this work lies not merely in the fact that it gives the latest expression of his views but that it is a very successful example of the codification of international law.

THE WILLIAM P. FRYE CASE

The *William P. Frye*, a steel sailing vessel owned by American citizens and sailing under the American flag, carrying a cargo of 186,950 bushels of wheat on a voyage from Seattle, Washington, to Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth for orders, was encountered on the high seas on