

the Netherlands relating to the Island of Las Palmas, now being arbitrated before a tribunal of the Permanent Court of Arbitration,¹⁰ might have been sent to the Court, if this action had been taken earlier. Yet in view of the contest concerning American support, it seems improbable that the United States will make frequent use of the Court in the early future. Second, the United States may then consider the substitution of the Permanent Court of International Justice for the Permanent Court of Arbitration in various arbitration treaties renewed in recent years, in accordance with the intimation in various exchanges of notes.¹¹ Third, the whole question of organized coöperation with other nations will doubtless receive more fruitful consideration than was possible until the issue about the Court was out of the way.

MANLEY O. HUDSON.



PAUL FAUCHILLE

February 11, 1858–February 9, 1926

The life of Paul Fauchille was that of the scholar. He was in the world, but not of it. He has written a book now and then making an appeal to a limited circle of readers, increasing, however, with the years, and he has appealed to the members of the younger generation coming into contact with him, being at once a source of instruction and of encouragement. At the first meeting of the Royal Academy of Belgium after the World War in the spring of 1919, held under the presidency of King Albert himself, Mr. Fauchille was elected an associate for the class of letters and moral and political sciences, at the same time with men of distinction such as Mr. Clemenceau, then Prime Minister of France, Mr. Balfour, then His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Lusatti, formerly Prime Minister of Italy. The government of his country had also discovered his existence, notwithstanding his modest reserve, and accorded him the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his services to France and its scholarship. Such is the scholar's reward, and none other would he have had.

Paul Auguste Joseph Fauchille, to give him his full name, although he only used the first of his prænomens, was born at Loos-lez-Lille, on February 11, 1858, and studied law in the Faculty of Douai. Later, he received his doctor's degree in the Law School of the University of Paris. He was admitted as an advocate to the Court of Appeal of Paris in 1878, but preferred the life of a scholar and scholarly investigation to the exactions and worries of the bar. He never aspired to a professorship in the universities of France, many of which would have been open to him had he cared to enter their service.

¹⁰ U. S. Treaty Series, No. 711.

¹¹ U. S. Treaty Series, Nos. 674 (Great Britain), 679 (France), 680 (Norway), 682 (Netherlands), 683 (Japan), 708 (Sweden).

Mr. Fauchille's interests were many and varied, but international law held the first place in his affections and activity. In this broad domain he devoted himself primarily to the law of nations as distinct from what is called on the Continent, private international law, and in the English-speaking world, the conflict of laws.

Among his numerous works dealing with phases of the law of nations there should be expressly mentioned: *Du blocus maritime: Etude de droit international de droit comparé*, published in 1882 and crowned by the Law Faculty of the University of Paris; *La diplomatie française et la ligue des neutres de 1780 (1776-1783)*, published in 1893 and crowned by the Institute of France; and the various editions of Bonfils' *Manuel de droit international public*, culminating in his own elaborate *Traité de droit international public*: Vol. I, *La Paix*, first part (1922), pp. 1-1058, second part (1924), pp. 1-1185; Vol. II, *Guerre et neutralité* (1921), pp. 1-1095, and the third part of Vol. I, *La Paix*, which he was enabled to finish before his untimely death on February 11, 1926.

Mr. Fauchille has thus left for the benefit of professors and practitioners of international law the most comprehensive treatise on the law of nations published within this generation; and with the modesty characteristic of the man, and which we would like to consider as an essential element of true greatness, he retained on the title page of his Treatise, "Eighth Edition, entirely revised, completed and brought up to date, of the Manual of Public International Law of Mr. Henry Bonfils."

Two publications of which Mr. Fauchille was editor should be mentioned, if only in passing, for they are of timely interest and of permanent value: *La Guerre de 1914—recueil de documents intéressant le droit international*, published 1916 *et seq.*; and *La Guerre de 1914*, consisting of prize decisions rendered by countries parties to the World War, edited by Mr. Fauchille in collaboration with other distinguished publicists (1916 *et seq.*, and still in progress). And a third publication should be recalled, *Louis Renault (1843-1918) sa vie—son oeuvre*, published in 1918—a book of the heart and a tribute to his teacher, to whom international lawyers in all parts of the world look up and venerate as master.

Mr. Fauchille's services to international law are not merely historical, literary and systematic. With Mr. Antoine Pillet, Professor of International Law in the Faculty of the University of Paris, he founded, in 1894, the *Revue générale de droit international public*, which endowed, and continues to endow the world with an admirable periodic journal of international law, whose services, month by month and year by year, have been appreciated not only by theorists and practitioners, but by the Institute of France, which awarded it the Drouyn de Lhuys Prize for 1904. And within the last few years of his life he was able to launch the Benjamin of his children, the *Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales*.

The earlier editions of the Treatise state the law in existence at the out-

break of the World War in 1914, and in its final form it opens the way to the future development of international law. Mr. Fauchille thus stands between the old and the new—a kindly, gentle and modest figure, a model of simplicity, of dignity, and of moral grandeur.

If Ernest Renan's dictum be true—that his life is happy who, in his declining days sees the visions of his youth realized, Paul Fauchille should have died contented in this large and generous sense.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

SETTLEMENT OF THE GRAECO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE

The settlement by the Council of the League of Nations of the recent controversy between Greece and Bulgaria may be set down as one of the most successful and dramatic of the League's achievements for the preservation of peace. The dispute arose out of a mere frontier "incident," but as Mr. Chamberlain remarked, it was one of a kind that has sometimes led to very serious consequences in the past. It began by an exchange of shots on October 19th last, between Greek and Bulgarian sentries, in the course of which a sentry on each side was killed. Prolonged firing followed and each party charged that troops of the other had penetrated its territory. The Bulgarian Government on the 23rd of October addressed an appeal to the League, invoking Articles X and XI of the Covenant. The Secretary-General on the same day summoned the Council to meet in extraordinary session at Paris three days later (the 26th). The Council met on the day fixed, one of the members arriving by *aéroplane* from Sweden. Representatives from Greece and Bulgaria, both of which are members of the League, attended and presented their views regarding the events which took place on the 19th of October. Their statements, it may be remarked, were contradictory.

The Council was called upon to deal with two questions: first, the fixing of the responsibility and the amount of reparation, if any, which was due to the injured party; and, second, the bringing about of an immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the troops of both parties, to their respective territories. The request of the Council that the representatives of both states inform it within twenty-four hours that orders had been given for the withdrawal of the troops of each from the territory of the other and that within sixty hours they had been so withdrawn, was promptly complied with, and before the expiration of the time-limit fixed the evacuations had taken place.

Both parties having united in asking for the appointment of a mixed commission to clear up the facts, fix the responsibility and determine whether indemnities or reparations were due, and if so, to whom, the Council appointed for these purposes a commission of five persons of "neutral" nationality, under the chairmanship of Sir Horace Rumbold, British Am-