

ancient and modern languages. He spoke English fluently and became acquainted with many of our American lawyers and publicists through his visit to St. Louis in 1904, where he read a paper at the invitation of the American Bar Association. He was a man of the broadest sympathies; nor did his scholarly attainments tempt him to forget the social purpose to be subserved by all law. He served *Justitia* well, but he also made her the handmaiden to international commerce and intercourse.

THE CARNEGIE CHURCH PEACE UNION

Mr. Carnegie's purse-strings have again been opened in behalf of international peace, and the fund at his disposal for this purpose seems to be inexhaustible. On December 14, 1910, he established an organization known as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with a capital of ten million dollars, the income from which is \$500,000 annually; and on February 10, 1914, he created a new organization, the Carnegie Church Peace Union, with a capital of two million dollars and the income thereon estimated at \$100,000 annually.

The following is the Board of Trustees for the administration of the fund, composed of representatives of different religious denominations and of prominent lay advocates of international peace:

Rev. Peter Ainslie, Baltimore; Rev. Arthur J. Brown, New York; Rev. Francis E. Clark, Boston; President W. H. Faunce, Providence, R. I.; Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore; Archbishop J. J. Glennon, St. Louis; Bishop David H. Greer, New York; Rev. Frank O. Hall, New York; Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Kansas City; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Hamilton Holt, New York; Professor William I. Hull, Swarthmore, Pa.; Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, New York; Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Bishop William Lawrence, Boston; Rev. Frederick Lynch, New York; Rev. C. S. Macfarland, New York; Marcus M. Marks, New York; Dean Shailer Matthews, Chicago; Edwin D. Mead, Boston; Rev. William Pierson Merrill, New York; John R. Mott, New York; George A. Plimpton, New York; Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, New York; Judge Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Robert E. Speer, New York; Francis Lynde Stetson, New York; Dr. James J. Walsh, New York; Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York.

The officers of the Union are David H. Greer, President; William P. Merrill, Vice President; Frederick Lynch, Secretary; George A. Plimpton, Treasurer. Two committees were appointed: namely, an executive

committee composed of Messrs. Charles E. Jefferson, Hamilton Holt, William I. Hull, C. S. Macfarland, Edwin D. Mead, Robert E. Speer, James J. Walsh; and a finance committee, consisting of Messrs. George A. Plimpton, Francis L. Stetson, Marcus M. Marks.

It is to be presumed that the Union will seek to enlist actively religious bodies in behalf of international peace. The wise expenditure of the income of such a large fund will require the best thought of the Trustees and much time to mature its plans. The ideas which prompted the generous donor to make the gift are contained in an address which he delivered at a luncheon to his Trustees at his residence on February 10, 1914, and it is quoted in full:

Gentlemen of many religious bodies, all irrevocably opposed to war and devoted advocates of peace: We all feel, I believe, that the killing of man by man in battle is barbaric, and negatives our claim to civilization. This crime we wish to banish from the earth; some progress has already been made in this direction; but recently men have shed more of their fellows' blood than for years previously. We need to be aroused to our duty and banish war.

Certain that the strongest appeal that can be made is to members of the religious bodies, to you I hereby appeal, hoping you will feel it to be not only your duty, but your pleasure, to undertake the administration of \$2,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, the income to be so used as in your judgment will most successfully appeal to the people in the cause of peace through arbitration of international disputes; that as man in civilized lands is compelled by law to submit personal disputes to courts of law, so nations shall appeal to the Court at The Hague, or to such tribunals as may be mutually agreed upon, and bow to the verdict rendered, thus insuring the reign of national peace through international law. When the day arrives, either through such courts of law or through other channels, this Trust shall have fulfilled its mission.

After the arbitration of international disputes is established and war abolished, as it certainly will be some day, and that sooner than expected, probably by the Teutonic nations, Germany, Britain, and the United States first deciding to act in unison, other powers joining later, the trustees will divert the revenues of this fund to relieve the deserving poor and afflicted in their distress, especially those who have struggled long and earnestly against misfortune and have not themselves altogether to blame for their poverty. Members of the various churches will naturally know such members well, and can therefore the better judge; but this does not debar them from going beyond membership when that is necessary or desirable. As a general rule, it is best to help those who help themselves; but there are unfortunates from whom this cannot be expected.

After war is abolished by the leading nations, the trustees, by a vote of two-thirds, may decide that a better use for the funds than those named in the preceding paragraph has been found, and are free, according to their own judgment, to devote the income to the best advantage for the good of their fellow-men.

Trustees shall be reimbursed for all expenses, including traveling expenses, and to each annual meeting, expenses of wife or daughter.

Happy in the belief that the civilized world will not, cannot, long enter a profession which binds them to go forth and kill their fellow-men as ordered, although they will continue to defend their homes, if attacked, as a duty, which also involves the duty of never attacking the homes of others, I am,

Cordially yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Every generous and high-minded man, irrespective of church and of nationality, must from the bottom of his heart hope and pray that the cause so generously endowed by Mr. Carnegie will ultimately triumph and must wish the new organization and its trustees Godspeed in their delicate, important and wholly disinterested mission.

THE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT THE HAGUE ESTABLISHED IN
CO-OPERATION WITH THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACE

The establishment of an Academy of International Law at The Hague, to be installed in the Peace Palace, and the services which it may render to international law, are too important to be adequately discussed within the narrow compass of an editorial comment. With full knowledge of this fact and reserving the subject for a special article in a future issue of the *JOURNAL*, it seems advisable to state in general the reasons which, in the eyes of the founders of the Academy, justify its creation, and to enumerate some of the advantages which are expected to result from its successful operation. The proposition to establish an Academy of International Law at The Hague was first officially made, it is believed, by Mr. Demetrius Sturdsa, Prime Minister of Roumania at the time of the Second Peace Conference in 1907, a proposition based apparently upon two articles in the *Deutsche Revue* for April, 1907, written respectively by the distinguished publicist, Professor Otfried Nippold, and Mr. Richard Fleischer, editor of the *Revue*. The president of the Conference, the late Mr. Nelidow, referred approvingly to the articles in the session of the Conference of July 20, 1907, and at a later session, on September 7, 1907, he laid before it a letter addressed to him by Mr. Sturdsa advocating the creation of an Academy of International Law and containing a draft project for its establishment. In view of the importance of Mr. Sturdsa's action and in view also of the creation of an institution differing in some important details from his proposal, yet nevertheless based upon it, it seems advisable to quote what may be considered the material portion of Mr. Sturdsa's letter: