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THE REVOCATION OF TREATY PRIVILEGES TO ALIEN-SUBJECTS.

International Treaties, or Conventions, may be divided into two classes. One class may prescribe and define the sovereign international relations, rights, duties, privileges, and obligations of the respective Treaty-contracting nations, such as relate to peace and war, contraband of war, neutrality, alliances, guarantees, or to the territorial possessions, or boundaries, of their respective nations; or such other questions of *la haute politique ext rieure*, as may affect their sovereign relations. *inter se*, as members of the Society of Nations.

Another class of Treaties may concede the allowance, and prescribe the conditions, of subordinate, or "alien-subject," privileges or commercial concessions, under which the alien-subjects of another nation may be privileged to share with home-subjects of the conceding nation, in certain of their natural rights respecting the trade and commerce, territorial admission, transit, residence, privilege of coast-fisheries, or user of territorial easements to all, or to designated classes, of the subjects, or citizens, of another nation. This class of alien-subject or commercial Treaty concessions comes within the doctrine of International Law that: "A State may voluntarily subject itself to obligations to another State, both with respect to persons and things, which would not naturally be binding upon her. These are *servitutes juris gentium voluntari e*."¹ Other classifications of Treaties have been made by various authorities on International Law, which divide them into more classes than those suggested above.²

The generally assumed doctrine of International Law on the question of the prerogative power of nations to vary, or abro-

¹ Phillimore's *International Law* (3rd ed.), vol. 1, p. 391.

² Hall's *International Law* (5th ed.), p. 360.