

jurisdiction over the Behring Sea. No doubt, in resisting this contention, Great Britain had a winning case, but none the less are Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster entitled to the praise of the public for the masterly fashion in which they did their work in Paris, and to the gratitude of the profession for having maintained so worthily, in the presence of eminent foreign jurists, the highest traditions of the English Bar. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that two men whose political opinions have absolutely nothing in common, and whose forensic conflicts have sometimes been fierce, should, when the interests of this country are concerned, join forces with readiness and ease, and conduct a complicated case in perfect unison. The manner in which the two leaders of the Bar presented Great Britain's claims has added not a little to the annals of the profession, of which for some years they have been most distinguished ornaments. The incisiveness and eloquence with which the Attorney-General addressed the Court of Arbitration in a speech that occupied ten days have increased even his brilliant reputation as an advocate and orator, while not less worthy of admiration were the profound learning and keen reasoning power displayed by his predecessor in office in combating the ingenious arguments of the distinguished counsel for the United States. It cannot fail to be gratifying to the profession to know that the persons engaged in the peaceful settlement of the Behring Sea dispute were, for the most part, lawyers—that to the legal profession belongs the honour of being most closely connected with an event which is universally recognised as an important step towards the general adoption of the principle of international arbitration. Lawyers, indeed, possess a special interest in all advances towards this great consummation. The spirit of law is utterly opposed to war. 'The flinty and steel couch of war' can never be the seat of justice, since the battle is to the strong and not necessarily to the just. Arbitration is the triumph of law, and the progress of the one must mean the ennobling of the other. The position of law officer must inevitably acquire additional importance if the practice of submitting international questions to Courts of Arbitration grows. The lawyer will, in some measure, supplant the soldier, the man of words succeed the man of blows; and although the black gown is never likely to catch the popular fancy as the red coat does, yet it is not unsafe to predict that when the conspicuous part which lawyers