

political legislatures. I am thoroughly persuaded that there is no better way of reaching any real and positive result. If a majority in the Parliaments should pronounce in favour of our views, we shall gain the cause, and the Governments themselves will, in the end, find themselves committed to these resolutions, prompted by a love of public tranquillity and social progress."—*Speech at Turin.*

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

(Minister of State to Napoleon III.), 1873.

"The idea of submitting to Arbitration conflicts between States was brought forward at the Conference of Vienna, at which the writer of this note assisted during the first months of the Russian war. Consecrated by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, it has too often remained inoperative. In trying to realise it at present, we obey a sentiment which, evoked at that epoch, will not cease to manifest itself among all civilised nations until it has obtained satisfaction. If any differences were to arise between two nations, what Sovereign, what Assembly, would dare to refer the decision to the terrible chances of battle, when there would be a law which had foreseen the case, and a Tribunal of Arbitration, the composition of which should be indicated or prescribed? It might be hoped by this means to banish or diminish the terrible scourges that arise to imbue Europe in blood."—*Speech in Paris.*

SIGNOR MANCINI.

(Minister of Foreign Affairs for Italy), 1873.

"In teaching from my public chair the science of International Law—first in the University of Turin, and then in that of Rome—I have always recommended the institution of International Arbitration, and the codification, at least of that part of International Law, which might most easily obtain universal attention."—*Speech at Rome.*

M. CHARLES CALVO.

(Minister of State to Napoleon III.), 1873.

"The war of 1870, which threw us back to times of barbarism, ought to be a useful warning to the civilised world. It has shown us all the dangers of the endless contradictions in the jurisprudence and practice of nations: the disagreements ceaselessly renewed in international relations, which are governed by no well-defined and invariable principles, are influenced more by caprice than by justice, by force than by the action of law. The Treaty of Washington and