

*rechts durch die Londoner Deklaration vom 26. Februar 1909.*¹ It has been stated that he believed in the Hague Conferences when such belief was neither general nor popular, and he confessed his faith in a monograph, *Die Haagerkonferenz von 1899 und die Weiterbildung des Völkerrechts.*² More recently he allowed himself to be drawn from the study and the university to take part in the *Verband für internationalen Verständigung*, of which he was a founder and the first president.

Professor von Ullmann became an associate of the Institute of International Law in 1898 and a member in 1904, and, although he attended its sessions and took great interest in its proceedings, as is evident by the use of them which he made in his treatise on international law, he was nevertheless what might be called a silent member. Gentle and dignified in bearing, sympathetic and courteous in intercourse, deeply learned in his chosen profession, he has passed away regretted alike by his friends and co-workers in international law.

LUDWIG VON BAR

Professor von Bar, born in Hanover in 1836, began his academic career at the University of Göttingen in 1863, and after professorships at the University of Rostock (1866) and Breslau (1868) returned (1879) to Göttingen, from which university he received the doctor's degree and with which he was connected at the time of his death, on August 20, 1913, while returning from the session of the Institute of International Law at Oxford. Essentially a professor, he nevertheless took an active part in politics, was a member of the Reichstag from 1890 to 1893, and was both then and thereafter an advanced liberal. A member of the Institute of International Law from its foundation, he was president of it in 1891 and took during his long membership an exceedingly active and important part in its proceedings. He was also a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague.

Thoroughly versed in international law, or, as it is sometimes called, especially on the continent, public international law, it was as a writer on international private law that he is chiefly known. His *Das internationale Privat- und Strafrecht* appeared in 1862 and was translated into English in 1883 by G. R. Gillespie, under the title *International Law, Private and Criminal*. His second great work, *Theorie und Praxis des*

¹ *Jahrbuch des öffentlichen Rechts*, Vol. 4 (1910), pp. 1-55.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. 1 (1907), pp. 82-136.

internationalen Privatrechts (2 volumes, 1889), the result of more than twenty years' thought and reflection, likewise dealt with international law and was translated into English by Mr. Gillespie under the title of *The Theory and Practice of Private International Law*. From the date of their publication until the present day these works have been looked upon as authorities both at home and abroad. Essentially practical, he was nevertheless deeply versed in theory. He did not accept theory, however, and find support for it in practice. He analyzed both and tested them in the light of history. He was thus at one and the same time historian, philosopher, and jurist within his chosen field.

Those who have not had the pleasure of knowing Professor von Bar cannot gather from his large and weighty volumes the charm of manner, the felicity of expression, the keenness and subtle sense of humor, which made association with him a constant joy and an abiding memory. His very peculiarities were attractive, of which one may perhaps be mentioned for which he had good precedent, if precedent were needed. It is said of the philosopher Kant that he was accustomed to single out a student and lecture to him, and that one young man who enjoyed the distinction felt it necessary to make some changes in his dress and personal appearance. These distressed the philosopher, who appeared ill at ease at his next lecture. He sent for the young man and asked him if he would not be good enough to allow in future as in the past a button on his coat to hang loosely from the garment, as he had been accustomed to fix his eye on this when lecturing. If the loss of a button disturbed the philosopher of Königsberg, the loss of his lead pencil would have ruined the jurist of Göttingen as a public speaker, because instead of eyeing his audience or indeed of speaking to it, Professor von Bar apparently devoted his attention to a lead pencil, like himself diminutive, which he held at a distance on beginning his remarks and drew nearer and nearer to his eyes the longer he spoke until it almost threatened, so it seemed to his auditors, his vision. Great in his calling, modest, as we like to think greatness should be, attractive in all his ways, he died rich in honor and in the fulness of years.

FRIEDRICH MEILI

Professor Friedrich Meili, the distinguished international jurist, died at his home in Zurich, Switzerland, on January 15, 1914, in the 66th year of his age. To the development of international legal science, more particularly in respect of private rights, he devoted the best years of his