

people to follow him as leader, and left no one behind to lead them; he destroyed their independence — or at least the mutual play of opposite forces — and when he died came 'the deluge.' There was no one who could succeed him. A democracy without great men is a dangerous democracy."

Let us hope this will not be the experience of Mexico following the death of President Diaz.¹

In his exile, the unfortunate ex-president may well recall with bitterness the maxim: "Count no man happy until he is dead."

GEORG JELLINEK.

In the recent death, January 13, 1911, of Professor Georg Jellinek, of the University of Heidelberg, the students of political science have sustained an irreparable loss. This eminent publicist was not only one of the leading authorities of the world on political science, but he was also the recognized head of the juristic school of political thought in Germany.

Georg Jellinek was born in Leipzig in 1851. He was the son of Adolp Jellinek, an Austrian Jewish rabbi, who was at once a famous preacher and one of the most important theologians of his day.

After extensive studies in history, literature, philosophy, political economy, and jurisprudence at Leipzig, Vienna, and Heidelberg, the young student Jellinek accepted a position in the Austrian administrative service in 1874. But he soon left the employ of the Austrian Government in order to devote himself wholly to scientific study and production. Having qualified as a member of the Faculty of Law at the University of Vienna in 1879, he was appointed Professor of Political Science (*Staatsrecht*) at Vienna in 1883. In 1889 he accepted a similar position at Basel, but was called to Heidelberg in 1891, where he proved himself a worthy successor of the great Bluntschli.

The following are the most important of Professor Jellinek's works in the order of their publication:

Die sozial-ethische Bedeutung von Recht, Unrecht und Strafe (1878); *Die rechtliche Natur der Staatenverträge* (1880); *Die Lehre von den Staatenverbindungen* (1882); *Gesetz und Verordnung* (1887); *System der subjektiven öffentlichen Rechte* (1892); *Adam in der Staatslehre* (1893); *Die Erklärung der Menschen und Bürgerrechte* (1895); *Das*

¹ Diplomatic Memoirs, 1909, Vol. I, pp. 106, 107.

Recht der Minoritäten (1898); *Das Recht des modernen Staates* (1900, Bd. I) of which a second revised edition appeared in 1905.

The last-named work is the *magnum opus* for which Professor Jellinek's students were always impatiently waiting, and concerning the probable completion of which they were frequently asking. To the usual query put to him by one of his students in 1894, he replied "Oh, in ten years, perhaps."

This is not the place to appraise the value of this great scholar's work as a whole or to estimate critically the relative importance of his contributions to political science; but it may be appropriate to call attention to the fact that such studies as *Die rechtliche Natur der Staatenverträge* and *Die Lehre von den Staatenverbindungen* have a special interest and importance for the student of international law. There is scarcely a work bearing on these subjects in which these studies are not cited, and his views have greatly influenced the development of our science, as of political science in general. *Das Recht des modernen Staates* represents the goal of Professor Jellinek's efforts—the summary of his many notable achievements. It is a storehouse of condensed learning, a model of scientific method, a masterpiece of juristic research.

In intention this work merely forms the first volume of a more extended treatise on *Allgemeine Staatslehre*. It is to be hoped that Professor Jellinek has left manuscript or notes in such shape that the remainder of this valuable treatise may soon be published.

But Jellinek was not merely a great publicist. If he did more than perhaps any other single individual, at least in our day and generation, to raise politics in the wider sense to the dignity of a true science, he was also the personal guide and inspiration of a host of talented students in the difficult paths of genuine scholarship.

He was a rare lecturer. A master of method and technique, he never failed to hold the unflinching attention of his audience. He always spoke with an enthusiasm and a zeal which aroused almost equal fervor and interest in his hearers.

Yet amusing and relaxing incidents were not wanting. Some of his students will recall the perplexed *Dienstmann* who once appeared at the door of his classroom and stood there as though nailed to the spot. Upon hearing the stern command, "Hieraus mit dir" (out with you) of the apparently enraged professor, the bewildered man-servant changed to sudden fright, followed by a hasty retreat. For a moment the class believed the professor's anger genuine, but it soon dawned upon

us that it was a mere outburst of German humor, and all joined in a hearty laugh over the poor fellow's discomfiture.

Professor Jellinek's fame as a teacher and publicist drew to Heidelberg students from nearly all quarters of the globe. His seminary was probably one of the most cosmopolitan in Europe. The one attended by the writer consisted, if memory serves aright, of a Polish duke, the son of a Turkish ambassador, a Servian, a Bulgarian, one or two Japanese, a few Russian Jews, several Swiss and Austrians, three Americans, and possibly half a dozen Germans.

It was in truth a rare gathering of choice spirits. The utmost freedom of discussion and debate prevailed. "How is it in Japan, in Switzerland, in Russia, in America?" the professor would ask. Each made his contribution to the common stock. No detail was too small, no idea too crude, no thought or expression too obscure or involved to be eagerly grasped, analyzed, weighed or condensed and made to do its proper work by the master's keen, penetrating, profound intellect.

To those whom he admitted to his intimacy, Professor Jellinek also revealed the charm of a rich and rare personalty. Always accessible, candid, and outspoken, he showed an expansive and lovable nature. In the sanctuary of his own study or in the course of promenades among the lovely environs of Heidelberg, he manifested interest in small things as well as great, canvassed the personal tastes and experiences of his favorite students, exhibited an affectionate and even tender solicitude for their welfare, and spurred them on to noble achievement.

PRESIDENT TAFT ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE

For more than a year past President Taft has expressed himself strongly in favor of international peace and the means and instrumentalities by which peace, which fortunately exists between nations, may be preserved. From theoretical advocacy of the cause, he is now endeavoring to conclude treaties with foreign nations, especially Great Britain, France and Germany, by which the contracting parties pledge themselves to the peaceful settlement of all international controversies which may arise between them, so that war, if not wholly unthinkable, will be at least a remote possibility between these various countries.

It was to be expected that his training as a lawyer would prejudice him in favor of that mode of adjusting disputes which the common sense or mankind has adopted within national lines; that his experience as a