

of the Society by General Stewart L. Woodford in a gracious and well-phrased address, and the Admiral, evidently much touched and pleased, accepted the volume in a few brief sentences.

Mr. Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society, introduced Mayor Gaynor as toastmaster. In addition to the gentlemen already named, Rear Admiral Leutze spoke for the American Navy and General Grant for the American Army.

THE REVISED ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE¹

About the middle of July Great Britain and Japan made important alterations in their alliance and extended it ten years from date. There were other reasons for the change, but the chief one was the negotiations then in progress for the general arbitration treaty between England and the United States. Under the agreement of 1905, itself a revision and strengthening of that of 1902, if Japan and the United States should have been engaged in a war which involved any of the vital interests mentioned in the preamble of the treaty, and if it should have appeared that the United States was in any way the aggressor, then England would have been bound to support Japan against the United States. If without changing this, England should have agreed with the United States to submit to arbitration every cause for disagreement, then England's obligations to Japan and to the United States would have been conflicting. However small the likelihood was of this potential conflict becoming an actual one, England could not afford to take the risk. To obviate this a new provision was introduced, Article four, as follows:

Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.

If the arbitration treaty then in contemplation and since concluded, but not yet agreed to by the Senate, should go into effect, war between the United States and Japan, so much talked of for so many months, would be practically impossible. The fact that Japan so readily consented to the change shows how little basis there had been for the war talk. These two agreements taken together promise more for the peace of the world than any similar contracts ever made.

¹ For the text of the new agreement, see SUPPLEMENT to this issue, p. 276; for that of 1905, see SUPPLEMENT, 1:15; and for that of 1902, see SUPPLEMENT, 1:14.

France and Russia, the two European Powers most closely united with England, both look with favor on the agreements. The fact that France simultaneously concluded an arbitration agreement with the United States; and that Japan is expected to do so, makes it seem that the triple *entente* is about to develop into a quintuple *entente* linking Europe, Asia, and America in a great peace pact.

In the revised Anglo-Japanese treaty, besides the addition of the article above quoted, three articles of the old disappear as follows: article three, which recognized Japan's special interest in Korea but which is now meaningless since Japan has annexed Korea; article four, by which Japan recognized the right of England to protect the frontier of India — a matter which it has been urged Japan had no right to be consulted about; and article six, referring to the Russo-Japanese War, dropped as a matter of course.

This new Anglo-Japanese treaty differs from all other British treaties in that it was made not only by England for the whole empire, but after consultation with and agreement by the premiers of all the self-governing British colonial dominions at a conference recently held in London. It thus carries new authority and a new moral force, and removes an occasion for serious differences between the mother country and the dominions. If war had occurred between Japan and the United States, the real, if not the ostensible, cause would probably have been the American restriction of Japanese immigration. It would be a serious question whether the dominions could have been induced to support Japan, according to their obligations as parts of the empire; for they would then be fighting to compel the United States to do what they themselves refuse to do. This might have proved as difficult as Lord North's attempt to wring taxes from the American colonies. This agreement thus makes for peace within the British Empire, peace between the three Powers directly concerned, and peace throughout the world.

LEGAL BUREAUS FOR THE PROTECTION OF ITALIAN SUBJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES

During the past two years the Italian Government has redoubled its efforts to enable Italian subjects living in the United States, or the non-resident families of victims there residing, to avail themselves of the fullest measure of rights accorded them by treaty and by local statutory provisions. To this end a legal bureau has been established in connec-