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by Various

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**VARIOUS**

**THE AMERICAN LAW  
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OF THE

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An agreement has been executed between the Society and the General Alumni Society, the provisions of which may be summarized as follows:

*First.*—All members of the Society who on November 15, 1902, were annual, life, or honorary members thereof, are now similar members of the General Alumni Society.

*Second.*—All graduates of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania who are members of the General Alumni Society, or who may hereafter join either Society, shall become thereby members of both Societies.

*Third.*—All dues are payable to the Treasurer of the General Alumni Society. An arrangement has been made with the General Alumni Society by which a proper proportion of these dues will be paid to the Treasurer of the Society, in order that the Society may be in funds to provide for the Sharswood and Meredith prizes, and to make the other customary appropriations. The General Alumni Society has the power to fix the amount of the annual dues, and for the year 1903 has fixed the minimum subscription at two dollars, which entitles the subscriber to receive the "Alumni Register."

*Fourth.*—Honorary members of the Society shall receive the "Alumni Register" free, and life members upon payment of fifty cents annually. The Board of Managers believe that this agreement will result in bringing the Society into closer relations with the progressive work in which the Faculty and Alumni of the University are so deeply interested, without in any way losing the Society's identity.

The object of this Society is to promote the welfare and increase the usefulness of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. To help it accomplish this object, it asks for the co-operation of all the graduates of that Department; and every such graduate who has not yet become a member of the Society is earnestly requested to do so and give its work his interest and support.

# UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

## Department of Law.

Founded 1790.

Re-organized 1850.

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### FACULTY.

The teaching force consists of eighteen men, five of whom are resident Professors.

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### AIM.

The Faculty endeavors to fit its graduates for successful practice, to so conduct the courses that students may acquire the ability to cope with legal problems as well as obtain a thorough knowledge of the rules of law.

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### LAW SCHOOL BUILDING

The new building is adjacent to the other University Buildings, being only a few minutes' walk from the Dormitories, Dining Hall, Houston and other students' clubs, fraternity houses, Franklin Field, etc. It is reached in ten minutes on the electric cars from the heart of the city and the courts. Besides the Library floor, the building contains six lecture rooms, a debating hall, moot court room and prothonotary's office, ten Professors' rooms, ten students' club rooms, and the historical museum of the Pennsylvania Bar Association.

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### LAW LIBRARY.

The Law Library contains nearly twenty-seven thousand volumes, including complete sets of all American, English and Colonial Reports, Statutes, and several thousand text-books. The Library floor contains a stack room, a graduate reading room, and two large students' reading rooms containing almost six hundred separate desks, each of which has two lockers, two drawers, electric light and electric call-bell. The desk selected by the student is his property during his connection with the School.

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### COURSES.

The course is three years of eight months each, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

First Year—Eight courses—14½ hours per week.

Second Year—Seven courses—12 hours per week.

Third Year—Thirteen courses—27½ hours per week, 12 of which *must be elected.*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Graduates are prepared to practice in any state in the Union. Special courses in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey practice, are conducted for students intending to practice in those states.

There is a course in Code Practice for students intending to practice in states having a Code of Civil Procedure.

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**PRIVILEGES.**

Students in the Law School may attend without charge the Lectures given in any of the other Departments of the University. They also have free access to the General Library and all University Buildings.

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**SCHOLARSHIPS.**

Faculty Scholarships are granted each year to three students holding the degree of A. B. or its equivalent from recognized Colleges or Universities.

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**MOOT COURT.**

Almost every evening during the winter, moot courts are held, presided over generally by some member of the Faculty.

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**MINIMUM EXPENSES PER ANNUM.**

tuition .....	\$160
board and lodging (in Dormitories and at the University Dining Hall) .....	175
Total .....	\$335

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**ADMISSION.**

Applicants are admitted to the first year class—

I. On a degree from any recognized College or University. Diplomas from any approved Public High School will be accepted during 1903, in all of the subjects covered by diploma.

II. By examination, which is the same as that required for admission to the College. Examinations are held in all principal cities in June. The September examinations are held at the University.

No diplomas or certificates from private preparatory Schools are accepted in lieu of examinations.

All applications for admission, and all requests for catalogues and other information, should be made to WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, DEAN, Law School Building, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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# THE AMERICAN LAW REGISTER

FOUNDED 1852.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

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      { 42 N. S. }

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## THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

*Hershey, Anna Shettle*

### I. THE CLAIMS OF THE ALLIES AGAINST VENEZUELA IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

### II. THE CONDUCT OF THE ALLIES IN THE LIGHT OF INTER- NATIONAL LAW.

#### I. THE CLAIMS OF THE ALLIES AGAINST VENEZUELA IN THE LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

It is not the purpose of this paper to pass judgment upon the validity of the particular claims of the Allied Powers against Venezuela, and still less to discuss the bearing of the Monroe Doctrine<sup>1</sup> upon the situation; it is rather the purpose of the writer to examine the general character of these claims in the light of international law, and to criti-

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<sup>1</sup> It cannot too often be reaffirmed, especially in view of some recent utterances to the contrary, that the Monroe Doctrine *does not, strictly speaking*, come within the scope of international law as such; it is an American policy based upon American interests and belongs to the domain of policy rather than of law.

cise the method of enforcing them adopted by the allies from this point of view. In order to make such a discussion intelligible, it will, however, be necessary to give a brief *résumé* of the facts, and especially to summarize the various claims of Great Britain and Germany.<sup>2</sup>

These claims may be classified as follows: 1. *Acts of violence against the liberty of British subjects and the seizure of British vessels*, viz: the false imprisonment and bad treatment of British subjects and the seizure of British fishing and trading vessels, together with the confiscation of their cargoes. Several of these seizures were made at or near the Island of Patos, a small and uninhabited island situated some three miles off the coast of Venezuela and about ten miles distant from Trinidad. This island is claimed by Great Britain as a part of Trinidad, which she conquered in 1797, and which was formally ceded to her by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. Venezuela also claims the island on the ground of cession by Spain in 1845, and denies that it formed a part of the cession of Trinidad in 1802. It is claimed by the partisans of Venezuela that this island is used as a base for smugglers who ship supplies into Venezuela and thus avoid the payment of the tax on goods imported into Venezuela from Trinidad. One of these seizures was made on the high seas and the vessel confiscated on the mere suspicion of having furnished arms to the revolutionists.<sup>3</sup>

On the other hand, the Venezuelan government has complained of the conduct of the British colonial authorities at Trinidad in furnishing arms and ammunition to the revolutionists and for harboring blockade runners and filibustering expeditions. It claims to have a particular grievance in the case of "The Ban Righ," a British steamship which was chartered by the insurgents for filibustering purposes and allowed to leave London after a brief detention on the assurance of the Columbian minister that she belonged to

<sup>2</sup> The claims of Great Britain and Germany are the only ones taken into account in this paper, because they are the best known and the most important for our purpose.

<sup>3</sup> See correspondence respecting the affairs of Venezuela presented to Parliament in February, 1903. No. 108, pp. 126-29. Several of these seizures were made in Venezuelan waters, and seem to have been justified under the circumstances.

Columbia. "The Ban Righ" sailed to Venezuela, where she seems to have been of material assistance to the revolutionists.<sup>4</sup>

2. *Losses of British and German subjects in the course of recent civil wars and revolutions.* These are, as it would appear, mainly in the nature of forced loans, and of contributions and requisitions for military purposes. It is claimed that plantations and buildings have been pillaged and destroyed and that movables, more particularly cattle, have been appropriated by insurgents and government forces alike.<sup>5</sup>

3. *The claims of British and German creditors.* These include the ordinary bondholders and a number of German and English investors, some of whose investments, at least, have been guaranteed by the Venezuelan government.<sup>6</sup>

In examining these claims, it should be noted, in the first place, that the nature of the claims of Great Britain and Germany is by no means identical in all respects. Germany, as it appears, does not complain of acts of violence against her seamen or the seizure of her vessels and the confiscation of their cargoes. The British have, on the

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<sup>4</sup> See correspondence, or Par. "Blue Book," cited above, *passim*.

<sup>5</sup> See memorandum by the Imperial Chancellor on the subject of Germany's claims against Venezuela, published in the *London Times*, weekly edition, for December 12, 1902, and an interview with Chancellor von Buelow by a representative of the Associated Press in the *New York Times* for December 21, 1902.

<sup>6</sup> The chief loan is said to be one of 50,000,000 bolivares or about \$9,000,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent, negotiated by the Berliner Disconto Gesellschaft in 1896, with the Venezuelan customs pledged as security. The interest on these bonds, held mainly by Germans, is four years in arrears. The most important of the investments guaranteed by the Venezuelan government are said to be those of the stockholders in the great Venezuelan Railroad Company, a railroad 200 miles in length, built by German contractors with German capital at a cost (?) of \$20,000,000. The Venezuelan government guaranteed an interest of 7 per cent on this capital stock, and it is claimed that the government has not only failed to meet this obligation, but that it owes several million dollars for the transport of troops, munitions of war, etc. The British also presented claims on behalf of several English railroad companies in Venezuela for services rendered to the government and damage done to their property by government troops as well as for failure to meet deferred liabilities.