

of the 1st West Yorkshire, a battalion of Royal Marines, the 1st Wiltshire, and the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Of the Marines it is sufficient to say that they were, as they invariably are, the pink of perfection. Their performance was a faultless one, and their very presence appeared to bring out the best qualities of the other battalions of the brigade, for by general consent this brigade was out and away the best on the field. What was most marked was the contrast between the physique of the Marines and the other troops of the Divisions.

The cavalry and Royal Artillery next trotted past, after which the whole of the division formed up into their original position, when his Royal Highness the General commanding took his place with his Staff in the centre of the line. At a signal from the Duke of Connaught, the whole of the infantry moved forward, and a Royal salute was given whilst the massed bands played "God Save the Queen." An interesting ceremony was now performed, the Queen presenting to Col. Longbourne, of the Warwickshire Regiment, the Queen's cup given by her Majesty for last year's winner of the inter-regimental team match, shot for under the auspices of the Army Rifle Association. After Her Majesty had presented the cup each member of the team stepped forward in turn to receive a silver medal from the hands of the Queen. The names are as follows:—2nd Lieut. Etches, Sergt. Worsley, Armourer-Sergt. Ashley, Lieut. Dixon, Sergt. Rea, Sergt. Roster, and Qrnr. Sergt. Coyne. Amidst the cheers of the spectators Her Majesty drove off to Government House for tea, after which the Royal party left for Windsor Castle.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Spy in Peace and in War.

BY LIEUTENANT A. L. MORANT.

The intelligence department of an army exists for very similar purposes, both in time of peace and during war. In time of peace the object of the department is principally to collate details of the organisation of different armies; to find out the probable dispositions of those armies in the event of mobilisation; to receive reports upon the warlike inventions adopted abroad; and to keep and prepare good maps of countries likely to become the theatre of military operations. These manifold duties are carried out in the German army by the three sections of the department, under three colonels, who are supervised by a general officer; and in our service by six sub-divisions, each under a D. A. A. G. To it are sent the reports of military attaches, officers at military manoeuvres, and probably of secret and other agents. Abroad, the means of obtaining information will very frequently not bear scrutiny, if we are to believe that in France, the well-known minister of war, General Boulanger, actually deputed an agent to break open and rifle the desk of Colonel Villaume, a German

attache, in order to obtain some important papers. This officer was subsequently taken to the frontier, and thus expelled from French territory. Not long ago a British official at Malta carried plans of the works to Paris, for which baseness he was leniently dealt with. Napoleon I. had his consuls at British ports supplied with lists of questions as to the suitabilities of the ports to which they were appointed, for landing troops and bringing transports alongside the quays. The Germans also place great faith in their consuls, who are entrusted with an active surveillance of the events in their neighborhood.

Quite recently, two French naval officers were discovered near Kiel, in a yacht flying the British flag, in the possession of notes and plans of the strong fortifications and military works in progress in the North of Germany. They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from four to five years duration. A French writer cites several examples of the way in which information is gained during peace. "Quite recently Captain Zuinovitz (German) passed the frontier and entered Russian territory. He took the precaution to discolour his face, and to change the cut of his hair and beard, calling himself an hydraulic engineer. Upon him he had papers which confirmed his statements, and indicated his residence in a small German town. Here he had a friend (or rather an officer of the garrison, warned by the Government to represent him); if therefore anyone enquired in the town, replies would be given according to the papers which the correspondent possesses in duplicate.

About two years ago, the formation of new strategic railways was spoken of, which the Russians desired to construct in the vicinity of the town of Ivangorod; and desirous of acquainting himself with the track of this railway, the German war minister sent Captain Zuinovitz to obtain information.

He took with him a Polish Jew for guide; but at the station the Jew, noticing some Russian policemen watching him and his companion, refused to proceed further. Zuinovitz resolved to persevere, and continued his journey, and having arrived near the place where the site of the railway would probably be, he got out and proceeded towards the works.

Hardly had he arrived when the policemen arrested him, and when asked what he wanted there, he exhibited his papers, and declared that he had been informed of the existence of a large quantity of wood for sale there, already cut, and ready to be delivered; he wished to see the stack before buying. The detectives explained that the wood was intended for use in the construction of the new railroad, which they pointed out at some distance; "but," added they, "you must come to the police station." Zuinovitz was obliged to obey. He was not altogether easy in his mind, for he had on him some notes of a most compromising nature; he would

be searched, and consequently he must destroy them. He took some cigars from his pocket, and lit one with one of his notes, under the constable's nose, and whenever it went out he re-lit with another note. The inspector could find nothing irregular on him; his papers were in order, and he was set free, departing to a neighbouring town, along the works of the railway, which he traced with ease.

Such are the means of obtaining military information during a period of peace, when the intelligence of the enemy's movements, at least so far as England is concerned, cannot be of the most vital importance, however it may be desirable.

The system of military espionage needs the most careful organization and attention during a state of belligerency, when spies require more minute supervision and greater rewards in proportion to the increased danger which they are likely to incur. For while in peace the penalty of discovery is incarceration during certain periods; in war the punishment is inevitably death, sometimes without trial, as in the case of the French grocer Arbinet in 1870, who was shot by order of General Gremër.

The word "spy" in its purely military sense has been defined as "a person employed to give intelligence of what the enemy are doing," and the individuals branded with this ignoble title receive a considerable augmentation in time of war. There is no mercy for these persons, whether they be traitors or patriots, and they are conducted by the provost-marshal to the nearest tree or telegraph pole, and hanged after the shortest of shrifts.

Prominent examples of spies suffering the extreme penalty of the military code are to be found in most histories, but none appeals to Englishmen more than the case of Major John Andre. The young officer—for he was not yet thirty years old—was of so promising a character, and so highly esteemed in his profession that the Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in the American colonies, Sir Henry Clinton, had selected him as Adjutant General. An American general named Arnold, who had greatly distinguished himself at the outbreak of the rebellion, had entered into negotiations with the British general for the surrender of the important rebel stronghold of West Point. Andre was intrusted with the conduct of the business, and having arranged an interview with Arnold, proceeded down the North River in the *Vulture* to the rendezvous. Having completed his business, he found that the ship had been compelled to drop down the river, and owing to the fusilade kept up by the American troops the boatmen refused to row him back. Nothing remained for him but to stop the night at a neighbouring farmhouse, where he changed his uniform for the attire of a civilian; and on the following morning he commenced his return to the British lines. On the way he was