

having actually passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all steps in his power to re-establish and ensure, so far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country." Taxes, dues, tolls, and other regular or special revenues may be collected and used, although under existing rules they must first be applied as far as possible to the administration of government on substantially the same scale as under the prior legal Government. Contributions are exacted by force as much as requisitions, which are levied in kind, with the advantage to the invader that they are never to be accounted for. The draft articles of the Declaration of Brussels sanctioned contributions, with the proviso that they should be levied by commanding officers only. The same limitation was imposed by the Hague Second Convention (arts. 49 and 51), whose rule provides that if besides the taxes mentioned the occupant levies other money contributions in the occupied territory, this can only be for military necessities or the administration of such territory. No contribution shall be collected except under a written order or under the responsibility of a commander-in-chief. This collection shall only take place as far as possible in accordance with the rules in existence and the assessment of taxes in force, and for every contribution a receipt shall be given to the person paying.

In a letter quoted by the *Standard* from a French private to his father, the writer says: "We reconnoitred the enemy's position, dressed as civilian, in a dogcart. We played the spy, but what of that? It is for France." In these words we have an admirable definition of the spy as distinguished from the reconnoitrer in uniform, which is legitimate. A spy is one who with disguise or other deception goes peaceably among the enemy forces to discover and report their condition. The Hague Conference (Convention, arts. 29-30) declared that "an individual can only be considered a spy if, acting clandestinely or on false pretences, he obtains or seeks to obtain information within the zone of operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party." Although captured spies are, as a general rule, liable to be hanged regardless of the fact that they are authorised by their commanders, the Hague Convention