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which all the nations signing them could agree. But it requested the several nations to issue complete regulations to their troops for use in war. In these the Hague paragraphs were to be incorporated. The British had no such regulations until recently, while the French and German regulations are not at hand. It may, however, be even better to judge the conduct of the contestants, not by their individual interpretations of the Hague agreements, but by the regulations issued to the army of the United States. These have been re-printed and issued, together with the Texts of the Peace Conferences at The Hague, by the International School of Peace, Boston, 1908.

Paragraph 19 says: "But it is no infraction of the common law of war to omit thus to inform the enemy [of an intended bombardment]. Surprise may be a necessity."

Paragraph 26 says: "The people and their civil officers owe strict obedience to them [commanding generals of the invading army] as long as they hold sway over the district or country, at the peril of their lives."

Paragraph 27 in speaking of retaliations says: "A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage."

Paragraph 54 acknowledges the right to de-