

146 USAGES OF WAR IN NEUTRAL STATES

horses, can be sold, and the net proceeds set off against the cost of internment.

Unneutral
service.

The "sinews
of war"—
loans to
belligerents.

Contraband
of War.

3. A neutral State can support no belligerent by furnishing military resources of any kind whatsoever, and is bound to prevent as much as possible the furnishing of such wholesale on the part of its subjects. The ambiguity of the notion "Kriegs mittel" has often led to complications. The most indispensable means for the conduct of a War is money. For this very reason it is difficult to prevent altogether the support of one or other party by citizens of neutral States, since there will always be Bankers who, in the interest of the State in whose success they put confidence, and whose solvency in the case of a defeat they do not doubt, will promote a loan. Against this nothing can be said from the point of view of the law of nations; rather the Government of a country cannot be made responsible for the actions of individual citizens, it could only accept responsibility if business of this kind was done by Banks immediately under the control of the State or on public Stock Exchanges.

It is otherwise with the supply of contraband of war, that is to say, such things as are supplied to a belligerent for the immediate support of war as being warlike resources and equipment. These may include :

- (a) Weapons of war (guns, rifles, sabres, etc., ammunition, powder and other explosives, and military conveyances, etc.).
- (b) Any materials out of which this kind of war supplies can be manufactured, such as saltpetre, sulphur, coal, leather, and the like.
- (c) Horses and mules.
- (d) Clothing and equipment (such as uniforms of all kinds, cooking utensils, leather straps, and footwear).
- (e) Machines, motor-cars, bicycles, telegraphic apparatus, and the like.