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## **Supplement: On Atrocities Committed by Russian Troops Upon German Inhabitants and German Prisoners of War. No. 1126. Vol. XXI. No. 59 May 21, 1915**

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**Satisfied Prisoners.**  
Secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade Visits the Camps of Ruhleben and Doberitz.

The Secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Mr. George S. Atwood, lately inspected the prisoner's camps at Ruhleben and Doberitz, near Berlin. The visit to the latter was made in response to an invitation by the German Foreign Office. At the camp at Ruhleben, civil prisoners and exclusively English subjects are interned; these include Englishmen, who have for years pursued their business in Germany, many prisoners taken from British war ships and quite a number of negroes, mostly from Sierra Leone and Jamaica. The business men are treated well and allowed to take their meals at the casino by special permission. As a Canadian said to the writer in reply to the question, "How are you getting along?" "as well as can be expected under the circumstances for a man who is accustomed to the comforts of home life; the treatment is good and the food good and sufficient."

**WAR BREAD.**

It is true that most Englishmen and also the French find it difficult to get accustomed to the German War Bread or "K Bread" Persons, however, who have lived in Berlin for some time and who are used to eating Schwarzbrot, or black bread, pronounce the "K Bread" superior to the average black bread formerly furnished by the average baker, and it is certainly more nutritious. An acquaintance of the writer, a leading employee of the Remington Typewriter Company, was, as head of the culinary department, superintending the cutting up of some very good looking beef. It is a part of Germany's great organizing talent to induce as many of these prisoners as possible to engage in some useful occupation, whereby they benefit both themselves and their fellow prisoners. Work is, however, with the civil interned purely voluntary. The interned constantly receive many packages from their relatives and friends, containing useful articles. They are also allowed to converse freely in English with visitors who have the right to see them, and are not watched by any attendants or guards; such conversations are held in the guard room. The continual sojourn in the open air and the daily outdoor sports tend to keep the interned in good physical and mental condition.

**AT DOBERITZ.**

At the camp of military prisoners at Doberitz mostly Russians are confined; the total, composed of Russians, Scotch, English and French, amounts at present to some 9000 men, all of whom seem to be contented. The English have formed a theatrical company and give plays and vaudeville performances. A visit to the Russian painters' studio is entertaining and some of the works exhibit considerable artistic talent. The daily rations dealt out to the prisoners is the same as that accorded German soldiers.

The post office at the camp is served by the prisoners under the superintendence of German post office officials and is kept exceedingly busy; the business is conducted by the aid of a card index system. The prisoners on receiving money are allowed twenty marks or five dollars a week, the rest being kept on deposit by the authorities to be returned to the owners on their liberation. The sanitary arrangements of the camp are first class, as evidenced by the very few men in the hospital.

**ALL CONTENT.**

The Russian shoe repairing shop is very interesting, all repairs being made by Russian workmen from the old leather taken from boots cast on the scrap heap. This is also an illustration of German economy and organization. The various squads of prisoners are under the command of one of their own nationality, to whom they owe implicit obedience, and who is responsible for the good conduct of those under him. On careful inquiries in no one case was discontent expressed, each one taking his confinement as a war measure, which he must make the best of. Each prisoner, whether civilian or military, is allowed one letter a fortnight to his relatives or friends and two postal cards a week.

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best situation in large Park.

**George Raffalovich and the Ukraine.**  
(From the London "New Age.")

Well, let the Russians burn houses, convert the Ukrainians, and teach their own language. Let them even, as they are doing, arm and enroll by force the population of the conquered territory. We have, for the present, no control over our apparently much-needed Allies. But when the peace negotiations are in progress, do we intend to allow Russia to annex to her Empire a population that is not of her own blood, even though it may be of the same blood as her 33,000,000 subject Ukrainians? The Bulgarian Government has, I understand, promised to support the Ukrainian claims. If we object to them, we shall be committing a crime, although very likely one of ignorance on our part. If the crime is perpetuated and we allow England's signature to be affixed to the treaty that enslaves another few million Ukrainians, hitherto comparatively free, then I honestly hope that hundreds of people in the British Empire will help and facilitate the revolution which will follow sooner or later in the whole of the Ukraine. *George Raffalovich.*

**Paderewski Declares End of an Age of Luxury and Over-Abundance of Means Will Force Composers to Regard Primarily What They Are Expressing and Not How They Are Expressing It.**

It has been said that, if Poland should ever again become an independent kingdom, Paderewski ought to be chosen king. Certainly if the famed pianist occupied its throne to-day he could not be more concerned than he is over the dreadful fate of his unhappy country, nor could he throw himself with more sacrificial devotion and intensity into the work of its relief. Paderewski has now one preponderant aim in life—to mitigate the agonies of his nation and to assuage its martyrdom. To that end he is consecrating his life and bending his dearest energies. To that purpose he has abjured the practice of his art and is become a missionary, journeying from land to land to organize ways and means of succoring as best possible the thousands whose plight cries for assistance of the most heroic kind.

Mr. Paderewski arrived from Europe last week and in six more will return thither. In the meantime there to much to be accomplished. Then, when matters are working as he desires them to work, he will repair to London, to Paris and elsewhere to labor in similar fashion. He will not play, he avers—though one strongly suspects that if his art might benefit the cause he would strive successfully to overcome the disinclination to artistic expression which just now he professes. *Musical Courier.*

**Ireland's Reign of Terror.**

Since last August Ireland has been walled in as against the outside world. No news about the greatest of wars of which history has any record is permitted to reach the Irish people except such as has been mutilated by the English Censor. We, in America, have in the wireless dispatches from Berlin a correction of the monstrous lies hatched in London. The Irish people have no such advantage. No Irish paper dare print anything that has not passed through the hands of the London Censor. The few organs of Irish opinion which showed anything like an independent spirit were suppressed in a summary manner. The treatment meted out to them has intimidated their Irish contemporaries that are very careful not to draw down upon themselves the wrath of Dublin Castle by publishing anything which would have the effect of riveting attention upon the character of the slavery that has been imposed upon the Irish people by sheer brute force. *Irish World.*

**German Love of Shakespeare.**

The German Shakespeare Society recently held its annual meeting at Weimar. Addresses were delivered to the effect that the commemoration of the birth and death of Shakespeare was not affected by the present international situation and proof of the Germans' admiration for the English author was evidenced in an avowal that Shakespeare belonged to Germany as much as he did to Great Britain. The society subscribed £300 to the German war loan.

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**War, Missions and Revivals.**

The war is making France religious. The Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant churches are both feeling its effects. M. Jules Bois, novelist and dramatist, who is visiting this country, gave an interview on the "France that Prays." "It is the whole nation, everybody, rich and poor, high and low," says M. Bois, "united in a new religion. In the French Revolution we Frenchmen fought and died for the religion of liberty. Now we fight and die for the liberty of religion. Out there in the trenches men who never thought of religion before are becoming religious." A similar renewal of interest in religion is being shown in this country. The revivals conducted by Billy Sunday are the greatest of modern times. Methodist conferences held this spring report remarkably large gatherings during the year. The Rev. Dr. C. W. Welsh, Presbyterian, Chairman of an organization of New York clergymen who are praying for a revival, says: "I see in the faces of my people, as all of you must see in the faces of yours, a great hunger for a revival."

The progress of the church has always been marked by revivals. The European war, the most stupendous in all history, has affected the whole world as it has never before been affected. The nations are no longer isolated, so that whatever happens to one people more or less influences every other. All the churches should take full advantage of the world-thrill due to the war, and press home upon the conscience, awakened as it is to serious thinking, the claims of God upon every man's life.

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A Remarkable English Analysis of the Crisis. Britain and the War. A Study in Diplomacy.

By C. H. Norman. Published by the National Labour Press, London and Manchester.

I. Austria, Servia, Russia and Germany.

The first step in the tragedy, which was so rapidly unfolded before the astounded peoples of Europe in July last, was taken by Austria in October 1908, when it was announced that the Austrian Protectorate over Bosnia and Herzegovina had become a formal occupation.

The Servian Government, at that time just emerging from the discredit into which the horrible circumstances connected with the murder of King Milan and Queen Draga had enveloped it, protested against this conduct of the Austro-Hungarian Government, on the ground that the interests of Servia in Bosnia were greater than those of Austria, and that Austria had been permitted in Bosnia by Europe only as a trustee, so that the annexation was a breach of trust.

On March 31st, 1909, Servia made the following declaration to the Austrian Government: "Servia declares that she is not affected in her rights by the situation established in Bosnia, and that she will therefore adapt herself to the decisions which the powers are going to arrive at."

In 1911 came the European crisis over the Morocco Question, when Germany, faced by a combination of Russia, France, Britain and Spain, sustained a disastrous diplomatic check. That fact undoubtedly much exasperated opinion in Germany, as it was a further confirmation of the fixed idea that there was a tacit understanding to undermine her influence at every point.

In 1912 the first Balkan war broke out, in which Turkey was severely handled by a combination of Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, and Montenegro. On May 26th 1913, peace was concluded between Turkey and the allied combination. On June 30th, Bulgaria was attacked by Greece, Servia and Roumania, and had to surrender much of what she had won.

Emperor William had not plainly declared on the one hand to Austria-Hungary that he would not support her should she be involved in a war with Russia as the consequence of an attack by her upon Servia, and on the other to Russia that if she attacked Austria-Hungary, notwithstanding her abstinence from active intervention in the Balkans, he would fight by the side of his Austrian ally.

On June 28th, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian Emperor, and his Consort, were murdered at the City of Sarejevo, the capital of Bosnia. The incidents connected with the crime were most startling. Three different attempts were made on the part of the assassins, at separate places, within a short period of time. The murder was seemingly anticipated in several cities, notably London, Belgrade, St. Petersburg and Rome.

Faced with this terrible loss the Austrian Emperor directed that a secret inquiry should be begun into the plot which had led to the murder. The conclusions arrived at at that inquiry have thus been set forth by the Austrian Government: "(1) The plan to murder the Archduke during his stay in Sarajevo was conceived in Belgrade by Gabrilo Princip, Nedeljko, Gabrinovic, and a certain Milan Ciganovic and Trifko Grabez, with the aid of Major Vojta Tankosic."

The murder took place on the 28th June, but it was not until July 23rd that Austria presented a stiff ultimatum demanding certain reparation from Servia. The Austrian Ambassador in London offered some explanation of the strong terms of that ultimatum in these remarks, as recorded by Sir E. Grey: "Count Mensdorff said that if Servia, in the interval that had elapsed

since the murder of the Archduke, had voluntarily instituted an inquiry on her own territory, all this might have been avoided." As a matter of fact, Servia had done nothing, a conduct which led the Kaiser to telegraph with some justifiable asperity to the Czar; "The spirit which made the Servians murder their own King and his Consort still dominates that country."

The Austrian ultimatum created some indignation in Russia; and it is at this point that the sinister designs of Russia begin to appear. Servia appealed to the Czar for his protection, in the meantime presenting a conciliatory reply to the Austrian Government. It is probable that the reply would have been accepted by Austria, had not the Servian Government so often broken its pledges, given in 1909, to live "in neighbourly relations" with Austria.

The vital point of the Austrian ultimatum, namely that Austrian officers should watch the inquiry to be held by Servia so as to see that it was a genuine one, was rejected by Servia as an interference with her integrity as a sovereign state. A deadlock was thus reached, as Austria was unwilling to forego this demand and submit her case to an international tribunal, where Servia, whom she was accusing of carrying on a murderous propaganda, would have presented herself as an equal of Austria.

On July 23rd, the British Ambassador at Rome reported: "Secretary-General took the view that the gravity of the situation lay in the conviction of the Austro-Hungarian Government that it was absolutely necessary for their prestige, after many disillusionments in the Balkans, to score a definite success." The Austrian Government, under pressure from the Russian and German Governments, declared its intention of not seeking any territorial compensation at the expense of Servia.

Russia in shielding Servia from the wrath of Austria, in the peculiar circumstances surrounding the murder at Sarajevo. The counsel Germany could tender to Austria was weakened by the fact that the intervention of Germany against Austria in 1913, which averted war, had not improved the relations between Austria and Servia, but had produced the assassination; as Servia imagined, with some justice as events turned out, that the politics of assassination were not viewed unfavorably in Russia.

(To be continued.)

Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

"Completely Recovered." From our own Correspondent.

Bordeaux. Madame Sarah Bernhardt on the authority of her doctor's final bulletin, is "completely recovered from her operation," and left Bordeaux, accompanied by her son, for Andernos, in the Gironde, where she will complete her convalescence.

A deputation of poets of the Institute of the South-West was received by Madame Bernhardt.

The great actress seemed to be in the best possible state of health. The fair hair, the smiling countenance, and the "voix d'or"—all were as they had previously been known.

After she had spoken in high terms of the skill of her doctors, she told how happy she was to have finished with the period of suffering. Now that she had got back to life again she would soon be fully restored, and would resume the work she had been compelled for the moment to abandon.

German Trade in Wartime.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, member of the Reichstag gives some very interesting facts. All goes well.

A highly interesting lecture was given by Dr. Gustav Stresemann before a meeting of the members of the Berlin Agents, in the festival of hall the Commercial Chamber. The subject was German Trade conditions in time of war.

Can hold out all right.

Upon the subject as to whether Germany could hold out, Dr. Stresemann said that the country had an ever growing agricultural strength, but which was not sufficient to supply the wants of the people, and at the same time furnish exports.

Trade also was in a good way, largely owing to orders given for the supplies of the army. In conclusion he said, that the enemies of Germany had miscalculated in the worst kind of manner, in thinking that they could usurp her place in the markets of the world.

Books Received.

La Germania Economica. Parte I. Prima della Guerra. By Professor Giulio Fenoglio. Rom 1915. The Italian professor in this small volume undertakes to give a full description of Germany's economic development before the war, according to the latest returns available.

Berlin Theatres.

The Deutsches Theater, under Professor Reinhardt's management has produced Gerhard Hauptmann's comedy Schluck and Jau, a play written about fifteen years ago but almost forgotten.

A War Tea Party.

Frau Victoria v. Stechow, on Wednesday, gave a five o'clock tea in the Rheingold, for the benefit of the funds for relief of want caused by the war.

There were a goodly number of wounded in their field-gray uniforms, two tables being occupied by them and were waited upon by the ladies. Fraulein Valerie Verden recited with much artistic sentiment "Eugenie", by Rudolf Presber and "Die Sphinx", by Karl Röhlig.

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# THE CONTINENTAL TIMES.

## How England formerly judged the German Emperor.

It is very instructive to ascertain once more how the English papers and the English authors in their better times, before they considered the arrangement of a campaign of lies and calumnies a duty they owe their country, judge a Sovereign whom at present they are attempting to defile in the most unprecedented manner. The following assertions collected by the "Kölnische Zeitung" are only a small extract which could easily be enlarged to several volumes.

On July 1st 1907 the "Westminster Gazette" wrote:

The British feeling towards the German Emperor is at all times one of respect. He may rest assured that in bad times as well as in good this respect will remain, which an Englishman always grants a powerful competitor, who bravely sticks to his ideas.

Further we mention the following without criticism and without any remarks, giving only the source and the date:

"Daily News," November 12th 1907:

One may differ about the home policy of the German Emperor, but there can be no doubt about the nobility of his character. His private life is pure and without a flaw; there is no spot on his shield of honor, not even the slightest damp. He is a shining example of all family virtues. His strictness, his unalterable sense of duty and his devoutness remind of an English Puritan. Self-conscious, persisting and assiduous Emperor William is every inch a man.

"Daily Graphic," Januar 27th 1909:

It most assuredly is the desire of the British people to unite with the German cousins in presenting their sincere congratulations to the Emperor on his 50th birthday. He is specially entitled to the friendly feelings of our country. But even without this he would appeal very strongly to the sympathy and the phantasy of the average Englishman. Taken all in all, the Emperor represents a very remarkable, impressive and attractive appearance which is rendered very sympathetic to the Englishmen because during his whole reign Emperor William has shown himself as a true friend of our country.

"Daily Chronicle," May 29th 1910:

We can not remember a single royal visit in London which so apparently bore the stamp of pleasure and was crowned by such a hearty sympathy on the part of the people. Surely, this sympathy is partly due to the magnetic personality of the Emperor, a great part, however, is due to the feelings of our people.

"Times," May 20th 1911:

Our English masses understand how to estimate a character. They know that in William II they are greeting one of the most remarkable men of our times; they know that this great Sovereign, who is a near blood relative of ours shares many of our inclinations and tastes. Thus arise the whole unanimity and the warmth of the feelings of the population.

"Daily Mail," June 21st 1910:

No matter what differences will arise between the two nations, we can never forget our admiration for Emperor William. Every abatement of his manifold activity would be a genuine loss, not only for Germany but for the whole world.

"Standard," May 17th 1911:

We possess a kind of a national share in Emperor William, for he is almost a member of our royal dynasty and we can jointly with his own subjects admire his high-mindedness, his manifoldness and his courage. We all are grateful to him for his friendly and magnanimous ways which in days of sorrow and of joy find him on the side of his English relatives.

"Evening Standard" and "St. James' Gazette," February 4th 1913:

It is entirely correct that England admires the Emperor on account of his unselfish sense of duty and on account of his untiring power of action, which he devotes to the welfare of his people. His reign has been not only for Germany but—we may say this quietly and most assuredly—also for Europe a blessed one.

"Daily Graphic," June 23rd 1914 (only a few weeks before the war broke out):

Is the German Emperor not a British Admiral and one, of whom all British seamen may justly be proud? We in England rejoice at each chance to forward our greetings to His Majesty, not only to the enthusiastic seaman and Sovereign of a large empire, but to the example of common sense and uprightness in every way.

The above examples of feeling speak for themselves; it would only lessen them to supplement anything.  
(War News, Hamburg).

## Boom in Lifebelts.

Zurich, March 15. The German submarine invasion has led to a boom in the life belt business. A little time ago it was noted that the English had given orders to a hitherto unrecorded quantity for live belts. Now the French Ministry of Marine is out with an order for no less than 70,000, which are to be used by the sailors when their ships are torpedoed.

## Such Nonsense.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following nonsense, dated New York:—One notes that the despatches from American correspondents in Germany and from those in neutral territories adjacent do not harmonize. The former emphasize that "quiet confidence" and belief in their ultimate victory seems to inspire the Germans generally in Berlin but other scribes of equal veracity, cabling from outside the German boundary, tell us that peace talk is quite common in official German circles, and that underlying this talk there is a desire to end hostilities on the basis of "as before the war".

The New York Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph would apparently wish people to believe that those outside Germany are equally well fitted to giving an opinion as to what is going on in Germany, as those correspondents who are on the spot and have come here to find out how matters really are. One and all of the American Correspondents who have come here, to make independent inquiries, have reported home that conditions are as nearly as possible normal, that there is no want, and that Germany is in a condition to continue the war so long as it needed to achieve victory.

## An Inspiration.

It was Lloyd George and Monsieur Delcassé who imagined the Dardanelles Bombardment

Brussels, March 16. At last the secret is out, as to who it could possibly have been that was ill advised enough to order the bombardment of the Dardanelles, which has resulted in such a fiasco, and made the Allied fleets appear so ridiculous. It is owing to the combined inspirations of two men, whose destructive talents are well known, but whose constructive qualities appear to be utterly absent. They are Monsieur Théophile Delcassé, one of the prime instigators of the present war; and Mr. David Lloyd George, of Brynawel, Criccieth, Carnarvon, for the time being Minister of Finance in the British Cabinet, who has done more to harm England's credit and reputation than any other man alive.

According to the Paris Correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, the British governmental organ, Lloyd George met Delcassé in Paris lately, and the Welshman brought forward the idea of bombarding the Dardanelles. Delcassé beamed through his spectacles at the idea and it was agreed upon between the two. Lloyd George hurried back to London and laid the matter before Sir Edward Grey, who was almost swept off his feet by the stupendous joint inspiration, and immediately assented. He saw in it an all powerful effect it would have in influencing the small neutral states to coming over to the side of the Allies.

Now that several of the French and English ships have had to be towed home for repairs, that enormous expense has been entailed in reckless waste of costly ammunition, that no neutral state has stirred and no practical results have been achieved, it is supposed that Messrs. Delcassé, Lloyd George and Grey cannot feel very comfortable, concerning the outcome of their idea.

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# THE CONTINENTAL TIMES

## Supplement

### MEMORIAL

#### On Atrocities Committed by Russian Troops Upon German Inhabitants and German Prisoners of War.

The Russian troops have committed atrocities in this war which are unreconcilable with the laws of humanity and the usage of civilized peoples, and characterize their mode of carrying on war as indisputably barbarous. These atrocities were not only committed upon the peaceful inhabitants, whose land was occupied by Russian troops, but were also directed against German soldiers who were opposing them in honorable combat and had the misfortune to be taken prisoners.

According to the statements appended these atrocities are not confined to single instances of brutality and outrage, but have occurred at so many different points, and such bestial deeds have been committed by so many troop units, that it must be concluded that there prevails, in a large part of the Russian Army a desire to commit inhuman acts of cruelty. Of the great number of cases already known, the appendix contains only those which have been *officially investigated*, especially those *testified to under oath*, officially reported through the army, and incontestably verified. These instances can, therefore, only be considered as specimens of the innumerable cases which have actually occurred.

The whole world knows that in consequence of the barbarous Russian manner of waging war, previously flourishing districts of East Prussia now present a picture of hopeless devastation; that entire villages have been compelled to flee in order to escape being robbed and murdered, leaving behind

them all their belongings. According to official investigations *thousands of women and children were dragged away*, other *thousands murdered*, about *20,000 buildings were destroyed or burned* during the first and second Russian invasion of East-Prussia. During the second invasion alone *80,000 dwellings were plundered and desolated*. Also the last Russian expedition against Meinel may be characterized as a *villainous raid combined with all manner of infamous crimes*. The brutal acts and cruelties to which individual inhabitants have been subjected are clearly set forth in the appendices.

Russian troops have *stolen, robbed, plundered and maliciously destroyed* in every conceivable manner mobile property of the poor as well as the rich. Cattle and utensils were taken away without being paid for or certificates of credit given in exchange. Men and women were obliged to turn over their last coins to mercenary soldiers. Dwellings were ransacked and whatever pleased the individual soldier was stolen; houses were often plundered by various troop units one after another. Finally without reason or purpose, houses, farm buildings and utensils were set on fire and thereby destroyed.

The *inhabitants*, including *women and children*, were *maltreated* under the most flimsy pretexts, or for no reason at all, although they did all they could to satisfy the Russian soldiers regarding quarters and supplies. This *mistreatment* was sometimes carried out *with extreme cruelty*; in one case

the male *inhabitants* of an entire village, including the district judge, were *flogged* and at the same time threatened with death. Fugitives were fired upon without any motive. But above all many peaceful citizens were *murdered* without any reason whatever, some *enduring terrible suffering* in the presence of their relatives. Innocent young men were *shot* merely because they were able to *perform military service*. Refugees while being transported were *fallen upon*; men and women were separated and the former killed without any trial or hearing whatever. A *head forester*, who was in charge of the transportation of German convicts, was taken prisoner by the Russians and brought before *General Rennenkampf*—and apparently in keeping with his infamous orders to kill all German foresters—was *immediately shot*. Even the aged, women and children, did not escape the murderous frenzy of the Russian soldier. The *murder of a little child* between 2—3 years of age was particularly cruel; Investigations show how terrible was the end of a whole family which fell victims to the Russian soldier's lust for murder; the *father was nailed to a table*, the *child to a door*, and the *mother's breasts were cut off* and her abdomen slit open. In another instance the *tongues of the husband and wife were nailed to the table* and they finally died through loss of blood and hunger.

The cases of *rape* committed upon young girls and women are innumerable. In many instances the unfortunate victims were mis-

used by several soldiers one after another and often by soldiers infected with sexual disease. Women far advanced in pregnancy fell victims to their beastly lusts; even old women over 70 years of age were not spared. Two Russian soldiers, one after the other, committed rape upon a young girl of eight years. Officers have also allowed themselves to commit such deeds.

Information regarding the *cruel treatment of German prisoners of war* by the Russian troops will be found in additional appendices. In numerous cases German soldiers who were taken prisoners, were *robbed, spit upon* or otherwise *ill-treated* without any reason. A Russian officer threatened some German soldiers with death because they would not betray their comrades, and had one of them *actually shot*. Russian troops placed German prisoners in *narrow excavations* before their gun positions, apparently with the intention that they should be killed by shots from German guns. Cossacks have *slashed off the heads* of German prisoners as they rode by, and others were badly injured; some were *maimed* by having their *limbs cut off*. One German prisoner was bound to a horse gin in a most cruel manner and *allowed to starve to death*. Three Hussars were found in a barn *hanging with their heads down and noses and ears cut off* indicating that they must have died in excruciating agony.

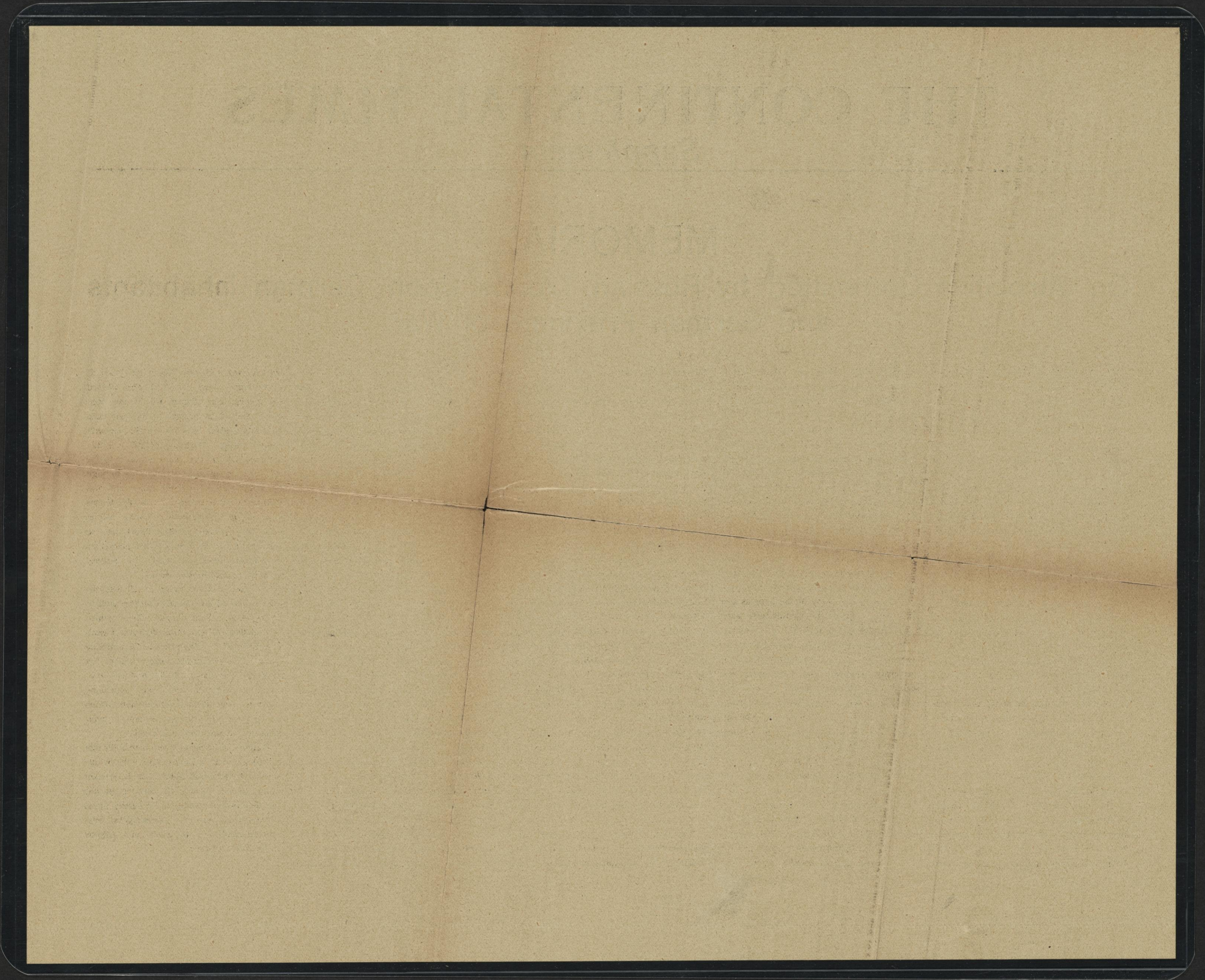
Russian soldiers have also not hesitated to *murder and barbarously maim wounded German soldiers*. They have *removed bandages*

from the wounded that they might bleed to death; others have had their *eyes stabbed out; tongues, ears, fingers and feet* have been *cut off and skulls crushed in*. In some cases these *brutal deeds* have been performed with *fiendish cruelty*. Illustrative of this, a lightly wounded soldier was found secured to the floor of a veranda by a bayonet stuck through the mouth, the *flesh* of the lower arm was *stripped off* from elbow to wrist, the *fingers* were *slit up* to the wrist. Another soldier who had received a skull injury was so *bound to a calf* in a stable that every time the animal moved its mouth the exposed *brain of the soldier* was *rubbed*.

The most atrocious thing of all was the *order of the highest Russian military authority*, found on a high Russian officer, which directed that *all male inhabitants over 10 years of age* should be *driven before the attacking troops*. This monstrous order, which has blackened the name of the Russian commander-in-chief for ever, was apparently issued with the intention that German soldiers in repulsing the Russians would be compelled to fire on their own people.

The Imperial German Government holds that it must brand as infamous before the whole world this barbarous conduct of the Russian troops, which violates all customs of war and all laws of humanity, and it hereby makes an earnest and energetic protest against these unprecedented acts of cruelty as a *disgrace to the 20th century*.





## Notes and irregularities

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- One half page-size single sided supplement with this issue, but not dated and therefore may belong to another issue. "Memorial: On Atrocities Committed by Russian Troops Upon German Inhabitants and German Prisoners of War."
- Two pages (one double sided leaf) with the stories "Remarkable English Analysis of the Crisis" and "How England formerly judged the German Emperor." This is not labeled as supplement; not dated or marked with volume or issue number belonging to this date, so it was at least in this sequential order for some time.