

OUTSIDE PALE OF HUMANITY

Frightfulness Taught by German
Leaders Belongs to Age of
Barbarism.

SOLEMN PLEDGE MERE WORDS

Kaiser's Statesmen Had No Intention
of Keeping Faith With Their
Agreement on International Law
—Horrors Told by Diaries.

In giving to the American people the knowledge of German inhumanity in Belgium, says a pamphlet issued by the committee on public information, the evidence is drawn mainly from German and American sources. The German sources include official proclamations and other official utterances, letters and diaries of German soldiers, and quotations from German newspapers. The "Rules for Field Service" of the German army advises each soldier to keep such a diary while on active service.

In the wars waged in ancient times it was taken for granted that conquered peoples might be either killed, tortured, or held as slaves; that their property would be taken and that their lands would be devastated. "Vae victis—woe to the conquered!" For two centuries or more there has been a steady advance in introducing ideas of humanity and especially in confining the evils of warfare to the combatants. The ideal seemed to have become so thoroughly established as a part of international law that the powers at The Hague thought it sufficient merely to state the general principles in Article XLVI of the regulations: "Family honors and rights, the lives of persons and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated." Germany, in common with the other powers, solemnly pledged her faith to keep this article, but her military leaders had no intention of doing so. They had been trained in the ideas voiced by Gen. von Hartmann 40 years ago: "Terrorism is seen to be a relatively gentle procedure, useful to keep the masses of the people in a state of obedience." This had been Bismarck's policy, too. According to Moritz Busch, Bismarck's biographer, Bismarck, exasperated by the French resistance, which was still continuing in January, 1871, said:

"If in the territory which we occupy, we cannot supply everything for our troops, from time to time we shall send a flying column into the localities which are recalcitrant. We shall shoot, hang and burn. After that has happened a few times, the inhabitants will finally come to their senses."

Horrors Told in Soldiers' Diaries.
The frightfulness taught by the German leaders held full sway in Belgium. This is best seen in the entries in the diaries of the individual German soldiers.

"During the night of August 15-16 Engineer Gr— gave the alarm in the town of Vise. Every one was shot or taken prisoner, and the houses were burnt. The prisoners were made to march and keep up with the troops." (From the diary of noncommissioned officer Reinhold Koehn of the Second battalion of engineers, Third army corps.)

"A horrible bath of blood. The whole village burnt, the French thrown into the blazing houses, civilians with the rest." (From the diary of Private Hassemmer of the Eighth army corps.)

"In the night of August 18-19 the village of Saint-Maurice was punished for having fired on German soldiers by being burnt to the ground by the German troops (two regiments, the Twelfth landwehr and the Seventeenth.) The village was surrounded, men posted about a yard from one another, so that no one could get out. Then the flames set fire to it, house by house. Neither man, woman, nor child could escape; only the greater part of the live stock we carried off, as that could be used. Anyone who ventured to come out was shot down. All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses." (From the diary of Private Karl Scheufele of the Third Bavarian regiment and landwehr infantry.)

"At ten o'clock in the evening the first battalion of the One hundred and Seventy-eighth marched down the steep incline into the burning village to the burning village to the north of Dinant. A terrific spectacle of ghastly beauty. At the entrance to the village lay about fifty dead civilians, shot for having fired upon our troops from ambush. In the course of the night many others were also shot, so that we counted over 500. Women and children, lamp in hand, were forced to look on at the horrible scene. We ate our rice later in the midst of the corpses, for we had had nothing since morning. When we searched the houses we found plenty of wine and spirit, but no eatables. Captain Hamann was drunk." (This last phrase in shorthand.) (From the diary of Private Philipp of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment of infantry, Twelfth army corps.)

Writing from Belgium in 1916 Irvin S. Cobb said:
"Briefly what I saw was this: I saw

wide areas of Belgium and France in which not a penny's worth of wanton destruction had been permitted to occur. In which the ripe pears hung untouched upon the garden walls; and I saw other wide areas where scarcely one stone had been left to stand upon another; where the fields were ravaged; where the male villagers had been shot in squads; where the miserable survivors had been left to den in holes, like wild beasts."

Even Soldiers Horrified.
Some German soldiers, we are glad to see, showed their horror at the foul deeds committed in Belgium.

"The inhabitants have fled in the village. It was horrible. There was clotted blood on all the beards, and what faces one saw, terrible to behold! The dead, 60 in all, were at once buried. Among them were many old women, some old men, and a half-delivered woman, awful to see; three children had clasped each other, and died thus. The altar and the vaults of the church were shattered. They had a telephone there to communicate with the enemy. This morning, September 2, all the survivors were expelled, and I saw four little boys carrying a cradle, with a baby five or six months old in it, on two sticks. All this was terrible to see. Shot after shot! Thunderbolt after thunderbolt! Everything is given over to pillage; fowls and the rest all killed. I saw a mother, too, with her two children; one had a great wound on the head and had lost an eye." (From the diary of Lance Corporal Paul Spielman of the Ersatz, first brigade of Infantry of the Guard.)

"... In the night the inhabitants of Liege became mutinous. Forty persons were shot and 15 houses demolished, 10 soldiers shot. The sights here make you cry."
"On the 23rd of August everything quiet. The inhabitants have so far given in. Seventy students were shot, 200 kept prisoners. Inhabitants returning to Liege."

"August 24. At noon with 36 men on sentry duty. Sentry duty is A 1, no post allocated to me. Our occupation, apart from bathing, is eating and drinking. We live like God in Belgium." (From the diary of Joh. van der Schoot, reservist of the Tenth company, Thirty-ninth reserve infantry regiment, Seventh reserve army corps.)

"Behaved Like Vandals."

"August 17. In the afternoon I had a look at the little chateau belonging to one of the king's secretaries (not at home). Our men had behaved like regular vandals. They had looted the cellar first, and then they had turned their attention to the bedrooms and thrown things about all over the place. They had even made fruitless efforts to smash the safe open. Everything was topsy-turvy—magnificent furniture, silk, and even china. That's what happens when the men are allowed to requisition for themselves. I am sure they must have taken away a heap of useless stuff simply for the pleasure of looting."

"August 6th crossed frontier. Inhabitants on border very good to us and give us many things. There is no difference noticeable."

"August 23rd, Sunday (between Biran and Dinant, village of Disongue). At 11 o'clock the order comes to advance after the artillery has thoroughly prepared the ground ahead. The Pioneers and Infantry regiment 178 were marching in front of us. Near a small village the latter were fired on by the inhabitants. About 220 inhabitants were shot and the village was burnt—artillery is continuously shooting—the village lies in a large ravine. Just now, six o'clock in the afternoon, the crossing of the Maas begins near Dinant. . . . All villages, chateaux, and houses are burnt down during this night. It was a beautiful sight to see the fires all round us in the distance."

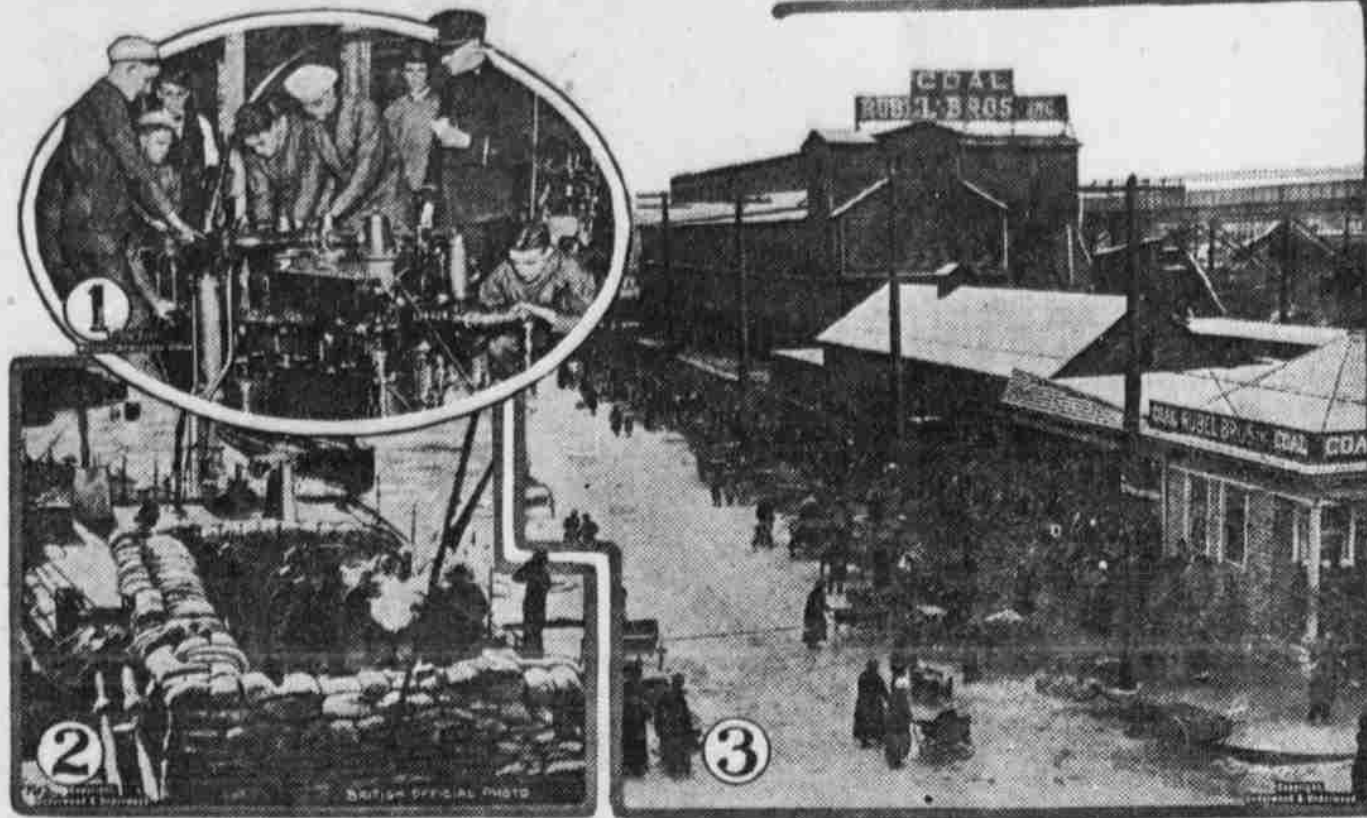
"August 24.—In every village one finds only heaps of ruins and many dead." From the diary of Matbern, Fourth company, Eleventh Jager battalion, Marburg.)

All Male Inhabitants Shot.

"A shell burst near the Eleventh company, and wounded seven men, three very severely. At five o'clock we were ordered by the officer in command of the regiment to shoot all the male inhabitants of Nomeny, because the population was foolishly attempting to stay the advance of the German troops by force of arms. We broke into the houses, and seized all who resisted, in order to execute them according to martial law. The houses which had not been already destroyed by the French artillery and our own were set on fire by us, so that nearly the whole town was reduced to ashes. It is a terrible sight when helpless women and children, utterly destitute, are herded together and driven into France." (From the diary of Private Fischer, Thirty-third reserve division.)

Too Many Servants in Britain.

Duncan Miller asked the minister of national service, says the London Times, whether his attention has been called to the number of advertisements for servants in households of one, two or three persons, where seven to ten indoor servants are already kept, and whether he proposes to limit the number of indoor servants employed in each household. The minister of national service replied that he had already pointed out how essential it is, in the national interest, that no person should employ more servants than are absolutely necessary. The minister trusts that the awakened consciences of those who have in this respect failed to appreciate their duty will provide an immediate and sufficient remedy. If not, he will tell his plan in the general statement on man power.



1—Motor used on the United States navy, taking special courses. 2—Anti-aircraft battery on a British monitor blocked off from the rest of the ship by a sand bag barricade. 3—Scene in a coal yard in Brooklyn where police were called to quell riotous people who demanded coal and came for it with all sorts of vehicles.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Premier Lloyd George Declares
Germany Must Give Up Con-
quests and Pay.

NO PEACE WITH JUNKERS

Reports to President Wilson Call for
More Speed by America—War De-
partment Has Shakeup—Bol-
sheviki Continue Negotia-
tions With Germany
While Civil War
in Russia
Spreads.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Fully agreeing with the stand taken by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George told the house of commons Thursday that peace cannot be made with the present rulers of Germany and that the war must go on until the militarist caste in Prussia has been completely broken. Germany, he declared, must be forced to give up the lands she has invaded and compensate for losses, and the disposition of her former colonial possessions must be settled in the peace conference and with regard to the desires of their inhabitants. Mesopotamia, Armenia and Jerusalem can never be given back to Turkey, he said, but Great Britain did not enter the war for the territorial aggrandizement of any nation.

Reviewing the military situation, Mr. Lloyd George admitted that it was serious, mainly because of the defection of Russia, and he warned Britain that its man power would have to be increased to the limit and that the pledges given to labor in 1916 regarding men exempted must be altered or canceled. The results of the British campaign, he admitted, had not come up to expectations, but, looking at the brighter side, Germany has had but one victory, the surprise attack south of Cambrai. German workers have deteriorated about 33 per cent because of poor food, the permanent losses of the German army have been four or five times as great as those sustained by the British, the losses of the Italians are not to be compared with those of the Austrians, and the submarine campaign is gradually being overcome.

America Urged to Get Up Speed.

President Wilson and his administration received several impressive warnings last week that America must get up more speed. These came from delegates to the recent interallied conference in Paris. First to report was Colonel House, the chairman of the delegation, and though the details of his statement were not made public, it is known that he laid before Mr. Wilson facts and figures that proved the allies must exert their maximum strength in the quickest possible time, and that their war activities must be co-ordinated and waste and delay reduced to a minimum.

Next, Bainbridge Colby of the shipping board and Vance McCormick of the war trade board went to the White House and presented to the president the information on shipping they had obtained abroad. This embraced the fact that the submarine campaign has interfered with allied war activities to a greater extent than England and France have admitted. Mr. Wilson is reported to have been greatly impressed with the information given and it became evident to him that the ship-building program must be enlarged and its carrying out hastened.

Shakeup in War Department.

Meanwhile senate and house committees continued their inquiry into our war preparations, with results that were more to the credit of the navy than of the army department. Revelations made concerning the delays in procuring and distributing supplies and arms for the army, together with the president's talks with Colonel House, whose influence is great—probably just so—may be said to have led to the changes in the war department which put General Goethals at the head of the quartermaster general's bureau and Gen. C. H. Wheeler in

charge of the ordnance bureau. The energy and ability of these two men lead to the confident belief that hereafter war supplies will come forward more rapidly. The soldiers they have temporarily replaced, Generals Sharpe and Crozier, have been ousted upward into the superior war council.

Much of the testimony of red tape delays and mistaken judgments of war department officials heard by the senate committee is not pleasant reading and it is needless to rehearse it. The remedy for the conditions revealed is being applied, though rather late. Surgeon General Gorgas added to the uncomfortable feeling by a frank report showing health conditions in some of the training camps are very bad, due in part to shortage of warm clothing and tents, and to poor heating plants. For the delay in supplying winter clothing the war department said the national council of defense must be blamed.

As for the navy, the first day of the house committee's inquiry showed that it was in full fighting trim and that in the matter of supplies little attention was being paid to red tape. After Admiral McGowan had been heard, Representative Britten remarked: "I thought we might find some soft spots in this bureau of supplies and accounts, but we don't seem to get at them." Secretary Daniels told the committee he was rather proud of the way the navy has met the actual test of war.

Russo-German Peace Plans.

The spotlight was centered on Russia again last week and every development of the complicated situation there was watched with the greatest interest. The negotiations between Germany and the bolshevik government went forward and it was evident the kaiser was hurrying matters so as to have a peace treaty signed before the Lenin crowd should fall. Trotzky still insisted that they sought a general and not a separate peace, and in pursuance of that he invited the entente allies to take part in the negotiations. Meanwhile trade relations between the Germans and the Russians were reopened and the former began getting furs, vegetables and other things for which they have been suffering.

One obstacle to the separate peace plan has sprung up in the central powers, where the Socialists have declared their opposition to it, fearing that it will strengthen German imperialists and forcibly wipe out German socialism. The Hungarian socialists at a great meeting declared the plan presented the greatest possible danger to democracy. The Russian government was said to have been notified by Germany that it intended to make peace proposals to all the allies.

Civil War Continues.

Fighting between the bolsheviks and the Cossacks continued through the week and the most reliable advice indicates the latter generally were victors. Ensign Kreylenko, the bolshevik commander in chief, was enabled by the armistice to withdraw large forces from the front but his efforts to send them after the Cossacks were blocked by the Ukrainians. The Ukraine rada refused to permit maximalist troops to cross its territory and when bolshevik troops attacked the rada as it was sitting in Odessa they were defeated by Ukrainian forces. The Orenburg Cossacks occupied Tcheliabinsk, a junction point on the Trans-Siberian railway, and the Don Cossacks under Kaledines were reported to have taken Rostov. Exasperated by the persistence of their opponents, the bolsheviks are adopting drastic methods against them, including the reinstatement of the death penalty. The disorders in Petrograd were so serious that a state of siege was proclaimed.

The latest information concerning Kerensky was a dispatch from Haparranda saying that he was marching against Moscow at the head of an army, and from the same source came the statement that Grand Duke Nicholas had gathered a great army of royalists in the Caucasus. One Petrograd correspondent says there are signs of an attempt inspired by Germany to replace the former czar on the throne; another thinks the bolsheviks have such a plan, and the Siberians have been said to favor Nicholas. It may well be the widespread belief that the Russian monarchy will be restored will be justified.

The expected great offensive by the

Germans on the west front did not develop, but Von Hindenburg's concentration of troops and heavy cannonading of the entente lines continued. The British and French made all possible preparations to withstand the expected attack and their commanders seemed quite confident that it would be repulsed. At the same time, the seriousness of the situation is not denied. Though the allies are numerically superior to the enemy there, since they do not know in what sector the blow will be struck they cannot concentrate their strength in that region until the offensive has begun. With the withdrawals from the Russian front and the calling out of the younger classes of reservists, the kaiser is officially reported to have 154 divisions in France, only one division short of the force he massed there last July for the great operations against the French.

Italians Give Way Slightly.

Bloody fighting was kept up in Italy and the Austro-Germans made further desperate attempts to break through into the Venetian plain between the Piave and the Brenta, in the direction of Bassano. They succeeded, at great expense, in taking some positions and 2,000 prisoners at Mont Asolone, but Mont Grappa, the key to the defense in that region, was held tenaciously by the Italians. The French and British troops sent to that front got into action and proved of valuable assistance. On the lower Piave the enemy renewed his attempts to force a crossing, without marked success. The defensive system of the Italians in this flooded region is said to be very clever and the pontoon bridges of the Austrians are destroyed as fast as built.

For months there has been "nothing doing" on the Macedonian front, but the recall of General Sarrail, commander of the allied armies at Saloniki, and the appointment of General Guillaumat, who led the French in their brilliant operations in the Verdun sector last summer, may mean that some interesting news from Macedonia can be expected soon. The Bulgarians, despite extravagant peace claims recently sent out, are about ready to quit the war, and Austria-Hungary was tired of it long ago, though somewhat heartened by the drive into Italy. The Turks were hard hit by the loss of Jerusalem, and altogether it would seem that a good time is approaching for an offensive in the Balkans.

British Public Angry.

Two events aroused the indignation of the British press and public. The first was another successful German attack on shipping in the North sea, in which one British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer and four mine sweepers were sunk. The convoy was on its way from Scotland to Norway. The success of the raid has given rise to sharp criticism of the naval authorities. The second thing to exasperate the English was another air raid Tuesday night. About twenty German planes crossed to the Kent and Essex coasts, in six groups, and five of them succeeded in reaching London and dropping bombs. Ten persons were killed and 70 injured. Several of the raiders were shot down.

The American navy met with a painful loss when the submarine F-1 was rammed and sunk by the submarine F-3 in home waters during a fog. Nineteen members of the crew lost their lives.

Secretary of State Lansing, in conjunction with the Argentine government, gave out translations of a lot more of the secret correspondence between Count Luxburg, former German minister at Buenos Aires, and the German foreign office. It shows conclusively that Germany was intriguing to set Latin America against the United States. It was expected in Washington that this disclosure would result quickly in a declaration of war against Germany by Argentina, the congress and people of the latter country being not likely to put up much longer with the pro-Germanism of President Iri-goyen.

The anti-liquor forces of America won their greatest victory on Monday when the house adopted the Webb resolution submitting to the states a constitutional amendment providing for the suppression of the liquor traffic one year after the ratification of the amendment by 33 state legislatures. The senate already had adopted a similar resolution.

MEN WELL CLOTHED

SUPPLIES FOR ARMY ADEQUATE,
SAYS SHARPE IN PROBE.

ONLY FEW LACK OVERCOATS

Garments Ordered for Regulars and
Guardmen too Small for Na-
tional Army Soldiers.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Without waiting for congressional appropriations, the War department authorized orders for supplies for 1,000,000 troops before the United States went to war, it was brought out last Saturday in the testimony of Quartermaster General Henry G. Sharpe before the senate military committee.

Except for overcoats and a few other winter garments, of which, he stated, complete stocks would be in camp by the first of the year, the general declared there is no clothing shortage.

Shoes, also, General Sharpe said, have been provided in ample quantities per capita, but the average drafted man of the national army has proved to be so much larger physically than the regulars and Guardsmen with whom the department has had to deal in the past that many of the shoes and overcoats as well have proved useless. Manufacture of the smaller sizes has been stopped, but the situation resulted in some hardships for the drafted soldiers before it could be corrected.

Of food, General Sharpe stated and the committee assented, it has been ample and of fine quality. No complaints regarding food, he said, had been received.

Reports reaching the committee of men freezing their ears at Camp Custer, Mich., and of shortage of winter overcoats, other clothing and shoes at both Camp Custer and Camp Lee, Va., caused the general to say he would inquire into conditions immediately.

German-Argentine War Looms.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Declaration of war against Germany by Argentina was regarded as almost certain in Latin-American diplomatic circles as the result of new evidences of German trickery disclosed simultaneously in Washington and Buenos Aires by publication of another series of telegrams between the notorious Count Luxburg of "spurious versant" fame and the Berlin foreign office. Luxburg, former charge in Buenos Aires, in a message dated August 1 last, informed his foreign office that President Iri-goyen of Argentina had at last made up his mind to negotiate a secret agreement with Chile and Bolivia for protection against North America. Another telegram intimated an attempt would be made to include Peru, and the plan was to be perfected, according to Luxburg's communication of August 1, "before the conference idea is taken up again."

Sunday Mixes With Pro-German.

Atlanta, Dec. 25.—Before a screaming, yelling audience of men and women at the tabernacle one night last week, Billy Sunday, who is nearing the close of his revival here, fought a fast and furious fist fight with a German sympathizer on the platform.

The evangelist had just said that he "didn't believe God would be on the side of a dirty bunch that would stand aside and see a Turk outrage a woman."

W. H. Beuterbaugh, a carpenter, thereupon advanced threateningly on the evangelist, and the fight followed. Mr. Sunday handled his opponent quite roughly and had decidedly the better of the argument.

Huge Sum for Army.

Washington, Dec. 25.—The army appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, on which the house military committee is to resume hearings January 3, probably will carry close to \$5,000,000,000 for the whole military establishment, exclusive of fortifications and field artillery guns, which will be provided for by the appropriations committee. The bill is expected to be ready about February 1. The total army appropriation estimates sent to congress by the War department aggregates \$5,610,000,000.

Ground Glass in Food.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 25.—Major General William H. Carter, commander of the central department of the army, sent telegrams to commanders of every cantonment in his division warning that ground glass has been found in consignments of canned shipments to army cantonments.

Mr. Clabaugh said the glass was ground very fine.

Building 125 Merchant Ships.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 24.—Construction of the fleet of 150 standardized merchantmen, to be built at the new ship yards here, started, when Inspector Hunter of the shipping board drove the first rivet in the keel of the first vessel on the ways.

Create Czech-Slovak Army.

Paris, Dec. 24.—The French government has authorized creation of a Czech-Slovak army under national control. Already a force of 80,000 men has been organized.