

actually engaged in the process of systematically stripping a house at Villers-la-Montagne. A German document signed by a high officer of the German 2nd Infantry Division (photographed in Dampierre, p. 174) orders "this cantonment not to be pillaged."

A diary of a private of the 65th Landwehr says of certain German troops: "They do not behave as soldiers, but as highwaymen, bandits, and brigands."—Facsimile in Bédier, p. 24, with many similar passages from other diaries.

A series of documents discovered on Germans (photographed in Dampierre, pp. 177-180) shows that prisoners were plundered of their money and the money divided between the officers and men. The names of Captain Krüpper and Lieutenants Winterhoff and Caspari occur as sharing the responsibility for this breach of the laws of war.

Dr. Gustav Streseman, a member of the Reichstag (in *Das Deutsche Wirtschaftsleben im Kriege*, p. 50), stated in 1915, in answer to a complaint of the Paris Chamber of Commerce that Belgium had been methodically pillaged of raw materials and manufactured goods: "This pillage has also been effected in France so far as concerns the textile and engineering industries . . . so that now the losses inflicted on France must reach several hundred millions sterling."

*Arson.*—Photographs of villages wantonly burnt by the Germans appear on their own pic-