

is estimated at sixty.—J. H. Morgan, *German Atrocities*, p. 57.

*Torture of Women.*—A British officer heard shrieks in the night behind the German trenches at Richebourg l'Avoué; when the British troops stormed the position next day a girl "was found naked on the ground 'pegged out' in the form of a crucifix."—Morgan, p. 63.

*Forced Labour and Deportation of Women and Men.*—In a note issued July 25, 1916, the French Government challenged Germany to permit neutral Powers to inquire into the seizure of non-combatants at Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, in April 1916. The facts were that 22,000 girls over twenty, women and men in these French towns, then in enemy occupation, were seized by German soldiers from regiments defeated at Verdun, and carried off in droves, all together, pell-mell. The men were to be employed in forced labour on the land, on roads, and in the manufacture of munitions. The women were to cook and wash for the soldiers and to replace the officers' orderlies. Evidence was produced showing that young women had been forced to work for the enemy under fire, had been brutally ill-used, had been miserably fed, and in some cases had been flogged.

The German Government refused to allow any neutral State to inquire into the facts.—See *Les Allemands à Lille*, French official publication.

*Pillage.*—A German post card (photographed in Dampierre, p. 175) shows German soldiers