

wounded, was deliberately set on fire; Stretcher-bearer Gresse was shot; and in all about 200 wounded Belgian soldiers were killed or burnt to death. Statements regarding this affair have been made by the Chief Surgeon Simonin and six stretcher-bearers. (Several of these are printed in Bland, pp. 229-244.)

*Use of Poison.*—This is forbidden by The Hague Convention. A message sent by Captain Krüger of the German South-West African force to "Outpost, Pforte," was captured by General Botha on March 10, 1915, and ran: "The patrol Gabib has been instructed thoroughly to infect with disease the Ida Mine. Approach Swakop and Ida Mine with extreme caution and do not water there."—In facsimile, Cd. 8306, p. 76. In other cases arsenic was found in water, and a box of sodium arsenite (used for sheep-dip, weighing 60 lb.) was discovered near such water. The German commander professed that "water-places have to be regarded as war material," and were therefore "rendered useless." He alleged that large notice-boards were placed to warn the British. This, according to General Botha, was untrue. On General Botha threatening reprisals the practice stopped.

*Maltreatment of Prisoners of War.*—Report of Major Vandaeur, captured October 13, 1914; "At Douai I was subjected to continual abuse and revilement. . . . No food was given, no straw. . . . On October 17 . . . we were all marched off to the railway station, being reviled