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Lieut. R. D. Swift, Scout Officer.  
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Sergt. M. W. Davies  
Sergt. S. H. Hawkins  
Sergt. E. A. Dodds  
Sergt. W. C. McKinnon  
Sergt. Geo. Gibbs  
Sergt. H. Murphy  
Sergt. C. F. Roche  
Corp. W. M. Bruce  
Corp. J. C. Anderson  
Corp. J. Menzies  
Corp. S. E. Dodds  
Corp. H. Cooper  
Corp. C. Skillen  
Corp. C. E. Sisson  
L. Corp. A. I. Small  
B. Q. S. - B. C. Culley  
C. Q. S. - C. McCormick  
Pte. Frank Wiley,  
Pte. A. Banks  
Pte. F. Collins  
Pte. A. Dempsey  
Pte. J. R. Garrett  
Pte. H. Jamieson  
Pte. G. Lawrence  
Pte. R. J. Lawrence  
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Pte. T. E. Stilwell  
Pte. A. H. Lewis, Band  
Pte. G. A. Parker  
Pte. A. W. Stilwell  
Pte. W. J. Saunders  
Pte. Bert Saunders  
Pte. A. Armond  
Pte. W. C. Aylesworth, Band  
Pte. R. Clark, Bugler  
Pte. S. L. McClung  
Pte. J. McClung  
Pte. C. Atchison  
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## PILLAGE AND MURDER

### A NEW BOOK DEALS WITH HUN ATROCITIES.

"The German Terror in France" Describes the Cruelties of the Invaders During the Months After They Occupied the District Round Cambrai, Which Has Recently Been Liberated by the British Armies.

THE section between the Scheldt and the Oise for which the armies on the Western front are now so fiercely fighting has had its full share of the hardships of war. A recent despatch spoke of "the delirious joy" with which the inhabitants of the villages taken by the British in their last great advance greeted the victorious army. To them it meant delivery from cruel oppressors. It is easy to see why their joy amounted to delirium when one reads the story of the atrocities of the Germans at the time of their first invasion of this section. This story is told by Arnold J. Toynbee, late fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, in "The German Terror in France." This book is made up of a digest of first-hand evidence of the actions of the German soldiers and officers when they came into this section as conquerors in the early months of the war, and started a series of persecutions that has no doubt lasted till the British Army recovered the territory and set the people once more free.

The book, which treats of the conduct of the German soldiers in all the parts of France that they have invaded, has this to say of their activities in this particular section: "The invaders spread over the region between the Scheldt and the Somme. At Beaumont-Hamel, in the Department of the Somme, a village of 380 souls, they imposed a war contribution of 8,000 francs on the commune, threatening to carry the men away captive if the money were not paid. The mayor raised 1,800 francs, and the Germans obtained the rest by robbing private individuals. A week after their arrival they accused four women of espionage on frivolous grounds. An officer of the German infantry regiment No. 110, who examined them, offered three of them their lives if they would denounce the fourth. They refused, and were given three minutes to change their minds. 'Then,' states the fourth victim, 'we were dragged to the church walls, the officer superintending in person. He had his watch in his hand. We were given one minute to confess or die. We did not give in. 'One—two—' but the fatal 'three' did not issue from his lips. They were led back again, and given half an hour's grace more. They entrusted what money they had on their persons to another woman, but the officer interrupted the transaction, counted the money out and appropriated it for the benefit of the war contribution. He told the fourth woman that she should be buried alive in front of the church, but finally the colonel of the 110th Regiment commuted their penalty to imprisonment. One hundred and seventy inhabitants of Beaumont-Hamel altogether were taken as prisoners to Cambrai. After five months' detention the elders were sent home, but they were brutally separated from the children, who were not allowed to return.

"At Proyart, on August 29, a Uhlans patrol fired down into a cellar where the inhabitants of a house had just taken refuge, and killed an old man of 74. They broke everything in this house, and sacked the whole village. 'Six or seven deaconesses in black clothes, with white collars and Red Cross armlets, went into the houses with the soldiers and took anything that pleased them.' 'On September 1,' states another witness, 'I saw the Germans load M. Wable's furniture on motor-cars and then set fire to the house—throwing in something that exploded.' 'I saw quite distinctly,' says a French soldier who was lying wounded in the street, 'how they went from house to house, setting them on fire. I saw them set a dozen houses on fire in this way, notably a big barn.'

"On August 29 the Germans also burned seven houses and two barns at Framerville. Their methods show that the incendiaries of Framerville and Proyart were the same. 'One heard an explosion,' states the Cure of Framerville, 'and then the house took fire immediately. Each time a building was burning they played a piano which they had taken from M. Francois Foucard's house.' At Proyart, while M. Wable's house was in flames, they had dances to the sound of a gramophone.

"At Maucourt on August 29 a German cyclist patrol found four agricultural laborers sitting in a cafe. He leveled his rifle at them, and two of them tried to escape. The German fired twice at the first, who dragged himself a hundred yards and then died. The second took refuge in a barn. More Germans then came up and demanded matches to burn the barn over his head, but finding none they put five bullets

into his brain. Next day they wounded a French dragoon from an ambush in the village, and finished him off with the butt-ends of their rifles in order to plunder his pockets. On September 25 they returned in force to Maucourt, and when the French artillery opened on them they seized five men of the village as a screen to cover their retreat. 'I was arrested,' states one of these victims, 'by a German sergeant with a serrated bayonet. They immediately placed us in front of them, telling us that the French were going to kill us. . . . We could not escape, for we had a soldier with fixed bayonet on either side of us.' 'Four times,' states the village schoolmaster, 'we were knocked over by the shock of

the (French) shells.' Returning next day, the Germans imposed a war contribution on the commune. 'How many inhabitants have you?' asked the German commandant. 'Three hundred and fifty,' he was told. 'I must have 10 francs per inhabitant,' he answered. 'If you have not produced the sum in gold or silver within an hour, everyone will be searched; anyone found with money on him will be shot, the village will be burnt, and we shall carry off hostages.' Fifteen hundred francs in gold were paid by the village baker, the rest by other individuals. 'No receipt was given,' states a witness. 'Our commune was completely pillaged. I found my own house sacked, the cloth torn off the billiard table, and everything in a state of indescribable confusion.' On the same day, September 26, the French troops returned and Maucourt was delivered.

"At Liancourt-Fosse the Germans, fighting with a French regiment for the possession of the village, seized twelve of the inhabitants as a screen, and drove them forward in their ranks. The French slackened their fire, but three of the civilians were seriously wounded and another mortally.

"In the Commune of Welles-Perennes, in the Department of the Oise, the Germans surprised two farm lads, 18 and 19 years old, driving in a cart to Montigny to buy bread. One of them, wounded in the stomach, dragged himself back to the farm and died. The other was taken to Crevecoeur that day. 'Many of them were drunk. They broke open the doors of a number of houses of which the owners were away, and gave themselves up to pillage. Soldiers dragged a young man up to two officers on horseback, and one of them shot him point blank.' At Ferrieres, six houses were set on fire by means of bombs, and a man and his wife suffocated in their cellar because a French soldier had fired in the street and taken refuge in a house.

"Mortimer, on the road from Roue to Compeigne, was pillaged by the Germans on August 31. Next day they demanded tobacco from the grocer, M. Huille. Having none, he guided them to the tobaccoists, and was shot point blank as he turned to go home. At Marquessille the Germans carried off eight civilians as hostages, including the cure and the mayor, and shot four other hostages—two Frenchmen from St. Quentin and two Belgians from Jemappes. When they retreated through Marquessille on September 31, a German officer ordered three Uhlans to fire on a crowd of about forty people because he thought he heard the word 'Prussian' muttered among them. A man and a little girl were wounded and a boy of 15 was killed.

"Choisy-au-Bac, in the angle between the Oise and the Aisne, was entered by the Germans on August 31. On September 1 and 2, states the town clerk, 'they deliberately burned a quarter of the houses in Choisy, on the absolute pretext that they had been fired on. Before setting the houses on fire they pillaged the whole place under their officers' eyes. Two military doctors with Red Cross armlets pillaged Mademoiselle Binder's house with their own hands. The booty was carried off in carts stolen on the spot. Forty-five houses were destroyed. On September 8, the Germans shot in his garden an inhabitant of Choisy who had just returned from Compeigne. They carried off four others on their retreat—one escaped, and is known to have been shot, and the others were not heard of again."

### Freedom for Women.

Tartar women in the far Russian provinces have dropped the veil and are freed from sex tyranny as a result of the Russian revolution. In the elections for the local Zemstovs they are voting along with the men. A letter from Kazan says: "The women's movement here started in the revolution of 1905 as a result of which the women began to go about unveiled. By 1910 a veiled woman was unknown in Kazan. After the revolution in which the Emperor was deposed the Moslem women formed a society and sent delegates to the first All-Russia Conference. Here they presented demands for the abolition of polygamy and the Moslem inheritance law, according to which female heirs receive smaller portions than male. A separate day is set apart for the Tartar women to vote, to satisfy the mullahs and old-fashioned women. About forty per cent. of the women went to the polls on the last election.

"In Kazan one has only to walk through the streets to see that Moslem women are socially the equals of men and have shaken off the shackles of centuries of sex tyranny."

## When Milady Goes A-Gardening



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