

caroused through the streets of Liège."—Document in Appendix to the Bryce Report.—Cd. 7895, p. 173. This corroborates a grim story told by a Belgian witness in the same work (p. 11). "I saw the Germans going into the houses in the place and bringing out the women and girls. About twenty were brought out. . . . They tried to get away. They were made to lie on tables which had been brought into the square. About fifteen of them were then violated. Each of them was violated by about twelve soldiers. . . . About seventy Germans were standing round the women, including five officers (young). The officers started it."

Report of the French police at La Ferté-Gaucher: "The Germans . . . returned in the evening intoxicated; they then violated the young woman Y. and Mme. X." This report is accompanied by the statement of the two women.—Bland, 93-7. In this same neighbourhood two wounded British cavalymen were murdered by the Germans.—French Official Report, December 17, 1914.

Much evidence is contained in the official French and Belgian Reports which shows that these outrages were not isolated events, but occurred in almost every district and in large number. For example, at Bailleul, occupied by a German cavalry regiment for only eight days, there were thirty cases of outrages on women sworn to and authenticated generally by medical certificates, and the actual number of outrages