

ready to leave.* They had to drag me the rest of the way to the barracks, and throw snow on me before I came to.

I do not know what happened during the next few days.

But a week or so later the Spanish ambassador and four German officers and Swatts came to our barracks, and the ambassador told me I would be released! It was all I could do to keep from fainting again. Then Swatts asked me in English if I had anything to say about the treatment in the camp, and I began to think maybe it was a plant of some kind, so all I said was, "When will I get out of here?" and he said, "Why, you will be released to-morrow."

I did not wait to hear any more, but rushed into the barracks again, singing and whistling and yelling as loud as I could. The boys told me my face was very red, and I guess what little blood I had in my body had rushed to my head, because I could hardly walk for a few minutes.

Then the men began to think I was crazy, and none of them believed I would really be released,

* Gunner Depew's interview with Mr. Gerard took place at the Dülmen prison camp on or about February 1, 1917. On February 3 the State Department demanded the release of sixty-two Americans captured on British vessels and held as prisoners in Germany. On the same day President Wilson severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Ambassador Gerard left Germany exactly one week later. The newspaper that Gunner Depew saw must have been issued after February 10. It was not until March 9, 1917, however, that Gunner Depew was actually released from Brandenburg.—EDITOR'S NOTE.