

and residential districts of large towns. Military works were avoided; in general the German airships were nowhere near munition works. Full statements by neutrals have been published on this head. Down to September 4, 1916, 352 persons had been killed and 799 injured—almost all non-combatants and many of them women and children—in German air raids. The writer is able to say after personally examining the bomb-discharging apparatus in L 33, that it was of such a nature as to make hitting any target out of the question at a height of 5,000 feet or more, at which these airships attack.

"The attack of bombardment by any means whatever of undefended towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings" is forbidden by Article 25 of The Hague Convention of 1907.

*Attacks by German Aircraft on Neutral Vessels without Warning or Regard for the Safety of Those on Board.*—On April 26, 1916, the United States oil steamer *Cushing*, of 7,000 tons, flying the United States flag, with her name painted on her side in letters 6 feet high, was attacked north of the Maas Lightship by a German aeroplane, which dropped three bombs aimed at her. One struck the stern rail and exploded, nearly killing several of her crew.

The United States protested, and directed its Ambassador in Berlin to demand explanations.

Similar attacks were made by German seaplanes No. 79 and 85 on the Dutch vessels *Hibernia* (March, 1915), and 's *Gravenhage*