

BARBARITIES OF GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA HORRIBLE

English Civilian Prisoners
Degraded and Native Pri-
soners Tortured

WOMEN ARE VICTIMS
Details of Cruel Practices
Made Public in "White
Book"

A white paper "on the treatment by the Germans of British prisoners and natives in German East Africa" was issued by the British Government on September 24. Among the victims were missionaries, women and children.

According to some of the testimony the aim of the ill-treatment seemed to be to annihilate British prestige among the natives. Whites were made to work side by side with the blacks in the fields and even to serve them. Women were insulted and degraded before their former servants and forced to perform the lowest sort of toil. Native prisoners were tortured and threatened with death in an attempt to make them testify falsely against the English and Boers.

Among the prisoners quoted, most of whom were released when the Belgians entered Tabora, a year ago, were the Rev. Ernest F. Spanton, Zanzibar; James Brown-Scott, a civilian; Harold Malcolm Ross, assistant on rubber estates, Province of Soba; the Rev. Ernest W. Doulton, secretary of the Church Missionary Society in German East Africa; Zahalya Mazingo and Mika Munyambwa, native teachers, and Clement O. Andrews, Archdiocesan Inspector of Schools, Zanzibar.

Mr. Spanton tells how those having money were obliged to accept worthless war notes in exchange, how the native mission teachers were put in chains, and how many succumbed to ill-treatment and improper food. Of the scandalous treatment of the women, he says:

"I need not enter into details of this matter, as I believe the evidence of Miss Doulton is being sought by the committee."

Denied the Right to Complain.
The experiences of Mr. Brown-Scott were typical of those of all the prisoners, and the following passages are taken from his report:

At Kilimindi:
"An English-speaking German named Thomson met us and read us a set of rules which stated that our time for exercising would be from 4 to 6 p.m., outside the walls of the fortress in a given space of about 100 yards square."

About a fortnight after our arrival one Frank J. Cooper, a British manager of an English rubber estate, was confined several days in cells without any trial for complaining about the food.

"A letter of complaint was then written on behalf of all prisoners and addressed to the Governor asking that conditions might be improved. A verbal reply was given us that we as prisoners had no right to make complaints."

"Any further complaint lodged by a number or body of men was, under German military law, regarded as a revolt and would be treated as such."

"The outcome of this was further restriction imposed, hours of liberty shortened, and our native servants whom up to this time we had been allowed to retain—were all dismissed, from which time the prisoners were compelled to do all the work at the camp, washing, etc."

"On October 13 about fifteen prisoners arrived, including Universities Mission to Central Africa missionaries. They complained bitterly of the treatment they had been submitted to. Many of them had been first arrested and placed in cells on trumped-up charges of espionage, and during their long walk from the Tanga district had been purposely exhibited, surrounded by native soldiers as guards in the towns en route to impress crowds of natives who swarmed about them."

"By November (1914) the food at the camp had become much worse, and consisted of meat and beans, bread made from mtama (millet), and very weak coffee without milk or sugar."

"On December 1 four naval prisoners were brought into camp, affording some excitement among the old prisoners. Some one shouted, 'Are we downhearted?' and Herr Dorendorf ran upstairs and arrested the late Rev. Father Fixsen (U.S.A.)."

"A native guard swore to seeing Father Fixsen shoot, and he was immediately placed in a small vermin-infested native cell, whereupon the man who had shouted went to the officer in charge and admitted his guilt, but no change was made."

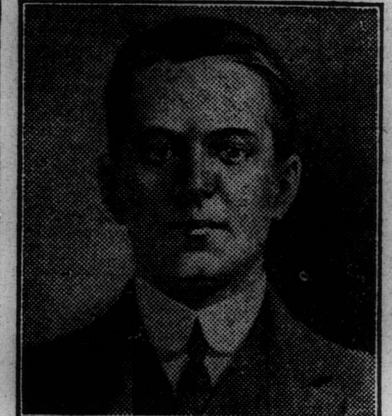
"Fixsen was in cells about a week, and the second day asked for water, which was refused. Finally he was compelled to drink the water he had washed in."

Cruelty to Major Howard.
"In the last days of February, 1915, a prisoner, Major Howard, D.S.O., escaped. A large number of native askaris were sent out to scout the adjacent country, with instructions to bring him back, dead or alive, and a reward was spoken of, or promised to native village headmen, who succeeded in capturing him. The Germans did not fulfill their promise of the reward to the natives, the village receiving but a rupee each, after remaining days at the Boma to give evidence."

"On March 2 Major Howard was recaptured by natives and was brought back by native askaris to camp on the following day, with a broken rib, kidneys pierced and a black eye, and was at once placed in

SEVEN YEARS TORTURE

Nothing Helped Him Until He Took
"FRUIT-A-TIVES"



ALBERT VARNER
Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.
For seven years, I suffered terribly from Severe Headaches and Indigestion. I had belching gas from the stomach, bitter stuff would come up into my mouth after eating, while at times I had nausea and vomiting, and had chronic Constipation. I went to several doctors and wrote to a specialist in Boston but without benefit. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. Finally, a friend advised "Fruit-a-tives". I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-tives", and to everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-tives", and you will get well."

ALBERT VARNER.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.
At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

a vermin-infested cell, 6 by 3 feet. "Howard was a few days later, tried before a native judge, but the sentence was apparently never made known. For about six months he was continually in the cell, being only allowed out for exercise on one day of the week for about half an hour."

"His sufferings were intense during this confinement. At a later date he was allowed the freedom of the camp from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. but when I last saw him more than a year later, he was still returning to cells nightly."

"The prisoner Luigi (an Italian) was given a further seven days' cells for waving his hand to Howard during his term of confinement."

"Major Howard's attempted escape brought about many further restrictions of the prisoner's liberty. Bed-time and lights out was ordered for 7 o'clock. Exercise was only allowed on the verandah eighteen yards in length, which made any proper form of exercise impossible."

"Prisoner Luigi was given an additional four days' punishment for complaining that no water had been brought to his cell."

"All prisoners civil included, were instructed to salute and stand at attention at the approach of the German guard."

"The prisoners had ample opportunity of witnessing the very harsh treatment meted out to the natives by the Germans. For the slightest breach of discipline the native askaris were given twenty-five lashes with the kitoko, a thick, long whip, usually made from hippopotamus hide."

"The German native servants not unusually received two punishments of twenty-five lashes each within fourteen days. The boys were laid out in the central yard of the prison camp each limb being held down by an askari, a fifth holding down the head while a sergeant applied the lashes with full force."

"Blood was invariably drawn by the severity of the punishment and in the case of askaris pack drill of four and five hours, with haversacks sand-loaded, followed. These scenes occurred daily in camp, and were an extremely revolting sight to the prisoners."

Women Herded With Men.
At Kilimindi:
"Our meals were taken in an open shed, which was always wet with the strong mists and rains prevalent at that time of the year. The food was cooked in the small mission church the altar having been converted by the Germans into a cooking stove."

"The condition of life for the prisoners was one of extreme misery. There were no separate sanitary arrangements provided for the women."

"The prisoners' punishment cell was but a thinly grassed hut thru which the winds and rain penetrated. One prisoner, M. Ross had just undergone three days' punishment for not having raised his hat properly to the German guard Dorendorf. Ross had collapsed under the strain of his punishment and had been compelled to remain in bed."

"For a period of about a month that I was at this camp scarcely a day passed without rain, and the cold was intense. Fires were only allowed in the house by the order and the mood of Herr Dorendorf."

"Exercising from 4 to 6 P.M. by walking round the house was compulsory and the women prisoners found this particularly trying, any attempt at sitting down resulting in a native askari's interference."

"A civil prisoner named Currie was ordered to the punishment cell by Herr Dorendorf for three (on five) days for admonishing a native askari whom he had found swearing at one of the mission ladies."

"The food at the camp was totally insufficient and of a very inferior quality, so that the prisoners were generally ravenously hungry. Our rations were meat and very indifferent potatoes."

"Millet (a very small millet) was served to us from which to make bread, but owing to the nature of the grain it was not possible to make any substitute for bread from it."

"A breakfast-cup of coffee beans

GENERAL SHORTAGE FEARED IN DENMARK

Serious Condition Predicted
in Supply of Fuel and
Raw Materials

HUNS MAKE USE OF
MANY SUBSTITUTES

Shortage of Foodstuffs and
Textiles Necessitates
Cheaper Imitations

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.—(Correspondence).—Prediction of a more serious condition in the near future as affecting Denmark's supply of fuel, raw materials for industry, and fodder stuffs is made by the National Bank of Denmark in a summary of the economic and financial situation in this country.

"In the latter half of the year," says the report, "owing to the German U-boat war, navigation met with such dangers as to become practically a gamble in which the stakes were life and property. Part of the navigation stopped altogether and imports were very considerably restricted, partly by destruction or seizure of cargoes, partly by refusal of exports to Denmark by the belligerent powers, conditions accentuated by the entrance of the United States into the war."

"Denmark's trade balance during the war has been good. Our agriculture and navigation have earned profits which have more than covered the expenditure, and our exports have exceeded our imports. We have, therefore, been able to pay our foreign debts and we have great outstanding debts abroad in bills, in credits and in foreign securities. This is all very well, but it would have been more fortunate if for part of the profits we had been able to obtain the articles which we want, and which are now more urgently needed than ever before. As is well known, this has not been possible. We have not been masters in our own house as regards imports, nor even as regards exports. On the other hand, it was absolutely necessary for the latter been stopped, for export prohibition always involves one group of home interests and exposes us to the risk of further restrictions of the import of articles in which the shortage may be even more fatal. Important political considerations also come into play here."

"The general level of prices has been very high. Denmark and Sweden by 50 per cent., in Norway by more than 75 per cent., and in England by about 100 per cent."

was handed out daily, from which coffee was served to over forty prisoners and a small quantity of milk was at times distributed.

"We were allowed no news, nor were we allowed to write or receive letters."

Sentence Before Trial.
At Tabora:
"Service men were sent on numerous occasions under native guard to carry raw oxhides from the camp to a cattle kraal some considerable distance away. They then had to scrape and bury the skins. After a certain lapse of time they would dig them up again and carry them back on poles, being compelled to pass through the Askari Barracks and the Indian encampment."

"The insufficient head protection of many prisoners caused a good deal of suffering, and in many cases absolute prostration."

"The natives could see the English prisoners performing their work and regarded it with much amusement. 'For the slightest breach of rules prisoners were placed in dark cells on the prison diet of bread and water.'"

"Very few prisoners received any trial before punishment. A civil prisoner named Currie was placed in cells for seven days for an offense which he had never committed. When he was released he went to the office of the officer in charge, asking for the reason that he had been punished, whereupon he was returned to cells for a further term."

"The food was very bad indeed, and at times positively revolting."

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FOR FLETCHER'S
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ETON'S HONOR ROLL.
London, Nov. 2.—(Associated Press).—Eton College has a larger proportion of nobility among its scholars than any English school in history. The youthful peers at Eton are largely boys who have fallen heir to their titles through the death of their fathers in war. Lord Longford's father was killed at Gallipoli; Lord De la Warr's father was also killed in the army. Other pupils who will take seats in the House of Lords as soon as they reach their majority are Lord Brecknock, Lord Kinross, and Lord Ridley.

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JAP LOAN TO CHINA.
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NOVEMBER 10th. Last Day for Reporting for Service or Claiming Exemption.



Only one week remains for the men in Class One to respond to the call under the Military Service Act. In order that every man may fully understand and fulfil his obligations, the following questions and answers are given.

Who is in Class One?

All Male British subjects, ordinarily or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who had on the 13th October 1917, attained the age of 20 years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers, but have no child, etc.

Exceptions.

"1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary force, as defined by our Army Act."

"2. Members of our Military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India."

"3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force."

"4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom."

"5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act."

"6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order, in Council of December 6th, 1898."

How should Report for Service be made?

Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report for service either by mail or in person. Forms of report will be found in all post offices, and will be transmitted free of postage.

What is the next step?

The man who has reported for service will be advised by Registered Letter as to anything thereafter required of him. He will not be

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Issued by The Military Service Council.

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