

Regiment : "At Visé it was more appalling . . . a fusillade broke out in all the houses. The Pioneers replied. (In reality they fired blindly at random and to some extent fired on one another.) Because of this the whole town was burnt. In addition 375 men were shot."—Facsimile in Dampierre, *L'Allemagne et le Droit des Gens*, p. 217.

"In these terrible days at Dinant and the neighbouring villages more than 800 people were killed, among whom were many women and children. . . . They began by shooting fifty-three civilians. . . . For three days women and children were shut up in little rooms, without even a chair, and the wretched creatures passed these three days on the stone floor almost without food; four of them gave birth to children in these terrible conditions. . . . The women and children were separated from the men and placed on the other side of the little square. Then firing-parties drew up between the two groups and 153 hapless men fell with the death-rattle."—Evidence of a Dutch subject, M. Staller, in the Dutch *Telegraaf*, translated in the *Temps*, December 10, 1914. This massacre was caused by the loss which the French troops had inflicted on the Germans.

Particulars of massacres at Louvain, Andenne, Liège, and Aerschot are contained in the Bryce Report and Appendix.

Rape of Women.—Diary of J. van der Schoot, 39th Reserve Infantry : "We copulated and