

On page 18 he says: "Not since Judas and his fellow conspirators crucified Jesus has there been a ruler, a war staff or an army, that has deliberately revived the cross, as an instrument of torture to further the ends of military efficiency. The Germans have literally fulfilled the Kaiser's charge in 1899, and reproduced in 1914, upon various cards for the Kaiser's soldiers: 'You will take no prisoners; you will show no mercy; you will give no quarter; you will make yourselves as terrible as th Hun under Attila.'"

On page 21 he says: "They crucified Canadian officers and Roman Catholic nuns. They bombed hospitals and Red Cross buildings. They thrust women and little children between themselves and the Belgian and French soldiers defending their native land. The affidavits, photographs and mutilated bodies are witnesses that destroy forever the last shred of doubt and incredulity."

On page 28 he quotes from the German staff as follows: "The flourishing town of Dinant, with its suburbs, was burnt, and made a heap of ruins, and a large number of Belgian lives lost. About 220 inhabitants were then shot, and the village was burned. Just now, six o'clock in the afternoon, the crossing of the Meuse begins near Dinant; all the suburbs, chateaux and houses were burned down during the night. *It was a beautiful sight* to see the villages burning all around us in the distance. We decided to assemble all the male hostages against the Garden wall, where we shot them."

On page 33 Rev. Dr. Hillis gives an account of a token that was issued to the German soldiers, as a warrant to him to commit murder. Therefore the soldier's token was invented. These tokens are made of stiff cardboard or of aluminum. On them there is a portrait of Deity as the Kaiser conceives him to be; in one hand the Kaiser's god holds a sickle, for the death harvest. Beneath, the Kaiser and his war staff wrote these words, 'Strike him dead; the Day of Judgment will not ask you for reasons.' "

On page 35 is given an excerpt from the diary of Eitel Anders, of the 14th Bavarian regiment, and found on his body upon the battlefield: "We then arrived at the village of Wandre. All the inhabitants, without exception, were brought out and shot. They knelt down and prayed, but praying is no ground for mercy. A few shots rang out, and they fell back into the green grass and slept forever. *It is real sport.*"

On page 40 he tells of a mother who was supporting the head of her wounded son, an ambulance driver. A German officer held her hands behind her back, while a private poured petrol over the head and clothes of the wounded man, and then set fire to his garments.