

selves, forced to sit in the street, were killed by French bullets. I saw them myself stretched out dead in the middle of the street." The *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* recorded no protest against this story.—Passage reproduced in facsimile, Bédier, 20.

Verdict of the Bryce Committee: "That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken [by the Germans], particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire."—Report of Committee, p. 61.

"During the attack on the village of Autriche which Lieutenant Courtois (of the French army) had entered with his section, he saw that all the women and children of the place were put at the windows with the Germans behind them. . . . He and some dozen of his men were struck down by a volley."—Report of Major Hennœgen, 354th (French Infantry) Regiment, of events on September 23, 1914. (Bland, p. 320.)

*Murder of Women and Children.*—P. Spielmann, Ersatz Battalion, 1st Guard Infantry Brigade, wrote in his diary of a massacre of people in a village near Blamont on September 1, 1914: "It was horrible; blood was spattered on all the houses; as for the faces of the dead they were hideous. Among them were many old women, old men, and one woman with child, all horrible to look at, and three children clinging to one another and killed in this position. This morning all the survivors were expelled. I saw a mother with two little children; one had