

The World

The International Judicial

District of the Hague

Kingdom of Holland.

The International Supreme

Court of Civilization.

No. I.

The Victims, Orphans, Dependents, and
Citizens of the Allied countries,

COMPLAINANTS

Vs.

William Hohenzollern, formerly of the City
of Berlin in the Kingdom of Prussia and
there known as Kaiser William II.

ACCUSED.

Information on the part of the Complainants.

The Complainants aver:

(1) THAT previous to July the 30th, 1914, they severally and jointly conducted themselves as peaceful and law-abiding nations interested in the welfare and future of their respective peoples.

(2) THAT previous to the date mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Complainants had no hostile intentions towards any one or more nations, being content to live at peace with the world.

(3) THAT several of the Complainants herein did by the means severally at their disposal, endeavour to favour a campaign having for its object the maintenance of a world at peace and the adjustment of all disputes between nations by means of mediation and arbitration.

(4) THAT the statesmen in the several countries to which the Complainants belong, sought to improve the condition of their peoples by means of enlightened reforms and ameliorative organizations in order that the working classes and all who labour might enjoy that measure of comfort and material well being essential to the proper development of civilization.

(5) THAT the Complainants severally and jointly did strongly champion, any and all means that were likely to bring about a gradual disarmament, and abate the feverish and expensive competition in the production of the instruments of war and the absorption of a large percentage of their respective populations in military and naval pursuits.

(6) THAT the Complainants were under the impression, that the people belonging to the country of which the Accused herein was the leading director, concurred in all the plans and

suggestions advocated by the Complainants severally and jointly to promote international peace.

(7) THAT so confident were several of the Complainants herein that war was only a distant possibility and that the accused herein, his associates and subjects, would not plunge Europe into war, that no adequate preparations were made to meet the belligerent forces that would be organized and directed by the Accused and his co-belligerents.

(8) THAT previous to the declaration of war, on the part of the associates of the Accused herein, to wit, the Emperor of Austria, which declaration was inspired by the Accused and his advisors, the statesmen and ministers of several of the Complainants' countries, to wit, Great Britain, France and Russia, did severally and jointly endeavour to secure the adjustment by pacific means of any differences arising as a result of the massacre of the Austrian Archduke at Sarajevo.

(9) THAT as a result of the pressure brought to bear upon one of the Complainants herein, to wit, Serbia, which was very anxious to avoid war, the ministers of the said Kingdom of Serbia did make any and all concessions even to an extent that was humiliating, in order to placate and satisfy the associate of the Accused herein.

(10) THAT notwithstanding the commendable efforts of the ministers and statesmen of the countries hereinabove mentioned, to wit, Great Britain, France, and Russia, the Austrian associate of the Accused herein refused to arbitrate any remaining differences and decided to declare war.

(11) THAT the Accused and his associate belligerents were well aware that the plunging of Europe into the war as a result of the refusal to adjust the differences between Austria and Serbia by arbitration, would cause the loss of millions of lives, untold sufferings, and indescribable hardships, and would be the greatest crime against humanity that history would record.

(12) THAT war was declared by the Accused herein acting in his capacity as King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany.

(13) THAT by virtue of a treaty existing between several of the Great Powers, and which was signed by one of the predecessors of the Accused, the signatories to the said treaty did pledge themselves and guarantee to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium.

(14) THAT when war was inevitable, the ministers of the Accused herein were asked whether they would respect the neutrality of Belgium, but they refused to make any definite admission.

(15) THAT immediately following the declaration of war and in utter violation of the said treaty rights which the nation of the Accused undertook to respect, the territory of the said neutral, to wit, Belgium, was violently invaded by the armies of the Accused herein.

(16) THAT when it was pointed out to one of the ministers of the Accused herein, that the invasion of Belgian