

evidence of kindly and humane feeling between the authorities and the prisoners was lacking." Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador, paid a visit to this same camp in November, 1915, and reported that his impression was "distinctly unfavourable."

There was a considerable improvement in the condition and treatment of the British prisoners in late 1915 and 1916, due (a) to fear of reprisals, as the number of German prisoners in British hands was considerably in excess of the total of British prisoners in German hands at the end of 1915; (b) to the efforts of the United States Embassy to put down brutality.

(2) *Crimes against Non-combatants on Land*

Use of Non-combatants as Screens.—Lieutenant Eberlein, in a letter published in the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, October 7, 1914, in an account of the capture of Saint-Dié by the Bavarians, stated that he had to barricade himself in a house against the French troops. "We had seized three civilians, and a capital idea entered my head. We clapped them down on chairs and made them understand that they must sit on these chairs in the middle of the street. . . . I pitied them, but the plan was immediately efficacious; the enfilading fire from the houses on us diminished at once. . . . The — reserve regiment which entered Saint-Dié from the north had experiences very similar to our own. Four civilians whom they, like our-