

ally have demanded \$140,000,000 in towns in Belgium alone, besides foodstuffs). They detain the leading people in each place as hostages (the Bishop of Liege is still, I believe, a prisoner). They take the hostages out and shoot them if any drunken soldier is molested. They mutilate non-combatants, very many instances having been conclusively proved by the formal enquiries of independent persons of position. They have permitted (and do not punish) murder of young and old—old men, women and children, out of utter wantonness or cruelty. If any one such case were known in the British Army, the offender would be shot by court martial, or tried before the civil courts and hanged. They destroy the glorious monuments of these beautiful towns, which have been respected for hundreds of years by every army in the world, and by even the most savage races. They burn to the ground whole towns and villages.

Why do they commit these appalling crimes? Why does the Kaiser sanction such horrors? They frankly reply:—  
 “ We intend to render it impossible for any of the races  
 “ whom we conquer to rise up against us. Any who resist  
 “ we kill. Any who dare to be against us we destroy. We  
 “ mean to cause such terror that we shall have no more  
 “ trouble in holding them under for ever.”

Hence Louvain; hence Rheims. You would say, Surely these crimes are unknown to the Emperor. If he knew, he would stop it. But he does know, and does not stop it. Here are his words. It is difficult what to say when we read the words of the Kaiser who, after the infamy of Louvain, wrote: “ My heart bleeds that such measures should  
 “ have been unavoidable, and at the thought of innumerable  
 “ persons who have lost their homes and their property ‘ as