



ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON—AN ANGRY POPULACE.

This photograph was made during the "riots" which occurred in England after the sinking of the Lusitania. This attack was made on a Teuton tobacconist and news agent. A rioter is handing the furniture out of the upper window, while the police look on helplessly.

BRITISH VIEW OF PRUSSIANISM

By JOHN A. COOPER

Do the British people fully realize the enormous sacrifice they are making in their fight against Prussianism? Have they decided that it is worth a million lives and ten billions of money to crush the autocratic and brutal system of which the Kaiser is the chief exponent.

These are questions which are being asked by those who are trying to pierce the veil of British taciturnity. The answer can be found in occasional speeches, despatches and articles appearing in the British newspapers.

Lord Bryce took the chair at a recent lecture at the Institute of Journalists, in London, and talked on international law, which he described as the embodiment of the conscience and wisdom of mankind. He said in part:

"International law has within the last ten months been more completely disregarded, cast down, trampled under foot than I think it ever was during the last four or five centuries. In fact, I can hardly remember a time when so many violations and so many of the established usages and rules were perpetrated together as we have seen perpetrated lately. In Belgium, as you all know, the war was carried on with greater ferocity towards innocent non-combatants than it was towards combatants. Similarly, it seems, ships full of innocent persons, trading ships not engaged in any warlike operation, had been suddenly sunk and their crews drowned.

"In that latest case, which happened only last Friday, a vessel carrying over 2,000 passengers was sunk so suddenly that it was perfectly impossible to save the people. The commander of the hostile vessel knew that it would be impossible to save their lives. That sort of thing has sometimes been done before, but by whom has it been done? By pirates. What are pirates? The technical legal description of pirates is that they are enemies of the human race. They are, so to speak, the wild beasts of the seas, the wolves or tigers of the sea, whom everyone is at liberty to seize and kill or to bring home and after trial to execute for the offence they commit against mankind as a whole. This is not a danger to any particular nation, but a danger to all mankind."

These remarks indicate that Lord Bryce views this struggle as Mankind's War. To him Germany's guilty conduct is a challenge to international law and hence a challenge to mankind. International law must be preserved or the world will go back to savagery. Hence it is Britain's duty to persevere in the war until the faith of treaties is vindicated, international authority restored and outraged humanity given satisfaction.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

FURTHER the soldiers on the battlefield are realizing what a savage people they are fighting. An official eye-witness, writing from France under date of May 7th, says:

"It is as well that those at home should realize the



EDUCATION BY ZEPPELIN.

A Zeppelin, during one of the recent raids in London, dropped a bomb on the roof of "The Bull and George" Hotel at Ramsgate. It went down through the building with the results shown.

almost incredible spirit of savagery which animates the Germans. During the fighting north of Ypres a Prussian officer's life was spared by our men, even in the heat of a charge, and in spite of the exasperation caused by the enemy's latest method of making war, and he was made a prisoner. While he was being escorted to the rear the party passed some of our men who were lying in agony on the ground, fighting for breath, their lungs filled with fumes. He stopped, looked at them, burst out laughing, and pointing to the prostrate forms, said, "What do you think of that?" There have been not a few wounded prisoners, also chiefly of the Prussian Guard, defeated in front of Ypres, in November, who have behaved in hospital with the ferocity of wild beasts, while surly ingratitude and rudeness on the part of the patients is not at all uncommon."

LATEST PROOF FROM BELGIUM.

ADD to this evidence, the revelations in the report of the British committee, appointed in December last, to investigate the Belgian atrocities. Those chosen were men whose judgment and answer would be accepted implicitly by the fairest-minded of all fair-minded Britishers. Perhaps the most damning evidence is that contained in the diaries of dead German officers. For example, a Saxon officer wrote:

"Aug. 23.—Two 6-in. howitzers succeeded in getting into position, and in 20 shots reduced the village of Bouvines to ruins. . . . The men had already shown their brutal instincts; everything was upside down. The sight of the bodies of all the inhabitants who had been shot was indescribable. Every house in the whole village was destroyed. We dragged the villagers, one after another, out of the most unlikely corners. The men were shot as well as the women and children, who were in the convent, since shots had been fired from the convent windows; and we burnt it afterwards. The inhabitants might have escaped the penalty by handing over the guilty and paying 15,000f."

Many of these records are reprinted in the report. Other incidents of a similar nature were verified and the descriptions of the witnesses printed. Citizens were shot in batches of 40 and 50. At Hevre, soldiers shot into the doors and windows of burning houses to prevent the inmates escaping. A soldier describes the rape in open day of 15 or 20 women in the Place de l'Universite, Liege. Hundreds of women died by such violence. The hospital at Namur was set on fire by inflammable pastilles. The reports that women's breasts and children's hands were cut off is confirmed.

After a full recital of these horrible events, for which there is no parallel in three hundred years of European history, the Committee adds:

"This catalogue of crimes does not by any means represent the sum total of the depositions relating to this district laid before the Committee. The above are given merely as examples of acts which the evidence shows