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GERMAN POSTERS

IN BELGIUM

Their Value as Evidence

New Texts and Documents
with a Foreword to the Reader

By

HENRI DAVIGNON

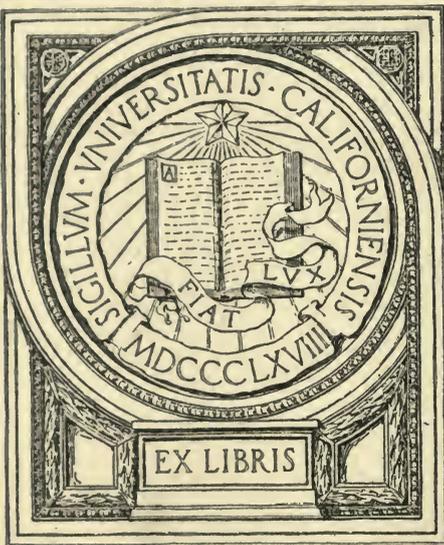


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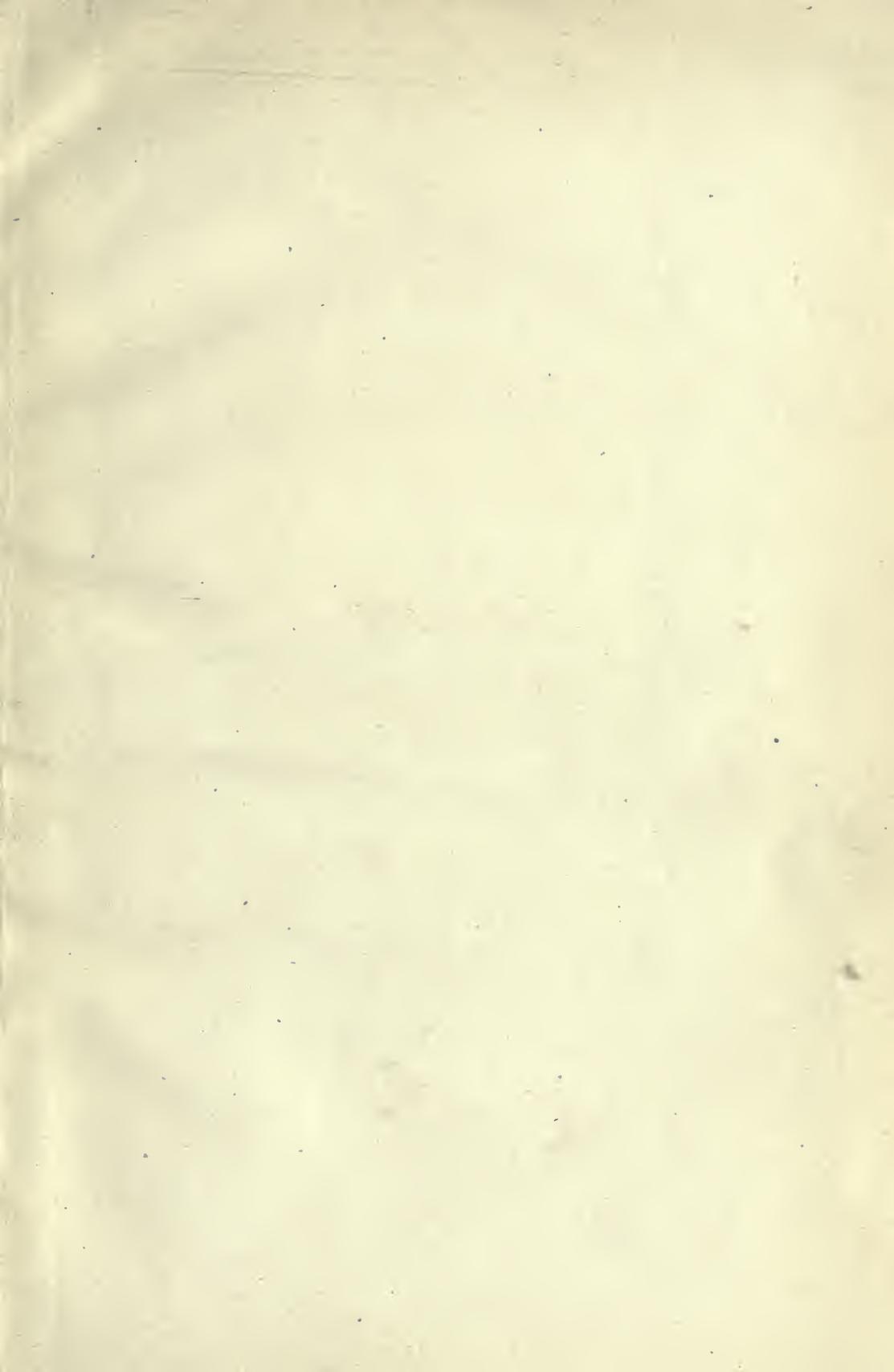
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NEW TEXTS AND DOCUMENTS

With a Foreword to the Reader by
HENRI DAVIGNON

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CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| FOREWORD | vii |
| <i>THE INVASION AND FALSE PROMISES.</i> | |
| GERMAN PROMISES AND "REGRETS" | 3 |
| HOW THE BELGIAN ARMY "DID ITS DUTY." GERMAN EVIDENCE | 5 |
| HOW THE BELGIANS WERE ASKED TO BEHAVE | 7 |
| THE SO-CALLED "FRANCS-TIREURS" OF DINANT | 13 |
| HOW THE INHABITANTS OF BRUSSELS REMAIN WORTHY OF THEIR BURGOMASTER. GERMAN TESTIMONY | 15 |
| HOW VON DER GÖLTZ' PROMISES WERE CARRIED OUT | 17 |
| THE "INTERPRETATION" OF A GERMAN PROMISE | 21 |
| A TOPICAL SERMON BY CARDINAL MERCIER | 23 |
| <i>THE ATROCITIES AT ANDENNE.</i> | |
| INDICTMENT BY THE BISHOP OF NAMUR | 27 |
| THE TRUTHFULNESS OF THE REPORTS OF THE BELGIAN COMMISSION OF INQUIRY DEMONSTRATED BY A GERMAN POSTER | 29 |
| THE GERMAN "INQUIRIES" AT ANDENNE | 32 |
| FAMINE AFTER MASSACRE | 35 |
| MASSACRE AND LOOTING ARE SUCCEEDED BY A POLICY OF DEMORALISATION | 37 |
| STATISTICS OF CIVILIAN MASSACRES IN BELGIUM | 39 |
| HOW THE LANDSTURM AMUSED THEMSELVES | 41 |
| THE BRIDGE OF ANDENNE AND THE REASON FOR THE MASSACRES | 43 |
| A RIVAL FOR COMMANDANT BECKER AT NAMUR | 45 |
| EFFECTS OF THE REIGN OF TERROR | 47 |
| A REAL GERMAN INQUIRY AT HUY | 49 |
| TWO AND A HALF YEARS LATER | 51 |

THE REIGN OF TERROR AND OF ARBITRARY MEASURES.

| | |
|--|----|
| COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY: THE TREATMENT OF HOSTAGES - - - - - | 55 |
| ARBITRARY MEASURES AUTHORISED BY THE GERMAN SUPERIOR COMMAND - - - - - | 57 |
| ARBITRARY JUSTICE AND THE DEATH PENALTY - - | 59 |
| HOW THE GERMANS TREAT AN OPEN TOWN - - | 61 |
| COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY: FINES, DEPORTATION, INCENDIARISM - - - - - | 63 |
| BELGIUM A PRISON - - - - - | 65 |
| COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMUNES - - - | 67 |
| THE CIVIL POPULATION MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS - - - - - | 69 |
| APPEALS TO INFORMERS - - - - - | 71 |
| PATRIOTISM OF FAMILIES PUNISHED AS A CRIME - - | 73 |
| BELGIAN PATRIOTISM DOES NOT FEAR DEATH - - | 75 |
| THE REPLY OF THE YOUNG BELGIANS - - - | 77 |
| THE "DEPORTATION" TO GERMANY OF THE DEPOSITS OF THE BANQUE NATIONALE - - - - - | 81 |

THE CAMPAIGN OF LIES DESIGNED TO SAP THE NATIONAL MORAL.

| | |
|--|-----|
| HOW THE GERMANS SUPPRESS THE TRUTH: THE DEPORTATION OF BURGOMASTER MAX - - - | 85 |
| FATE OF A BELGIAN NEWSPAPER SUBJECTED TO GERMAN CENSORSHIP - - - - - | 87 |
| AN IMPERIAL SLANDER AND ITS EFFECT - - - | 89 |
| THE AIM OF THE "NEWS PUBLISHED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT" - - - - - | 91 |
| A GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE - | 93 |
| THE GERMANS "EXPLAIN" THE BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL - - - - - | 95 |
| HOW THE GERMANS DESCRIBED THE BATTLE OF THE YSER | 98 |
| A RÉGIME OF LIES - - - - - | 101 |
| A GERMAN VERSION OF THE BATTLE OF YPRES - - | 103 |
| A SCRAP OF PAPER - - - - - | 105 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| <i>THE INVASION AND FALSE PROMISES.</i> | |
| PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL VON EMMICH (August 4th, 1914) - - - - - | 2 |
| PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL LEMAN (August 4th, 1914) - | 4 |
| NOTICE BY THE BURGOMASTER OF LIÉGE (August 5th, 1914) - - - - - | 6 |
| PROCLAMATION BY THE BURGOMASTER OF DINANT (August 3rd, 1914) - - - - - | 12 |
| PROCLAMATION BY BURGOMASTER MAX (August, 1914) - | 14 |
| PROCLAMATION BY FIELD-MARSHAL BARON VON DER GOLTZ (September 2nd, 1914) - - - - - | 16 |
| NOTICE BY BARON VON LÜTTWITZ (September 16th, 1914) - - - - - | 20 |
| NOTICE BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HURT (July 12th, 1916) | 22 |
| <i>THE ATROCITIES AT ANDENNE.</i> | |
| PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL VON BÜLOW (August 22nd, 1914) - - - - - | 26 |
| POSTER PUBLISHED BY ORDER (August 21st, 1914) - | 28 |
| PROCLAMATION BY THE MILITARY COMMANDER (August 22nd, 1914) - - - - - | 30 |
| FOOD NOTICE ISSUED BY THE MILITARY COMMANDER (August 23rd, 1914) - - - - - | 34 |
| NOTICE BY MAJOR SCHEUNEMANN, ANNOUNCING A FRENCH DEFEAT (August 23rd, 1914) - - - - - | 36 |
| LETTER FROM "LA MAISON DES OUVRIERS ANDENNAIS" (August 24th, 1915) - - - - - | 38 |
| PROCLAMATION BY CAPTAIN SCHULTZE (August 25th, 1914) | 40 |
| CAPTAIN SCHULTZE'S FAREWELL (August 28th, 1914) - | 42 |
| PROCLAMATION BY CAPTAIN BECKER (August 29th, 1914) | 44 |
| PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE PROVISIONAL COMMUNAL ADMINISTRATION (August 30th, 1914) - - - - - | 46 |
| PROCLAMATION BY CAPTAIN BECKER (undated) - - - | 48 |
| CENSUS NOTICE PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES (October 2nd, 1914) - - - - - | 50 |

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| <i>THE REIGN OF TERROR AND OF ARBITRARY MEASURES.</i> | |
| APPEAL BY THE PROVISIONAL COMMUNAL AUTHORITIES OF LOUVAIN (October 4th, 1914) - - - | 54 |
| EXTRACT FROM AN ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE 24TH GERMAN RESERVE DIVISION (August 23rd, 1914) - | 56 |
| NOTICE BY SERGEANT HAMICH AT MONT-SAINT-GUIBERT (October 5th, 1914) - - - - - | 58 |
| PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL VON BESELER AT ANTWERP (October 10th, 1914) - - - - - | 60 |
| NOTICE BY THE KOMMANDANTUR AT DEYNZE (November 2nd, 1914) - - - - - | 62 |
| NOTICE BY BARON VON LÜTTWITZ AT BRUSSELS (September 13th, 1914) - - - - - | 64 |
| PROCLAMATION BY BARON VON DER GOLTZ (September 25th, 1914) - - - - - | 66 |
| NOTICE BY BARON VON DER GOLTZ (September 30th, 1914) | 68 |
| NOTICE BY THE GERMAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AT MONS (November 16th, 1914) - - - - - | 70 |
| NOTICE BY BARON VON DER GOLTZ (October 7th, 1914) - | 72 |
| NOTICE BY BARON VON BISSING (January 26th, 1915) - | 74 |
| NOTICE BY THE GERMAN GOVERNOR OF BRUSSELS (April, 1915) - - - - - | 76 |
| NOTICE BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BLEYHÖFFER AT ST. TROND (September 6th, 1914) - - - - - | 78 |
| ORDER BY BARON VON DER GOLTZ (October 3rd, 1914) | 78 |
| <i>THE CAMPAIGN OF LIES DESIGNED TO SAP THE NATIONAL MORAL.</i> | |
| DENIAL BY BURGOMASTER MAX (August 30th, 1914) - | 84 |
| NOTICE SUSPENDING THE PAPER "L'AMI DE L'ORDRE" (end November, 1914) - - - - - | 86 |
| WAR NEWS PUBLISHED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT— | |
| THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT WILSON - | 88 |
| SPECIMEN OF WAR NEWS - - - - - | 90 |
| A "TAUBE" OVER PARIS - - - - - | 92 |
| THE EQUIPMENT OF THE ENGLISH ARMY - - - | 94 |
| THE CAPTURE OF ANTWERP - - - - - | 96 |
| THE FORTRESSES OF TOUL AND VERDUN - - - | 100 |
| THE "LOVE-GIFTS" OF THE GERMAN SOLDIER - | 102 |
| PROCLAMATION BY ORDER AT LOKEREN (October 24th, 1914) - - - - - | 104 |

FOREWORD

THE collection of texts and documents which we published in June, 1915, under the title of *Belgium and Germany*, was well received by unprejudiced people in all countries. Photographic evidence is irresistible. We were struck with the attention paid to the German posters which we had been able to collect, and of which we reproduced the most important. Better even than the works of the German war theorists or the diaries of officers and soldiers, these placards of the authorities show up the system of false promises, lying statements, and terrorism which characterised the invasion and occupation of Belgian territory. By such documents the responsibility of Germany is more directly involved. Orders, notices, official inquiries, are irrefutable witnesses whose voices cannot be stifled. To-day the walls of the towns and villages of Belgium repeat their evidence, and even when the weather has partially destroyed it, the torn remains are still sufficient to uphold the accusation.

While awaiting the publication of a complete collection, it may be useful to reproduce some photographs of these documents, so as to confirm and extend the impression made by the former publication.

Our readers will find here, grouped in four sections, about fifty posters, but few of which have yet been published. They were all posted up in Belgium during the first year of the war. They need no comment. It is well, however, to remember that they are simply specimens of the German "manner." By way of contrast, and to bring a little pure air into the noxious atmosphere of lying and cruelty which they create, we have introduced here and there a few Belgian posters which bear the stamp of purest patriotism and the most splendid energy. One must not confuse these posters, signed "Leman"

or "Max," with others beneath which appear the names of some officials of Belgian communes obtained under God knows what threats. These last are purely German posters.

A perusal of this collection* will serve to illustrate the methods of the barbaric invader.

They range from fallacious promises to the most deliberate slander, passing through the whole gamut of cynicism and arbitrary violence.

At the moment when the German Army crossed the frontier von Emmich issued a proclamation—evidently prepared long before—which is contradicted by the terms of the ultimatum, the proclamation of von Bülow and the Wolff *communiqué*. Immediately after he installed himself at Brussels, Marshal von der Goltz gave formal assurances to the population, to which the deportations of to-day form an appalling contrast. At Deynze, at Mons, and especially at Andenne, collective reprisals, "preventive" massacres, and the taking of hostages, who were condemned in advance, are clearly substantiated. The whole collection of German posters at Andenne offers a complete picture of the reign of terror following on assassination.

But perhaps the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the military occupation in Belgium is shown up even better by those posters which consist of orders relating to civilians, holding them responsible for the movements of the Army, punishing parents for the patriotism of their sons, and offering direct incentives to denunciation. On the other hand, nothing is more characteristic of German procedure than the false news posted on the walls, in the childish hope of demoralising and disheartening the population.

There is no doubt that the effect was quite the reverse of that desired. These moral manœuvres had no more success in Belgium than terrorism. In spite of the blood and tears and destruction which they involved, all the former measures seem insignificant in comparison with the wholesale deportations of able-bodied men, the last resource of German power

* Opposite these photographs we have given a series of German and Belgian documents. The juxtaposition tells its own story.

which has failed in the attempt to seduce their souls. Humanity, even if tempted to doubt the stories of German barbarism in Belgium, is obliged to accept the evidence supplied by the measures in force to-day in our unhappy country.

In turning over the pages of this collection, the reader will conclude that a people capable of resisting the trials of which these placards are only a partial illustration will rise superior to the new sufferings by which its tormentor seeks to overwhelm it. But there is another conclusion which forces itself on those who watch the fate of our country with horror and pity. It is impossible that any one should remain indifferent to this crime. No one has the right to say that, as far as Belgium is concerned, any peace can be thought of which does not exact a material and moral reparation proportionate to the responsibility of the guilty and to the martyrdom of the innocent victim.

HENRI DAVIGNON.

P.S.—Most of these posters have been lent to us by Monsieur Jean Massart, Professor at the University of Brussels and author of a remarkable work on occupied Belgium, entitled *Belgians under the German Eagle*. He possesses the originals.

I am also deeply indebted to Monsieur Léon van der Essen, Professor at the University of Louvain and author of *The Invasion and the War in Belgium, from Liège to the Yser*, for having kindly chosen and verified the documents quoted in this book.

H. D.

I.

THE INVASION AND FALSE
PROMISES

PROCLAMATION DISTRIBUTED BY GENERAL VON EMMICH'S
TROOPS AND POSTED UP IN THE FRONTIER COMMUNES
ON AUGUST 4TH, 1914.

Au Peuple Belge!

C'est à mon plus grand regret que les troupes Allemandes se voient forcées de franchir la frontière de la Belgique. Elles agissent sous la contrainte d'une nécessité inévitable la neutralité de la Belgique ayant été déjà violée par des officiers français qui, sous un déguisement, aient traversé le territoire belge en automobile pour pénétrer en Allemagne.

Belges! C'est notre plus grand désir qu'il y ait encore moyen d'éviter un combat entre deux peuples qui étaient amis jusqu'à présent, jadis même alliés. Souvenez vous du glorieux jour de Waterloo où c'étaient les armes allemandes qui ont contribué à fonder et établir l'indépendance et la prospérité de votre patrie.

Mais il nous faut le chemin libre. Des destructions de ponts, de tunnels, de voies ferrées devront être regardées comme des actions hostiles. Belges, vous avez à choisir.

J'espère donc que l'Armée allemande de la Meuse ne sera pas contrainte de vous combattre. Un chemin libre pour attaquer celui qui voulait nous attaquer, c'est tout ce que nous désirons.

Je donne des **garanties formelles** à la population belge qu'elle n'aura rien à souffrir des horreurs de la guerre; que nous **payerons en or monnayé** les vivres qu'il faudra prendre du pays; que nos soldats se montreront les meilleurs amis d'un peuple pour lequel nous éprouvons la plus haute estime, la plus grande sympathie.

C'est de votre sagesse et d'un patriotisme bien compris qu'il dépend d'éviter à votre pays les horreurs de la guerre.

Le Général Commandant en Chef l'Armée de la Meuse
von Emmich.

It will be noticed that, at the very time this proclamation was distributed, civilians had already been killed near Verviers and at Herve. The proclamation had been prepared long before, and the reply of Belgium to the ultimatum of August 2nd was not foreseen.

GERMAN PROMISES AND "REGRETS."

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL VON BÜLOW.

"To the Belgian Nation!

"We have been obliged to enter Belgian territory in order to safeguard the interests of our national defence.

"We are fighting the Belgian Army solely in order to force a passage into France, which your Government wrongly refused us, although it tolerated a French military reconnaissance, a fact of which your newspapers have kept you in ignorance.

"The peaceful population of Belgium is not our enemy; on the contrary, and we will treat it with understanding for its susceptibilities and with kindness, provided that, by its acts, it gives proof of its peaceful sentiments. But we will deal severely with any attempt on the part of the population to offer resistance to the German troops, or to do injury to our military interests.

"Given at Montjoie, August 9th, 1914.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief the 2nd Army, ..
"VON BÜLOW."

(6th Report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry.)

"The German Government most deeply regrets that the Belgian Government's attitude towards Germany has led to encounters involving bloodshed. Germany is not coming as an enemy into Belgium. . . . The German Government is ready for any agreement with Belgium which is in any way compatible with the measures it has been compelled to adopt against France. Germany gives once more her solemn assurance that she has not been animated by the intention of appropriating Belgian territory for herself, and that such an intention is far from her thoughts."

*(Extract from the peace offer made to Belgium on August 9th, 1914.—
First Belgian Grey Book, No. 62.)*

TRANSLATION.

TO THE BELGIAN NATION!

"I feel the greatest regret that the German troops find themselves obliged to cross the frontier of Belgium. They act according to the dictates of inevitable necessity, Belgian neutrality having been already violated by disguised French officers who crossed the Belgian territory in a motor car in order to penetrate into Germany.

"Belgians! It is our greatest wish that means may still be found to avoid war between two peoples which up to the present time have been friends, and formerly even allies. Remember the glorious day of Waterloo, when German arms contributed to found and establish the independence and prosperity of your country.

"But we must have free passage. The destruction of bridges, tunnels and railway lines will have to be regarded as hostile acts.

"Belgians, you must make your choice.

"I hope that the army of the Meuse will not be obliged to fight you. A free passage to attack those who wished to attack us is all we ask.

"I give formal guarantees to the Belgian population that it will not have to suffer any of the horrors of war; that we will pay in gold for the food it will be necessary to take in the country; that our soldiers will show themselves the best friends of a people for whom we feel the highest esteem and the greatest sympathy.

"It depends upon your wisdom and understanding patriotism to avoid for your country the horrors of war.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief,

"The Army of the Meuse,

"VON EMMICH."

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL LEMAN AFTER THE VIOLATION
OF THE FRONTIER BY THE GERMANS.—AUGUST 4TH, 1914.

AUX HABITANTS

DU

PAYS DE LIÈGE

La grande Allemagne envahit notre territoire après
un ultimatum qui constitue un outrage.

La petite Belgique a relevé fièrement le gant.

L'armée va faire son devoir !

La population du pays de Liège accomplira le sien !

Aussi ne cessera-t-elle de donner l'exemple du calme
et du respect aux lois.

Son ardent patriotisme en répond.

Vive le Roi, commandant en chef de l'armée !

Vive la Belgique !

Le Lieutenant-Général
Gouverneur Militaire de Liège,

LEMAN.

Liège, le 4 Aout 1914.

Liège. — Imprimerie LA MEUSE

*The character of the gallant defender of Liège is well illustrated by the dignity
and reticence of this proclamation.*

HOW THE BELGIAN ARMY "DID ITS DUTY."

GERMAN EVIDENCE.

"The fortress of Liége has been taken by assault after a brave defence. . . .

"Now that the Belgian Army has upheld the honour of its arms in the most brilliant manner by its heroic resistance to a very superior force, the German Government beg the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the horrors of war."

*(Extract from the peace offer made to Belgium on
August 9th, 1914.)*

"Whoever asserts that the Belgian soldier is a coward has never learnt to know him. The Belgians know very well that they can do nothing against us, and that they can expect no reinforcements. They defend themselves, nevertheless, with such spirit that we only succeed very rarely in dislodging them from what they hold, and then at the cost of the greatest sacrifices. We thought, at the beginning, to make but one mouthful of them, but we must face the facts; we have not finished with them yet."

(Extract from a diary of a soldier of the 48th German Regiment of Infantry of the Reserve, taken prisoner at Elewijt in September, 1914.)

TRANSLATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF LIÉGE.

"Powerful Germany invades our territory after an ultimatum which is tantamount to an outrage.

"Little Belgium has proudly picked up the gauntlet.

"The Army will do its duty!

"The population of Liége will also fulfil theirs!

"They will not cease to give an example of calm and respect for law.

"Their fervent patriotism is a guarantee of this.

"Long live the King, Commander and General of the Army!

"Long live Belgium!

"LEMAN,

"Lieutenant-General, Governor of Liége.

"Liége, August 4th, 1914."

NOTICE BY THE BURGOMASTER OF LIÈGE TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS CONCERNING THEIR DUTIES IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

VILLE DE LIÈGE

Liège, le 5 Août 1914.

LE BOURGMESTRE A SES CONCITOYENS.

Je crois utile de vous communiquer ci-après le texte d'une circulaire que je viens de recevoir de M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, et qui règle les droits et les devoirs des habitants en cas d'occupation étrangère.

J'attire toute votre attention sur les indications contenues dans ce document, qui vous servira éventuellement de guide si le malheur voulait que notre ville fût occupée par l'armée envahissante.

Le Bourgmestre, G. KLEYER

CIRCULAIRE AUX AUTORITÉS COMMUNALES

Messieurs,

L'acte militaire le plus étendu se passe en réalité dans les communes qui restent occupées.

Le bourgmestre doit être prêt à remplir les obligations que, pour sa commune, lui impose le droit. Dès à présent, il a le devoir de veiller à ce que les habitants soient en mesure de remplir ces obligations.

En conséquence, il est nécessaire que l'acte de la commune qui, dans les communes, est le plus important, à savoir le règlement, soit en mesure de remplir ces obligations. C'est ce que fait l'acte de la commune.

Il est donc nécessaire que le règlement soit en mesure de remplir ces obligations. C'est ce que fait l'acte de la commune.

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Les communes militaires occupées sont tenues, en vertu de la propriété privée, de satisfaire aux obligations qui leur sont imposées par le droit. Elles doivent, en conséquence, être en mesure de remplir ces obligations.

Le bourgmestre doit être prêt à remplir les obligations que, pour sa commune, lui impose le droit. Dès à présent, il a le devoir de veiller à ce que les habitants soient en mesure de remplir ces obligations.

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The circular of M. Berryer, Minister of the Interior, was sent on August 4th to all the communes of the kingdom.

TOWN OF LIÉGE.

“Liège, August 5th, 1914.”

“THE BURGOMASTER TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS.

“I consider that it is fitting to communicate to you herewith the text of a circular that I have just received from the Minister of the Interior, in which he lays down the rights and duties of the inhabitants in case of a foreign occupation.

“I call your earnest attention to the instructions contained in this circular, which will serve as a guide for your conduct in case our town is unfortunately occupied by the invading army.

“BURGOMASTER G. KLEYER.”

Order sent on August 4th, 1914, by the Minister of the Interior of Belgium to the Communal Authorities.

BRUSSELS,

August 4th, 1914.

“GENTLEMEN,

“The German Army has invaded this country in violation of the treaties guaranteeing our neutrality.

“The Belgian Government has decided to fulfil the obligations which it has undertaken on its own part in those treaties. From the present moment it is making preparations to use all the means at its disposal.

“In fulfilling this undertaking with the aid of the Army, it feels certain that all Belgians, who are so profoundly attached to their own country, to their independence and to their King, who in his own person represents them, will gather round him and afford him their most devoted assistance.

“In the circumstances which have actually occurred the communal authorities will have a task which will sometimes be difficult, but always one of importance.

“According to the laws of war, these authorities are not like political officials, who are compelled by the presence of hostile armies to withdraw from the country in most cases. The communal authorities, on the contrary, will continue to remain in their homes and to exercise their official duties for the benefit of the inhabitants. They will only relinquish these duties if the invader should attempt to impose actions upon them which would be in direct opposition to their duties of loyalty to their King and country.

“The hostile invasion will cause disturbance and disorder among the people. The first care of the communal authorities will be to instruct those under them in the duties of all towards their country, and in the way in which they will have to behave when faced by the invading army.

“This is the object of the present order.

“So long as the enemy troops shall not have entered on the soil of the commune the mayor will use the utmost expedition in transmitting to the civil and military authorities all news that comes to him of the march and approach of the invader. He will execute with accuracy and dispatch the orders received by him from the authorities, and will render to them all assistance required by them in the organisation of the National Defence.

“The movements of all enemy soldiers, whether of single soldiers or of troops, shall be forthwith notified to the nearest military authority. It goes

without saying that local authorities, as well as all the inhabitants in general, will absolutely refuse to supply any information which may be asked for by enemy soldiers as to the situation or movements of the Belgian Army.

Acts of Hostility.—According to the laws of war, acts of hostility—that is to say, resistance and attack by arms, the use of arms against single enemy soldiers, or direct intervention in any battle or engagement—are never permitted to those who are not (either as members of the Army or Civil Guard or of a Volunteer Corps organised under military law) under the command of a superior officer and do not wear a distinctive uniform or badge.

“Those who are authorised to commit acts of hostility are entitled to be treated as belligerents, and when they are captured or lay down their arms they have the right to treatment as prisoners of war.

“If the population of a territory which has not yet been occupied by the enemy takes up arms of its own accord on the approach of the invader without having had time to organise itself in a military form, it will be considered as belligerent if it bears arms openly and conforms to the laws of war.

“A single individual who does not belong to any of these classes of belligerent and who should commit an act of hostility would not be considered or treated as a belligerent. If he is taken he would be treated with greater severity than a prisoner of war, and might even be put to death.

“With all the more reason the inhabitants of the country are bound to abstain from acts forbidden even to soldiers. The most noticeable of these acts are the use of poison or poisoned arms; killing or wounding treacherously members of the army or nation of the invaders; killing or wounding an enemy who, either having laid down his arms or having no longer any means of self-defence, has surrendered unconditionally.

Passage of the Army. Requisitions.—In the case of a passage of enemy troops in places where there are no detachments of the Belgian Army, the commanders of the hostile army will abstain in all probability from all acts of hostility, and will only claim board and lodging. The laws of war only allow this kind of requisition or the personal service of the inhabitants for the immediate requirements of troops, and only so far as is consistent with the available resources of the locality, and the inhabitants cannot be forced to engage in any military operations. If they are not paid in cash they must be furnished with receipts for what they provide. If the inhabitants refuse to obey these requisitions there can be no doubt but they will be procured by force. This would cause the population still greater suffering. The commanding officers will in most cases apply to the communal authorities, and these latter should do their best to secure an equitable distribution of the requisitions among the inhabitants so as to lighten the expenses.

“If in making requisitions the rules indicated above are not observed, the communal authorities will protest to the military chiefs and will only act under compulsion.

“Apart from these requisitions, the inhabitants have a right to the absolute respect of their private property, of their honour, and of their persons and the persons of their family. If the officers or soldiers of the enemy make any attempt on these the communal authorities will make an energetic protest.

“The invader will take possession of the means of transport, the railways, the telegraphs and the telephones, unless the local authorities are able to prevent him.

“The regulation concerning the laws of war adopted by the Powers at The Hague in 1907 forbids a belligerent to force the inhabitants to give information about the army of their country or their means of defence. The inhabitants should know that they have the right to refuse to make known anything about these matters to the invader, and that this refusal is binding on them in the interests of their country.

“Formerly some of the Powers made reservations with regard to the application of this rule, and it is therefore possible that it may not be adopted so far as concerns guides, who, according to the ancient customs of war, are taken by the troops from amongst the inhabitants in their march across an enemy country. The inhabitants of the commune will only serve as guides when compelled by force to do so.

"Spies and Enemy Agents.—The communal authorities will put those under them on their guard against spies and enemy agents who will come into the country for the purpose either of collecting information about the National Army or for stirring up demonstrations amongst the inhabitants, perhaps even in favour of the enemy.

"It is obvious that all such demonstrations should be stopped and absolutely forbidden. The people must hold severely aloof from any demonstration that is not an expression of loyalty to their King and country. The presence of agents of this kind should be notified at once to the Belgian military chiefs and to the nearest civil authorities, and the agents themselves should be arrested and handed over to the authorities if they can be secured before the arrival of enemy troops.

"Fighting in the Commune.—If a battle takes place within the territory of the commune between enemy troops and Belgian troops, the communal authorities and the inhabitants will give their assistance to the National Army, but will abstain from any direct personal intervention in the battle, which would involve their being treated with greater severity than the soldiers themselves.

"The military operations and fighting will cause damage to private property, to the inhabitants and to the crops, which it is impossible to prevent. This must be borne as an inevitable consequence of the invasion. But beyond what is demanded by the necessities of attack and defence, private property may neither be destroyed nor seized. If any excess of this sort is committed, the communal authorities have the right to make a sharp and formal protest to the military commanders who have ordered or allowed pillage or destruction.

"The inhabitants will fulfil a duty of patriotism in giving aid as far as possible to the wounded during and after the battles. The communal authorities will undertake the organisation of this aid in co-operation with the doctors and the agents of the Red Cross. It will be impossible to object to public buildings being used as hospitals, if that be indispensable. Places occupied by the wounded are entitled to respect from all the combatants; still more strictly is it forbidden to abuse the distinctive marks of the Red Cross. Those marks consist of a Red Cross on a white flag or armlet.

"Permanent Occupation.—The hostile army will probably occupy in a permanent way places situated on their lines of communication, and they will extend this occupation according to the requirements of military operations. A territory is only considered to be occupied which is in fact under the authority of the hostile army, which must in effect be settled on the spot and in a position to drill there by reason of the absence of the National Army.

"The State officials will only be able to carry out their duties so far as they are not prevented by the hostile authority. But the communal authorities must remain at home and continue the administration of the commune. They will only cease to do so when the occupying authority compels them to take an oath of allegiance to the enemy Power or to engage in hostilities against their country or to enter into some agreement which would not be in accord with their loyalty to the Belgian King and Government, which always remains their only legitimate Government.

"The communal authorities will thus be necessarily in daily communication with the hostile authority. The latter, being in possession of power, will be bound to take all such measures as result from this position to secure order and the public life. The laws in force in the occupied district will be applied; they can only be altered or abrogated in cases where it is impossible to enforce them.

"If any attempts are made by the enemy troops, either encamped or on march, against the honour or rights of families or against the life of individuals or against private property, against religious beliefs or the exercise of public worship, the local authorities will communicate with the enemy authority with a view to putting an immediate end to all such attempts.

"The mayor will take particular care to maintain order and security in his commune. If necessary, he will ask the hostile authorities to support him by main force. If any reprehensible action be committed against the enemy, the communal authorities cannot be held answerable as a body and collective penalties by fine or otherwise cannot be enforced on the whole population.

"The court of mayor and aldermen will continue to collect the communal taxes, and will use them in defraying the cost of administration of the commune.

"The army of occupation can only seize money funds and bills due, and the arms and movable property of the State of such a nature as to be of use in the warlike operations. The goods of the communes, and religious, charitable, beneficent and educational establishments must be treated as private property, and consequently must be held free from confiscation or damage.

"If the authorities of the enemy in occupation collect the taxes, dues, or payments which belong by right to the State they must do so, as far as possible, in accordance with the regulations in force, and apply the receipts from these sources to such costs of administration as were properly paid by the Belgian Government. They cannot make any other demands for money except for the needs of the army or the expenses of administration of the occupied territory, and that only on the written order of a general in command. Requisitions in kind for the requirements of the troops or requisitions for service allowed by the rules indicated above, can only be made on the authority of the commanding officer. They must not exceed the resources of the locality nor involve the inhabitants in any obligation to take part in military operations against their own country. Under the latter heading would be classed any requisition for workmen to take part in erecting fortification works or assisting the operations of the hostile army.

"If roads and bridges have been destroyed before the invasion in order to impede the movements of the hostile army, the inhabitants shall only assist in repairing them under compulsion.

"Requisitioned supplies should be paid for as far as possible in cash, otherwise they should be certified through the mayors by receipts which should be settled in like manner as soon as possible.

"During the occupation, the railways, telegraphs and telephones will probably remain under the exclusive control of the enemy authorities, who will in such case reserve to themselves the right of deciding the conditions under which their use will be allowed to private individuals. The local authorities will not be allowed to interfere.

"Mayors of occupied territory will remain in communication with the nearest authority of the National Government to such extent as the invader will allow. In their official reports they will only deal with matters connected with their administrative duties, and will make no allusion to movements of hostile troops or to anything relating to military operations.

"Where territory has been occupied by the enemy, their authorities will be very severe in repressing espionage. The definition of a spy is one who secretly or under false pretences seeks to gather information within the zone of operations of a belligerent with a view to communicating such information to the other side.

"The suppression of espionage is very severe. The communal authorities must in their behaviour avoid giving any occasion for incurring this charge, but they should also bear in mind that the treatment meted out to spies can only be inflicted when secrecy is used in obtaining information. Soldiers and civilians who collect or report news, even within the zone of military operations, cannot be treated as spies so long as they do their business without disguising their character.

"When the occupation ceases by the actual departure of the enemy authorities, the communal authorities will notify forthwith the nearest Belgian military authorities.

"During the occupation by the enemy the communal authorities will lose no opportunity of reminding those under them that the rules of conduct set forth above have for their sole end the amelioration of the expenses and hardships inevitably resulting from war and invasion; but that they must not be understood as implying any approval of this invasion or releasing the people from their duty of loyalty to the legitimate Government which remains in full force throughout the period of the war.

"The Minister of the Interior,

"PAUL BERRYER."

HOW THE BELGIAN CIVILIANS GAVE AN UNDERTAKING TO
CONDUCT THEMSELVES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES
FOR NON-COMBATANTS.

Notice issued by Burgomaster Max.

FIREARMS.

"As the laws of war forbid the civil population to take part in hostilities, and as all infringements of this rule may bring about reprisals, many of my fellow-citizens have expressed a wish to get rid of the firearms in their possession.

"These weapons may be deposited at the police stations, where receipts will be given for them.

"They will be placed under safe keeping in the central arsenal of Antwerp, and restored to their owners after the conclusion of hostilities.

"*Brussels, August 12th, 1914.*"

(*Reply to the German White Book of May 10th, 1915, p. 9.*)

Circular of the Minister of the Interior relating to the
Uniform of Reservists of the Civic Guard.

"I have the honour to inform you that a royal decree of August 8th, 1914, makes the wearing of the blue blouse obligatory for reservists of the Civic Guard recently called up by the royal decree of August 5th last.

"I beg further to call your attention to Article 2 of the decree in question, directing that the weapons borne by members of the above-mentioned units should be worn openly, i.e., in such a manner as to be visible to the enemy. Hidden weapons, such as daggers, revolvers, etc., must not therefore be carried as the principal arms.

"Have the goodness, *Monsieur le Gouverneur*, to communicate these regulations to the communes in your province without delay.

"PAUL BERRYER, Minister of the Interior."

(*Ibidem, pp. 14-15.*)

PROCLAMATION BY THE BURGOMASTER OF DINANT
TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS—AUGUST 3RD, 1914.

Ville de DINANT



Chers Concitoyens,

A la demande de l'autorité supérieure, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que l'on ne peut, **SOUS AUCUN PRÉ-TEXTE**, se rendre dans la ville de Namur avec l'intention d'y séjourner, les nécessités de la défense de la position fortifiée pouvant amener l'autorité militaire à repulser les bouches inutiles.

Je crois devoir ajouter qu'actuellement il n'y a aucun danger et que je ne vois pas la raison pour laquelle la population fuirait ses foyers.

Je recommande le calme le plus grand dans les circonstances que nous traversons et j'invite tous les habitants à continuer à y résider.

Je prévient enfin mes administrés qu'il leur est formellement interdit d'aller s'approvisionner de vivres à Namur; dans le cas où ils le feraient, ils seraient passibles de peines sévères édictées par l'autorité militaire.

A l'Hôtel de Ville de Dinant le 3 Août 1914.

Le Bourgmestre,
A. DEFOIN.

Imprimé par M. V. POYVENNESSE, Bourgmestre, 156, rue Grande Dinant. — Télégram 12

It will be noticed that it is the people of Dinant (who were so panic-stricken by the news of the invasion that they prepared to abandon their homes) whom the German White Book accuses of having organised an ambushade on August 23rd.

THE SO-CALLED "FRANCS-TIREURS" OF DINANT.
POSTERS AFFIXED ON AUGUST 6th AT DINANT
BY THE BURGOMASTER.

I.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Dinant.

"Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants, under pain of immediate arrest, to bring to the police station all wireless telegraph apparatus for receipt or transmission of telegrams, and all firearms and ammunition in their possession.

"*Dinant, August 6th, 1914.*

"The Burgomaster,
"A. DEFOIN."

II.

Notice to Inhabitants.

"Formal notice is hereby given to the inhabitants that civilians must not take part in any attack or act of violence by arms or otherwise against the enemy troops.

"Such attacks are forbidden by the law of nations, and would expose their authors, perhaps even the town itself, to the most grave consequences.

"*Dinant, August 6th, 1914.*

"The Burgomaster,
"A. DEFOIN."

TRANSLATION.

TOWN OF DINANT.

"DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS,

"At the request of the higher authorities I have the honour to inform you that on *no pretext whatever* is anyone to go to the town of Namur with the intention of staying there. The necessities of the defence of a fortified position may oblige the military authorities to expel useless mouths.

"I think it well to add that at present there is no danger, and I do not see any reason for the population to leave their homes.

"I recommend the greatest calm in the circumstances in which we are now involved, and I invite all the inhabitants to continue to reside here.

"I also warn the people under my jurisdiction that it is absolutely forbidden to obtain foodstuffs from Namur; if they should do so they would be subject to severe penalties from the military authorities.

"*Dinant Town Hall, August 3rd, 1914.*

"The Burgomaster,
"A. DEFOIN."

PROCLAMATION BY BURGOMASTER MAX TO THE INHABITANTS
OF BRUSSELS ON THE EVE OF THE ENTRY OF THE ENEMY INTO
THE CAPITAL.—AUGUST, 1914.

VILLE DE BRUXELLES

CONCITOYENS

Malgré la résistance héroïque de nos troupes, secondées par les armées alliées, il est à craindre que l'ennemi n'envahisse Bruxelles.

Si pareille éventualité se réalise, j'espère pouvoir compter sur le calme et le sang-froid de la population.

Que l'on se garde de tout affolement, de toute panique.

Les Autorités communales ne désertent pas leur poste. Elles continueront à remplir leurs fonctions avec la fermeté que vous êtes en droit d'attendre d'elles en des circonstances aussi graves.

J'ai à peine besoin de rappeler à mes concitoyens les devoirs de tous envers le Pays.

Les lois de la guerre interdisent à l'ennemi de forcer la population à donner des renseignements sur l'Armée nationale et sur ses moyens de défense. Les habitants de Bruxelles doivent savoir qu'ils sont en droit de refuser de faire connaître quoi que ce soit, à ce sujet, à l'envahisseur. Ce refus leur est imposé dans l'intérêt de la Patrie.

Qu'aucun de vous n'accepte de servir de guide à l'ennemi.

Que chacun se tienne en garde contre les espions et les agents étrangers qui chercheraient à recueillir des renseignements ou à provoquer des manifestations dans un sens quelconque.

L'ennemi ne peut légitimement porter atteinte ni à l'honneur des familles, ni à la vie des citoyens, ni à la propriété privée, ni aux convictions religieuses ou philosophiques, ni au libre exercice des cultes.

Que tout abus commis par l'envahisseur me soit immédiatement dénoncé. **AUSSI LONGTEMPS QUE JE SERAI EN VIE ET EN LIBERTÉ, JE PROTEGERAI DE TOUTES MES FORCES LES DROITS ET LA DIGNITÉ DE MES CONCITOYENS.**

Je prie les habitants de faciliter ma tâche en s'abstenant de tout acte d'hostilité, de tout usage d'armes, de toute intervention dans les combats ou rencontres.

CONCITOYENS,

Quoi qu'il arrive, écoutez la voix de votre Bourgmestre et maintenez-lui votre confiance. Il ne la trahira pas.

VIVE LA BELGIQUE LIBRE ET INDÉPENDANTE!

VIVE BRUXELLES.

août 1914

Adolphe MAX.

Bruxelles. — Verkoop van Habsburgsche R. GILLOT, rue Vanthienen 19

STAD BRUSSEL

MEDEBURGERS

Hindanks den niet uitgen weerstand van onze troepen, ingesloten door de verbonden legers, is het te vrezen dat de vijand Brussel overmeesteren. Moest dit mogelijk geval zich voordoen, hoop ik op de kalme en de koelbloedigheid der bevolking te mogen rekenen.

Dat men zich hoede voor allen dwazen schrik, voor alle paniek.

De Gemeentesverhuden zullen hun post niet verlaten. Zij zullen hun aandrif blijven vervullen met al de standvastigheid die zij met recht van hen moest verwachten in zulke gewichtige omstandigheden.

Ik acht het seker onnosdig mijne medeburgers te herinneren aan eeneders plichten tegenover het Land.

De krijgsvelden verlaten den vijand de bevolking te dwingen onbetribben te geven, noemens het Nationaal Leger en zyne verdedigingsmidelen.

De inwoners van Brussel moeten weten dat zij het recht hebben te weigeren wat het ook zij, in dit opzicht, den aanvallers mede te deelen. Deze weigering werlt hun in het belang van het Vaderland opgelegd.

Dat geen enkele onder U aanname den vijand tot gids te dienen.

Dat eenieder op zyne luide weerz van de spionnen en de vreedende agenten die zonden trachten inlichtingen te bekomen of betoogingen in welke zin ook te verwoeken.

Volgens de wet, mag de vijand geen inbreuk maken noch op de eer der huisgezinnen, noch op het levensder burgers, noch op het privaat eigendom, noch op de godsdienslige of wijsgeerige gedachten, noch op het vrue nuttellen van den eeredienst.

Alle inbreuk door den aanvallers gepleegd, weze mij dadelijk bekend gemaakt. **ZO LANG IK ZAL LEVEN EN IN VRIJHEID VERKEEREN, ZAL IK UIT AL MIJNE KRACHTEN DE RECHTEN EN DE WAARDIGHEID MIJNER MEDEBURGERS VERDEDIGEN.**

Ik verzoek de inwoners mijne taak te vergemakkelijken niet zich te onthouden van allen vijandelijken daad van alle wapengebruik, van alle inneming in gevechten of ontmoetingen.

MEDEBURGERS,

Wat er ook gebeurde, aanhoort de stem van Uwen Burgemeester en behoudt hem uw vertrouwen. Hij zal er niet to-kort aan komen.

LEVE BELGIE, VRIJ EN ONAFHANKELIJK!

LEVE BRUSSEL!

Augustus 1914.

Adolf MAX.

"It appears from a trustworthy report made by a prisoner returned from Germany that, at Celle-Schloss (Hanover), M. Max, Burgomaster of Brussels, was placed in solitary confinement twice in three days for having answered back a non-commissioned officer who had addressed him in a German fashion, and for having complained to the attaché of the Spanish Embassy of being ill-treated in the camp."

(Communication from the "Bureau Documentaire Belge," November 2nd, 1916.)

HOW THE PEOPLE OF BRUSSELS REMAIN WORTHY OF THEIR
IMPRISONED BURGOMASTER.

GERMAN TESTIMONY.

"The popular attitude at Brussels is more unfavourable than ever, even for us Germans who have been there for a long time, and who ought to be absolutely hardened against this hostility. It is sometimes insupportable. I should advise no one to come here who is not obliged to do so. It would only be an expense, and give him very disagreeable impressions. I do not know what justification the people have for this attitude. They are convinced that the Allies are making progress, and will soon make their entry into the capital with Albert at their head. Their conduct towards the 'Boches' is in conformity with this conviction."

(The Brussels correspondent of the "Deutsche Wochenzeitung für die Niederlande und Belgien," August 27th, 1916.)

Notice by Lieutenant von Hurt, Governor-General of Brussels
and Brabant.—November 18th, 1916.

"On November 15th, considerable 'political' demonstrations took place in the churches of Sainte-Gudule and Saint-Jacques-sur-Coudenberg, and continued at the entrance to these two churches. On this occasion the Germans were insulted by the crowd.

"For this reason, I order the following:—

"From November 21st, until further orders, all public places of amusement, such as hotels, restaurants, cafés and shops, must be closed at 8 p.m. This order applies to the whole of Greater Brussels.

"The only exceptions made will be for restaurants which obtain a permit from the Kommandantur to keep open later.

"Only those persons possessing a written permit from the German authorities may be in the streets between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m."

N.B.—November 15th is the Fête Day of King Albert.

TRANSLATION.

TOWN OF BRUSSELS.
FELLOW-CITIZENS.

"In spite of the heroic resistance of our troops, seconded by the allied armies, it is to be feared that the enemy will occupy Brussels.

"If this should occur, I hope I may count on the calm and coolness of the population.

"Beware of any rash action and panic.

"The Communal Authorities will not desert their posts. They will continue to fulfil their duties with the firmness which you should expect from them in such grave circumstances.

"I need hardly remind my fellow-citizens of their duty towards their country.

"The laws of war forbid the enemy to force the population to give information about the national army and the means of defence. The inhabitants of Brussels must know that they have the right to refuse to give any information whatever on this subject to the invader. This refusal is imposed on them in the interest of their country.

"Let none of you consent to be a guide to the enemy.

"Let every one beware of spies and enemy agents who will endeavour to obtain information or to start demonstrations of any kind.

"The enemy may not legally do any wrong either to the honour of families or to the life of the citizens, nor to private property, nor to religious or philosophical convictions, nor to the free exercise of any worship.

"Let every abuse committed by the invader be immediately reported to me. AS LONG AS I LIVE AND AM AT LIBERTY, I WILL PROTECT THE RIGHTS AND DIGNITY OF MY FELLOW-CITIZENS WITH ALL MY MIGHT.

"I beg the inhabitants to help in this task by refraining from any acts of hostility, from all use of arms, from all intervention in fights or encounters.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS,

"Whatever happens, listen to the voice of your Mayor and keep up your confidence in him. He will not betray it.

"Long live Belgium, free and independent!

"Long live Brussels!

"August, 1914.

"ADOLPHE MAX."

PROCLAMATION BY FIELD-MARSHAL BARON VON DER GOLTZ,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF OCCUPIED BELGIUM, TO THE BELGIAN
CITIZENS.—SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1914.

Proklamation.

Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser haben erlosch, mich nach okkupirung belgischen Gebiets zum Generalgouverneur in Belgien zu ernennen. Ich habe den Sitz des Generalgouvernements in Brüssel (Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Künste, rue de la Loi) aufgeschlagen.

Auf Grund weiterer Anordnung Seiner Majestät ist dem Generalgouverneur eine Zivilverwaltung angeordnet (Kriegsministerium, rue de Louvain) an deren Spitze Seine Excellenz Herr von Sautt steht.

Die deutschen Heere dringen siegreich in Frankreich vor. Hier im belgischen Gebiete Ruhe und Ordnung aufrecht zu erhalten, ist Aufgabe der Generalgouvernements.

Jede feindselige Handlung der Einwohnerlichkeit gegen Angehörige der deutschen Heeres, jeder Versuch, ihren Verkehr mit der Heimat zu stören, Eisenbahnen, Telegraphen, Fernsprechverbindungen zu gefährden oder gar zu unterbrechen, wird unmissichtlich geahndet werden. Aufruhr oder Widerstand gegen die deutsche Verwaltung haben rücksichtslose Niederwerfung zu gewärtigen.

Die harte Notwendigkeit des Krieges bringt es mit sich, dass bei Bestrafung feindseliger Handlungen Unschuldige mit den Schuldigen leiden. Umso mehr ist es Pflicht aller verständig denkenden Bewohner Belgiens, die unruhigen Elemente im Lande von jeder Ausschreitung gegen die öffentliche Ordnung abzuhalten.

Kelp belgischer Bürger, der leidenschaftlich seinem Erwäge nachgeht, hat irgend etwas von seinen der deutschen Truppen und Behörden zu betreiben. Sowie irgend möglich, sollen Handel und Wandel wieder aufgenommen, die industriellen Betriebe wieder in Gang gebracht und die Einbringung der Ernte vollendet werden.

Belgier!

Von Niemand wird Verleugung seiner vaterländischen Gesinnung verlangt, wohl aber eine vernünftige Feindschaft und unbedingter Gehorsam gegen die Anordnungen des Generalgouvernements. Von Eurem Verhalten, von dem Vertrauen und dem Unterstützung, die das Volk, insbesondere die im Lande verbliebenen Staats- und Gemeindefunktionäre, dem Generalgouvernement entgegen bringen, wird es abhängen ob die neue Verwaltung Euch und Eurem Lande zum Segen gerichtet.

Gegeben, Brüssel, den 2. September 1914.

Der Kaiserliche General-Gouverneur in Belgien
FRHERR VON DER GOLTZ,
Generalfeldmarschall.

Proclamation.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, après l'occupation de la plus grande partie du territoire belge, a daigné me nommer Gouverneur Général en Belgique. J'ai établi le siège du Gouvernement Général à Bruxelles (Ministère des Sciences et des Arts, rue de la Loi).

Par ordre de Sa Majesté une administration civile a été installée auprès du Gouvernement Général (Ministère de la Guerre, rue de Louvain). Son Excellence Monsieur von Sautt a été appelé aux fonctions de chef de cette administration.

Les armées allemandes s'avancent victorieusement en France. Ma tâche sera de conserver la tranquillité et l'ordre public en territoire belge.

Tout acte hostile des habitants contre les militaires allemands, toute tentative de troubler leurs communications avec l'Allemagne, de gêner ou de couper les services des chemins de fer, du télégraphe et du téléphone seront punis très sévèrement. Toute résistance ou révolte contre l'administration allemande sera réprimée sans pardon.

C'est la dure nécessité de la guerre que les punitions d'actes hostiles frappent, en dehors des coupables, aussi des innocents. Le devoir s'impose d'exercer une pression sur les éléments turbulents en vue de les retenir de toute action dirigée contre l'ordre public.

Les citoyens belges désirent vaquer paisiblement à leurs occupations n'ont rien à craindre de la part des troupes ou des autorités allemandes. Autant que faire se pourra, le commerce devra être repris, les usines devront recommencer à travailler, les moissons être rentrées.

Citoyens Belges,

Je ne demande à personne de renier ses sentiments patriotiques, mais j'attends de vous tous une soumission raisonnable et une obéissance absolue vis-à-vis des ordres du Gouvernement Général. Je vous invite à lui montrer de la confiance et à lui prêter votre concours. J'adresse cette invitation spécialement aux fonctionnaires de l'Etat et des communes qui sont restés à leurs postes. Plus vous donnerez suite à cet appel, plus vous servirez votre patrie.

Fait à Bruxelles, le 2 septembre 1914.

Le Gouverneur Général,
BARON VON DER GOLTZ,
Feldmarschall.

Proclamatie.

Zijne Majestät der Kaiser von Deutschland na bezetting van het grootste gedeelte van het belgisch territorium, heeft mij tot Generalgouverneur in België benoemd. Ik heb den zetel van het General-Gouvernement in Brussel (Ministerie van Schoone Kunsten, Welstraat) opgeschlagen.

Op bevel van Zijne Majestät, is er een burgerlijke administratie bij het General-Gouvernement ingericht. Zijne Excellentie de Heer von Sautt is benoemd tot hoofd dezer administratie (Ministerie van Oorlog, Leuvense weg).

De deutsche troepen driften overvinnend in Frankrijk binnen. Mijne taak zal zijn de kalme en openbare orde op belgisch gebied opecht te houden.

Alle vijandelijke handeling der inwoners tegen aangehörigen van het deutsche leger, alle verzoek den verkeer met Deutschland te stören, den dienst der ijeren wegen, des telegraaf en des telefoons te belemmeren of te breken, zal zeer streng gestraft worden. Iedere wederstand of revolte tegen de deutsche administratie zal zonder genade gestraft worden.

Het is de harde noodzakelijkheid van den oorlog, dat de straffen van vijandelijke handelingen, buiten de schuldigen ook de onschuldigen treffen. Des te meer is het de plicht van alle verstandige burgers op de onrustige elementen eenen druk uit te oefenen om deze van iedere handeling tegen de openbare orde te weerhouden.

De belgische burgers, die wenschen in rust hare nijverheid na te gaan, hebben niets te vrezen van wege de troepen of de deutsche autoriteiten. Zoo veel het mogelijk zal zijn, moet de handel heronnen, de fabrieken in 't werk bersteid, de oogst binnengebracht worden.

Belgische burgers,

Ik vraag aan niemand zijne patriotische gevoelens te ontzeggen, maar ik verwacht van u allen een vernünftige onderwerping en onbedingde gehoorzaamheid tegenover de bevelen van het General-Gouvernement. Ik verzoek u hem vertrouwen te schenken en hem Uwe hulp te verlenen. Ik richt dit verzoek hooftzakelijk aan alle ambtenaren van den Staat en van de gemeenten, die op hunne plaats gebleven zijn. Hoe meer u dezen wensch volbreut, des te meer zult u uw vaderland nuttig zijn.

Gegeven te Brussel den 2. September 1914.

De General-Gouverneur,
BARON VON DER GOLTZ,
Feldmarschall.

It will be noticed that this proclamation announces, in the event of collective punishment, that the innocent will suffer with the guilty. This procedure is justified, according to the text, by the "dire necessity of war."

PROCLAMATION.

"H.M. the Emperor of Germany, after the occupation of the greater part of Belgian territory, has deigned to nominate me Governor-General in Belgium. I have established the seat of Government at Brussels (*Ministère des Sciences et des Arts, Rue de la Loi*).

"By order of His Majesty, a civil administration has been established beside the General Government (*Ministère de la Guerre, rue de Louvain*). His Excellency M. von Sandt has been appointed head of this administration.

"The German armies are advancing victoriously in France. My task will be to preserve quiet and public order in Belgian territory.

"Any hostile acts against the German troops, any attempt to interfere with their communications with Germany, to disturb or to cut the railway lines or the telegraph and telephone wires, will be severely punished. All resistance or revolt against the German administration will be repressed unmercifully.

"It is the dire necessity of war that these punishments will strike the innocent as well as the guilty. It is therefore even more the duty of all reasonable citizens to repress the more turbulent elements in order to restrain them from any acts contrary to public order.

"Belgian citizens desiring to keep peacefully to their occupations have nothing to fear from either the German troops or the authorities. As much as possible, commerce must be taken up again, factories must resume work, the harvest must be gathered.

"BELGIAN CITIZENS,

"I do not ask anyone to renounce his patriotic feelings, but I expect from all a reasonable submission and an absolute obedience to the orders of the General Government. I invite you to give your confidence to it and your help. I address this invitation specially to the officials of the State and the communes who have remained at their posts. The more you collaborate with us the better you serve your country.

"Given at Brussels, September 2nd, 1914.

"The Governor-General,

"BARON VON DER GOLTZ,

"Field-Marshal."

THE PROMISE AND ITS EXECUTION.

The Promise :

"Business will be resumed, the factories will be reopened. . . . I ask nobody to renounce his feelings of patriotism."

The Execution.

I. PATRIOTISM "RESPECTED."

Note of the Belgian Government to the Neutral Powers on the forced labour and deportation imposed upon the Belgian population by the German authorities.

"A decree from German General Headquarters, dated October 3rd, imposes forced labour upon all Belgians capable of work who, in consequence of lack of employment or other causes, have become dependent upon outside assistance. Individuals to whom this order applies can be forced to work

away from their place of residence—in other words, be deported to Germany in a condition of semi-slavery.

“The great difficulty of communication with the occupied portion of Belgium has prevented the Belgian Government from receiving all the information which they were anxious to obtain as to the manner in which the decree of October 3rd is being carried out.

“They learn, however, from a reliable source that the wholesale deportation of the able-bodied population is proceeding. Rich and poor, if unoccupied, or without work, are taken without mercy. On October 24th last more than 15,000 men had already been removed from Flanders alone. Trains entirely filled with these unfortunate people were seen proceeding to Germany. Others were sent to the invaded departments of France. The men were crowded into open trucks, exposed to all weathers, under the most miserable conditions. Their spirit, in spite of cold and privation, was in no way daunted, and they sang patriotic songs while enduring this new form of oppression.

“Raids took place at Courtrai, Alost, Termonde, Bruges, Ghent, Mons, and in numerous rural and industrial communes. The men were collected and examined as if they were cattle; the able-bodied were dispatched to unknown destinations.

“At Bruges, the burgomaster, an old man of 80 years of age, who since the beginning of the occupation had given an example of noble patriotism, was deprived of his office for refusing to assist the German military authorities in their horrible task; the town was condemned to a fine of 100,000 marks for every day's delay in the enrolment of victims.

“Up to October 24th, this deportation had taken place principally in the military zone (i.e., East and West Flanders). In the rest of the country, the civil authorities had no doubt hesitated to employ measures which violate not only the spirit and the text of The Hague Convention, but also the solemn promise made to the population in a proclamation of July 25th, 1915, that no forced labour would be exacted from them which did violence to their sentiments of patriotism.

“The Belgian Government denounce to all civilised nations these infamous proceedings, which trample upon all the laws of humanity as well as upon those provisions of the conventional rules of war relating to the power of the occupant.

“They protest with the utmost energy against the application of a system which the empty explanations of the enemy will not save from the name and the stigma of slave-trade, an infamy which completes the dishonour of the German occupation, in spite of its pretended anxiety to protect the legitimate rights of the population of Flanders!”

2. “REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.”

Reply of the Deputies for Mons to Governor-General von Bissing on the subject of the deportations.

“Mons, November 27th, 1916.

“At Quaregnon, of 1,000 workmen called up to the register, 304 have been deported. Among the latter are 227 who are not unemployed (including 4 farmers, 5 master bakers, 6 bakers, 1 master butcher, 1 brewery engineer, 1 manager of a large brewery, 1 business man of standing, the son of a director of an ironworks, 1 master printer).

“It is worth mentioning that the number of men called up for registration is small in proportion to the total number of the population, but one ought not to lose sight of the fact that we are living in the centre of the colliery region and that all the miners have been exempted.

“This remark applies to all the other communes.

“At Dour, of 137 deportees, there are 117 employed men, among them 9 farmers, 4 students, and numbers of masters of small shops working at home.

“At Wammes, of 186 deportees, 130 employed.

“At Frameries, of 200 deportees, 157 employed.

“At Hornu, of 140 deportees, 78 employed.

“At Pâturages, of 139 deportees, 134 employed.

“At Ghlin, of 155 deportees, 109 employed.

"At Havré, the burgomaster informed the recruiting officers that all the men called up for registration were employed (he had himself made inquiry, and asked to be allowed to produce his evidence). His remarks were brushed aside, and of 450 men called up for registration, 45 were deported, all employed.

"Similar proportions are shown by all the communes. Is this a mere coincidence? No; in most cases the selection of the workmen who have employment in Belgium has been deliberate. The recruiting agents show a marked preference for the most skilled workmen in certain industries—foremen, mechanics and labourers from rolling-mills, glass-workers, shoemakers, fitters, electrical engineers, farmers.

"Thus, at the iron works and rolling mills of Baume, at Haine-Saint-Pierre, of 400 workmen registered 52 have been deported.

"At the Gilson factories at La Croyère, 50 workmen, out of 225 called up for registration, have been deported.

"At the 'Société La Brugeoise et Niçaise et Delcuve,' 56 out of 369.

"At the 'Société Anonyme des Laminiers' at La Louvière, 51 out of 73.

"At the 'Boulonnerie et Fonderies de la Louvière' factories, 25 out of 131.

"At the Bouvy factory at La Croyère, 25 out of 145.

"At the Central Building Co., at Haine-Saint-Pierre, 37 workmen and employees still at work have been deported—say, 10 per cent. of the employed workmen.

"At the Spiltoir, Hepez, and Heck workshops at Haine-Saint-Paul, 14 men have been deported, representing 70 per cent. of the working 'personnel' required to register and 40 per cent. of the total number of workmen.

"At the blast furnaces and foundries at La Louvière the deportation among the employees reached 70 per cent., with the result that the factory is now at a standstill.

"At the Boel factories at La Louvière, 249 men have been carried off, among them a *chef de bureau*, 10 clerks, 21 foremen and 217 workmen.

"All the clerks and workmen of those factories who have been deported were still at work at the time of the registration.

"At the glass factory of Jemappes—the only plant of the kind in our district—the application of the system has produced a striking result. This factory was again set running on December 4th, 1915; it was going uninterruptedly and with increasing pressure up to September 1st, 1916. It was idle till November 10th, owing to the repair of certain furnaces with a view to increasing its output. More than half of its trained men have been taken away. In order to give the precise figures, we quote the numbers:—

" 40 per cent. of the *souffleurs* (glass blowers),

" 60 per cent. of the first apprentices,

" 30 per cent. of the second apprentices,

" 40 per cent. of the *repasseurs* (grinders),

" 33 per cent. of the *étendeurs* (expanders),

" 100 per cent. of the electrical engineers,

" 100 per cent. of the fitters, etc.

"What a dislocation of this industry!

"What we have just said about the Jemappes glass factory applies to most of the industries of which we have spoken."

* * * *

"You make an effort to reassure our patriotism, Excellency, by telling us that deported Belgians are not to take part in work which has a military object. But does not every one take part in work with a military object if he ministers in any way to the enterprises of a belligerent nation? The farmer who provides fats for the army, the tailor who makes clothes, the currier, the cobbler, the woodman, the navy—do they not co-operate in war work? Whoever sets foot in Germany to work becomes an auxiliary of the German Army, whatever work he may do."

NOTICE BY BARON VON LÜTTWITZ, URGING THE PEOPLE
OF BRUSSELS TO REMOVE THE BELGIAN FLAG.

SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1914.

BEKANNTMACHUNG

Im vollen Verständnis ihres eigenen Interesses, hat die Bevölkerung Brüssels vom Rückzug der deutschen Truppen ab bis zu im allgemeinen Ruhe und Ordnung währt. In Anbetracht dessen habe ich hier keinerlei Schritte gethan, um die von mir hier anwesenden, wie durchziehenden deutschen Truppen als Provokation empfundene Beflaggung Brüssels mit belgischen Fahnen zu verbieten. Gerade aber zu verhindern, dass unsere Truppen durch zu selbständigen Eingriffen beunruhigt werden könnten, ersuche ich nunmehr die Besitzer der einzelnen Häuser, die belgischen Fahnen einzuziehen. Es liegt dem deutschen Militär-Gouvernement dabei fern, die Gefühle und die Ehre der Einwohnerschaft verletzen zu wollen. Die Massnahme hat nur den Zweck, Bürger vor Schaden zu bewahren.

Brüssel, den 16. September 1914.

Freiherr von Lüttwitz,

Generalmajor und Gouverneur.

AVIS

La population de Bruxelles, comprenant bien ses propres intérêts, a observé en général dès l'entrée des troupes allemandes jusqu'à présent l'ordre et le calme. Pour cette raison je n'ai pas encore pris des mesures pour défendre le pavoisement de drapeaux belges, considéré comme provocation par les troupes allemandes qui sont de séjour ou de passage à Bruxelles. C'est précisément pour éviter que nos troupes ne soient amenées à agir de leur propre gré, que j'engage maintenant les propriétaires des maisons de faire rentrer les drapeaux belges.

Le Gouvernement militaire n'a aucunement l'intention de froisser par cette mesure les sentiments et la dignité des habitants. Il a le seul but de préserver les citoyens de tout dommage.

Bruxelles, le 16 septembre 1914.

Baron von Lüttwitz,

Général et Gouverneur.

BERICHT

Haar eigen belang wel begrijpend, heeft de Brusselsche bevolking over 't algemeen van het intreden der Deutsche troepen al tot heden toe de orde en de kalme bewaard. Om die reden heb ik nog geene maatregelen genomen om de beflagging met de Belgische driekleur te verbieden, beflagging die door de hier aanwezige of de voorbijtrekkende troepen als eene uitdaging wordt aanzien. Juist om te beletten dat onze troepen hierdoor tot zelfstandig optreden zouden overgaan, verzocht ik thans de eigenaars der huizen de Belgische vlag weg te nemen.

Het ligt geenszins in de bedoeling van het Duitsch militair Gouvernement de inwoners in hunne gevoelens noch in hunne waardigheid te krenken. De maatregel heeft enkel tot doel de burgers tegen schade te behoeden.

Brussel, den 16 september 1914.

Vrijheer von Lüttwitz,

Generaal-Majoor en Gouverneur.

On September 2nd, Baron von der Goltz had said: "I do not ask anyone to renounce his patriotic feelings."

THE "INTERPRETATION" PUT BY A GERMAN ON A
PROMISE GIVEN BY ANOTHER GERMAN, AND THE
BELGIAN COMMENT.

To the request made by Baron von Lüttwitz, in flagrant contradiction to von der Goltz's pledge, Burgomaster Max replied with the following proclamation:—

CITY OF BRUSSELS.

"BELOVED FELLOW-CITIZENS,

"A notice posted to-day informs us that the Belgian flag which flies from the front of our houses is looked upon as a 'provocation' by the German troops.

"Field-Marshal von der Goltz said, however, in his proclamation of September 2nd, that 'nobody would be required to abjure his patriotic feelings.' Thus we could not foresee that the expression of these feelings would be regarded as an offence.

"The proclamation which informs us that it is so is, I acknowledge, drawn up in moderate terms and with a regard for our susceptibilities.

"It will none the less be deeply wounding to the sensitive and proud population of Brussels.

"I ask the population of this town to give a fresh example of the self-restraint and greatness of soul which it has already so often exhibited during these sad days.

"Let us provisionally accept the sacrifice which is imposed upon us; let us withdraw our flags in order to prevent any friction, and patiently await the hour of redress.

"The Burgomaster,

"Brussels, September 16th, 1914."

"ADOLPHE MAX."

TRANSLATION.

NOTICE.

"The population of Brussels have up till now, understanding their own interests, maintained their calm since the entry of the German army. For this reason, I have not as yet taken any measures to forbid the display of Belgian flags, which is considered as a provocation by the troops remaining in Brussels. It is precisely in order to avoid any action taken by our troops on their own initiative that I now urge the householders to withdraw their flags.

"The German Government has no intention of hurting the feelings or the dignity of the inhabitants by this measure. Their only object is to preserve the citizens from all damage.

"Brussels, September 16th, 1914.

"BARON VON LÜTTWITZ,

"Major-General and Governor."

NOTICE BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HURT, GOVERNOR OF
BRUSSELS AND BRABANT, FORBIDDING ALL DEMONSTRATIONS
ON THE OCCASION OF THE NATIONAL BELGIAN FETE.

JULY 12TH, 1918

Bekanntmachung

Jede Feier aus Anlass des am 21. 7. 16
abgehaltenen, durch belgisches Gesetz vom
5. 1890 zum gesetzlichen Feiertag
erklärten, belgischen Nationalfeiertags wird
verboten.

Ich warne vor jeglichen Demonstrationen,
sozu unter anderem rechnen :

Öffentliche Versammlungen, Umzüge, An-
sprachen des Publikums, Ansprachen,
Ansprachen, das Niederlegen von Blumen an
denkmalen usw., sowie das Flagen öffent-
licher oder privater Gebäude,
das Schließen der Verkaufsläden oder Cafés
zu ungewöhnlichen Stunden.

Zwiderhandlungen werden mit Freiheits-
strafen bis zu 6 Monaten und mit Geldstrafen
bis zu 20000.— Mark oder mit einer dieser
strafen geahndet; strafbar macht sich nicht
nur der Täter, sondern auch der Anstifter
oder Gehilfe.

Ich weise ausserdem darauf hin, dass der
Anschlag oder die Verbreitung nicht zensur-
er Schriftchen, sowie das Herausfordern
von Abzeichen verboten sind und dass
jede Zwiderhandlung strafbar ist.

Brüssel, den 12. Juli 1916. (Hurt)

Der Gouverneur von Brüssel und Brabant
HURT,
Generallieutenant.

Bekendmaking

Alle feestelijkheden naar aanleiding van den
nationalen feestdag in België op 21 Juli 1916,
die tot wettelijken feestdag verklaard werd
bij de Belgische wet van 27 Mei 1890, zijn
verboden

Ik waarschuw voor betoogingen van elken
aard. Als zoodanig zijn o. a. te beschouwen :
openbare vergaderingen, stoeten, samen-
scholingen van het publiek, toespraken, feest-
elijkheden in de scholen, het neerleggen van
bloemen aan den voet van gedenktekens, enz.,
alsook het beflaggen van openbare gebouwen
of privaathuizen,

het sluiten op niet gebruikelijke uren van
winkel en magazijnen of koffiehuisen, enz.

Overtredingen worden gestraft met ten
hoogste 6 maand gevangenis en met ten
hoogste 20.000 mark boete, of met een dezer
straffen; niet enkel de dader, doch ook de
aanspichteren de helper maken zich strafbaar.

Ik wijs er bovendien op, dat het aanplakken
of het verspreiden van niet-gecensureerde
geschriften, alsook het dragen op uitdage-
wijze van kenteekens verboden is en dat elke
overtreder zich strafbaar maakt.

Brussel, den 12 Juli 1916.

Der Gouverneur von Brüssel und Brabant
HURT
Generallieutenant.

Avis

Il est défendu de célébrer d'une manière
quelconque la fête nationale belge du 21 juillet
1916, déclarée jour férié légal par la loi
belge du 27 mai 1890

Je prévient la population qu'elle devra
s'abstenir de toutes démonstrations, telles que :
réunions publiques, cortèges, rassemble-
ments, harangues et discours, fêtes scolaires,
déposition de fleurs devant certains monu-
ments, etc., pavoiement d'edifices publics ou
privés,

fermeture des magasins, cafés, etc. à des
heures exceptionnelles.

Les infractions seront punies soit d'une
peine d'emprisonnement de 6 mois au plus et
d'une amende pouvant atteindre 20000 marcs,
soit d'une de ces deux peines à l'exclusion de
l'autre; seront passibles de ces peines non
seulement les auteurs des infractions mais
aussi les fauteurs et les complices

J'attire, en outre, l'attention du public sur
ce qu'il est défendu d'afficher et de répandre
des écrits non censurés ou de porter des
insignes d'une manière provocatrice.

Bruxelles, le 12 juillet 1916.

Der Gouverneur von Brüssel und Brabant
HURT,
Generallieutenant

Compare this with the promise of Baron von der Goltz : "I do not ask anyone
to renounce his patriotic sentiments."

A TOPICAL SERMON BY CARDINAL MERCIER.

On July 21st, 1916, a solemn service was celebrated in the Cathedral of Saint-Gudule, at Brussels, for the repose of the souls of Belgian soldiers who died for their country. On this occasion Cardinal Mercier mounted the pulpit and preached a sermon from which we give some extracts.

"Jerusalem was made an habitation of strangers: her festival days were turned into mourning."

First Book of Maccabees, chap. 1, verses 40, 41.

"If, in spite of its horrors, war—I mean a just war—has so much austere beauty, it is because war brings out the disinterested enthusiasm of a whole people, which gives, or is prepared to give, its most precious possession, even life itself, for the defence and the vindication of things which cannot be weighed, nor calculated, nor monopolised: Justice, Honour, Peace, Liberty! . . .

" . . . One of the clergy of the capital has been condemned to twelve years' penal servitude. I was allowed to go into his cell to embrace and to bless him. 'I have three brothers at the front,' he said, 'and I think I am here chiefly because I helped the youngest—he is only seventeen—to rejoin the elder ones; one of my sisters is in a neighbouring cell, but thank God, my mother is not left alone; indeed, she has sent us a message to say that she is not in tears.'

"Do not our mothers remind us of the mother of the Maccabees? . . .

"It needs courage to throw oneself forward, but it needs no less to hold oneself back. There are times when it is more noble to suffer in silence than to act. And what of these two years of calm submission by the Belgian people before the inevitable; this unshakable tenacity, which moved a humble woman, before whom the possibilities of an approaching conclusion of peace were being discussed, to say: 'Oh, you must not be in a hurry on our account; we can go on waiting.' What a fine example this is for the generations to come!"

TRANSLATION.

NOTICE.

"All festivities on the occasion of the NATIONAL BELGIAN FETE DAY, on July 21st, 1916, declared a public holiday by the Belgian law of May 27th, 1890, are forbidden.

"I warn the population to abstain from any demonstrations such as:—

"Public meetings, processions, assemblies, harangues and speeches, school feasts, laying of flowers on certain monuments, display of flags on private or public monuments.

"Shutting of shops, cafés, etc., at unusual hours.

"Any breach of this rule will be punished with 6 months' imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 20,000 marks, or by either of these punishments. Not only the perpetrators of the deeds, but also the instigators and the accomplices will be punished.

"I also draw the attention of the public to the fact that it is forbidden to post up or to circulate any uncensored matter, or to wear badges in a provocative way.

"Brussels, July 12th, 1916.

"The Governor of Brussels and Brabant,

"HURT,

"Lieutenant-General."

II.

THE ATROCITIES AT ANDENNE

**A COLLECTION OF POSTERS
ILLUSTRATING THE REIGN OF TERROR**

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL VON BÜLOW, ANNOUNCING THE
SACK OF ANDENNE TO THE INHABITANTS OF LIÈGE.
AUGUST 22ND, 1914.

Armee - Oberkommando

LE 22 AOUT 1914

Abteilung II b. Irn. N. 150.

Aux Autorités communales

DE LA

VILLE DE LIÈGE

Les habitants de la ville d'Andenne, après avoir protesté de leurs intentions pacifiques, ont fait une surprise traître sur nos troupes. C'est avec mon consentement que le Général en chef a fait brûler toute la localité et que cent personnes environ ont été fusillées.

Je porte ce fait à la connaissance de la Ville de Liège pour que les Liégeois se représentent le sort dont ils sont menacés, s'ils prenaient pareille attitude.

Ensuite, il a été trouvé dans un magasin d'armes à Huy des projectiles « dum-dum » dans le genre du spécimen joint à la présente lettre. Au cas que cela arrivât, on demandera rigoureusement compte chaque fois des personnes en question.

Le Général-Commandant en chef
(s) von BULOW

Imp. La Meuse

The figures quoted by the German General are much lower than the actual number of dead.

Indictment by the Bishop of Namur.

"If one had to characterise in a few words the facts of Andenne—to the exclusion of what happened at Seilles, which is not in our diocese—we should say that there were two successive scenes independent of one another. The first, that of Thursday, was a *foolish panic* amongst the German troops; the second, that of Friday, an *orgy of blood*.

"On Thursday, August 20th, about 6.15 in the evening, shots were heard. Were they, as Goetze certifies, directed against an aeroplane? Were they accidental or intentional? Probably we shall never be able to determine. But the main point, which can no longer be called in question, is that the shots were not fired from Andenne at all, but from the heights of Seilles, and that they were fired not by civilians, *but by German troops*.

"When these shots were fired, the first and most obvious duty of the authorities was to inquire from what point the fire proceeded. They should have urged their men to keep quiet, and instituted an inquiry.

"They would immediately have ascertained that there was no Belgian or French soldier in the vicinity, that no civilian had the least grudge against the troops, and they must then have found out that it was their own men who had fired."

(Protest of Mgr. Heylen against the German White Book, October 31st, 1915.)

Statistics of the Sack of Andenne.

"The statistics of the losses at Andenne give the following total:—Three hundred were massacred in Andenne and Seilles, and about two hundred houses were burnt in the two localities. A great number of inhabitants have disappeared. Almost every house has been sacked and rifled. The pillage lasted several days."

(Extract from the 11th Report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry.)

The German Admission.

During the inquiry made, in January, 1915, by Sub-Lieutenant Goetze, the Acting Burgomaster of Andenne submitted a list of the victims. Concerning this list Goetze points out in his report:—

"An examination of this list shows that only 196 people are absolutely proved to have been shot: 28 have merely disappeared."

(German White Book of May 10th, 1915, B, Anlage 4.)

TRANSLATION.

ARMEE-OBERKOMMANDO

"To the Communal Authorities of the Town of Liège.

"August 22nd, 1914.

"The inhabitants of the town of Andenne, after having protested their peaceful intentions, made a treacherous surprise attack on our troops.

"It was with my consent that the General had the whole place burnt down and about 100 people shot.

"I bring this fact to the knowledge of the town of Liège so that its inhabitants may know the fate with which they are threatened if they take up a similar attitude.

"Dum-dum bullets were subsequently found in a gunsmith's shop at Huy, of a kind of which I enclose you a specimen with the present document. If this happens again it will be necessary to call the persons in question to account.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief,

(s.) "VON BÜLOW."

Habitants d'Andenne

Par ordre de l'autorité militaire Allemande
occupant la ville d'Andenne,

Tous les hommes sont retenus comme otages.

Par coup de feu tiré sur les troupes Allemandes, il y aura AU MOINS deux otages fusillés

Les otages seront nourris par les femmes, qui leur porteront le nécessaire près du pont à 6 heures du soir et à 8 heures du matin.

Il est strictement défendu aux femmes de converser avec les otages.

Toutes les Rues et Places publiques seront immédiatement nettoyées PAR TOUTES LES FEMMES DE LA VILLE, sous peine d'arrestation.

Il est formellement défendu de circuler dans la ville après 7 heures du soir et avant 7 heures du matin, sous peine de répression sévère.

Les morts seront immédiatement ensevelis sans aucune formalité.

Les jeunes gens à partir de 14 ans et les femmes devront prêter leur concours à toute réquisition.

Il est strictement défendu de se montrer aux fenêtres,

Andenne, le 21 août 1914.

Par ordre de l'autorité militaire Allemande:

L'Adjoint du Bourgmestre,

D^r Ledoyen.

Le Bourgmestre désigné,

E. de Jaer.

Le Secrétaire,

Monrique.

The massacres and pillages of Andenne occurred on August 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1914.

The German troops belonged to the 1st and 2nd regiments of Reserve of Guards and to a battalion of "Jaeger", of the Guards. They were commanded by General von Langemann. They included also a battalion of Pioneers commanded by Major Scheunemann.

The Truthfulness of the Reports of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry Demonstrated by a German Poster.

The circumstances of the Andenne massacre are related in the 11th Report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry. Of this massacre the poster here reproduced (published by order of the German authorities) naturally makes no mention.

The particulars of the repressive measures described in the poster should be compared with the following passages of the Commission's Report:—

"About 10 in the morning the officers dismissed the women, ordering them to collect the dead bodies and to wash away the stains of blood which defiled the street and the houses. About midday, the surviving men, to the number of 800, were shut up as hostages in three little houses near the bridge; but they were not allowed to go out of them on any pretext, and were so crammed together that they could not even sit down on the floor. The state of these prisons rapidly became indescribable. Later in the day the women were allowed to bring food to their husbands. Many of them, fearing outrage, had taken flight. The hostages were not finally released until the following Tuesday."

The Testimony of the Bishop of Namur.

"At Andenne there is, thank God, a sufficiency of verified facts to make it unnecessary to invent them. We will confine ourselves to relating the following from memory:—

"1. On August 19th the men of the *La Levée* district were seized by the German troops and compelled to march before them and serve as a shield against the attacks of the Belgian soldiers in a reconnaissance in the South Wood.

"2. Continuous ill-treatment was inflicted on a group of peaceful inhabitants of *Peu d'Eau* and *Hautebise* who had been sent to Landenne, Amay, and La Chartreuse.

"3. The slaughter of civilians at Hautebise. On Thursday evening, August 20th, at the entrance of the town, infuriated soldiers fell upon them and killed them with the bayonet. About 15 persons, among whom were women and children, were massacred; others already wounded were brutally finished off during the night.

"4. Numerous and wanton acts of incendiarism were perpetrated, not by the artillery, as is stated, but by hand, accompanied by the pillage of the whole town.

"5. The execution of a not yet ascertained number of innocent people, perhaps more than 200, of whom not one had fired, or even committed the least act of ill-will against the troops."

(Protest of the Bishop of Namur, Mgr. Heylen, against the accusations in the German White Book, October 31st, 1915.)

TRANSLATION.

INHABITANTS OF ANDENNE.

"By order of the German military authority occupying the town of Andenne:—

"All the men are held as hostages.

"For every shot fired at the German troops, AT LEAST two hostages will be shot.

"The hostages will be fed by the women, who will bring them their rations close to the bridge at 6 in the evening and 8 in the morning.

"Women are strictly forbidden to converse with the hostages.

"All streets and public places will immediately be cleaned by all the women of the town, on pain of immediate arrest.

"It is strictly forbidden to move about the town after 7 in the evening and before 7 in the morning, on pain of severe punishment.

"The dead will immediately be buried without any formality. The young people over 14 and the women must give their assistance in every case of requisition.

"It is strictly forbidden to show oneself at the windows.

"Andenne, August 21st, 1914.

"By order of the German military authority,

"The Assistant-Burgomaster,

"DR. LEDOYEN.

"The Burgomaster-Designate,

"E. DE JAER.

"The Secretary,

"MONRIQUE."

PROCLAMATION BY THE MILITARY COMMANDER OF ANDENNE,
APPEALING TO INFORMERS IN ORDER TO DISCOVER THE
AUTHORS OF AN IMAGINARY PLOT.—AUGUST 22ND, 1914.

Proclamation

Le 20 Août de cette année on a tiré de nombreuses maisons de la ville d'Andenne sur les troupes Allemandes qui passaient par la ville, on a jeté aussi des bombes. Il est sûr, que la première attaque de feu eut lieu selon un certain plan tout en même temps dans plusieurs rues : dans la rue Brun, rue de l'Hôtel de Ville à la place des Tilleuls et plusieurs autres rues. Un nombre de personnes militaires sont tués ou blessés et le matériel de guerre est endommagé.

Après avoir refusé les premières attaques, on a tiré de nouveau de beaucoup de maisons plusieurs heures et encore le 21 Août, l'après-midi à deux heures, un sous-officier fut tué par un coup d'une des maisons de la rue de l'Hôtel de Ville,

Les habitants coupables, qu'on a trouvés jusqu'à maintenant, sont fusillés par le Conseil de guerre, sans qu'il fut possible de trouver les personnes qui ont arrangé le complot.

On appelle cependant à l'honneur de la Ville d'Andenne, laquelle est considérée dans les yeux du monde civilisé comme un nid de meurtriers et bandits.

Peut-être il est possible de rétablir l'honneur de cette ville ; c'est pourquoi on invite les habitants dans leur propre intérêt de communiquer à l'autorité militaire tout ce qui peut servir de progrès de révéler le complot et ses auteurs.

Celui qui livre des preuves capables, recoit selon leur valeur une prime de 500 - 1000 francs.

Les mesures qui ont été prises seront ou pourraient être plus tôt adoucies dès que l'enquête aura fait des progrès pour faire connaître les coupables.

Le Commandant de la Ville.

Andenne, le 22 août 1914.

It will be noticed that the so-called "guilty" had been shot before the inquiry began.

TRANSLATION.

PROCLAMATION.*

"On August 20th of this year there was firing from numerous houses of the town of Andenne on the German troops who were passing through the town; bombs were also thrown. It is certain that the first outbreak of firing occurred in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, at precisely the same time in several streets: in the Rue Brun, the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, the Place des Tilleuls, and several other streets. A number of soldiers have been killed or wounded and war material damaged.

"After ignoring the first attacks, there was again firing from many houses for several hours, and again on August 21st, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, an under-officer was killed by a shot from one of the houses in the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville.

"Those guilty inhabitants who have already been found have been shot by the Council of War, but it was not possible to find the persons who arranged the plot.

"We appeal, however, to the honour of the City of Andenne, which appears in the eyes of the civilised world as a nest of murderers and bandits.

"Perhaps it is possible to restore the honour of this town; this is why the inhabitants are invited, in their own interest, to communicate to the military authority any information that may assist them to reveal the plot and its authors.

"Any person furnishing evidence on which action can be taken will receive a reward of 500-1,000 frs., according to the value of the evidence.

"Relief from the measures which have been taken will be conditional on the progress of the inquiry as to who are the guilty parties.

"THE COMMANDANT OF THE CITY.

"*Andenne, August 22nd, 1914.*"

* The French of this proclamation is so bad that literal translation is impossible, but I have kept as close to the original as is consistent with intelligibility.—TRANSLATOR.

THE GERMAN "INQUIRIES" AT ANDENNE.

Let us see what the Bishop of Namur has to say on the subject of the German "inquiries." The Bishop went himself to Andenne to make an independent investigation.

I.

"Several inquiries have been made by the German authorities into the happenings at Andenne. In our opinion they tend very remarkably to establish the innocence of the population of Andenne, for the result is that the German authorities do not even attempt to establish either the origin of the firing, or the guilt of the clergy and civilians, or the legality of the burnings and massacres.

"A first inquiry was held on August 23rd by Lieutenant Backhaus. This bore specially upon the following points:—'What did the parish priest say from the pulpit on Sunday last? Did he say that the inhabitants must shoot? Did he ring to give the signal? Was there a conspiracy? Do you know who threw the bombs?'

"In the White Book there is no trace of this inquiry, probably because it was favourable to innocence.

"For a long time past the charge against the honourable senior priest has been abandoned. All the officers and soldiers who passed through Namur and in the district between the Sambre and the Meuse have given an echo of it. Who has not heard these words which have served everywhere to terrorise: '*Pastor Andenne, Kaput!*'? . . .

"Lieutenant Goetze made, in January, 1915, a second inquiry, of which the official report has now been published. This officer seems to have been charged to carry his investigations not into the whole course of events, but into secondary circumstances: 'Is it true that the Germans shot other doctors besides Dr. Camus? That they killed seven persons in the same family? That civilians have been placed before a mitrailleuse under threat of death if the fort fired? That a young man was killed for having worn an empty cartridge as a charm?'

"After interrogating eleven notables, who had little to answer to this questioning which excluded the principal facts, the officer concludes 'that reports unworthy of belief have circulated in Andenne and are attributable to the mentality of the people, which is, as a schoolmaster affirms, exceedingly silly.'"

*(Protest of the Bishop of Namur against the German White Book,
October 31st, 1915.)*

The Inquiry of Von Eulwege.

On September 8th, 1914, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* published an account by Dr. Alexander Berg, according to which the parish priest of Andenne had, by means of a bell, given the signal for attacking the German troops. At once the German Bureau for Catholic Defence, *Pax*, wrote to the military authorities of Andenne in order to ascertain whether this account was true.

On December 8th, 1914, Lieutenant-Colonel von Eulwege wrote, from Namur, the following letter:—

“My personal inquiries from a large number of people, which were very carefully conducted, do not yield a single proof that the curé of Andenne excited the population to street fighting. Each one has a different story to tell about the events of last August 20th that explains itself; the greater part of the people saw little of the actual fighting, *as they were mostly crouching with fear in their cellars.*”

NOTICE ABOUT FOOD DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE POPULATION, SIGNED BY THE MILITARY COMMANDER OF ANDENNE.

BEKANNTMACHUNG

1. Die Versorgung der Bevölkerung mit Lebensmitteln wird durch die Kommandantur und die von ihr eingesetzte Zivilverwaltung von Andenne soweit wie möglich geregelt.

2. Zu diesem Zwecke wirdt jeder freihändige Verkauf von Lebensmitteln verboten.

3. Die Besitzer von Lebensmitteln haben der Verwaltung sofort die vorhandenen Bestände zu melden. Den Eigentümern wird die Anlieferung entweder durch Bargeld oder durch gestempelte später Zahlbare Quittung beseheint. Die restlose Anmeldung liegt im dringenden Interesse der Bevölkerung.

4. Lebensmittel für den Gebrauch auf zwei Tage für die Familie sind von der Anmeldung ausgenommen.

5. Der Verwaltung stehen alle Menschen zur sofortigen Ernte zur Verfügung. Die gute Einbringung auch der zur Zeit herrenlosen Felder ist mit allen Mitteln anzustreben.

Die Kommandantur.

Andenne, Sonntag 23 VIII 1914.

AVIS OFFICIEL

Le ravitaillement de la population sera fait par les soins de l'administration militaire secourue par l'Administration civile d'Andenne constituée par le gouvernement allemand, autant que possible.

1. A ce sujet, la vente de denrées et de vivres est formellement interdite.

2. Les propriétaires sont avisés de signaler tout de suite la quantité de leurs vivres. Les denrées seront prises sur argent comptant ou sur bon remboursable.

3. Il serait dans l'intérêt de la population d'annoncer exactement les quantités de leurs vivres.

4. Les vivres ne dépassant pas deux jours pour la famille n'ont pas besoin d'être signalés.

5. Toutes les forces disponibles de la commune restent au soin de l'Administration pour la récolte. Les propriétés abandonnées seront récoltées de même.

Le Commandant de la Ville.

Andenne, le 23 août 1914.

FAMINE AFTER MASSACRE.

“Andenne has a working-class population. The administration had at once to feed the starving people. And as the result of a number of prisoners being released from day to day (work having completely ceased in the factories) there were thousands to be fed at the public expense. All these persons were employed in the public services.

“The problem of revictualling the plundered and ruined town was solved by the devotion of this improvised committee, with the help of all public-spirited men. The Prussians would not hear of the former council being re-established. Its members saw that good could only be done by hastening to answer the appeal of the provisional administration and offering it their assistance.”

(Report of the Abbé Bobon, communicated to the Belgian Government.)

TRANSLATION.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

“The revictualling of the population will be effected as far as possible by the efforts of the Military Administration, assisted by the Civil Administration of Andenne constituted by the German Government.

“1. In this connection, the sale of provisions and commodities is strictly forbidden.

“2. Householders are advised to declare at once the quantity of their provisions. Commodities will be taken for cash or redeemable voucher.

“3. It would be in the interest of the population to declare exactly the quantity of their provisions.

“4. Provisions not exceeding two days' supply for the family need not be declared.

“5. All hands available will be at the disposal of the Administration for the gathering of the harvest. Properties abandoned will be harvested with the rest.

“THE COMMANDANT OF THE TOWN.

“Andenne, August 23rd, 1914.”

NOTICE BY MAJOR SCHEUNEMANN, ANNOUNCING A FRENCH
DEFEAT TO THE PEOPLE OF ANDENNE.—AUGUST 23RD, 1914.

Andenne, Sonntag 23 VIII 1914.

BEKANTMACHUNG

Zwischen Saarburg und Metz hat eine Schlacht stattgefunden bei der 21.000 Franzosen gefangen worden sind.

Seine Majestät der deutsche Kaiser
König von Preussen, Markgraf von
Brandenburg

HURRA !

SCHEUNEMANN
Major und Detachementsführer.

Andenne, dimanche, le 23 août 1914.

AVIS OFFICIEL

Entre Saarburg et Metz il s'est trouvé une grande bataille. Les troupes Allemandes ont fait 21.000 prisonniers français.

Vive Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse et Markgrave de Brandebourg !

SCHEUNEMANN
Major et Chef de détachement.

Major Scheunemann and his men, the 28th Pioneers, were the chief culprits in the massacres.

MASSACRE AND LOOTING ARE SUCCEEDED BY A POLICY OF DEMORALISATION.

The notice opposite was evidently intended to demoralise the people—already down-hearted owing to the outrages of the previous days. It may be pointed out that the Wolff *communiqué*, dealing with this victory over the French, spoke only of 10,000 prisoners. Major Scheunemann added some 11,000 more to the number, so as to make it more impressive.

A Similar Device after the Sack of Louvain.

“After the massacres at Louvain, a group of civilians, taken prisoners, were shut up in the Military Riding School. On the morning of Saturday, August 29th, 1914, officers came to announce to the prisoners the defeat of the French at Charleroi, that of the English at Mons, and the (invented) flight of King Albert.”

(Deposition of M. I. Versluys, Librarian of the Séminaire Historique at Louvain University.)

TRANSLATION.

“Andenne, Sunday, August 23rd, 1914.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

“Between Saarburg and Metz there has been a great battle. German troops have made 21,000 prisoners.

“Long live His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia and Margrave of Brandenburg!

“SCHEUNEMANN,

“Major and Chief of Detachment.”

LETTER FROM THE ASSOCIATION "LA MAISON DES OUVRIERS
ANDENNAIS" (THE GUILD OF WORKMEN OF ANDENNE), INVITING
ITS MEMBERS TO THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICE, CELEBRATED
IN THE CHURCH OF ANDENNE, IN MEMORY OF THOSE MEMBERS
KILLED BY THE GERMANS IN 1914.—AUGUST 24TH, 1915



LA MAISON DES OUVRIERS ANDENNAIS, fera célébrer,
Mardi prochain 31 Août, à 10 heures (H. B.), en l'Eglise Collégiale
d'Andenne, un service anniversaire pour le repos de l'âme de ses
membres :

MM. Charles BONHIVERS, soldat tombé pour la patrie, le 23 Août 1914;
Léon BACUS-ROQUET; Alexandre BEAUCHEAN-DUBOIS; Théodule BERTRAND-GENICOT;
Nestor BERTRAND; Léon BODART; Jules BOUHISSE; Léon BRAIBANT-GENNERET;
Emile BRUSSA-BONHIVERS; Armand CAMUS-VAN DEN BROECK; Léon CORNEILLE-
NOIZET; Auguste CROSSART-HOUSIAUX; Arthur DEBARSY; Emmanuel DEBRUN-
LAVIGNE, Eva DEPRÉNE, ep. RONVEAUX; Gustave DEMAZY; Victor DIDION-TIMSONNET;
Emile DOZIN-DOUMONT; Alexandre FALAISE-PAPPA; Richard FISSETTE; Charles
GAUREMA-RONDIA; Lambert GILLET-DUMONT; Georges GRAMTINE; Jules HAMOIR;
Joseph HEMIA; Emile HERODE-CLOSSET; Hadelin HENEFFE-CORNEILLE; Félix
HUBEAUX-HENEFFE; Jules LADIN-WARNANT; Auguste JOSQUIN-VIVIER; Albert LAHAUT-
PIHANGE; Maurice LAVIGNE; Camille LEBLOF; Firmin LIÉGEOIS; Justin LIÉGEOIS-
SEIGNON; Henri MICHEL-SERVAIS; Zénoïde MINNE-CORNEILLE; Constant MOREAU-CAMUS;
Joseph NOËL-BOUCHER; Jules PHILIPPART-LELOUP; Léon PIRE-WARZÉE; François
PIRG-DEBARSY; François RAMBEAUX-MALETÉ; René SERVAIS-BONHIVERS; Achille
THYS-SERPIN; Arthur WASCOTTE-CROSSART; Armand et Victor WILMOTTE, décédés
le 23 Août 1914

VOUS ÊTES PRIÉ D'Y ASSISTER

R. L. P.

LA COMMISSION.

Andenne, le 21 Août 1915.

Note that the reference to those "deceased the 23rd August, 1914," corre-
sponds to the date of the massacre at Andenne.

STATISTICS OF THE CIVILIAN MASSACRES IN BELGIUM DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE INVASION.

The list of names given for Andenne by the Guild, whose invitation to a memorial service we reproduce, only represents a very small drop in the river of blood which flowed in Belgium during the first months of the invasion. The returns are not yet complete enough to establish the total, but it is possible to give the following details.

PROVINCE OF BRABANT.

Aerschot \pm 150.
Louvain \pm 100 (including those killed at Hérent, Kessel-Loo, and Corbeek-Loo, forming Greater Louvain, 213).

Other places : 534. Total : 897.

PROVINCE OF LIÈGE.

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Liège - - - - - 29 | Louveigné - - - - - 29 | Seilles - - - - - 50 |
| Herve - - - - - 44 | Mélen - - - - - 129 | Soumagne - - - - - 165 |
| Barchon - - - - - 32 | Olne - - - - - 62 | Sprimont - - - - - 48 |
| Battice - - - - - 36 | Rétinne - - - - - 41 | Visé - - - - - 30 |
| Heure-le-Romain - - - 27 | Romsée - - - - - 31 | Wandre - - - - - 32 |
| Other places : 247. | | Total : 1,032. |

PROVINCE OF LUXEMBURG.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ethe - - - - - 197 | Rossignol - - - - - 105 | Tintigny - - - - - 90 |
| Latour - - - - - 71 | | |
| Other places : \pm 540. | | Total : \pm 1,000. |

PROVINCE OF NAMUR.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Andenne - - - - - \pm 250 | Namur - - - - - \pm 75 | Tamines - - - - - \pm 400 |
| Auvélais - - - - - 55 | Dinant - - - - - 606 | Spontin - - - - - 45 |
| Other places : 188. | | Total : 1,619. |

PROVINCE OF HAINAULT.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Charleroi - - - - - \pm 40 | Lodelinsart - - - - - 24 | Nimy - - - - - 17 |
| Farciennes - - - - - 23 | Marchienne-au-Pont - - - 24 | Couillet - - - - - 18 |
| Quaregnon-Jemappes - \pm 70 | Monceau-sur-Sambre - \pm 70 | |
| Other places : 63. | | Total : 349. |

EAST FLANDERS.

The returns from this province are very incomplete, but we may mention :—
Alost - - - - - \pm 40 Termonde, St. Gilles, Lebekke - - - 30
Total : \pm 70.

WEST FLANDERS.

In this province, again, inquiry has hitherto been impossible. We will only mention :—
Staden : 28. Total : 28.

LIMBURG,

The same remark applies. We have returns for :—
Heers - - - - - 3 Tongres - - - - - 17 Cannes - - - - - 2
Total : 22.

PROVINCE OF ANTWERP.

Information is absolutely lacking. Allowing, therefore, for the lack of information from the four provinces of Antwerp, Limburg, East and West Flanders, we still have a Provisional total of 5,017.

TRANSLATION.

"THE WORKMEN'S GUILD OF ANDENNE will hold on Tuesday next, August 31st, at 10 o'clock (Belgian time), in the Parish Church of Andenne, an anniversary service for the repose of the souls of its members :—

"MM. Charles Bonhivers, soldier, fallen for his country August 23rd, 1914.

"Léon Bacus-Roquet, etc., etc.

"Armand and Victor Wilmotte, deceased August 23rd, 1914.

"Your attendance is requested.

"R. I. P.

"Andenne, August 24th, 1915."

"THE COMMITTEE.

PROCLAMATION BY CAPTAIN SCHULTZE, ANNOUNCING
REGULATIONS FOR THE MOVEMENTS OF THE INHABITANTS
OF ANDENNE.—AUGUST 25TH, 1914.

PROCLAMATION

J'ai confiance en l'Administration et en la population que maintenant chacun prend la peine d'obéir le plus sévèrement aux ordres de la Commandantur pour adoucir autant que possible le malheur amené par les faits criminels de quelques habitants.

C'est pourquoi je fais procéder à tout ce qui empêche la libre circulation des habitants. Je voudrais que personne des habitants d'Andenne et de Seilles ne fasse usage de cette liberté si non pour la prospérité de la commune.

Les Administrations d'Andenne et de Seilles travaillent avec moi pendant le jour et la nuit pour amener des états réglés.

Il faut adresser toutes les demandes de ravitaillement et de prospérité directement aux Administrations d'Andenne et de Seilles qui ont aussi la procuration d'engager chacun à travailler.

L'armée allemande montre la plus grande sévérité et énergie si elle est attaquée perfidement par les habitants ; mais elle souhaite sincèrement la justice et l'humanité envers le peuple si la conduite des habitants le permet.

Der Kommandant,
SCHULTZE
Hauptmann.

Andenne, le 25 août 1914.

It will be noticed that the poster mentions "the criminal acts of some of the inhabitants." The German White Book, published nearly a year later, mentions a "popular insurrection" (Volksaufstand).

AFTER THE CRIMES OF THE REGULAR ARMY, THE AMUSEMENTS OF THE LANDSTURM.

After the departure of von Langermann's troops, the troops of the Landsturm arrived at Andenne. This is how they conducted themselves:—

"Several weeks later we returned to Andenne. A strong force of the Landsturm was quartered there for two or three days. They sacked M. Brosse's house, and stole things from Mme. Carelle, whose husband, an old man, had been killed. They stole wine from Mme. Bacu's.

"About 6 o'clock one Sunday evening, as the tram came along, a soldier attempted an assault on a lady who lives next door to us, and who was on her doorstep with her little boy."

THE PARALLEL OF LOUVAIN.

At Louvain, too, the depredations of the Landsturm were succeeded by the crimes committed by von Boehn's regular troops.

"We arrived at Louvain, which was swarming with soldiers. The battalion of Landsturm from Halle came in, dragging after it all sorts of things, mostly bottles of wine. Many of the men were drunk. . . . The battalion entered the town in close ranks, and broke into the first houses in order to loot—I beg pardon—to requisition wine and other things as well. It was like a pack of hounds let loose: every one did what he fancied. The officers led the way, and set a good example."

(Extract from the diary of Gaston Klein, of the 1st Company of the Halle Landsturm, under date of August 29th, 1914.)*

TRANSLATION.

PROCLAMATION.

"I have confidence in the Administration and in the population, that every one will now be careful to obey as strictly as possible the orders of the Kommandantur, in order to alleviate as far as possible the misfortune caused by the criminal acts of a few inhabitants.

"For this reason I am opposed to any step which prevents the free circulation of the inhabitants. I trust that none of the inhabitants of Andenne and Seilles will use their liberty to oppose the interests of the commune.

"The Administrations of Andenne and Seilles are working with me day and night to bring about a settled state of affairs.

"All questions of revictualling and welfare must be addressed directly to the Administrations of Andenne and Seilles, which have also the power to require the inhabitants to work.

"The German army displays the greatest severity and promptitude if it is treacherously attacked by the inhabitants, but it sincerely desires to show justice and humanity towards the people, if the conduct of the inhabitants permits.

"The Commandant,

"SCHULTZE,

"Andenne, August 25th, 1914."

"Hauptmann.

* In the possession of the Belgian Headquarters.

AUX HABITANTS d'Andenne

Nous donnons connaissance à la population de la proclamation que vient de nous remettre, en partant, le Commandant militaire :

Je quitte cette ville dans l'attente qu'elle mettra en œuvre — comme dans les derniers jours ainsi que pour l'avenir — tout ce qui peut servir aux bonnes règles de conduite envers l'armée allemande.

Je transmets le nouveau pont à la ville pour son usage et l'oblige de procurer pour sa sûreté et de le tenir en bon état.

Le prochain temps il restera ici une petite garnison, laquelle sera nourrie et logée par la ville.

Si toutes les forces restent attelées à la prospérité de la ville d'Andenne et de Seilles, ces localités seront bientôt guéries des graves blessures qui a valu la guerre à ces communes de leur propre faute.

SCHULTZE

Hauptmann.

Andenne, le 28 août 1914.

Nous profitons de cette occasion pour féliciter et remercier les habitants d'Andenne pour la façon admirable dont ils se sont comportés pendant ces derniers jours et nous les engageons vivement à aider l'Administration Communale à réparer autant que possible, les grands malheurs dont nous avons été éprouvés.

L'Adjoint du Bourgmestre.

D^r Ledoyen.

Le Bourgmestre délégué par l'autorité militaire.

E. de Jaer.

Le Secrétaire,

Monrique.

Andenne, le 28 août 1914.

The Bridge of Andenne and the Reason for the Massacres of August 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1914.

On his departure, Commandant Schultze presented to the inhabitants the "new bridge" over the Meuse, connecting Andenne with Seilles. The old bridge, destroyed by the Belgian Army, played a part in the tragedy which deserves to be mentioned.

Let us compare the four following texts:—

I.

"The German troops, who wished to cross to the left bank of the Meuse, arrived at Andenne on Thursday, August 19th, in the morning. Their advance guard of Uhlans reported that the bridge was not available. A regiment of Belgian infantry had blown it up at 8 o'clock on the same morning."

(Extract from the 11th Report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry.)

II.

"On account of the destruction of the bridge of F., I order:—

"The district will pay a special contribution of 10 million francs as a fine. This is brought to the notice of the public, who are informed that the method of assessment will be notified later, and that the payment of the said sum will be enforced with the utmost severity. The village of F. will be immediately destroyed by fire, with the exception of certain buildings kept for the use of troops."

(Extracts from "L'Interprète Militaire" ("Zum Gebrauch in Feindesland"—for use in an enemy country), a manual published at Berlin in 1906.)*

III.

"The destruction of bridges, tunnels, and railway lines will have to be regarded as hostile acts."

(Proclamation of Von Emmich, reproduced in this book, page 2.)

IV.

"I. 9. Creil. Die Brücke (eiserne) gesprengt; dafür Strassen in Brand gesteckt, Civilisten erschossen."

["September 1st. Creil (France). The bridge (iron) blown up; † on account of that streets set on fire, civilians shot."]

(Extract from the diary of an unnamed soldier of the 32nd Infantry Regiment of the Reserve, 4th Reserve Corps. Photograph and text in "Les violations des lois de la Guerre par l'Allemagne," vol. I., p. 82. Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1915. Published by the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs.)

TRANSLATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF ANDENNE.

"We call the attention of the population to the proclamation which the Military Commandant has just handed to us on leaving:—

"I am leaving this town in the expectation that it will carry out in the future, as during the last few days, a policy of good behaviour towards the German Army.

"I hand over the new bridge to the town for its use, and require the people to be responsible for its safety and to maintain it in good condition.

"For the present, a small garrison will remain here, which will be fed and lodged by the town.

"If all energies are permanently directed towards the prosperity of the town of Andenne and Seilles, these localities will soon be cured of the grave wounds which the war has inflicted upon these communes, through their own fault.

"Andenne, August 28th, 1914.

"SCHULTZE,

"Hauptmann.

"We are profiting by this occasion to congratulate and to thank the inhabitants of Andenne for the admirable manner in which they have behaved during these latter days, and we urge them strongly to assist the Communal Administration to repair as far as possible the great misfortunes which we have experienced.

"The Burgomaster delegated by the Military Authority.

"The Assistant-Burgomaster,

"DR. LEDOYEN.

"The Secretary,

"E. DE JAER.

"MONRIQUE.

"Andenne, August 28th, 1914."

* "It contains," says the introduction, "the French text of the greater part of the documents, letters, proclamations, and certain orders, of which it may be necessary to make use in time of war."

† The bridge of Andenne also was a large iron bridge.

PROCLAMATION

1. A partir ~~de~~ *du Samedi 29 Aout* 1914, midi, toutes les horloges devront être mises à l'heure allemande (une heure plus tôt.).

2. Les rassemblements de plus de 3 personnes sont strictement défendus *sous peine d'amendes*

3. Pour circuler après 8 heures du soir, il faut l'autorisation de M. le Commandant.

4. Les armes devront être remises au garde *du Casino, jusqu'au midi 29 courant.*

Lorqu'on trouvera encore des armes dans les maisons, après l'heure fixée, le propriétaire sera pendu.

5. Les soldats allemands demandant la tranquillité absolue, les ouvriers peuvent retourner travailler de suite. La moindre révolte de la part des habitants AURA POUR CONSEQUENCE L'INCENDIE COMPLETE DE LA VILLE, et les hommes seront pendus.

~~SIMONS,~~

Oblt et Commandant en chef

Becker
Capitaine et Commandant en chef

This poster, as shown in the photograph, was prepared beforehand. In order to make it applicable to Andenne, the necessary details were added in pencil. The name of Captain Simons was crossed out in pencil and replaced by that of Becker.

Proclamation posted up in Namur on August 25th, 1914.

"1. Belgian and French soldiers must be delivered up as prisoners of war before 4 o'clock in front of the prison. Citizens who do not obey will be condemned to hard labour for life in Germany.

"2. A rigorous inspection of houses will commence at 4 o'clock. Every soldier found will be immediately shot.

"Arms, powder, and dynamite must be given up at 4 o'clock. Penalty: being shot.

"Citizens who know of a store of the above must inform the Burgomaster under pain of hard labour for life.

"3. Every street will be occupied by a German guard, who will take ten hostages from each street and keep them under surveillance. If there is any rising in the street, the ten hostages will be shot.

"4. Doors may not be locked, and at night after 8 o'clock there must be lights in three windows in every house.

"5. No one is allowed in the street after 8 o'clock. The inhabitants of Namur must understand there is no greater and more horrible crime than to compromise the safety of the town and the life of its citizens by criminal acts against the German Army.

"The Commander of the Town,

"VON BÜLOW.*

"Namur, August 25th, 1914.

"(Printed by Chantraine.)"

* This von Bülow, commanding the 15th Brigade of the Reserve, should not be confused with General von Bülow, Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd German Army.

TRANSLATION.

PROCLAMATION.*

"1. From *Saturday, August 29th, 1914*, midday, all the clocks must be set to the German time (one hour earlier).

"2. Assemblies of more than three persons are strictly forbidden *under penalty of fines*.

"3. No one is allowed to go about after 8 p.m. without permission from M. le Commandant.

"4. Arms must be deposited with the guard *at the Casino, by noon on the 29th instant*.

"If any arms are found in houses after this date, the householder will be hanged.

"5. Since the German troops require absolute calm to be maintained, workmen can return to work at once. The least revolt on the part of the inhabitants will result in the complete burning of the town, and the men will be hanged.

"SIMONS,*

"Lieut.-Col. and Commander-in Chief.

"Becker,

"Captain and Commander-in-Chief."

* The passages italicised were written in in pencil, and the name "Simons" was struck through, on the placard posted at Andenne.

Aux Habitants d'Andenne

Chers Concitoyens,

Nous sommes heureux de vous annoncer que l'autorité militaire montrera la plus grande bienveillance à notre égard si, comme nous n'en doutons, la bonne population d'Andenne continue à rester bien tranquille, à travailler avec courage et à obéir docilement à l'autorité, **COMME ELLE L'A FAIT JUSQU'A PRESENT**, ce dont nous la remercions.

Dans une fête militaire, à laquelle l'autorité militaire a bien voulu nous prier de prendre part; en notre présence et devant plusieurs notables d'Andenne, notamment M. le doyen Cartiaux, toutes les troupes, y compris les officiers, ont à plusieurs reprises crié des **HURRA** pour Andenne.

Au nom de vous tous, nous leur avons adressé nos remerciements émus.

Chers amis, ayez confiance en nous, nous travaillons de toute notre âme au salut d'Andenne.

Nous avons assuré l'autorité militaire que les soldats pouvaient être parfaitement tranquilles au milieu de nous, qu'aucun de nous ne voudrait commettre la moindre agression, qu'au contraire, tous, nous traiterons l'armée allemande, avec une **ENTIERE LOYAUTE**.

Nous avons répondu de vous. En échange, nous ne vous demandons qu'une chose, c'est de continuer à faire ce que vous avez fait jusqu'aujourd'hui, et si, par impossible, il pouvait se trouver parmi nous un mauvais sujet qui serait capable de compromettre les honnêtes gens, indiquez-le nous, il ne faut pas que nos braves concitoyens soient responsables des crimes d'un scélérat.

Que l'armée allemande sache bien que l'administration communale mettra le plus grand empressement à lui livrer le coupable d'un acte de mauvais gré, quel qu'il soit.

Chers concitoyens, patience, et courage. pour supporter les privations. Soyez tranquilles, nous sommes avec vous.

L'Adjoint du Bourgmestre,

D^r LEDOYEN.

Le Secrétaire,

MONRIQUE.

Le Bourgmestre délégué par l'autorité militaire,

E. DE JAER.

Le Conseiller,

LAHAYE.

Andenne, le 30 août 1914.

Note the cynicism of the Germans, who, after declaring that Andenne was "a nest of murderers and bandits," and after sacking the town, end by shouting "Hurrah!" in its honour.

EFFECTS OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.

To understand the import of this poster, it is necessary to know the following facts:—

“The Burgomaster of Andenne, Dr. Camus, aged 64, had been killed by the Germans during the sack of the town. Also, the Sheriff, Victor Davin, a manufacturer, aged 37, had been put to death.

“The German authorities nominated a communal council of four members. M. E. de Jaer, the registrar, first condemned to be shot as a *franc-tireur*, in spite of his 70 years, then held as a hostage, was finally nominated as mayor.

“Dr. Ch. Ledoyen, who for some time believed that his last hour had come, was nominated assistant mayor.

“M. Ch. Lahaye, veterinary surgeon, was named a member of the council, as also was M. Jos. Monrique, a *candidat notaire*; the latter was made Secretary an hour later.

“These gentlemen and some hospital attendants had passes which they had to show to the plunderers they met in the streets, whose bayonets were red with the blood of their victims.”

(Report of the Abbé Bobon, communicated to the Belgian Government.)

THE “MILITARY FÊTE” AT ANDENNE.

“One word as to the fête at Andenne. The commandant, Becker, who regarded any group of more than three people talking together as a dangerous assembly, and who threatened to destroy the whole town, invited the communal authorities and some people on whom the officers were quartered to be present at a *feu de bivouac* at the Place des Tilleuls. This was a little entertainment, during which the soldiers sang serious songs, and there were speeches with cheers for Andenne. The guests bore this little military entertainment with resignation.”

(Same Report.)

TRANSLATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF ANDENNE.

“DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS,

“We are happy to announce to you that the military authority will show the greatest goodwill towards us if, as we doubt not, the good people of Andenne continue to remain perfectly quiet, to labour with courage, and to obey authority with docility, as they have done up to the present, for which we thank them.

“At a military fête, at which the military authority expressly invited us to be present, all the troops, including the officers—in our presence, and before many of the notables of Andenne, and Dean Cartiaux in particular—repeatedly shouted “Hurrah for Andenne!”

“In the name of all of you, much affected, we expressed our thanks.

“Dear friends, have confidence in us; we are working with all our souls for the safety of Andenne.

“We have assured the military authority that the soldiers might be perfectly at ease in our midst, that none of us would wish to commit the least aggression—that, on the contrary, we shall treat the German Army with *complete loyalty*. We have been responsible for you. In return, we ask you only one thing: it is, to continue to do what you have done until to-day, and, if, by some impossible chance, there should be among us an ill-conditioned person who might be capable of compromising honest people, point him out to us; for our worthy fellow-citizens must not be responsible for the crimes of a scoundrel.

“Let the German Army be sure that the communal administration will with the utmost promptness hand over to it any one guilty of an act of ill-will, whoever he may be.

“Dear fellow-citizens, patience and courage to support privation. Be easy in your minds; we are with you.

“The Burgomaster delegated by the Military Authority,
“E. DE JAER.

“The Assistant-Burgomaster,

“The Secretary,

“The Councillor,

“DR. LEDOYEN.

“MONRIQUE.

“LAHAYE.

“Andenne, August 30th, 1914.”

PROCLAMATION BY CAPTAIN BECKER, PROMISING THE
INHABITANTS TO HOLD A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY "IN THE
EVENT OF A REVOLT."

Proclamation



J'ai l'impression que la plus grande partie des habitants désirent la tranquillité, aussi je les invite à ne pas quitter la Ville.

Avant d'employer les moyens violents je ferai faire une enquête sévère pour découvrir les coupables au cas où une révolte éclaterait.

J'attends donc de la population d'Andenne qu'elle mettra tout en œuvre pour qu'aucun soldat allemand ne soit molesté, sinon je serai forcé d'agir d'après les mesures de ma première proclamation.

BECKER

Capitaine L. I. R. 29
et Commandant en chef.

A REAL GERMAN INQUIRY AT HUY.

Order of the Day addressed by the Commandant of Huy to his Soldiers.

“August 25th, 1914.

“Last night shooting took place. It has not been proved that the inhabitants of the town were still in possession of arms. Nor is there any proof that the civil population took part in the shooting; on the contrary, it would seem that the soldiers were under the influence of alcohol and opened fire under an incomprehensible fear of an enemy attack.

“The conduct of the soldiers during the night has made a shameful impression, with a few exceptions. When officers or non-commissioned officers set fire to houses, without permission or order from the commandant, or, as in the present case, from the senior officer, and when they encourage the troops by their attitude to burn and loot, it is an act of the most regrettable kind. I expect the strictest instructions to be given generally as to the attitude towards the life and property of the civil population. I forbid firing in the town without officers' orders. The bad conduct of the troops has resulted in the serious wounding of a non-commissioned officer and a soldier by German shots.

“VON BASSEWITZ, Major,
“Commandant.”

(Document found in a German camp near Huy, and communicated by M. Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State.)

[TRANSLATION.

PROCLAMATION.

“I am under the impression that the greater portion of the inhabitants desire tranquillity, therefore I invite them not to leave the town.

“Before employing violent means, I shall make a strict inquiry to discover the guilty persons in case a revolt should break out.

“I therefore expect of the population of Andenne that it will do everything to ensure that no German soldier shall be molested, otherwise I shall be forced to act in accordance with the measures of my first proclamation.

“BECKER,
“Captain, L.I.R. 29, and Commandant-in-Chief.”

COMMUNE D'ANDENNE

AVIS

Par ordre de l'Autorité Militaire Allemande :

Les habitants sont informés de ce qu'ils ont à inscrire immédiatement, sur la porte de leurs maisons, d'une façon très visible, le nombre d'hommes et de femmes qui occupent chaque **Maison**.

Les enfants au dessous de 15 ans ne doivent pas être renseignés.

Les contrevenants ou ceux qui feront une fausse déclaration seront très sévèrement punis et s'exposent à de grands désagréments.

Le Bourgmestre, délégué par l'Autorité Militaire
E. DE JAER.

Andenne, le 2 octobre 1914.

Andenne Imp Veuve Warnotte

ANOTHER CALAMITY FOR ANDENNE.

In December, 1916, the Germans carried off 760 inhabitants of Andenne, who were deported to Germany. They were all men between 17 and 55 years of age, belonging to every class of society.*

The approaches to the station were guarded by sentries with fixed bayonets. The relatives of the deportees broke through the military cordon in order to bid a last farewell to those who were leaving.

* The population of Andenne numbered 7,800.

TWO AND A HALF YEARS LATER.

Circular sent out to the head of each family in the zone of the *étapes* by order of the military authority, in execution of the decree of March 14th, 1917, providing for the seizure and deportation in case of necessity of every inhabitant of Belgium.

Sheet.....
Name and head of family.....

A.—MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 40.

Surname..... Christian Name..... Date of Birth..... Profession.....
Place of Business..... Number of Identity Card.....
Remarks or Observations.....

B.—MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF (1) 15 AND 17, (2) 41 AND 60.

Surname..... Christian Name..... Date of Birth..... Profession.....
Place of Business..... Number of Identity Card.....
Remarks or Observations.....

C.—WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 35.

Surname..... Christian Name..... Date of Birth..... Profession.....
Place of Business..... If married, Profession of Husband.....
Number of Identity Card..... Remarks or Observations.....

D.—WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 36 AND 60.

Surname..... Christian Name..... Date of Birth..... Profession.....
Place of Business..... If married, Profession of Husband.....
Number of Identity Card..... Remarks or Observations.....

E.—What is the Name of your Employer?.....
What is the nature of your Employment?.....

F.—If you keep an Hotel, a Lodging-house, a Café, a Drink-shop, or any kind of Workshop or Factory, state the ages of the Proprietor and of his Wife.....

Certified as verified and checked,
Mons, April...., 1917.
District Agent.

Certified as correct,
Mons, April...., 1917.
(Signature of head of family.)

TRANSLATION.

Commune of Andenne.

NOTICE.

By Order of the German Military Authority.

"The inhabitants are informed that they are immediately to write on the doors of their houses, so that it may easily be seen, *the number of men and women who occupy each house.*

"Children under 15 years of age need not be included.

"Offenders, or those who make a false declaration, will be most severely punished and exposed to much unpleasantness.

"The Burgomaster, delegated by the Military Authority,

"Andenne, October 2nd, 1914."

"E. DE JAER.

III.

THE REIGN OF TERROR AND OF ARBITRARY MEASURES

APPEAL BY THE PROVISIONAL COMMUNAL AUTHORITIES OF
LOUVAIN FOR HOSTAGES TO REPLACE THOSE ALREADY
DETAINED.—OCTOBER 4TH, 1914.

Ville de Louvain

A P P E L
A MES CONCITOYENS

Les habitants de Louvain ont été informés de la constitution d'otages qui nous est réclamée par l'Autorité Militaire Allemande.

Nous avons pu obtenir que ces otages, momentanément au nombre de cinq, soient hébergés au Couvent des Pères Dominicains, rue Juste Lipsse, où ils eront confortablement installés et jouiront d'une liberté relative à l'intérieur du Couvent.

Je fais appel au concours dévoué de mes concitoyens pour qu'ils assument à leur tour de rôle ce service, afin de ne pas prolonger la détention de ceux qui se sont généreusement offerts en premier lieu, et pour éviter de se voir prendre la force par l'Autorité Allemande.

Les inscriptions seront reçues chaque jour par les Pères Dominicains, rue Juste Lipsse, le matin de 9 h. à 10 h. et l'après-midi de 2 h. à 3 h. Le service d'otage commence chaque jour à 5 h. du soir. Les repas sont fournis gratuitement par l'intermédiaire du Couvent.

Louvain, 4 Octobre 1914.

Le Secrétaire communal,
Eug. Marguery.

Le Bourgmestre provisoire,
A. NERINCX.

Louvain — Imp. E. CHARPENTIER, rue de Namur 106

STAD LEUVEN

B E R O E P
AAN MIJNE MEDEBURGERS

De inwoners van Leuven zijn verwittigd geweest van het aanstellen van nieuwe gijzelaars die vereischt geweest zijn door de Duitse Krijgs-overheid. Wij zijn er in gelukt te bekomen dat die gijzelaars, in dezen oogenblik ten gefalle van vijf, zouden geluist vest zijn in het klooster der Paters Dominicanen, Justus Lipsius straat, waar zij naar behoren zullen wonen en van eene betrekkelijke vrijheid genieten, binnen het klooster.

Ik doe beroep op de zelfopoffering mijner stads-genoten opdat zij beurtelings dezen dienst zouden verzekeren, ten einde de gevangenschap niet te verlengen van hen die zich edelmoedig de eersten aangeboden hebben, en om te vermijden dat ze door de Duitse Overheid bij machte genomen worden.

De inschrijvingen zullen aangenomen worden door de Paters Dominicanen, Justus Lipsiusstraat, 's morgens van 9 tot 10 uren en 's namiddags van 2 tot 3 uren. De dienst van gijzelaar begint alle dagen van 5 uren 's namiddags. De maaltijden worden kosteloos verschaft door bemiddeling van het klooster.

Leuven, den 4 October 1914.

De Gemeentesekretaris,
Eug. Marguery.

De tijdelijke Burgemeester,
A. NERINCX.

Leuven — Druk. E. CHARPENTIER, Naamsche straat, 106

Louvain was sacked on August 25th, 1914, and the following days. It will be noted that more than a month after the sack of the town and the massacre of its inhabitants, the German authorities still demand hostages to be held responsible for their fellow-citizens.

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY: THE TREATMENT OF HOSTAGES.

Notice Posted up in Spa, Aywaille, Chatelineau, and in many other places, in August, 1914.

WARNING.

"As fresh attempts at assassination have been made upon persons forming part of the German Army, I have had persons from many localities arrested as hostages. These will guarantee with their lives that no inhabitant will again dare to commit a malevolent action against German soldiers or attempt to damage the railway, telegraph, or telephone lines, or other objects useful to the operations of our army.

"Persons not belonging to the army surprised in committing such actions will be shot or hanged. The hostages of the surrounding localities will suffer the same fate. I shall then have the neighbourhood burned to the last house, important towns and all. If the hostages attempt to escape, the locality to which they belong will be burned, and if captured the hostages will be hanged.

"All inhabitants who give proof of their goodwill toward our troops are assured of the safety of their lives and property.

"The Commandant entrusted with the Protection of the Railways,
"FREIHERR VON MALTZAHN."

The Eventual Fate of the Hostages at Louvain.

On the evening of August 25th, the District Commander, Major von Manteuffel, invited the hostages to issue proclamations to the inhabitants entreating them to maintain order, under the threat that if they disobeyed a fine of 20 million marks would be inflicted, the town destroyed, and the hostages hanged.

The Hostages of Grivegnée. Commune of Grivegnée.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"The attention of those present is called to the following Notice issued by Major Dieckmann:—

"5. In order that the above-mentioned permit may not be abused, the Burgomasters of Beyne-Heusay and Grivegnée must immediately prepare lists of persons who will be held as hostages for 24 hours each at Fort Fléron, from September 6th, 1914, at 6 p.m., till September 7th at midday.

"The life of these hostages depends on the population of the above-mentioned communes remaining quiet under any circumstances.

"6. From the list which is submitted to me I will designate persons who shall be hostages from midday to the following midday. If the substitute is not there at the correct time, the hostage must remain another 24 hours at the fort. After these 24 hours the hostage will incur the penalty of death if the substitute has not presented himself."

(Extract from the proclamation made September 6th, 1914, from the Château des Bruyères. The photograph of this Proclamation is published in H. DAVIGNON'S "BELGIUM AND GERMANY," page 92.)

TRANSLATION.

Town of Louvain.

APPEAL TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS.

"The inhabitants of Louvain have been informed of the institution of hostages which is demanded of us by the German military authorities.

"We have been able to arrange that these hostages—at present five in number—should be lodged at the Dominican Monastery, Rue Juste Lipse, where they will be comfortably cared for and have a certain amount of liberty inside the monastery.

"I appeal to the devoted support of my fellow-citizens that they take this service in turn, so as not to prolong unduly the sojourn of those who so generously offered themselves at first, and to avoid being forcibly taken by the German authorities.

"Offers will be registered every day by the Dominican Fathers, Rue Juste Lipse, from 9 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 3 p.m. The service as hostage begins at 5 in the evening. Meals are furnished free through the intermediary of the convent.

"Louvain, October 4th, 1914.

"The Communal Secretary,
"EUG. MARGUERY.

"The Temporary Burgomaster,
"A. NERINX."

Arbitrary Measures authorised by the German Superior Command.

HOSTAGES IMPRISONED IN CHURCHES AND OTHER "APPROPRIATED" BUILDINGS.

ARTICLE 50 OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

No collective penalty, pecuniary or other, is to be imposed on communities in respect of individual acts for which they cannot be held collectively responsible."

Extracts from the Report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry.

I.

"On Wednesday morning, August 26th, the Germans brought to the station squares of Louvain a group of more than 75 persons, including several prominent citizens of the town, among whom were Father Coloboet and another Spanish priest, and also an American priest. The men were brutally separated from their wives and children, and after having been subjected to the most abominable treatment by the Germans, who several times threatened to shoot them, they were forced to march to the village of Campenhout in front of the German troops. They were shut up in the village church, where they passed the night. About 4 o'clock the next morning, a German officer told them they had better go to confession, as they would be shot half an hour later. About half-past four they were liberated. Shortly afterwards they were again arrested by a German brigade, which forced them to march before them in the direction of Malines.

II.

"On August 28th a crowd of 6,000 to 8,000 persons—men, women, and children, of every age and condition—was conducted under the escort of a detachment of the 162nd Regiment of German Infantry to the riding school of the town, where they spent the whole night. The place of confinement was so small in proportion to the number of the occupants that all had to remain standing; and so great were their sufferings that in the course of this tragic night several women lost their reason and children of tender years died in their mothers' arms.

III.

"The church (of Aerschot) presents a lamentable aspect. Everything was in the greatest disorder. The floor was littered with hay, on which a great number of inhabitants, who were, as we know, shut up in the church, have slept for many days.

IV.

"The women and children had all been shut up in a convent, where they were kept prisoners for four days. These unhappy women remained in ignorance of the lot of their male relatives. . . . The first day the monks of the convent had given them a certain supply of food. On the remaining days they got nothing but raw carrots and green fruit."

TRANSLATION.

Extract from an Order of the Day of the Army Corps, August 23rd.

"24th Reserve Division.

"Divisional Headquarters, Crupet,

"August 23rd, 1914.

"*Par. 2.*—The frequency of treacherous attacks on our troops and the numerous sacrifices they have cost, make it appear necessary to take the strictest measures. The choice of means to be adopted in individual cases is left to the discretion of the commander of the troops.

"The local commandants, in particular, are to consider the best measures to take in individual cases.

"It may, for example, be advantageous to intern all the inhabitants in churches or other suitable buildings, to guard them there and to take hostages. The latter must on no account be set free again, but must be handed over to the next troops or columns which occupy the place.

"It is an established fact that people have fired even out of houses protected by the Red Cross (Geneva) flag.*

"Notice is hereby given to the commandants in order that they may take the necessary steps according to the circumstances."

* This probably alludes to the eye hospital of Dr. Bribosia at Namur. The Germans, under pretext that there had been firing from the hospital, killed two French and two Belgian soldiers nursed there, and set the building on fire (August 23rd, 1914). Cf. H. DAVIGNON, "BELGIUM AND GERMANY," pages 40-41.

NOTICE BY SERGEANT HAMICH TO THE INHABITANTS OF
MONT-ST.-GUIBERT.—OCTOBER 5TH, 1914.

AVIS

1. Tous les hommes habitant la commune âgés de 18 à 45 ans, riches ou pauvres, doivent se présenter demain mardi 6 octobre, à 7 heures du matin (heure belge) au contrôle à la gare.

2. Ces habitants ne peuvent plus changer de résidence; leurs noms sont remis à l'autorité militaire.

Ceux qui ne donneraient pas suite à cet ordre, qui chercheraient à s'enfuir, seront faits prisonniers et s'exposeraient à être fusillés.

Les familles des contrevenants seront prises comme prisonnières et leurs biens ancantis.

3. Les Anglais, Français ou Russes qui se trouvent dans la localité doivent être remis à l'autorité militaire allemande. Il en est de même des Belges ayant appartenu à l'armée, qui sont déserteurs ou ont été prisonniers. Les contrevenants seront punis de la mort.

4. Les armes à feu de toute espèce, qui se trouvent encore en possession des habitants, doivent être remises immédiatement au Commandant de la gare. Ceux qui seront encore trouvés possesseurs de ces armes, après la publication de cet avis, seront fusillés.

5. Les réunions pour le contrôle auront lieu de temps en temps. L'heure et le jour en seront données d'avance.

6. Les parapluies et les bâtons sont interdits au contrôle. Les hommes ne pourront se présenter en état d'ivresse.

Mont-St-Guibert, le 5 Octobre 1914.

Le Commandant de la Gare
HAMICH, sergent

Le Bourgmestre
E. WAUTIER

*It should be noted that Sergeant Hamich did not even deign to consult the burgomaster as to his signature. Burgomaster Wautier did not know the substance of the poster until after it had been put up.**

* Compare J. Massart's "Comment les Belges résistent à la Domination allemande." Paris: Payot, 1916.

ARBITRARY JUSTICE AND THE DEATH PENALTY—RIVALS OF HAMICH.

NOTICE POSTED UP IN THIELT.

IMPORTANT WARNING.

"It has come to my knowledge that the inhabitants of the country are still hiding arms and munitions in their houses.

"Those who still have arms in their possession (whether fire-arms, bows, cross-bows, arquebuses, or knives and swords of any description) will not be punished in any way if the arms and munitions are deposited by December 15th (noon precisely, German time) at the house of the burgomaster of the commune, to be handed over to the military commandant.

"After the date indicated, all persons found in possession of arms or munitions will be shot. An account also will be demanded of the burgomasters concerned, and also of all the inhabitants of the houses or farms in which arms or munitions are found, as well as the neighbours of the guilty persons.

"The death penalty will be imposed on all who know of the existence of arms or munitions without warning the burgomaster of their commune, who must warn the military commandant."

(Poster reproduced in "Le Bien Public," a newspaper appearing at Ghent under the German censorship, issue for December 11th, 1914.)

NOTICE POSTED UP IN VERVIERS.

By Order of the German Military Authority.

"The Commissary of the Arrondissement of Verviers calls the attention of the communal administrations and of people under his jurisdiction to the following regulations :

"The severest penalties will be inflicted upon offenders : any one found damaging the roads, telephones, or telegraphs will be HANGED. The same penalty will be inflicted on any person in whose house are found arms, ammunitions, or explosives. The house in which these objects are discovered will be destroyed by fire, and all the men encountered on the premises will be HANGED.

"Severe penalties will be inflicted on any district where damage is done to roads, telephones, or telegraphs.

"For their own safety, the inhabitants of communes are invited to denounce to the commandants of *itapes* those persons suspected of disobeying the present order or of opposing the measures taken.

"On the other hand, those communes which remain tranquil, and in which this order is strictly obeyed, will enjoy the full protection of the German Government.

"Verviers, August 22nd, 1914." "VON ROSENBERG,
"Colonel Commanding the 29th Brigade.

TRANSLATION.

NOTICE.

"1. All the male inhabitants of the commune aged from 18 to 45 years, rich or poor, must present themselves to-morrow, Tuesday, morning, October 6th, at 7 o'clock in the morning (Belgian time) at the railway booking-office.

"2. These inhabitants can no longer change their place of residence ; their names have been given to the military authorities.

"Those who do not carry out this order, and try to escape, will be made prisoners and will render themselves liable to be shot. The families of offenders will be taken as prisoners and their property destroyed.

"3. English, French, or Russians who are in the locality must be delivered to the military authorities. The same applies to Belgians who are deserters from the Army or have been prisoners. Offenders will be punished by death.

"4. Fire-arms of all kinds which are still in the possession of the inhabitants must be deposited immediately with the commandant of the railway station. Those who are discovered to be still in possession of these arms, after the publication of this notice, will be shot.

"5. Assemblies for roll-call will be held from time to time. The day and hour will be given in advance.

"6. Umbrellas and sticks are forbidden at the station. Men must not present themselves in a state of drunkenness.

"Mont-St.-Guibert, October 5th, 1914.

"The Commandant of the Railway Station,
"HAMICH, Sergeant.

"The Burgomaster,
"E. WAUTIER."

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL VON BESELER TO THE INHABITANTS OF ANTWERP, THREATENING TO DESTROY THE TOWN IN CASE OF RESISTANCE.—OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

EINWOHNER VON **ANTWERPEN**

Das deutsche Heer betritt Eure Stadt als Sieger. Keinem Eurer Mitbürger wird ein Leid geschehen, und Euer Eigentum wird geschont werden wenn Ihr Euch jeder Feindseligkeit enthaltet.

Jede Widersetzlichkeit dagegen wird nach Kriegsrecht bestraft und kann die Zerstörung Eurer schönen Stadt zur Folge haben.

*Der Oberbefehlshaber
des deutschen Belagerungsheeres,*

VON BESELER.

HABITANTS **d'Anvers**

L'armée allemande entre victorieuse dans votre ville. On ne fera de mal à aucun de vos concitoyens et on respectera vos biens si vous ne commettez aucun acte d'hostilité.

Toute résistance sera punie conformément à la loi martiale et peut avoir pour conséquence la destruction de votre belle ville.

*Le Commandant en chef
de l'armée assiégante,*

VON BESELER.

Inwoners VAN **ANTWERPEN**

Het deutsche leger treedt uwe stad binnen als overwinnaar. Aan geen enkel van uwe burgers zal kwaad gedaan en uwe goederen zullen geëerbiedigd worden, indien gij u onthoudt van alle vijandelijk heid.

Ieder tegenstand zal gestraft worden volgens de wetten van den oorlog en kan als gevolg hebben de vernieling van uwe schoone stad.

*Den Opperbevelhebber
van het belegerer,*

VON BESELER.

HOW THE GERMANS TREAT AN OPEN TOWN.

Summons to Surrender, addressed by General von Boehn to the Town of Termonde.

“September 4th, 1914.

“TO THE COMMANDANT AND TO THE BURGOMASTER OF TERMONDE.

“The Germans have captured Termonde. We have surrounded the town with siege artillery of the largest calibre. Even now the people dare to shoot from the houses on the German troops. The town and the fortress are summoned to hoist the white flag immediately and to cease fighting. If you do not accede to this summons, the town will be razed in a quarter of an hour by a very heavy bombardment.

“All the armed forces of Termonde will immediately deposit their arms at the Brussels gate, at the south exit of the town. The arms of the inhabitants will be deposited at the same time and at the same place.

“The General commanding the

“German Troops before Termonde,

“(S.) VON BOEHN.”

Termonde was an old dismantled and obsolete fortress. When the Germans approached, the little Belgian garrison left the town and crossed to the other bank of the Scheldt. The town was systematically burnt by the Germans during September 4th, 5th and 6th, 1914.

TRANSLATION.

INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF ANTWERP:

“The German Army enters your town victoriously. Your fellow-citizens and your goods will not be harmed as long as you do not commit any act of hostility.

“Any resistance will be punished according to martial law and may result in the destruction of your beautiful city.

“The Commander-in-Chief of the besieging army,

“VON BESELER.”

NOTICE BY THE KOMMANDANTUR AT DEYNZE, ANNOUNCING TO THE INHABITANTS THAT THE COMMUNES OF ROULERS (ROESLAERS) AND RUMBEKE HAD BEEN FINED 100,000 FRANCS. NOVEMBER 2ND, 1914.

WAARSCHUWING

Te Roeslaere en te Rumbeke zijn Duitsche soldaten door burgers aangerand geworden. Ieder der beide gemeenten is met eene belasting van

100,000 FRANKEN

gestraft geworden.

Ik waarschuw de burgers van Deinze en omgeving zich van alle vijandelijke handeling jegens de Duitsche troepen te onthouden, daar zij eveneens met eene

HOOGЕ GELDBOETE

en de STRENGSTE MAATREGELEN tegenover de burgerij gestraft zouden worden.

Bijzonderlijk herinner ik dat elke poging van spioneering, signalen geven, enz.

MET DEN DOOD

zal gestraft worden.

In het belang der inwoners raad ik aan de stad niet zonder noodzakelijkheid te verlaten en zoo weinig mogelijk te reizen, aangezien men gemakkelijk van spioneering verdacht kan worden.

DEINZE, 2 NOVEMBER 1914.

De Kommandantur

Schilderk. ROGER VAN GOETHEN & C^o Deinze.

With regard to the supposed attacks by civilians, it is important to notice the following facts:—

The memory of the French francs-tireurs in 1870 was still vivid in Germany; it was still deeply rooted in the whole army, and a theory had been evolved from it for military operations in enemy countries. Nurtured on these principles even in peace time, the soldiers were always apprehensive of francs-tireurs, and imagined their attacks before they occurred.

Compare M. Van Langenhove's book, "The Growth of a Legend." (Putnam, New York and London.)

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY : FINES, DEPORTATION,
INCENDIARISM.

Notice posted up in Thielt, Termonde, and in other Communes of Flanders.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"Alidor Vandamme, inhabitant of Cortemarck, committed espionage by making signals to the enemy. Resisting arrest, he was killed by a rifle-bullet.

"The German authority has taken the following measures of coercion in consequence of the crime committed by Vandamme :—

"1. The *curé* Blancke and the *vicairé* Barra, responsible for the members of their parish, will be deported as prisoners of war to Germany.

"2. The commune of Cortemarck must pay a fine of five thousand marks (5,000 M.)."

(Posted at Thielt, Termonde, etc.)

Warning posted up in Louvain (1914) by the German Authorities.

WARNING.

"The town of Mons has had to pay a contribution of 1,000,000 francs because a civilian has fired on a German soldier."

Notice posted up in Arlon (August 13th, 1914).

PROCLAMATION.

"Luminous signals have been made to-night between Freylange and the lower part of this town; one of our patrols has been attacked; our telephone wires have been cut. To punish the population guilty of these acts of ill-will, I order for to-day at 3 o'clock the burning of the village of Freylange and the sack of 100 houses in the west of Arlon. I also condemn the town to a war contribution of 100,000 francs, which must be paid over before 6 p.m., or I shall have the hostages shot. "VON DER ESCH."*

* Local commandant at Arlon who had established the Kommandantur in the Hôtel du Nord.

TRANSLATION.

WARNING.

"At Roeselaere and at Rumbeké German soldiers were attacked by the citizens. Each of these towns has been fined

"100,000 FRANCS.

"I warn the citizens of Deynze and its surroundings to abstain from any hostile acts towards the German troops, as they also will be punished with a

"HEAVY FINE,

and the severest measures will be taken against the citizens.

"I especially remind you that any attempt at *spying or the giving of signals* will be

"PUNISHED WITH DEATH.

"In the interest of the inhabitants, I advise them not to leave the town except of necessity, and to travel as little as possible, as they may easily be suspected of espionage.

"Deynze, November 2nd, 1914.

THE COMMANDANT."

NOTICE BY BARON VON LÜTTWITZ, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF BRUSSELS, CONCERNING THE MOVEMENTS OF MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, AND BICYCLES, AND THE POSSESSION OF CARRIER PIGEONS.—SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1914.

BEKANNTMACHUNG

1 Der Verkehr von Privatautomobilen, Motorrädern und Fahrrädern ohne eine besondere, von der Deutschen Kommandantur (rue de la Loi. 6) auszustellende Erlaubniskarte wird hiermit für die Stadt Brüssel und ihre Vororte verboten.

Erlaubnisscheine werden nur in dringenden Fällen ausgegeben werden.

Zu widerhandlungen gegen diese Verfügung werden die Beschlagnahme der Automobile, Motorräder oder Fahrräder zur Folge haben.

Bei den ausserhalb Brüssels operierenden deutschen Truppen ist die Verfügung getroffen worden, dass vom 13. d. M. ab auf jeden in ihrem Bereich betroffenen Zivilradfahrer geschossen werden wird. Diese Massregel wurde erforderlich, da die Besatzung von Antwerpen nachgewiesen-ermessen dauernd durch Radfahrer über die Bewegungen unserer Truppen unterrichtet wird.

2 Besitzer von Brieftauben, die diese nicht bis zum 13 d. M. Mittags abgeliefert haben, sowie Leute, die durch Signale oder in irgend einer andere Weise die deutschen militärischen Interessen zu schädigen versuchen, werden nach dem Kriegsrecht bestrahlt werden.

Brüssel, den 13. September 1914.

Der Militär-Gouverneur von Brüssel,
Freiherr von LÜTTWITZ,
Generalmajor.

AVIS

1 La circulation des automobiles privées, motocyclettes et vélos est interdite tant pour la Ville de Bruxelles que pour les faubourgs, sauf à des personnes munies d'un permis spécial du Commandant allemand (rue de la Loi. 6).

Ces permis ne seront délivrés qu'en cas d'urgence.

Toute contravention sera punie par la saisie des véhicules.

L'ordre formel a été donné aux troupes allemandes opérant à l'entour de Bruxelles de tirer sur chaque cycliste en civil. Cette mesure s'impose parce qu'on a des preuves que la garnison d'Anvers a été informée continuellement des mouvements de nos troupes par l'intermédiaire de cyclistes.

2. Les personnes qui, après le 13 septembre, seront encore en possession de pigeons voyageurs, ainsi que d'autres personnes qui, par des signaux ou n'importe quel autre moyen, essayeront de nuire aux intérêts militaires allemands, seront jugées d'après les lois de la guerre.

Bruxelles, le 13 septembre 1914.

Le Gouverneur Militaire Allemand
de Bruxelles,
Baron von LÜTTWITZ,
Général.

BERICHT

1 Het verkeer van private automobilen is zonder bijzondere toelating af te leveren door het Duitse Kommandantschap Weststraat 6 verboden in de Stad Brussel en de omliggende gemeenten.

Vergunningskaarten worden enkel in dringend geval afgeleverd.

Overtreddingen tegen deze verordening worden met inbeslagnameing der voertuigen gestraft.

De Duitse troepen die rond Brussel opereren hebben bevel gekregen van den 13. d. M. af te schieten op ieder wielrijder in burgerskleeren. Deze maatregel moet genomen worden omdat het bewezen werd dat de bezetting van Antwerpen gedurig door wielrijders omtrent de bewegingen onzer troepen onderricht werd.

2. Bezitters van reisdùiven die zich van deze niet op 13. d. M. s middags, ontdaan hebben als ook zij die door seinen of op welke andere wijze ook trachten de Duitse militaire belangen te schaden, zullen volgens de krijgswetten gestraft worden.

Brussel, den 13. September 1914.

De Militaire Gouverneur van Brussel,
Vrijheer von LÜTTWITZ,
Generaal-majoor.

The charge against the cyclists of scouting for the benefit of the garrison at Antwerp was occasioned by the great sortie of September 9th, which had just ended. This sortie kept large German forces before Antwerp, and thus contributed indirectly to the victory of the Marne.

BELGIUM A PRISON.

NOTICE POSTED UP IN ANTWERP.

"Any person who reproduces, without authority, representations of destruction caused by the war, or who displays, offers for sale, sells, or otherwise distributes, by means of post cards, illustrated reviews, daily newspapers, or other periodicals containing such representations, above all of buildings or localities burned or devastated by the war, will be punished by a fine not exceeding 5,000 marks or a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year. The type and plates used for the reproduction of such representations are further liable to be seized and destroyed.

"The Imperial Governor,

"FREIHERR VON HUENE,

"Antwerp, December 1st, 1914."

"General of Infantry."

(Posted at Antwerp.)

NOTICE POSTED UP AT HERVE.

By Order of the German Authority.

"After 8 p.m. (7 p.m. Belgian) there must be no lights in the windows of the houses of the town of Herve.

"The patrol has orders to fire at every window giving upon the street in which a light is visible.

"AD. CAJOT, Sheriff.

"F. DE FRANQUES, Judge."

(Posted at Herve.)

TRANSLATION.

NOTICE.

"1. The use of private motor cars, motor cycles, and bicycles is forbidden in the town of Brussels and in its suburbs, except by persons furnished with a special permit from the German Commandant (6 Rue de la Loi).

"These permits are only issued in urgent cases.

"Any infringement of this rule will be punished by seizure of the vehicle.

"Formal orders have been given to the German troops operating in the neighbourhood of Brussels to fire at any cyclist in civilian clothes. This measure has been imposed because the garrison of Antwerp was continually informed by cyclists of the movements of our troops.

"2. Persons who, after September 15th, are found in possession of carrier pigeons, as well as persons who by signals or any other means endeavour to prejudice German military interests, will be tried by martial law.

"Brussels, September 13th, 1914.

"The German Military Governor of Brussels,

"BARON VON LÜTTWITZ,

"Major-General."

PROCLAMATION BY BARON VON DER GOLTZ, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF OCCUPIED BELGIUM.—SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1914.

General-Gouvernement in Belgien

Es sind neuerdings in **Ge-**
nden, die augenblicklich von
aerkeren deutschen Trup-
enabteilungen nicht besetzt
aren, Ueberfaelle auf Wa-
nkolonnen, Patrouillen von
eiten der Einwohner erfolgt.
Ich mache darauf aufmerk-
m, dass ein Verzeichniss
erjenigen Städte und Ort-
haften geführt wird, in deren
umgebung solche Angriffe er-
lgt sind, und dass sie ihre
estrafung zu gewärtigen
aben, sobald deutsche Trup-
en in ihrer Naeh vorüber-
ehen.

Brüssel, den 25. September 1914.

Der General-Gouverneur in Belgien,
Freiherr VON DER GOLTZ,
Generalfeldmarschall.

Gouvernement général en Belgique

Il est arrivé récemment,
dans les régions qui ne sont
pas actuellement occupées
par des troupes allemandes
plus ou moins fortes, que des
convois de camions ou des
patrouilles ont été attaqués,
par surprise, par les habi-
tants.

J'appelle l'attention du pu-
blic sur le fait qu'un registre
des villes et communes, dans
les environs desquelles de
pareilles attaques ont eu lieu,
est dressé et qu'elles auront à
s'attendre à leur châtement, dès
que des troupes allemandes
passeront à leur proximité.

Bruxelles, le 25 septembre 1914.

Le Gouverneur Général en Belgique,
Baron VON DER GOLTZ,
Feldmarschal.

Generaal-Gouvernement in België

In den laatsten tijd zijn
rijtuigafdeelingen en patrouil-
len, in streken die niet door
sterke deutsche troepenaf-
deelingen bezet zijn, door de
inwoners overvallen gewor-
den.

Ik trek er de aandacht op
dat eene lijst wordt opgemaakt
van zulke steden en dorpen, in
welker nabijheid zulke aan-
vallen plaats gevonden hebben,
en dat zij hunne bestraffing te
verwachten hebben zoodra
duitsche troepen in hunne na-
bijheid zullen voorbijkomen.

Brussel, den 25 September 1914.

De Gouverneur Generaal in België,
Vrijheer VON DER GOLTZ,
Veldmaarschalk.

It will be noticed that the attacks of which the Governor complains took place in non-occupied territory—that is to say, in territory occupied by the Belgian Army.

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COMMUNES FOR
CRIMES WHICH THEY HAVE NOT COMMITTED.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

“Localities in the neighbourhood of which telegraphic or telephonic wires have been destroyed will be subjected to a war contribution. *It matters little whether the inhabitants are guilty or not.* This order will be applied from the 20th instant onwards.

“The Governor-General in Belgium,

“BARON VON DER GOLTZ,

“Brussels, September 17th, 1914.”

“General Field-Marshal.

(Placard printed in German, French, Russian, and Polish, and surrounded by a border of the German colours.)

NOTICE.

“Any person found damaging a military telephone or telegraph will be shot.

“Any person removing this Notice will also receive the severest punishment. If the guilty person is not found, the severest measures will be taken against the commune in which the damage has been caused or the present Notice removed.

“The General Commanding the Army Corps.”

(Posted at Dieghem. Copy made October 22nd, 1914.)

NOTICE.

“All damage done to the telegraph, telephone, or railway lines will be punished by the Military Court. According to the circumstances, the guilty person will be condemned to death.

“If the guilty person is not seized, the severest measures will be taken against the commune in which the damage has been done.

“THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

“(Printed by H. A. Heymann, Berlin, S.W.)”

(Posted at Tervueren. Copy made April 15th, 1915.)

TRANSLATION.

PROCLAMATION POSTED UP IN BRUSSELS
on September 25th, 1914.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT IN BELGIUM.

“It has happened in districts at present occupied by more or less strong bodies of German troops that convoys of wagons and of patrols have been attacked by surprise by the inhabitants.

“I draw the attention of the public to the fact that a ‘register’ is kept of the localities, in the neighbourhood of which such attacks have taken place, and that they may expect their punishment as soon as the German troops pass near them.

“Brussels, September 25th, 1914.

“The Governor-General of Belgium,

“BARON VON DER GOLTZ,

“Field-Marshal.”

NOTICE BY BARON VON DER GOLTZ, GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF OCCUPIED BELGIUM.—SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1914.

BEKANNTMACHUNG

Wiederholte Überfälle auf deutsche Truppen und Anschläge auf Bahn-, Telephon- und Telephonlinien durch radfahrende Zivilisten veranlassen mich, unter Abänderung meiner Verordnung vom 17. September 1914 sämtliche in einem Befehlsbereiche für radfahrende Zivilisten erteilte Fahrscheine mit sofortiger Wirkung für ungültig zu erklären und Personen welche trotzdem radfahren, setzen sich der Gefahr aus, von den deutschen Truppen beschossen zu werden. Liegt gegen einen ergriffenen Radfahrer der Verdacht eines beabsichtigten Anschlusses auf Bahnlinsen oder eines beabsichtigten Angriffs auf deutsche Truppen vor, so wird er standrechtlich erschossen.

Brüssel, den 30. September 1914

Der General-Gouverneur von Belgien
Freiherr von DER GOLTZ,
Generalfeldmarschall.

AVIS

Des attaques répétées contre des troupes allemandes et des attentats contre des voies de chemins de fer et des lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques par des velocipedistes civils me forcent d'annuler tous les permis de circulation qui ont été délivrés, en vertu de mon arrêté du 17 septembre 1914, à des civils; ils cessent immédiatement d'être valables. Des civils qui, en dépit de ceci, circulent encore en velocipède, s'exposent à ce que des troupes allemandes tirent sur eux.

Si un cycliste capture est suspect d'un projet d'attentat contre des lignes de chemins de fer, de télégraphes ou de téléphone, ou de l'intention d'attaquer des troupes allemandes, il sera fusillé en vertu de la loi martiale.

Bruxelles, le 30 septembre 1914.

Le Gouverneur Général en Belgique,
Baron VON DER GOLTZ,
Feldmarschal.

BERICHT

Herhaalde aanvallen op deutsche troepen en op spoorwegen-, telegraaf- en telefoonlijnen door wielrijdende burgers geven mij daartoe aanleiding, met wijziging van mijne verordening van 17 September 1914, alle permissiekaarten voor wielrijdende burgers, die in het gebied onder mijn bevel uitgegeven zijn geworden, als nietig te verklaren; dit treedt onmiddellijk in werking. Burgers welke desniettegenstaande zullen wielrijden, loopen gevaar dat door deutsche troepen op hen geschoten wordt.

Indien er tegen eenen in hechting genomen wielrijder de verdenking bestaat van eenen bedoelden aanval op spoorweglijnen of op deutsche troepen, zal hij gelusilleerd worden.

Brussel, den 30^e September 1914.

De Gouverneur Generaal in België,
Vrijheer VON DER GOLTZ,
Veldmarschall.

Note that, according to this notice, a civilian only suspected of "an attempt at destruction" is to be shot.

THE CIVIL POPULATION MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

NOTICE POSTED UP IN FOREST.

General Government in Belgium.

To the People of Forest.

"Despite my repeated warnings, attacks have again been made during the last few days by the civil population of the neighbourhood against German troops, and also upon the railway between Brussels and Mons.

"By the order of the Military Governor-General of Brussels, each locality must consequently provide hostages.

"Thus, at Forest the following are arrested:—

"(1) M. Vanderkindere, Communal Councillor.

"(2) M. le curé François.

"I proclaim that these hostages will immediately be shot without previous judicial formalities if any attack occurs upon the part of the population upon our troops or the railway lines occupied by us, and that, moreover, the most severe reprisals will be carried out against the commune of Forest.

"I request the population to keep calm and to refrain from all violence; in which case it will not suffer the slightest harm.

"The Commandant of the Landsturm,

"Halberstadt Battalion,

"VON LESSEL.

"Forest, September 26th, 1914."

What Really Happened, and who were the Authors of the
Attacks on the Railway.

"The railway lines of the country afforded the enemy great facilities for revictualling and transporting troops. The Belgian High Command decided to hamper these facilities. They ordered the formation of seven detachments, each composed of 100 volunteer cyclists, in order to destroy the railway communications in the region occupied by the enemy.

"On September 22nd* these groups left Antwerp, each of them directed to a special area of operations. Most of them succeeded in getting through the German lines, reached the points agreed upon, and cut the most important railway lines in Limburg, Brabant, Hainault, causing considerable havoc with the enemy transport.

"The greater part of these detachments succeeded in joining the Belgian Army again; some of them, accidentally getting into touch with German troops, were surrounded or surprised."

(*L'action de l'armée belge. Official Report of the Belgian Army Command, p. 44. Paris: Chapelot, 1915.*)

TRANSLATION.

NOTICE.

"Constant attacks on German troops and attempts to destroy railways, telegraph and telephone wires by civilian cyclists, oblige me to cancel all permits for the use of cycles issued according to my order of September 17th, 1914.

"They are now no longer valid. Civilians who, in spite of this order, go about on bicycles are liable to be shot at by German troops.

"If a captured cyclist is suspected of an attempt to destroy railways, telephone or telegraph wires, or of an attack against German troops, he will be shot according to martial law.

"Brussels, September 30th, 1914.

"The Governor-General in Belgium,

"BARON VON DER GOLTZ,

"Field-Marshal."

* Compare this date with that of the German posters.

NOTICE BY THE GERMAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AT
MONS, ORDERING THE INHABITANTS TO REPORT ANY BRITISH
SUBJECT LIVING WITH THEM.—NOVEMBER 16TH, 1914.

ADMINISTRATION DE LA VILLE DE MONS
AVIS IMPORTANT



L'Administration militaire allemande ordonne à l'Administration communale d'arrêter et d'envoyer à la Commandature tous les sujets anglais âgés de 17 à 55 ans, qui se trouvent sur le territoire de la Ville ou qui y arriveraient.

La Ville de Mons devra payer une contribution de Guerre pour tout Anglais qui serait trouvé après le 21 courant.

Les habitants sont donc tenus d'avoir à déclarer à la police, dans les 48 heures, tout sujet anglais qui se tiendrait dans leur demeure.

Les contrevenants à cet ordre seraient personnellement responsables du paiement de la contribution dont la Ville pourrait être frappée par leur faute.

D'ACCORD :
Le Gouverneur militaire
von GLADISS

Mons, le 16 Novembre 1914

Le Bourgmestre,

Jean LESCARTS

Imp. prov. du Hainaut Leon LAMBERT, rue de Houdain, 12, Mons

APPEALS TO INFORMERS.

I.

NOTICE POSTED UP IN NAMUR, AUGUST 25TH, 1914.

“Belgian and French soldiers must be delivered up as prisoners of war before 4 o'clock in front of the prison. Citizens who do not obey will be condemned to hard labour for life in Germany.

“A rigorous inspection of houses will commence at 4 o'clock. Every soldier found will be immediately shot.”

(Extract from the 6th Report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry.)

II.

“A notice posted up at Châtelet and signed by the Commandant of the troops, Freiherr von Maltzahn, ordered ‘every inhabitant who had in his house a Belgian or French soldier, wounded or not, to make a declaration of the fact at the Hotel de Ville.’ In default of which he ran the risk of being hanged and his house burnt down.”

(Extract from the 22nd Report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry.)

III.

In November, 1916, the Military Governor of Namur, Baron von Hirschberg, published the following decree:—

“All the inhabitants of the province having relatives who are members of the Belgian Army and prisoners in Germany, may alleviate their sufferings by sending a request to the Minister for War in Berlin, on condition that they prove themselves able and willing by their actions to serve the German cause.”

TRANSLATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOWN OF MONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

“The German military administration orders the communal authorities to arrest and send to the Kommandantur all English subjects from 17 to 55 years of age found within the urban district of Mons.

“The town of Mons will have to pay a fine for any Englishman found there after the 21st instant.

“The inhabitants are therefore obliged to inform the police within 24 hours of the presence of any Englishman in their houses.

“Anyone infringing this order will be held personally responsible for the payment of the fine which will be laid on the town by their fault.

“Mons, November 16th, 1914.

“In agreement,

“The Military Governor,
“VON GLADISS.”

“The Burgomaster,

“JEAN LESCARTS.”

NOTICE BY BARON VON DER GOLTZ, FORBIDDING BELGIANS
OF MILITARY AGE TO REJOIN THE ARMY, AND HOLDING THEIR
FAMILIES RESPONSIBLE IF THEY ESCAPE.

OCTOBER 7TH, 1914.

EKANNTMACHUNG

Die belgische Regierung hat in dem von deutschen Truppen besetzten Gebiet *wehpflichtigen* einiger jüngerer Jahrgänge Gestellungsbefehle zugehen lassen. Diese belgischen Befehle sind *ungültig*. In dem von deutschen Truppen besetzten Gebiet des Landes gelten für alle Einwohner die Befehle des kaiserlich Deutschen General-Gouvernements und der ihm erstellten Behörden.

Es wird den Empfängern belgischer Gestellungsbefehle hiermit *ausdrücklich verboten*, diesen Folge zu leisten.

Wehpflichtige dürfen künftig den Befehl ihres augenblicklichen Aufenthalts (Stadt oder Landgemeinde) ohne Genehmigung der deutschen Behörde nicht verlassen, widrigenfalls *ihre Familie* dafür gemacht wird.

In Besitz eines Gestellungsbefehls oder einer Erkennungsmarke getroffene Wehpflichtige werden als *Kriegsgefangene* behandelt.

AVIS

Dans la partie du pays occupée par les troupes allemandes, le Gouvernement belge a fait parvenir aux miliciens de *plusieurs classes* des ordres de rejoindre. Ces ordres belges *ne sont pas valables*. Il n'y a que les ordres du Gouvernement général allemand et des autorités lui sous-ordonnées qui sont valables dans la dite partie du pays.

Il est *strictement défendu* à tous ceux qui reçoivent ces ordres belges d'y donner suite.

A l'avenir, les miliciens ne devront plus quitter leur lieu actuel de résidence (ville ou commune) sans y être spécialement autorisés par l'Administration allemande.

En cas de contravention, *la famille* du milicien sera également tenue responsable.

Les miliciens se trouvant en possession d'un ordre de rejoindre ou d'une médaille de la matricule, seront traités comme *prisonniers de guerre*.

KENNISGEVING

De belgische Regeering heeft in het gebied door de duitsche troepen bezet aan *wehpflichtigen* van eenige jongere jaargangen bevelen tot oproeping laten toekomen. Deze belgische bevelen zijn *ongeldig*. In het door duitsche troepen bezette gedeelte van het land zijn voor alle inwoners uitsluitelijk de bevelen van het keizerlijk Duitsch Generaal-Gouvernement en de hem ondergezette overheden geldig.

Hiermede wordt aan de ontvangers der belgische bevelen tot oproeping *uitdrukkelijk verboden* aan dezen gevolg te geven.

Wehpflichtigen mogen in het vervolg het bereik hunner tegenwoordige verblijfplaatsen (stad of gemeente, zonder goedkeuring der duitsche overheid niet meer verlaten, anders zal *hunne familie* verantwoordelijk gemaakt worden.

Wehpflichtigen, die in het bezit zullen gevonden worden van een bevel tot oproeping of van een erkenningsmedaille, worden als *krijgsgevangenen* behandeld.

Bruxelles, den 7. October 1914.

Der General-Gouverneur in Belgien,
Freiherr VON DER GOLTZ,
Generalfeldmarschall.

Bruxelles, le 7 octobre 1914.

Le Gouverneur Général en Belgique,
Baron VON DER GOLTZ,
Feldmarschall.

Bruxel, den 7 October 1914.

De Generaal-Gouverneur in België,
Vrijheer VON DER GOLTZ,
Veldmarschall.

German Communiqués inserted by order in "L'Ami de l'Ordre,"
a Belgian paper published at Namur under German Censorship.

I.

Military Tribunal.

"The Belgian soldiers, Jules Hambursin and Emile Thibaut, having lost (*sic*) the garrison of Namur, returned, after the taking of Namur, to their own home at Auvelais, where they were hidden by their relatives, except for a time when, according to their own account, they were travelling about, trying to rejoin the Belgian Army.

"For having assisted them, the following persons have been condemned, under the proclamation of September 19th, 1914, first by the ratified sentence of the camp tribunal (May 21st, 1915) and secondly by order of the Government (May 20th, 1915); François Hambursin, father of Jules Hambursin, to 3 months' imprisonment; Marie Lorand, wife of Jules Hambursin, to 2 months' imprisonment; Barbe Cabossart, mother of Em. Thibaut, to 4 months' imprisonment; Oliv. and Félic. Thibaut, brothers of Emile Thibaut, to 4 and 2 months' imprisonment respectively; and Modeste Hambursin, brother of Jules Hambursin, and brother-in-law of Emile Thibaut, to 3 months' imprisonment."
(*"L'Ami de l'Ordre," June 9th and 10th, 1915.*)

II.

"According to paragraph 18 § 2 of the Imperial Order of December 28th, 1899, dealing with the conduct of war against foreigners, the undermentioned Belgian subjects were punished by the tribunal of Namur, May 15th last, with 2 months' imprisonment:

- "1. The wife of Joseph Salingros, *née* Angèle Anciaux, at Auvelais;
- "2. The miner, Justin Salingros, and
- "3. His wife, Rosalie, *née* Allars, both at Araimont.

"This punishment was inflicted on them because they failed to report the presence of the Belgian soldier Joseph Salingros, which they knew of, in contravention of the proclamation of September, 1914."

(*"L'Ami de l'Ordre," May 19th and 20th, 1915.*)

Extract from the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant," a Dutch
paper allowed by the Germans to circulate in Belgium.

"At Hasselt and in the neighbourhood, the Germans have arrested the fathers of young men who, liable to be called to the colours, had succeeded, in spite of strict prohibition and active supervision, in crossing into Holland in order to go to France (via England) with the intention of enrolling themselves in the army.

"However, when it was known that some of the fathers had been arrested, the others also crossed the frontier. . . . The Germans did not stop there; the mothers were arrested in their place.

"At the same time, the Germans made it known that all these people would be transferred to the well-known camp at Münster, and gave notice that the women must provide themselves with as much body linen as possible. The little town was plunged into consternation. Later, a telegram arrived from General von Bissing announcing that the departure for Münster was postponed for a week, and the prisoners were taken to Tongres."

(*"Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant," February 3rd, 1915. Evening edition.*)

TRANSLATION.

NOTICE.

"In the part of the country occupied by German troops, the Belgian Government has issued to Belgians of military age orders that certain groups are to join the colours. These Belgian orders are not valid. Only the orders of the German General Government, and the authorities named by it, are valid in the said part of the country.

"Those who receive Belgian orders are strictly forbidden to obey them.

"In future, men of military age must not leave their present place of residence (town or commune) without a special permit from the German Administration.

"In case of disobedience, the family of the man will be held responsible.

"Men of military age found in possession of an order to rejoin or of an identity disc will be treated as prisoners of war.

"Brussels, October 7th, 1914.

"Governor-General in Belgium,

"BARON VON DER GOLTZ,

"Field-Marshal."

NOTICE BY BARON VON BISSING, CONCERNING THE DANGERS TO WHICH BELGIANS OF MILITARY AGE ARE EXPOSED IF THEY ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE FRONTIER, AND STATING THE PENALTIES TO WHICH THEIR FAMILIES WILL BE SUBJECT.

JANUARY 26TH, 1915.

KANNTMACHUNG

ter Zeit haben wiederholt wehrfähige Personen versucht, die holländische Grenze zu überschreiten, um in das Heer einzutreten.

Stimme daher folgendes:

e Vergünstigungen, die im Grenzverkehr nach gelten, werden für wehrfähige Belgier aufgehoben

gier, die verbotswidrig die Grenze nach Holland zu über- versuchen, setzen sich der Gefahr aus, von den Grenz- schossen zu werden. Wehrfähige werden im Falle der g bestraft und als Kriegsgefangene nach Deutschland t.

er den verbotswidrigen Uebertritt eines wehrfähigen nach Holland befördert oder begünstigt, wird nach den setzen behandelt. Dies gilt auch für die Familienangehö- Wehrfähigen, die den Uebertritt nicht verhindern.

Wehrfähige im Sinne dieser Verordnung gelten alle en Belgier im Alter vom vollendeten 16. bis 40 Lebens-

erichte, wonach Belgier in das deutsche Heer eingestellt hollen, beruhen auf böswilliger Erlaubung.

st. des 26 Januar 1915

Der General-Gouverneur in Belgien,
Freiherr VON BISSING,
Generaloberst.

BEKENDMAKING

In den laatste tijd hebben dikwijls weerbare personen getracht heimelijk de hollandsche grens te overschrijden, om zich bij het vijandelijke leger te gevoegen.

Ik verorden daarom het volgende.

1. Alle gunsten, die in het verkeer op de grens naar Holland toegestaan zijn, worden voor weerbare Belgen geschorst.

2. De Belgen, die tegen het verbod trachten de grens naar Holland te overschrijden, stellen zich bloot aan het gevaar door de grensposten doodgeschoten te worden. Zij worden indien zij gegrepen worden, gestraft en als krijgsgevangenen naar Duitschland gevoerd.

3. Wie de verboden overschrijding der grens naar Holland eens weerbare Belgen vordert of begunstigt, wordt volgens de oorlogswetten behandeld. Dit geldt ook voor de familieleden van den weerbare Belg, die dezen niet hinderen tot zulke grensoverschrijding.

4. In den zin dezer verordening gelden als weerbare personen alle mannelijke Belgen in den ouderdom van het ver- loopen 16^e tot 40^e levensjaar.

Alle geruchten, volgens welke Belgen in het deutsche leger zouden worden ingelijfd, berusten op kwaadwillige uitvinding.

Brussel, den 26^e Januari 1915.

De Gouverneur General in België,
Vrijheer VON BISSING,
Generaloverst.

AVIS

Ces temps derniers des personnes, apes au service militaire, ont osé à différentes reprises, de traverser secrètement la frontiere hollandaise pour rejoindre l'armée enneme.

Par consequent, je decide ce qui suit

1. Toutes les faveurs, en vigueur pour la circulation dans les zones limitrophes a la frontiere sont supprimées pour les Belges, apes au service militaire.

2. Les Belges qui essaient, malgré la defense, de franchir la frontiere vers la Hollande s'exposent au danger d'être tués par les sentinelles a la frontiere. Les Belges, apes au service militaire, capturés dans ces conditions, seront punis et envoyés en Allemagne comme prisonniers de guerre

3. Quiconque aidera ou favorisera le passage defendu en Hollande d'un Belge, apes au service militaire, sera traité conlormément aux lois de la guerre.

Ceci s'applique également aux membres de la famille du Belge, apes au service militaire précité, qui n'empêchent pas celui-ci de se rendre en Hollande.

4. Sont considerés comme apes au service militaire dans le sens de cet arrêté, tous les Belges du sexe masculin, âgés de 16 a 40 ans revoles.

Tous les bruits d'après lesquels des Belges seraient incor- porés dans l'armée allemande se sont que des inventions malveillantes.

Bruxelles, le 26 janvier 1915

Le Gouverneur Général en Belgique,
Baron VON BISSING,
Colonel Général.

BELGIAN PATRIOTISM DOES NOT FEAR DEATH.

Notice by General von Huene.

NOTICE.

"A party composed of about a hundred civilians, of whom some were armed, attempted, on December 6th, 1916, to pass the frontier by force in order to reach Dutch territory.*

"Of 37 persons who were arrested, the council of war attached to the military government of Liège has condemned 30 to death; four, who were under 18 years of age and who were not armed, are condemned to 15 years' imprisonment; the three others are condemned to lighter punishments because it was not proved that they knew what means were to be adopted for crossing the frontier.

"Taking into account the fact that those who took part in this attempt had been over-persuaded and that they had not realised the gravity of their crime, I have commuted the death penalty to that of forced labour for life. If such a case occurs again, I shall not make use of my right of pardon.

"The Deputy Governor-General of Belgium,
"Brussels, December 31st, 1916." "BARON VON HUENE.

A PATRIOTIC PRIEST.

"A Jesuit father, of the name of Vermeulen, also played a certain part, taking up an attitude which was really incredibly provocative.

"He sat, with folded arms, in front of the military court and declared that the German Government was here by brute force only, and could not therefore claim the authority of any legal instrument; for which declaration he very naturally found himself punished with a fine, as having made a disturbance at a public sitting. He defended his point of view, and stated that he had not only the right of encouraging recruiting, but that he ought to be allowed to do whatever might seem to him patriotic. It was for this reason that he sent the famous little *lettres du soldat* (soldier's letters), and he also employed the confessional to induce his penitents to enlist."

(Minutes of an action at Brussels appearing in the "*Vossische Zeitung*," No. 18, January 11th, 1916, under the title of "*Stories of Belgian Espionage*.")

TRANSLATION.

NOTICE.

"Lately some persons of military age have several times attempted to cross the frontier secretly into Holland, in order to join the enemy army.

"Consequently, I decree the following:—

"1. The permission to move about in the restricted areas near the frontier will not apply to Belgians of military age.

"2. Belgians who attempt, in spite of the prohibition, to cross the frontier into Holland expose themselves to the danger of being killed by the sentries on the frontier. Belgians of military age captured in this attempt will be sent to Germany as prisoners of war.

"3. Whoever favours or assists the prohibited transit of a Belgian of military age will be tried by martial law. This also applies to the families of any Belgians who fail to prevent him from crossing to Holland.

"4. All male Belgians between 16 and 40 are deemed to be of military age for purposes of this order.

"All reports of Belgians being enrolled in the German Army are to be regarded as mischievous inventions.

"Brussels, January 26th, 1915.

"The Governor-General in Belgium,

"BARON VON BISSING,

"Colonel-General."

* With the intention of joining the Belgian Army.

NOTICE BY THE GERMAN GOVERNOR OF BRUSSELS CONCERNING THE COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF BELGIANS OF MILITARY AGE.—APRIL, 1915.

ERKÄNTMACHUNG

Meldepflichtige Belgier.

Is den seitens der Gemeinden Gross-Brüssels eingereichten Listen geht hervor, sich eine Anzahl meldepflichtiger Belgier in den Jahren 1892-1897 geboren in Gross-Brüssel ansässig sind, noch nicht der Ecole militaire persönlich angemeldet.

Jünglingen, welche diese Anmeldung bisher nicht haben, wird eine letzte Frist zur Meldung gewährt; dieselben haben sich am 8., 12., 13 und 16 April von 9-12 oder 3-6 Uhr (deutsche Zeit) auf der Ecole militaire zu stellen.

Wer diese Meldung unterlässt, wird bestraft.

Alle meldepflichtige Personen Gross-Brüssel, die nach Ausbruch des Krieges verlassen haben, die Anverwandten resp. Vermieter verpflichtet den Verbleib derselben dem Deutschen Meldewort Gross-Brüssel, rue du Meridien 10 bei Vermeidung von Strafe bis zum 10. April d. J. mitzuteilen.

Der Gouverneur von Brüssel.

BEKENDMAKING

Meldepflichtige Belgen.

Uit de voorgelegde lijsten der gemeenten van Groot-Brussel blijkt dat een aantal meldepflichtige Belgen die in de jaren 1892-1897 geboren en in Groot-Brussel geboortst zijn, zich nog niet persoonlijk hebben aangemeld in de krijgsschool.

Dengenen die tot nu toe verzuimd hebben zich aan te melden, wordt een laatste uitstel gegeven; zij moeten zich op 8., 12., 13 en 16 April van 9-12 of van 3-6 uur (Duitsche tijd), in de krijgsschool-aanbieden.

Wie nakomt zich aan te bieden zal gestraft worden.

Indien meldepflichtige personen na het uitbreken van den oorlog Groot-Brussel verlaten hebben, zijn de familieleden, resp. verhuurders verplicht, dezer verblifplaats aan het Duitsch Anmeldingsbureau van Groot-Brussel, Middaglijstraat, 10, ten laatste op 10 April bekend te maken. Zij die dit verzuimen te doen, zullen gestraft worden.

Der Gouverneur von Brüssel.

AVIS OFFICIEL

concernant les Belges
qui doivent se faire inscrire.

Il résulte des listes remises par les communes de l'agglomération bruxelloise qu'un certain nombre de Belges ayant l'obligation de se faire inscrire, nés de 1892 à 1897 et habitant l'agglomération, ne se sont pas présentés personnellement à l'Ecole militaire.

Il est accordé un dernier délai à ceux qui ne se sont pas encore fait inscrire jusqu'à présent; ceux-ci devront se présenter à l'Ecole militaire les 8, 12, 13 et 16 avril de 9 à midi ou de 3 à 6 heures (heures allemande).

Tout qui négligera de se faire inscrire, sera puni.

Quant aux Belges qui, devant se faire inscrire, avaient quitté l'agglomération bruxelloise après le début de la guerre, leurs père, mère ou autres parents ou les personnes dont ils étaient les locataires ont l'obligation de communiquer l'adresse de ces Belges jusqu'au 16 avril prochain au bureau d'inscription allemand (Deutsch Meldeamt), 10, rue du Meridien. Les contrevenants s'exposent à être punis.

Der Gouverneur von Brüssel.

Note the appeal to turn informer in the last paragraph.

THE REPLY OF THE YOUNG BELGIANS.

Here are some cases reported during December, 1916, whose authenticity is proved by the mention of them in the publication of the sentences pronounced by the German military tribunals.

"Dr. Michiels, of Montaigu (Brabant), has just been condemned by the Germans to 4 years' imprisonment and to a fine of 7,000 marks for having helped some Belgians to reach the Dutch frontier."

"Madame Andringa, wife of Major-General Andringa, Belgian military Governor of West Flanders (unoccupied Belgium), has just been condemned by a German Council of War to 8 months' imprisonment. Mme. Andringa was found guilty of having helped some young Belgians to cross the frontier in order to join the Belgian Army."

"The town of Maeseyck has been punished because some young men got across the frontier. All the cafés, shops, and private houses are to be shut before 7 p.m."

(Communiqués of the "Bureau documentaire belge.")

"On the Dutch-Belgian frontier the control exercised by the Germans has lately become stricter than ever. No passport is available for travel in the frontier zone. The public is warned that anyone found at night in the prohibited zone will be fired upon without warning.

"In order to facilitate the watch, the military authorities have had destroyed in a wide strip of land all objects which might give cover. Trees, bushes, buildings, private houses, have disappeared.

"A young man from Ecloo, who tried to rejoin the Belgian Army, was shot by a German sentry."

(Communication of the "Bureau documentaire belge," October 26th, 1916.)

TRANSLATION.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Belgians Liable to Registration.

"It appears from the lists handed in by the communes of Greater Brussels that a number of Belgians liable to registration, born between 1892 and 1897, and living in Greater Brussels, have not been in person to the *Ecole Militaire*.

"A last chance is given to those who up to the present have not registered. They must come in person to the *Ecole Militaire* on the 8th, 12th, 13th, or 16th of April between 9 and 12 a.m. or 3 and 6 p.m. (German time).

"All who fail to register will be punished.

"As for those Belgians who, though obliged to register, left Greater Brussels after the outbreak of war, their fathers, mothers, or other relatives, or the persons with whom they lodged are under the obligation to communicate the present addresses of these Belgians to the registration office (Deutsches Meldeamt, 10 rue du Méridien) before April 16th. Those failing to do so will be punished.

"THE GOVERNOR OF BRUSSELS."

NOTICE BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BLEYHÖFFER TO THE INHABITANTS OF SAINT-TROND, CONCERNING THE FORCED PRICE OF THE MARK.—SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1914.

KANNTMACHUNG

Der Zwangskurs 4 Mark deutscher Währung ist gleich 1 frank 30 centimes belgischer Währung.

Es ist mir zu ohren gekommen, dass hiesige Geschäfte fuer 4 Mark 1 frank geben. Sollte mir gemeldet werden, dass fernerhin 1 Mark nicht gleich 1 frank 30 centimes berechnet wird, so werde ich die betreffenden Geschäfte sofort schliessen lassen und die Inhaber zur Verantwortung ziehen.

Gez. Bleyhöffer

Oberlieutenant und Kommandant

St-Trond, 6 September 1914

A V I S

Le cours forcé du Mark valable en Allemagne est équivalent à 1 fr. 30 centimes valeur Belge.

Il m'est parvenu que des maisons de commerce ne donnent que 1 fr. pour 4 Mark.

S'il est porté à ma connaissance que dorénavant un Mark n'est pas compté 4 fr. 30 centimes, je ferai immédiatement fermer ces magasins et en rendrai responsables leurs occupants.

Signé Bleyhöffer

Lieutenant-Colonel et Commandant.

St-Trond, le 6 septembre 1914

BEKENDMAKING

De dwangkoers van de Duitse waarde 4 Mark staat gelijk met 1 fr. 30 centiemen Belgische waarde.

Het is ons ter ooren gekomen dat commerciehuizen van de stad maar 1 fr geven voor 4 Mark.

Moest ik vernemen dat in het gevolg 4 Mark niet gerekend wordt aan 1 fr. 30 centiemen, zal ik onmiddellijk zulke magazijnen laten sluiten en de bewoners tot verantwoording dagen.

Gez Bleyhöffer

Luitenant-Kolonel en Kommandant

St-Truiden, den 6 September 1914

ORDER BY BARON VON DER GOLTZ, GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BELGIUM, ON THE FORCED PRICE OF THE MARK. OCTOBER 3RD, 1914.

Verordnung

Deutsches Geld muss in den okkupierten Teilen Belgiens in Zahlung genommen werden, wobei 1 MARK bis auf weiteres mit mindestens 1.25 Franc berechnet ist.

Brüssel, den 3. Oktober 1914.

Der General-Gouverneur in Belgien,

Freiherr VON DER GOLTZ.

Generalfeldmarschall.

ARRÊTÉ

La monnaie allemande (espèces et papier-monnaie) doit être acceptée en paiement dans le territoire belge occupé, et ce jusqu'à nouvel ordre, sur la base de: 1 MARK valant au moins franc 1-25.

Bruxelles, le 3 octobre 1914.

Le Gouverneur Général en Belgique,

Baron VON DER GOLTZ,

Feldmarschall.

Verordening

Duitsch geld moet in de bezette streken van België in betaling genomen worden waarbij, tot nader order, 1 MARK met ten minste Frank 1-25 moet berekend worden.

Brussel, den 3 October 1914.

De Gouverneur Generaal in België

Vrijheer VON DER GOLTZ.

Veldmarschall.

TRANSLATION.

NOTICE.

“The forced price of the mark current in Germany is equivalent to 1 franc 30 centimes, Belgian value.

“I have been informed that some commercial houses only give 1 franc for 1 mark.

“If it comes to my knowledge henceforth that a mark is not counted as equal to 1 franc 30 centimes, I shall immediately have these shops closed and shall hold their owners responsible.

“(Signed) BLEYHÖFFER,

“Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant.

“*St. Trond, September 6th, 1914.*”

TRANSLATION.

ORDER.

“German money (in specie or in paper money) must be accepted as payment in occupied Belgian territory, and, until further orders, it is to be valued at, *at least*, 1 franc 25 centimes for 1 mark.

“*Brussels, October 3rd, 1914.*”

“The Governor-General in Belgium,

“BARON VON DER GOLTZ,

“Field-Marshal.”

THE FORCED PRICE OF THE MARK.

The *Düsseldorfer Zeitung* of September 4th, 1914, announces that the military Governor-General in the occupied parts of Belgium and France fixes the value of 100 marks at 130 francs. In fact, notices placarded at Charleroi, Saint-Trond, and Namur, and in the province of Liège, oblige the Belgians to accept German marks at this artificially high rate, which has made some merchants lose considerable sums of money.

PROCLAMATION.

"The circulation of German money having been the cause of some uncertainty, the price of the German mark has been fixed at 1 franc 30 centimes.

"The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that all German paper-money must be accepted for financial transactions at the same rate as German money in specie.

"THE GOVERNOR.

"August 25th, 1914."

(Posted at Liège.)

However, the intention to defraud was but too evident. On October 3rd, Baron von der Goltz announced that until further orders the mark was worth *at least* 1 franc 25 centimes. Since the mark is really worth 1 franc 8 centimes to 1 franc 15 centimes, the Belgians naturally try to refuse German notes. . . . Also, the new posters of November 4th and 15th oblige tradesmen to accept them.

(Extract from the book "*Comment les Belges résistent à la domination allemande*," by J. Massart, Vice-President of the Faculty of Science at the Académie Royale de Belgique, pp. 175-6.)

THE "DEPORTATION" TO GERMANY OF THE RESERVE
OF GERMAN MARK NOTES BELONGING TO THE "BANQUE
NATIONALE" AND THE "SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE
BELGIQUE."

Extract from the Report of the Plenary Meeting, held on
September 4th, 1916, of the Directorates of the "Banque
Nationale" and the "Société Générale de Belgique."

The directorates of the "Banque Nationale de Belgique" and the
"Société Générale de Belgique" at their meeting to-day take note
of the ultimatum of the German Government (translation):—

"Count Pucci has informed me of the discussion he has had
with you in the course of the last week. I have to inform you that
I must consider negotiations (*pour parler*) as broken off if you refuse
to submit, on your own responsibility, a *proposal on the subject of
the transfer to Germany of your reserve of mark notes*; I refuse to
allow you to communicate with Le Havre, and I give you until
Monday, September 4th, midnight (German time), to let me have
a precise declaration as to whether you are prepared to transfer to
Germany the reserve of German mark notes in accordance with the
discussions that have already taken place, or whether you refuse to
do so. If necessary, the details may be settled afterwards.

"If you refuse to send your mark notes to the German banks,
then you are conducting your business contrary to the interests of
Germany. In this case, I have received orders to place the following
institutions under control: the 'Banque Nationale de Belgique'
and the 'Société Générale de Belgique.'

"If the institutions oppose the control by passive resistance
(by virtue of the fact that managers will retain some of their functions
under the direction of the Controller) then it will be necessary to
wind up these two institutions in the same way that the German
banks have been wound up in England.

"You have time during to-morrow to consider the consequences
of these measures for your institutions and for your country. I
order the two institutions to hold a meeting of directorates to-morrow,
so that they may be in a position to give a valid declaration before
the expiry of the time limit."

In the face of this ultimatum, by which the "Société Générale
de Belgique" would be involved in the consequences of a persistent
refusal by the "Banque Nationale" to allow its mark notes to be
transferred to Germany, both from the reserve and also from the
department for the issue of notes, and, in order to avoid the conse-
quent losses which affect the general interests of the country, the
directorates of the "Banque Nationale" and those of the "Société
Générale de Belgique" accede to the demand for transfer.

IV.

**THE CAMPAIGN OF LIES
DESIGNED TO SAP THE NATIONAL
MORAL**

COMMUNICATION BY BURGOMASTER MAX TO THE INHABITANTS
OF BRUSSELS, GIVING A FORMAL DENIAL TO THE FALSE NEWS
PUBLISHED BY THE GERMANS.—AUGUST 30TH, 1914.

VILLE DE BRUXELLES

**Le Gouverneur Allemand de
la Ville de Liège, Lieutenant-Général
von Kolewe, a fait afficher hier
l'avis suivant :**

Aux habitants de la Ville de Liège.

Le Bourgmestre de Bruxelles a fait savoir au
Commandant allemand que le Gouvernement
français a déclaré au Gouvernement belge
l'impossibilité de l'assister offensivement en
aucune manière, vu qu'il se voit lui-même forcé
à la défensive. »

**J'oppose à cette affirmation le
démenti le plus formel.**

Bruxelles le 30 août 1914

Le Bourgmestre,
ADOLPHE MAX

Bruxelles — Typ. et Bib. E. GEYROT rue Pavée 15

HOW THE GERMANS SUPPRESS THE TRUTH: THE DEPORTATION OF BURGOMASTER MAX.

Burgomaster Max having courageously defended the rights of his fellow-citizens, the Germans deported him without any form of trial. Below is the text of the poster announcing this measure to the population of Brussels.

NOTICE.

"Burgomaster Max, having failed to fulfil the engagements made with the German Government, I find myself obliged to suspend him from office. Mr. Max is now in honourable confinement in a fortress.

"The Military Governor,

"BARON VON LÜTTWITZ, General.

"*Brussels, September 26th, 1914.*"

Burgomaster Max never knew the legal reason for his arrest and deportation. He is still a prisoner in Germany. In November, 1916, a card was received from him, saying: "Since the 12th instant I am again tasting the calm of solitary confinement. I know neither for what reason nor for how long."

M. Max is incarcerated at the "Nordlich Militär-Arrest Anstalt" in Berlin, whither he was brought from Celle-Schloss.

TRANSLATION.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.

"The German Governor of the Town of Liège, Lieutenant-General Von Kolewe, has had the following announcement posted up:

"*To the Inhabitants of the Town of Liège.*

"The Burgomaster of Brussels has informed the German Commandant that the Belgian Government has received a declaration from the French Government stating that it is not able to offer any kind of offensive assistance, being itself forced to act on the defensive.

"I oppose to this statement the most categorical denial.

"*Brussels, August 30th, 1914.*

"The Burgomaster,

"ADOLPHE MAX."

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF NAMUR ANNOUNCING THE SUS-
PENSION OF THE PAPER "L'AMI DE L'ORDRE."
END OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

AVIS AU PUBLIC



« *L'Ami de l'Ordre* », le seul journal qui ait reçu l'autorisation de paraître à Namur, a osé publier dans son édition du 29 novembre, à la première page et précisément à l'endroit réservé pour les communications de l'autorité allemande, un poème injurieux et outrageant pour la nation allemande.

J'exprime mon indignation, et en présence des sentiments aussi vilains que lâches, j'ordonne :

1. La publication du journal « *L'Ami de l'Ordre* » est suspendue.
2. Le numéro visé doit être détruit, quiconque sera trouvé en possession d'un exemplaire sera poursuivi.
3. Le directeur et le rédacteur sont arrêtés.
4. Des poursuites judiciaires sont introduites; les coupables subiront les peines les plus sévères, conformément aux lois martiales.
5. Il est défendu jusqu'à une date ultérieure de répandre et de vendre des journaux non allemands, et ceci dans toute la place fortifiée de Namur.
6. Je fais l'obligation à toute la population de Namur de me dénoncer les coupables et de porter à ma connaissance tout soupçon sérieux qui pourrait amener l'arrestation des coupables mettant toute une population en danger.

Baron von HIRSCHBERG,

Lieutenant Général
et Gouverneur de la Position fortifiée de Namur.

Namur, Imprimerie Louis CHATELAIN, rue de la Croix, 36-38

FATE OF A BELGIAN NEWSPAPER SUBJECTED TO GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

Since the first months of the invasion, the Germans suppressed all the Belgian journals which refused to submit to the censorship. Many of the editors destroyed their own premises and left the country. However, at Namur, the paper *Ami de l'Ordre* was compelled to reappear: it informed its readers that it had been obliged to yield to force.

One day the *Ami de l'Ordre* received from one of its readers a poem, apparently of an inoffensive character, which it hastened to print in its columns. On closer inspection it could be perceived that the initial letters of each line, joined together, spelt four words extremely insulting to the Germans. The journal had been made the victim of a patriotic mystification by one of its readers. The moment the German Governor had his attention drawn to the incident, he took the steps described in the notice translated below.

TRANSLATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

"*L'Ami de l'Ordre*, the only newspaper which has received permission to appear at Namur, has dared to publish in its issue of November 29th on the first page, and actually in the space reserved for German official communications, a poem which is injurious and insulting to the German nation. I express my indignation, and, in view of the offensive nature of these expressions, I order:—

- "1. The publication of the paper *L'Ami de l'Ordre* is suspended.
- "2. The number in question must be destroyed: anyone found in possession of a copy will be proceeded against.
- "3. The manager and editor are arrested.
- "4. Judicial proceedings have been begun; the guilty will be most severely punished, according to martial law.
- "5. It is forbidden, until further notice, to circulate or to sell any but German newspapers in the whole of the fortified area of Namur.
- "6. I lay an obligation on all the inhabitants of Namur to denounce any guilty persons to me, and to draw my attention to any serious suspicions which may lead to the arrest of the guilty, who are putting the whole population in danger.

"BARON VON HIRSCHBERG,

"Lieutenant-General

"and Governor of the fortified position of Namur."

des
oments.

**Nouvelles publiées par le
Gouvernement allemand.**

5. September
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militärische
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bensmittelzu-
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Norddeutsche
achisibendes
Präsidenten

lit, Herr Prä-
sen Vertreter
der bezeich-
ten inzwi-
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Regierungs-
suchte Ge-
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Heim und
des barbar-

Paris, 9 septembre. Au Conseil des Ministres tenu le 3 septembre, à Bordeaux, le Ministre de la guerre M. Millerand, a fait rapport sur la situation militaire. Ensuite on a traité une série de questions, notamment celle de l'alimentation. La session parlementaire a été close.

M. Viviani, président du Conseil, fait ressortir dans sa lettre au président de la Chambre que de nombreux députés se trouvent comme soldats parmi les troupes et que les calamités qui pèsent sur la France augmentent de jour en jour et empêchent la Chambre de se réunir

Berlin, 10 septembre. La *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publie le télégramme suivant adressé par l'Empereur au Président des Etats-Unis Wilson:

« Je considère comme mon devoir, Monsieur le Président de vous informer, en votre qualité de représentant le plus distingué des principes humanitaires, de ce fait que mes troupes ont trouvé, après la prise de la forteresse française de Longwy, dans cette place, des milliers de balles *dum-dum* travaillées par des ateliers spéciaux du gouvernement. Des balles de la même espèce ont été trouvées sur des soldats morts ou blessés, ou prisonniers, de nationalité anglaise. Vous savez quelles horribles blessures et souffrances sont causées par ces balles et que l'emploi en est interdit par les principes reconnus du droit international. J'éleve donc une protestation solennelle contre pareil mode de faire la guerre qui est devenu grâce aux méthodes de nos adversaires, un des plus barbares de l'histoire.

Non seulement ils ont eux-mêmes employé cette arme cruelle, mais le Gouvernement belge a encouragé ouvertement la population civile à prendre part à cette guerre qu'il avait préparée soigneusement depuis longtemps. Les crimes commis, au cours de cette *guerrilla*, par des femmes et même par des prêtres contre des soldats blessés, des médecins et des infirmières (des médecins ont été tués et des lazarets attaqués à coups de feu), ont été telles que mes généraux se sont finalement vu obligés de recourir aux moyens les plus rigoureux pour châtier les coupables et pour empêcher la population sanguinaire de continuer ses abominables actes criminels et odieux. Plusieurs villages et, même la Ville de Louvain ont dû être démolis (sauf le très bel Hôtel de Ville) dans l'intérêt de notre défense et de la protection de mes troupes. Mon cœur saigne quand je vois que pareilles mesures ont été rendues inevitables, et, quand je songe aux innombrables innocents qui ont perdu leur toit et leurs biens par suite des faits des criminels en question.

I. H. »

• WILHEM I. R. •

ement.

Le Gouvernement Militaire Allemand

Note the passage on the destruction of Louvain. The Kaiser signifies his approval of this act.

AN IMPERIAL SLANDER AND ITS EFFECT.

The text of the "news" given here contains the famous telegram from the German Emperor to the President of the United States, accusing the Belgians of carrying on a war of *francs-tireurs* and of committing the worst atrocities. Here are a few German commentaries on the Imperial utterance:—

"What is the source of our Emperor's information in these cases? Is it the articles in the papers we have seen up till now, or has the High Command furnished him with precise details of these individual cases? The first hypothesis may be excluded in view of the gravity of the subject. But if our Emperor gets his information from unimpeachable sources in this case, no one would be more anxious than we Catholics for the *publication of individual cases*, which, like every one else, we would brand and execrate. . . ."

("Koelnische Volkszeitung," September 10th, 1914, No. 801.)

(This journal was suspended for twenty-four hours for having dared to criticise, even indirectly, the Imperial utterance.)

"The grave accusations which I have quoted are not only partially false and grossly exaggerated, but they are pure inventions and untrue in every detail. . . ."

". . . in no case has it been officially shown that shots had been fired from belfries with the co-operation of the priests. . . ."

(Lorenz Müller, in the review, "Der Fels," 10th year, January, 1915, p. 151; February, 1915, p. 181.)

"Our Emperor has telegraphed to the President of the United States of North America that 'even women and priests committed atrocities in this guerrilla warfare, wounding soldiers and ambulance workers.' How this telegram can be reconciled with the above fact (that nothing can be laid to the charge of the priests) we shall not know until after the war." (Lorenz Müller, in the same review.)

TRANSLATION.

News published by the German Government.

"Paris, September 9th.—At the Council of Ministers, held on September 3rd, at Bordeaux, the Minister for War, M. Millerand, made a report on the military situation. After that a number of questions were dealt with, particularly those relating to the food problem.

"M. Viviani, the Prime Minister, emphasises, in his letter to the President of the Chamber, the fact that many deputies have enlisted as soldiers, and are now with the Army, and that the calamities crushing France become heavier every day and prevent the Chamber from meeting."

"Berlin, September 10th.—The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes the following telegrams addressed by the Emperor to Mr. Wilson, President of the United States:—

"I consider it my duty, Mr. President, to inform you in your capacity as the most eminent representative of principles of humanity, that my troops, on taking possession of the fortress of Longwy, found there thousands of dum-dum bullets made in special Government workshops. Similar projectiles have also been found upon wounded soldiers and prisoners belonging to the British Army. It is known that these bullets cause cruel wounds, and the use of them is rigorously forbidden by the sacred principles of international law.

"I therefore send you an indignant protest against this way of conducting the war, owing to the methods of our adversaries, has become one of the most barbarous known to history. The Belgian Government has not only made use of these cruel weapons, but it has openly encouraged the participation of the Belgian civilian population in this war, for which it has made long and careful preparations. The cruelties perpetrated in this guerrilla warfare by women, children, and priests, even upon wounded soldiers, numbers of the medical staff, and ambulance attendants (doctors have been slain, ambulances have been fired upon), have been such that my generals have finally been compelled to have recourse to the most rigorous methods in order to chastise the offenders and to spread terror through a population thirsting for blood, and so turn it from the pursuit of murders and horrors. Many celebrated monuments, even the old city of Louvain, with the exception of the beautiful Hôtel de Ville, have been destroyed for the protection of our troops in legitimate defence. My heart bleeds to find such measures rendered necessary and to think of the innumerable innocents who have lost their lives and property through the barbarous conduct of these criminals!

(Signed) WILHELM I.R.

"The German Military Government."

**Veröffentlichungen des
deutschen Governments.**

Berlin, 22. September. (Amtliche Meldung von gestern Abend.) Bei den Kämpfen um Reims wurden die festungsartigen Höhen von Graonelle erobert und im Vorgehen gegen das brandende Reims der Ort Betheny gewonnen. Beim Angriff gegen die Sperrlinie südlich von Verdun überschritt unser siegreicher Ostrand die vorgelagerte, vom französischen achten Armekorps verteidigte Cote Lorraine.

Ein Ausfall aus der Nordostfront von Verdun wurde zurückerwiesen. Nördlich von Toul, wurden französische Truppen im Bivak durch Artilleriefeuer überrascht.

Im Uebrigen landen heute auf dem französischen Kriegsschauplatz keine grösseren Kämpfe stat.

In Belgien und in Osten ist die Lage unverändert.

London, 22. September. Das Pressbureau demontiert offiziell die Nachricht von der Landung russischer Truppen in Frankreich.

Stockholm, 22. September. (Amtliche Meldung.) Ein Londoner Telegramm an *Stockholms Dagblad* teilt mit, dass die französischen Anleiheversuche in Amerika endgültig gescheitert sind, da die amerikanische Regierung ihre Zustimmung verweigerte. Frankreich soll jetzt Ersatz in London suchen.

Berlin, 22. September. (Amtlich.) In der Nacht vom 19. zum 20. September ist Major Charles Alice Yate, vom Yorkshirs Light Infantry Regiment aus der Kriegsgefangenschaft in Torgau entwichen. Yate ist der englischer Stabsoffizier von dem jüngst berichtet wurde, er habe auf Beiragen nicht bestritten, dass den englischen Truppen Dum-dum Geschosse ausgehandigt worden seien. Im Verlauf jenes Verhoers erklärte er, man mueszte doch mit der Munition schiessen, die die Regierung geliefert habe. Der Entfloehene ist etwa 1^m,73 gross, schlank, blond und spricht fertig deutsch.

Nisch, 22. September. Das serbische Pressbureau meldet: Als Prinz Georg von Serbien an der Spitze seines Bataillons zum Sturm voringing, wurde er in der Naehre der Wirbelsaenle von einem Geschoss getroffen, das aus dem rechten Lungenfluegel herausdrang. Die Verletzung ist ungesundlich.

Das Deutsche Militar-Gouvernement.

**Nouvelles publiées par le
Gouvernement allemand.**

Berlin, 22 septembre. Un communique officiel d'hier soir annonce: Au cours des combats autour de Reims, les hauteurs de Graonelle, semblables à des forteresses, ont été prises et dans la nuit vers la ville en feu de Reims, l'ennemi de Betheny a été pris. Au cours de l'attaque contre les forts d'arrêt au Sud de Verdun, nos troupes victorieuses de l'Est ont passé la cote Lorraine défendue par le huitième corps d'armée française.

Une sortie entreprise par le front Nord-Est de Verdun a été repoussée. Au Nord de Toul, des troupes françaises ont été surprises au bivouac par notre artillerie.

Pour le reste, aucun combat important n'a eu lieu aujourd'hui sur le théâtre de la guerre de France.

En Belgique et à l'Est (Russie) la situation n'est pas modifiée.

London, 22 septembre. Le Bureau de la Presse dément officiellement la nouvelle d'un débarquement de troupes russes en France.

Stockholm, 22 septembre. Un télégramme adressé de Londres au *Stockholms Dagblad* annonce que la tentative d'émettre un emprunt français aux Etats-Unis a échoué, le gouvernement américain en ayant refusé l'autorisation. La France doit maintenant essayer de placer son emprunt à Londres.

Berlin, 22 septembre. Dans la nuit du 19 au 20 septembre, le major Charles-Alice Yate, du régiment de la Yorkshire Light Infantry, s'est évadé de Torgau où il était prisonnier de guerre. Yate est cet officier supérieur anglais au sujet de qui il fut l'autre jour annoncé qu'il ne contesta pas, sur une demande, que les troupes anglaises ont été munies de balles dum-dum; au cours de cet interrogatoire, il déclara que le soldat doit évidemment se servir des munitions qui lui sont fournies par le Gouvernement. Le fugitif a environ 1^m,73 de grandeur; il est élancé, blond et parle bien l'allemand.

De Nisch, l'agence de la presse mande le 22 septembre. Lorsque le prince George conduisit ses troupes à l'assaut, il fut frappé à la colonne vertébrale par un projectile qui ressortit du côté du poulmon droit. La blessure n'est pas dangereuse.

Le Gouvernement Militaire Allemand.

**Mededeelingen van het
duitsche Gouvernement.**

Berlijn, 22 September. (Ambtelijke melding gisteren.) Bij de gevechten rond Reims, zijn de gevestigde verbevenheden van Graonelle veroverd, en het dorp Betheny in de vooruitgaande beweging tegen de brandende stad Reims ingenomen geworden. De zegevierende Oostervleugel heet, de in het Zuiden van Verdun liggende versperringsorten aanvallend, de cote Lorraine overtreeden, die door het franse achtste legerkorps verdedigd was.

Een uitval uit de Noord-Oostlijn van Verdun is teruggeworpen geworden. In het Noorden van Toul zijn de franse troepen in hun legerplaats door artillerievuur verrast geworden.

Buiten dit hebben heden op het franse oorlogstooneel geen groote gevechten plaats gevonden.

In België en in het Oosten is de situatie onveranderd.

London, 22 September.— Het engelse Persbureau logenstralt het bericht over de landing van russische troepen in Frankrijk.

Stockholm, 22 September. (Ambtelijke melding.) Een telegram uit London aan het *Stockholms Dagblad* deeld mede dat de pogingen voor eene franse leening in Amerika afdoend mislukt zijn, omdat de amerikaansche regering haar toestemming gewigerd heeft. Frankrijk zou nu in Engeland schadeloosstelling zoeken.

Berlijn, 22 September. (Ambtelijk.) In den nacht van 19 tot 20 September is de engelse major Charles-Alice Yate, van het Yorkshire Light infantry regiment uit het krijsgevangenschap in Torgau ontsnapt. Yate is de officier van den engelsen stat van wien laatstleden bericht wierdt ontvangen dat hij op eene vraag niet had bestreden, dat aan de engelse troepen Dum Dumkogels zijn uitgeleverd geworden. In den loop van dit verhoer verklaarde hij dat men toch niet de amunition moest schieten die door de regeering geleverd wordt. De ontsnapte was omtrent 1^m,73 groot, slank, blond en spreekt goed dultsch.

Nisch, 22 September. Het servische Persbureau vermeldt: Als Prinz Georg van Servië aan het hoofd van zijn bataljon stormloopen vooruitging, is hij door een kogel nabij de werkelokom getroffen die door de rechterloog weder uitging. De kwetsing is ongevaarlijk.

Het Duitse Militar-Gouvernement.

THE AIM OF THE "NEWS PUBLISHED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT."

"The object in view was to impress the Belgians, to make them lose confidence in the justice of their cause, in their Government, in their Allies; it was also an attempt to persuade them that the German Powers were invincible, to lead them to be resigned to their fate and lose hope of revenge and reparation. To gain this end, nothing was neglected. As soon as the civil administration was established at Brussels under Marshal von der Goltz, a swarm of German agents descended on the town; many among them had lived there before the war, and had left it willy-nilly at the time of the mobilisation. They now appeared again, some in uniform, and with perfect unconcern they proceeded to call on the families whom they used to visit. . . . On the other hand, as the Brussels papers had ceased to appear, and, in spite of the formal invitation of the Governor, had refused to appear, there were started a number of little anti-Belgian papers which submitted to German censorship and in which, beside the German official communiqués, were found certain inspired articles, certain prejudiced pieces of information, which manifestly were intended to make the Belgians believe that they had sacrificed themselves uselessly for France and England, and to lead them to accept the situation as irrevocable. . . . But, besides these stealthy measures, the Government attempted to make a more direct impression on public opinion. They knew well that in a town deprived of news, people would feel obliged to read the posters. That is why they took steps to cover the walls of Brussels with a regular war newspaper."

(*L. Dumont-Wilden, in the preface of "Comment les Allemands font l'opinion."*
Paris, 1915.)

TRANSLATION.

News published by the German Government.

"*Berlin, September 22.* (Official communiqué of yesterday evening).—In the course of some fighting around Rheims, the heights of Graonelle, which were like fortresses, were taken, and on their march towards the burning town of Rheims our troops also took the village of Bétény. In the course of an attack against the outer forts to the South of Verdun, our victorious East wing passed the "Côte Lorraine," which was defended by the French 8th Army Corps.

"A sortie made on the north-east of Verdun was repulsed. North of Toul, the French troops were surprised in a rest camp by our artillery.

"Otherwise no important fighting has occurred in the theatre of war in France.

"The situation has not changed in Belgium or in the East (Russia)."

"*London, September 22nd.*—The Press Bureau officially denies the rumour that Russian troops were disembarked in France."

"*Stockholm, September 22nd.*—A telegram from London to the *Stockholm Dagblad* states that an attempt to place a French loan in the United States has failed, the American Government having refused their sanction. France will, therefore, be obliged to try to place a loan in London."

"*Berlin, September 22nd.*—On the night of September 19-20, Major Charles-Alice Yate, Yorkshire Light Infantry, escaped from Torgau, where he was a prisoner of war. Yate is that superior officer of whom it was stated, the other day, that when interrogated, he did not deny that the English troops were provided with dum-dum bullets. In the course of this examination, he declared that the soldier must evidently use the munitions served out to him by the Government. The fugitive is about 1.75 m. tall; he is slight, fair, and speaks German well."

"*Nish, September 22nd.*—The Serbián Press Bureau states: 'As Prince George was leading troops to the attack, he was struck near the vertebral column by a projectile which came out on the side of the right lung. The wound is not dangerous.'

"THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT."

Veröffentlichungen des
deutschen Gouvernements.

Londen, 29. September Das Reutersche Bureau meldet aus Pretoria vom 24. September: Die Polizeistation Rietfontein wurde am 19. September von einer deutschen Abtheilung, etwa 200 Mann stark, genommen. (Es handelt sich um die ziemlich bedeutende englische Station Rietfontein, die östlich von Kettmanshoop liegt.)

Berlin, 29. September Aus Saloniki wird gemeldet: Nach Nachrichten aus Monastir brach in der Gegend von Dibra ein albanischer Aufstand aus, wobei die Serben vertrieben wurden.

Wien, 29. September. Die Reichspost meldet aus Sofia: Der Berichterstatter der *Volja* des Organes von Ghendadjew meldet aus Nisch: Die österreichische Offensive hat schwere Folgen für Serbien; es geht im Volk und in der Armee und jeder Tag kann den allgemeinen Aufstand bringen. Dieser Tage meuterten wieder mehrere Artillerieregimenter. Eine Anzahl Geschütze wurden demolirt, täglich sterben 200-300 Personen, denn die allgemeine Hygiene wird ernstlich vernachlässigt und die Soldaten weigern sich, Posten bei den Cholera-Baracken zu beziehen. Die Militärsoll angesichts dieser Verhältnisse wichtige Beschlüsse gefasst haben, darunter einen wegen eines an Paschitsch, den Ministerpräsidenten, zu stellenden Ultimatum, in dem er aufgefordert wird, hundert Aerzte, drei Bakteriologen und eine genügende Menge von Präparaten auf kürzestem Wege nach Serbien bringen zu lassen. König Peter ist zurückgekehrt, er ist stumpf und teilnahmslos und der Kronprinz Alexander weiss keinen Rat. Paschitschs Stern ist im Verblissen und man befürchtet, dass es in seinen Kreisen bald Opfer geben wird.

Paris, 27. September Eine Taube flog Vormitag 11 Uhr unter dem Schutze des Nebels über Paris. Sie war in der Umgebung des Eiffelturms mehrere Bomben ab. Eine fiel auf die Avenue du Trocadéro, tödtete einen Greis und verwundete seine Tochter. Man glaubt, dass die Bomben für die Funkstation des Eiffelturms bestimmt waren.

Das Deutsche Militär-Gouvernement.

Nouvelles publiées par le
Gouvernement allemand.

Londres, 29. septembre. L'Agence Reuter mande de Pretoria, 24 septembre: La station de police de Rietfontain a été prise, le 19 septembre, par un détachement allemand, fort de 200 hommes environ. (Il s'agit de la station anglaise assez importante de Rietfontain, située à l'Est de Kettmanshoop.)

Berlin, 29. septembre On mande de Salonique, d'après des nouvelles de Monastir, qu'une révolte albanaise a éclaté dans la région de Dibra, au cours de laquelle les Serbes ont été chassés.

Vienne, 29. septembre La Reichspost annonce de Sofia: Le correspondant de la *Volja*, organe de Ghendadjew, écrit de Nisch: L'offensive autrichienne a des suites graves pour la Serbie; la révolte gronde dans le pays et dans l'armée, et chaque jour peut faire éclater la révolution. Ces jours-ci, plusieurs régiments d'artillerie se sont encore révoltés. Un certain nombre de canons ont été démolis. Journallement, 2 à 300 personnes meurent, car l'hygiène publique est lamentablement négligée, et les soldats refusent de monter la garde à proximité des baraques où se trouvent les malades atteints du choléra. La Ligue militaire aurait pris, en présence de pareille situation, des décisions importantes, entre autres un sujet d'un ultimatum à adresser au ministre-président Paschitsch, pour le sommer de faire amener en Serbie, par la voie la plus courte, cent médecins, trois bactériologues et des quantités suffisantes de médicaments. Le roi Pierre est rentré; il est complètement apathique et le prince héritier Alexander ne sait que faire. L'étoile de Paschitsch pâlit et l'on craint qu'il n'y ait bientôt des victimes dans son entourage.

Paris, 27. septembre. Un avion Taube a passé ce matin, à 11 heures, au-dessus de Paris. Il a jeté dans le brouillard, aux environs de la Tour Eiffel, plusieurs bombes sur Paris. L'une est tombée dans l'avenue du Trocadéro; elle a tué un vieillard et blessé sa fille. On croit que les bombes étaient destinées au poste de télégraphie sans fil de la Tour Eiffel.

Le Gouvernement Militaire Allemand.

Mededeelingen van het
duitsche Gouvernement.

Londen, 29. September. Het Reuterbureau vermeldt uit Pretoria van 24. September: De politieplaats Rietfontein is den 19. September ingenomen geworden door eene duitsche afdeeling omtrent 200 man sterk. (Dit is de beduidende engelsche plaats Rietfontein, in het Oosten van Kettmanshoop.)

Berlijn, 29. September. Uit Salonika wordt vermeldt: Volgens tijdingen uit Monastir is in de onstreek van Dibra een albanoesische opstand uitgebroken, waarbij de Serviers verdreven zijn geworden.

Wenen, 29. September. De Reichspost vermeldt uit Sofia: De correspondent van het dagblad *Volja*, het blad van Ghendadjew, vermeldt uit Nisch: De oostenrijksche offensief-beweging heeft zware gevolgen voor Servie; het volk en het leger zijn ontevreden en iederen dag kan de algemeene opstand uitbreken. Laatsteleden hebben opnieuw eenige artillerieregimenten gemulderd. Een aantal kanonnen zijn vernield geworden. Dageelijks sterven 200 tot 300 menschen om die openbare hygiene geheel wordt verwaarloosd, en de soldaten weigeren aan de cholera-legerkampen schuldwachter te staan. De militaire liga zou ten aanzien van deze situatie belangrijke besluiten gevat hebben, waaronder een besluit omtrent een aan Paschitsch, den president van den ministerraad te overhandigen ultimatum, waarin hij gesommeerd wordt honderd geneesheeren, drie bacteriokundigen en voldoende geneesmiddelen, op den kortst mogelijken weg, naar Servie te laten brengen. Koning Peter is teruggekeerd, hij is stompsinnig en ongevoelig, en de kroonprins Alexander weet geen raad. Paschitschs populariteit is aan het verdwijnen en men vreesd dat er in deze kringen binnen kort slachtoffers zullen zijn.

Parisi, 27. September. Een vliegtuig Taube is hedenmorgend om 11 uren, onder bescherming van den mist, over Parisi gevlogen: Hij wierp verscheidene bommen in de nabijheid vanden Eiffeltoren. Eene bom viel in de Trocaderoaan, waar een oude man gedood en zijn dochter, gekwetst werd. Men gelooft dat de bommen voor het radio-telegraphisch station op den Eiffeltoren bestemd waren.

Het Duitse Militair Gouvernement.

HOW THE GERMANS TOLD THE PEOPLE OF BRUSSELS WHAT
HAD OCCURRED AT THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

Extracts from the "News published by the German
Government."

"Berlin, September 10th.—Our army corps, which in the course of the pursuit advanced to and beyond the Marne, were attacked between Meaux and Montmirail by superior forces coming from Paris. In the course of heavy fighting, which lasted two days, they held up the enemy, and themselves made some progress. When the advance of strong enemy forces was announced, our flank retired. The enemy did not follow it up at any point. Up to the present, we have taken 50 guns and several thousand prisoners."

"Berlin, September 14th. (Official.)—In the Western theatre of war (France) there have been operations of which the details cannot be published yet, and which led to a battle in our favour. All news spread by the enemy representing the situation as unfavourable for us are false."

"Berlin, September 17th.—The *Lokalanzeiger*, of Berlin, writes, with the approval of the military authorities: 'The battle on the Marne is not yet at an end, but it has evidently taken a favourable turn for us. The right wing has not given way before a new attack; but on the contrary has repulsed an attempt by the French to break through our lines.'"

TRANSLATION.

News published by the German Government.

"London, September 29th.—Reuter's agency learns from Pretoria, September 24th: 'The Police Station of Rietfontein was taken on September 19th by a German detachment about 200 strong.'" (Rietfontein is an important English station situated east of Kettmanshoop.)

"Berlin, September 29th.—News comes from Salonica that, according to information received from Monastir, an Albanian revolt has broken out in the region of Dibra, during which the Serbians were driven out."

"Vienna, September 29th.—The *Reichspost* announces from Sofia: 'The correspondent of the *Volga*, organ of Ghenadjew, writes from Nish: "The Austrian offensive has had serious consequences for Serbia; discontent is rife in the country and in the army, and a revolution may break out at any moment. The last few days several army corps have mutinied. A certain number of guns were destroyed. Daily about 200 to 300 persons die, as public hygiene is lamentably neglected and the soldiers refuse to mount guard in the neighbourhood of the barracks where cholera patients are lodged. The Military League has taken important decisions in view of the seriousness of the situation, and amongst other things has addressed an ultimatum to the minister-president, Paschitsch, insisting that he send to Serbia by the shortest route 100 doctors, 3 bacteriologists and sufficient supplies of medicines. King Peter has returned; he is completely apathetic, and the Crown Prince Alexander does not know what to do. Paschitsch's star is waning, and it is feared that there will soon be victims in his circle.'"

"Paris, September 27th.—A Taube aeroplane passed over Paris at 11 this morning. It threw several bombs in the fog, near the Eiffel Tower. One fell in the Avenue du Trocadéro, and killed an old man and wounded his daughter. It is supposed that the bombs were aimed at the Eiffel Tower, where there is a wireless installation."

'THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.'

**Veröffentlichungen des
deutschen Governements.**

**Nouvelles publiées par le
Gouvernement allemand.**

**Mededeelingen van het
duitsche Governement.**

Berlin, 6. Oktober. Der Sonderberichtersteller der Berliner Zeitung am Mittag meldet, dass beim ersten Sturm auf die Infanteriewerke in Tsingtau die vereinigten Japaner und Engländer mit einem Verlust von 2,500 Mann zurückgeschlagen wurden. Die Wirkung der deutschen Minen, Geschütze und Maschinengewehre war vernichtend. Der rechte Flügel der Verbündeten wurde von dem österreichisch-ungarischen Kreuzer Kaiserin Elisabeth und dem deutschen Kanonenboot Jaguar wirksam beschossen. Die deutschen Verluste soltengering sein. Die Japaner warten Verstärkungen aus Japan ab.

Berlin, 6 octobre. Le correspondant special de la Berliner Zeitung, de midi, annonce que lors du premier assaut contre les positions de l'infanterie, à Tsingtau, les Japonais et Anglais réunis furent repoussés avec une perte de 2,500 hommes. L'effet des mines, canons et mitrailleuses, fut effrayant. L'aile droite des allies fut attaquée avec succès par l'artillerie du croiseur austro-hongrois Kaiserin Elisabeth et de la canonnière allemande Jaguar. Les pertes allemandes seraient de peu d'importance. Les Japonais attendent du secours du Japon.

Berlijn, 6 Oktober. De bijzondere correspondent van de Berliner Zeitung am Mittag vermeldt, dat bij den eersten storm op de infanterieposities te Tsingtau de vereenigde Japanners en Engelschen met een verlies van 2,500 man teruggeslagen werden. De uitwerking der duitsche mijnen, geschutten en machinegeweren was vernietigend. De rechtervleugel der bondgenooten werd door den oostenrijksch-hongarschen kruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth en den duitschen kanonnenboot Jaguar, met goed gevolg beschoten. De duitsche verliezen soltengering zijn. De Japanners verwachten versterkingen uit Japan.

Wien, 6. Oktober. Amtlich wird von gestern gemeldet: Die Operationen in Russisch-Polen und Galizien schreiten günstig vorwärts. Schüller an Schüller kämpfend waren die deutschen und österreichisch-ungarischen Truppen den Feind von Opatow und Klimontow gegen die Weichsel zurück. In den Karpaten wurden die Russen am Utsokarpas vollständig geschlagen.

Vienne, 6 octobre. De source officielle, on annonce à la date d'hier. Les opérations en Pologne russe et en Galicie avancent avec succès. Côte à côté, les troupes allemandes et austro-hongroises combattent et ont rejeté l'ennemi d'Opatow et de Klimontow, vers la Vistule. Dans les Carpathes, les Russes ont été complètement battus au passage d'Utsokar.

Weenen, 6 Oktober. Ambtelijk wordt gisteren gemeld: De operaties in russisch Polen en Galicië vorderen met goeden uitslag. Schouder aan schouder kämpend, wierpen de duitsche en oostenrijksch-hongarsche troepen den vijand van Opatow en Klimontow tegen de Weichsel terug. In de Carpathen werden de Russen aan Utsokarpas geheel teruggeslagen.

London, 6. Oktober. Der Daily Chronicle berichtet, dass in Aldershot rund 136,000 Mann aller Waffengattungen ausgebildet würden, die, sobald fertig, an die Front abgehen sollen. Die Ausbildung mache trotz glänzender Anstrengungen nicht den gebührenden Fortschritt, da die Truppen ungenügend ausgerüstet seien. Die Zeitung erbittet deshalb die Unterstützung des Publikums und bemerkt, dass beispielsweise kein einziger Offizier der ersten Armee Lord Kitcheners einen Feldstecher besitze, gebraucht würden Hemden, Strümpfe, Taschentücher, Schulriemen, Schreimaterial, Trommeln und Pfeifen für die schottischen Regimenter.

Londres, 6 octobre. Le Daily Chronicle annonce qu'à Aldershot, en chiffres ronds, 135,000 miliciens appartenant à toutes les armes, seraient préparés pour partir à l'armée dès qu'ils seraient prêts. Cependant, la préparation, en dépit des plus brillants efforts, ne donnerait pas de résultat satisfaisant, les troupes étant insuffisamment équipées. Le journal fait, par conséquent, appel au concours du public et fait remarquer que, par exemple, aucun officier de la première armée de Lord Kitchener ne possède des jumelles de campagne. Il manque, en outre, des chemises, des claquettes, des mouchoirs, des lacets de souliers, du papier et de quoi écrire, des tambours et fifres pour les régiments écossais.

Londen, 6 Oktober. De Daily Chronicle vermeldt, dat te Aldershot rond 136,000 man van alle soorten van wapens gevormd worden, die, zodra gedaan, op het front zullen afgaan. De vorming zou trots schitterende inspanningen niet den behoorlijken vooruitgang nemen, daar de troepen niet de noodige uitrusting hebben. Het dagblad verzoekt daarom de ondersteuning van het publiek en zegt onder andere, dat geen enkel officier van het eerste leger van Lord Kitchener eenen veldkijker bezit. Er is behoefte aan hemden, kousen, zakdoeken, schoenriemen, schrijfmateriaal, trommels en pijpen voor de schotsche regimenten.

Brüssel, 7 Oktober. Dem Führer einer Radfahrer-Truppe wurde bei Hennuyères eine Instruktion für die Führer der sogenannten Zerstörungs-Detachements abgenommen, in der es o. a. heisst: »Falsche Nachrichten verbreiten. Ausschiffung der Engländer in Antwerpen und der Russen in Calais.«

Bruxelles, 7 octobre. Au chef d'une troupe de cyclistes belges a été enlevé, près de Hennuyères, une instruction écrite, destinée aux chefs des detachemens dits « de destruction » où il est dit entre autres choses: « Répandre de fausses nouvelles débarquement des Anglais à Anvers, des Russes à Calais. »

Brussel, 7 Oktober. De aanvoerder van eenen troep wielrijders, werd bij Hennuyères eene instructie voor de chefs der zoogenaande verwoestingsdetachementen oontnomen, waarin onder andere gezegd wordt: »Valsehe meldingen verbreiden. Ontscheping der Engelschen, te Antwerpen en der Russen, te Calais.«

Das Deutsche Militair-Government.

Le Gouvernement Militaire Allemand.

Het Duitse Militair Government.

THE GERMANS "EXPLAIN" THE BOMBARDMENT OF
RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

Extracts from the "News published by the German
Government."

"*Berlin, September 23rd.* (Official communiqué of yesterday evening.)—The French Government stated that the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral was not a military necessity. In reply, we may say that, after the French had made Rheims, by means of strong ramparts, their principal centre of resistance, they forced us to attack the town by every necessary means. By special orders of the German Higher Command, the cathedral was to be spared as long as the enemy did not make use of it for his own ends. From September 20th, the white flag which floated on the cathedral was respected by us. In spite of these facts, we were able to ascertain that an observation post was established on the towers, which explained the excellent effect of the enemy's shooting on our infantry. From that time it became necessary to destroy this post, and this was done by the fire of our field artillery.

"Our heavy artillery was still not permitted to take part in this action. Since the post has been abolished we have been able to observe that the towers and the exterior façades of the cathedral are not destroyed (*sic*) and that only the roof was destroyed by flames. Our troops therefore did not press their attack more than necessary (*sic*).

"The responsibility therefore rests with the enemy, who tried to make use of the venerable edifice while putting it under the protection of the white flag."

TRANSLATION.

News published by the German Government.

"*Berlin, October 6th.*—The special correspondent of the *Berliner Zeitung* (noon edition) reports that during the attack against the infantry positions at Tsingtau the Japanese and English were repulsed with the loss of 2,500 men. The effect of the mines, guns, and machine-guns was terrible. The right wing of the Allies was attacked with success by the Austro-Hungarian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth* and the German gunboat *Jaguar*. The German losses were unimportant. The Japanese are awaiting reinforcements from Japan."

"*Vienna, October 6th.*—Yesterday's official communiqué states: 'The operations in Russian Poland and in Galicia are proceeding successfully. The German and Austro-Hungarian troops are fighting side by side, and have driven the enemy from Opatow and Klimontow towards the Vistula. In the Carpathians the Russians have been completely defeated in the Uzsokar Pass.'"

"*London, October 6th.*—The *Daily Chronicle* reports that at Aldershot 135,000 soldiers, in round figures, belonging to different branches of the service, are prepared to go to the front as soon as they are ready. The preparations, however, do not make good progress, in spite of the most brilliant efforts, and the troops are not sufficiently equipped. The paper makes an appeal to the public and states that, for example, none of the officers of Lord Kitchener's first army possess field-glasses. Shirts, socks, handkerchiefs, and bootlaces are also lacking, as well as writing materials, and drums and fifes for the Scotch regiments."

"*Brussels, October 7th.*—Written instructions have been seized from the commander of a troop of Belgian cyclists, intended for the commanding officers of the so-called 'destructive' detachments. Amongst other instructions were the following: 'Spread false news—landing of the English at Antwerp and the Russians at Calais.'"

**Veröffentlichungen des
deutschen Gouvernements.**

Berlin, 16. Oktober. (Amtliche Meldung von gestern Mittag.) Bel Antwerpen worden im ganzen 4000 bis 5000 Gefangene gemacht. Es ist anzunehmen, dass in nächster Zeit noch eine grosse Zahl belgischer Soldaten, welche Zivilkleidung angezogen haben, dingest gemacht wird. Nach Mitteilung des Konsuls van Terneuzen sind etwa 20000 belgische Soldaten und 2000 englische auf holländisches Gebiet übergetreden, wo sie entwaffnet wurden. Ihre Flucht muss in grösster Hast vor sich gegangen sein; hierfür zeugen die Massen weggeworfener Kleidersäcke, besonders von der englischen Royal Naval Division. Die Kriegsschiffe von Antwerpen sind gross; mindestens 500 Geschütze, eine Unmenge Munition, Massen von Säften, Woylachs, sehr viel Sanitätsmaterial, zahlreiche Kraftwagen, viele Lokomotiven und Waggonen, vier Millionen Kilogramm Getreide, viel Mehl, Kollen, Flachs, 10 Millionen Mark Wolle, Kupfer, Silber im Werte von etwa einer halben Million Mark, ein Panzer-Eisenbahnzug, mehrere gefüllte Verpflegungszüge, grosse Viehbestände.

Belgische und englische Schiffe befinden sich nicht mehr in Antwerpen. Die beim Kriegsausbruch im Hafen von Antwerpen befindlichen 75 deutsche Dampfer und 3 Segler sind mit einer Ausnahme vorhanden; jedoch wurden die Maschinen unbrauchbar gemacht. Angebohrt und versenkt wurde nur der Dampfer *Gneisenau* vom Norddeutschen Lloyd. Die grosse *Gneisenau* ist intakt, aber zunächst durch mit Steinen beschwerte versenkte Kähne nicht benutzbar. Die Hafenanlagen sind unbeschädigt.

Die Stadt Antwerpen hat wenig gelitten; die Bevölkerung verhält sich ruhig und scheint froh zu sein, dass die Tage des Schreckens zu Ende sind, besonders da der Pöbel bereits zu plündern begonnen hatte. Die Reste der belgischen Armee haben bei Annäherung unserer Truppen Genscheit gemünzt. Die belgische Regierung mit Ausnahme des Kriegsministers soll sich nach Le Havre begeben haben.

Berlin, 16. Oktober. (Amtliche Meldung.) Die Angriffe der Franzosen in der Gegend von Albert wurden unter erheblichen Verlusten für sie abgewiesen. Sonst sind im Westen keine Veränderungen.

Im Osten ist der russische mit starken Kräften unternommene Vorstoss auf Ostpreussen als gescheitert anzusehen. Der Angriff unserer in Polen Schulter an Schulter mit den österreichischen Heere kämpfenden Truppen befindet sich im Fortschreiten. Unsere Truppen stehen vor Warschau. Ein mit etwa acht Armeekorps über die Linie Inwangorod-Warschau über die Weichsel unternommener russischer Vorstoss wurde auf der ganzen Linie unter schweren Verlusten für die Russen zurückgeworfen. Die in russischen Zeitungen verbreiteten Gerüchte über die erbeuteten deutschen Geschütze entbehren jeder Begründung.

Das Deutsche Militär-Gouvernement.

**Nouvelles publiées par le
Gouvernement allemand.**

Berlin, 16 octobre. (Communication officielle du Quartier Général.) A Anvers, entre 4 et 5 000 prisonniers ont été faits. Il est à presumer qu'endemain peu de temps encore un grand nombre de soldats belges, qui avaient des vêtements civils, seront capturés. D'après une communication du consul à Terneuzen, environ 20 000 soldats belges et 2 000 anglais ont passé en territoire hollandais ou ils ont été désarmés. Leur fuite doit avoir eu lieu en grande hâte; en témoignent les grandes masses jetées de sacs à vêtements, notamment par la division navale anglaise. Le butin de guerre à Anvers est considérable: au moins 500 canons, une quantité immense de munitions, de selles, beaucoup d'objets pour le service sanitaire, de nombreuses automobiles, locomotives et des wagons, 4 millions de kilos de blé, beaucoup de farines, de charbon et de lin; de la laine d'une valeur de 10 millions de mark; du cuivre et de l'argent-métal pour 1/2 million de mark, un train blindé de chemin de fer; plusieurs trains chargés de provisions d'alimentation; de grandes quantités de gros bétail.

Il n'y avait plus de navires anglais ni belges dans le port d'Anvers. Les 34 vapeurs allemands et 3 voiliers présents à Anvers au début de la guerre y sont toujours, à l'exception d'un seul, mais leurs machines ont été mises hors d'usage, ou les a perforés. Seul le *Gneisenau*, du Norddeutscher Lloyd, a été coulé. La grande échoue du port est intacte, mais provisoirement inutilisable parce qu'on y a fait sombrer des barquettes chargées de pierres. Les installations du port n'ont pas été endommagées.

La ville d'Anvers a peu souffert. La population garde le calme et paraît heureuse de ce que les journées de terreur soient finies. La populace avait d'ailleurs commencé à piller. Les débris de l'armée belge ont abandonné, en toute hâte, la ville de Gand à l'approche de nos troupes. Le gouvernement belge se serait retiré, à l'exception du ministre de la guerre, au Havre.

Berlin, 16 octobre. Les attaques des Français aux environs d'Albert ont été repoussées avec de grandes pertes pour les Français. Aucun autre changement à l'ouest.

A l'est, la marche en avant des Russes, entreprise avec des forces considérables vers la Prusse orientale, peut être considérée comme ayant échoué. L'attaque de nos troupes en Pologne, où elles luttent côte à côte avec nos alliés autrichiens, progresse toujours. Nos troupes se trouvent devant Varsovie. La marche en avant entreprise par les Russes avec 8 corps d'armée, venant de la ligne d'Inwangorod-Varsovie sur la Vistule, a été repoussée sur toute la ligne avec de grandes pertes pour les Russes. Les bruits répandus par la presse russe au sujet de la capture de canons allemands manquent de fondement.

Le Gouvernement Militaire Allemand.

**Mededeelingen van het
duitsche Gouvernement.**

Berlijn, 16 October. (Ambtelijke melding van gisteren middag.) Bij Antwerpen werden in 't geheel 4,000 tot 5,000 gevangenen gemaakt. Het is aan te nemen, dat in de naaste tijd nog een groot getal belgische soldaten, die burgerlijke kleeding aangetrokken hebben, opgesloten worden. Volgens een mededeeling van den konsul in Terneuzen zijn ongeveer 20,000 belgische soldaten en 2,000 engelse op hollandsch gebied overgetreden, waar zij ontwapend werden. Hunne vlucht moet in de grootste haast geschied zijn; dit betuigen de groote menigte weggegoorpen zakken met kleedingstukken. In 't bijzonder der engelse Royal Naval Division. De Krijgsschuit van Antwerpen is groot; ten minste 500 geschuten, een groote menigte munitie, een massa zadelz Woylachs, zeer veel materiaal voor den gezondheidsdienst, talrijke krachtwagens, vele locomotieven en waggonen, 4 miljoen kilogram graan, veel meel, steenkool, vlas, voor 10 miljoen Mark wol, koper, zilver in waarde van ontrout een half miljoen Mark, een panzer-spoorwegstrein, meerdere gevulde verpleegingstreinen, een groote hoeveelheid veen.

Belgische en engelse schepen bevonden zich niet meer lo Antwerpen. De 34 duitsche stoombooten en 3 zelschepen, die bij het uitbreken van den oorlog in 'e haven van Antwerpen waren, zijn, met u'z' ondering van een, voorhanden; de machienen echter worden onbruikbaar gemaakt. De stoomboot *Gneisenau* van den Norddeutschen Lloyd heelt men aangeboord en laten zinken. De groote havenkluis is intact, maar alereerst door verzonken booten, die met steenen bezwaard werden, niet te gebruiken. De havenaanlegplaatsen zijn niet beschadigd.

De stad Antwerpen heet weinig geleden; de bevolking is rustig en schijnt zich te verheugen, dat de schrikdagen voorbij zijn, vooral omdat het gepeupel reeds begon te plunderen. De resten van het belgische leger hebben bij het naderen onzer troepen in der haast Gent ontruimd. De belgische Regeering, met uitzondering van den minister van oorlog, heelt zich naar Le Havre begeben.

Berlijn, 16 October. (Ambtelijke melding.) De aanvallen der Franschen in de streek rond Albert werden onder groote verliezen voor hen teruggeworpen. Anderszijn in 't Westen genee veranderingen.

In 't oosten is het russische met sterke krachten unternomnen voortgang op Oostpruisen als mislukte te aanzien. De aanval onzer troepen in Polen, die schouder aan schouder met het oostenrijksche leger kampen, maakt goede vooruitgang. Onze troepen staan voor Warschau. Een russische eerste stoat, die met ontrout 8 legerkorpsen uit de lijn Inwangorod-Warschau over de Weichsel onternomnen werd, werd op de geheel lijn onder zware verliezen voor de Russen teruggeworpen. De geruchten, die in russische dagbladen verspreid worden, over de veroverde duitsche geschuten zijn van federe bewijzen onthout.

Het Duitsche Militär-Gouvernement

News published by the German Government.

"Berlin, October 16th. (Official communiqué from General Headquarters.)—Between four and five thousand prisoners were taken at Antwerp. It is expected that shortly a large number of soldiers who are wearing civilian clothes will be captured. According to information received from the Consul at Terneuzen, about 20,000 Belgian and 2,000 English soldiers have crossed into Dutch territory, where they have been disarmed. They evidently fled in haste, as is shown by the numbers of haversacks thrown away, especially those belonging to the English Royal Naval Division. The war booty taken at Antwerp is considerable. At least 500 guns, an immense quantity of munitions, saddles and medical stores; numbers of motor cars, many locomotives and wagons; 4 million kilos of corn, a lot of flour, coal and flax; 10 million marks' worth of wool; copper and silver to the value of about half a million marks; an armoured train, several train-loads of provisions, and a great quantity of cattle.

"There were no English or Belgian ships in the port of Antwerp. The 24 German steamers and three sailing ships which were in Antwerp at the beginning of the war are still there, except one, but their machinery has been put out of order. Only the *Gneisenau*, a liner belonging to the North German Lloyd, was sunk. The great harbour lock is intact, but is temporarily useless owing to boats full of stones having been sunk in it. The port installations have not been damaged.

"The town of Antwerp has not suffered much. The population is calm and seems glad that the days of terror are over. The populace had, however, begun to pillage. The remnants of the Belgian Army abandoned the town of Ghent on the approach of our troops. The Belgian Government, with the exception of the Ministry of War, has retired to Le Havre."

"Berlin, October 16th.—French attacks in the neighbourhood of Albert have been repulsed with heavy losses for the French. No other changes in the West.

"In the East, the Russian offensive undertaken in force against East Prussia may be considered as checked. The attack of our troops in Poland, where they fight side by side with our Austrian allies, is making progress. Our troops are before Warsaw. An offensive on the Vistula undertaken by eight Russian Army Corps coming from the Iwangorod-Warsaw line was repulsed on the whole front with great losses to the Russians. The rumours spread by the Russian Press as to the captures of German guns are without foundation.

"THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT."

HOW THE GERMANS TOLD THE POPULATION OF BRUSSELS ABOUT THE BATTLE OF THE YSER.

"The battle of the Yser began on October 18th and finished on the 31st. The Belgian Army, reduced to 48,000 rifles, resisted alone, except for the assistance of 6,000 French Marines, until the 23rd, when the first units of the French Grossetti Division arrived as reinforcements. The inundation of the land between the Dixmude-Nieuport Railway and the Yser dikes forced the Germans to retire definitely on November 1st."*

Extracts from the "News published by the German Government."

"*Berlin, October 19th. (Official communiqué of the 18th.)*—In the Western theatre of war there was comparative quiet yesterday; the situation remains unchanged."

"*Berlin, October 21st. (Official.)*—German troops advancing along the coast of Ostend met enemy forces in the Yser sector, near Nieuport. They have been in contact with them since yesterday. Yesterday, also, enemy attacks west of Lille were repulsed with great losses."

"*Berlin, October 22nd. (Official communiqué of yesterday morning.)*—On the Yser Canal our troops are still in violent conflict with the enemy. The latter is supported by his artillery from the sea, north-west of Nieuport. An English torpedo-boat has been put out of action by our artillery."

"*Berlin, October 23rd.*—The fighting on the Yser Canal continues. Eleven English warships are supporting the enemy artillery. East of Dixmude, the enemy has been repulsed. . . ."

"*Berlin, October 24th. (Yesterday's midday official communiqué.)*—On the Yser Canal we have gained some successes. South of Dixmude, our troops have advanced."

"*Berlin, October 25th.*—The fighting in the sector of the Ypres-Yser Canal is extremely desperate. In the north, we have succeeded in crossing the canal with large forces."

"*Berlin, October 26th. (Official communiqué from General Headquarters.)*—The Ypres-Yser Canal has been crossed by us in force, after desperate fighting, on October 24th, between Nieuport and Dixmude."

"*Berlin, October 26th. (Yesterday's midday official communiqué.)*—Yesterday morning our troops possessed themselves of some

* See L. van der Essen: *The Invasion and the War in Belgium*. London: Fisher Unwin, 1917.

enemy ground, attacking the enemy, who defended himself desperately. The English squadron, which took part in the fighting, was forced by the fire of our heavy artillery to retire. Three ships received direct hits. The whole squadron remained out of sight during the afternoon of October 25th."

"*Berlin, October 29th. (Yesterday evening's official communiqué.)*—Fighting continues between Nieuport and Dixmude. The Belgians have received considerable reinforcements. Sixteen English warships took part in the fighting on our right wing, but their fire was unsuccessful."

"*Berlin, October 30th. (Yesterday morning's official communiqué.)*—Our offensive south of Nieuport is slowly progressing."

"*Berlin, October 30th. (Official communiqué of this morning.)*—Our offensive south of Nieuport has been continued with success."

"*Berlin, November 2nd. (Official communiqué.)*—In Belgium, operations have become difficult owing to the inundations produced by the destruction of the locks of the Ypres-Yser Canal, near Nieuport."

PLACARD BY THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES AT CUGNON, INFORM-
ING THE INHABITANTS OF THE TAKING OF ANTWERP THE
FLIGHT OF KING ALBERT AND THE TAKING OF FORTS
BETWEEN TOUL AND VERDUN.—OCTOBER, 1914.

L'Autorité Allemande

SIÉGEANT A CUGNON

fait savoir aux habitants

ce qui suit :



Depuis quelques temps il nous a frappé que les habitants de nos environs ne sont informés de la véritable marche des armées et l'action militaire au théâtre de guerre.

Pour prévenir des illusions il faut faire savoir aux habitants que les forts d'Anvers formant l'enceinte ont été pris par les troupes allemandes. D'après les journaux de Hollande le Roi des Belges s'est vu obligé de passer en Angleterre de même la ligne étendue des forts entre Toul et Verdun construite pour arrêter l'invasion allemande est tombée entre les mains des Allemands et c'est déjà il y a quelques jours que les troupes allemandes ont franchie cette ligne pour se diriger vers Paris.

Par ordre et pour copie conforme.

Le Bourgmestre.
DELMUÉ.

A RÉGIME OF LIES.

"It is scarcely worth while to point out the falseness of the news concerning the flight of King Albert and the piercing of the line of forts between Verdun and Belfort in *October, 1914.*

"The Burgomaster of Cugnon (Luxemburg), M. Delmué, knew nothing of the publication of this placard. The German authorities used his name without even consulting him.

"They did not, however, fail to make the commune pay the printing expenses."

(Information furnished by M. Jean Massart, Vice-Director of the Faculty of Science of the Royal Academy of Belgium, in his book "Comment les Belges résistent à l'invasion allemande," pp. 287-8.)

WARNING BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF LIÉGE.

TO THE POPULATION OF LIÉGE AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

"Considering the growing successes of the German troops, we cannot understand why the people of Liége can be so credulous as to believe the absurd and frivolous news published by the factories of lies established at Liége. Those who busy themselves in circulating such news are exposed to heavy punishments. They are playing a dangerous game in taking advantage of the credulity of their fellow-citizens and in urging them to ill-considered action.

"The reasonable population of Liége will, of course, be opposed to any attempts of this sort. Otherwise they will be exposed not only to the most serious disillusionment, but also to the ridicule of all intelligent people.

"VON KOLEWE,

"Lieutenant-General and Governor of the
"fortified district of Liége.

"It is forbidden to tear down this placard or to cover it up."

TRANSLATION.

The German Authorities installed at Cugnon inform the inhabitants of the following:—

"We have been struck by the fact that for some time the inhabitants of the district are not informed of the real advance of the armies and the military actions in the theatre of war.

"To dispel illusion it must be made known that the forts surrounding Antwerp have been taken by the German troops. According to Dutch papers, the King of the Belgians has been obliged to cross to England. Also the line of forts between Toul and Verdun, which were constructed to repel a German invasion, have fallen into the hands of the Germans, and some days ago the German troops had already pierced this line on their way towards Paris.

"By Order: Copy Guaranteed Correct.

"The Burgomaster,

"DELMUÉ."

WAR NEWS PLACARDED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN
BRUSSELS.—JANUARY 23RD, 1915.

**Veröffentlichungen des
deutschen
General-Gouvernements.**

Berlin, 23. Januar. (Amtliche Meldung von heute Mittag.)

Westlicher Kriegsschauplatz.

Feindliche Flieger waren gestern ohne Erfolg bei Gent und Zebrügge Bomben ab.
Zwischen Souain und Perthes nördlich des Lagers von Chalons griff der Feind gestern Nachmittag an, der Angriff brach unter unserm Feuer zusammen; der Feind flüchtete in seine Gräben zurück. Im Argonne-walde eroberten unsere Truppen westlich Fontaine la Mitte eine feindliche Stellung, machten 3 Offiziere, 243 Mann zu Gefangenen und erbeuteten 4 Maschinengewehre. Nordwestlich Pont à Mousson wurden 2 französische Angriffe unter schweren Verlusten für den Feind abgeschlagen. Bei den Kämpfen zur Zurückgewinnung unserer Gräben wurden dem Feind seit dem 21. Januar 7 Geschütze und 4 Maschinengewehre abgenommen. Bei Wisembach wurden Alpenjäger zurückgeworfen. Mehrere mächtige Angriffe des Feindes auf Hartmannsweilerkopf blieben erfolglos.

Oestlicher Kriegsschauplatz.

In Ostpreussen nichts Neues.
Im nördlichen Polen, in der Gegend von Przasnysz wurde ein unbedeutender russischer Angriff abgewiesen. Aus Blinno und Gojsk wurden die Russen heraufgeworfen. Schwächere auf Szial-Gorny vorgehende russische Abteilungen wurden zum Rückzug gezwungen. Unsere Angriffe gegen den Sucha-Abschnitt schritten fort. In der Gegend von Rawa, westlich Szenciny lebhaft Artilleriekämpfe.

Zurich, 23. Januar. Oberst Müller schreibt in der *Neuen Züricher Zeitung* die unsicheren und mit grösster Sorgfalt geschaffenen hygienischen Anlagen an der deutschen Stellungsfrent. Die Entwässerungsfrage nehme den ersten Platz bei der Anlage der Schutzgräben ein; glänzend sei auch die reichliche gesunde Ernährung der Truppen und deren Ausstattung mit warmer Unterkleidung, was wesentlich zur Erhaltung und Förderung des Gesundheitszustandes beitrage. Die Leute haben meist geradezu ein blühendes Aussehen; aus der Heimat fließt der Strom der Liebesgaben unaufhörlich. Eine vorläufige Abwässerung des Bienenzuges zwischen Marsch-Exerzieren und Pionierarbeit tut ein übriges um die Mannschaften bei guter Gesundheit und Stimmung zu erhalten. In einem Masse wie man es im Felde nicht für möglich halten sollte, wird für Jedegelegenheit gesorgt. Mutter schliesst: Der frische fröhliche soldatische Geist, die gute Kameradschaft, das anständige Betragen und die gute Haltung des deutschen Soldaten im Felde müssen jedem aufmerksamen Beobachter augenblicklich in den Augen fallen. Felsenfest ist die Zuversicht und der Glaube an sich bei dem besten Manne; eine von solchem Gist besessene Truppe ist unter der Führung von einem fähigen und pflichtbewussten Offizierkorps wie dem deutschen, den grössten Aufgaben gewachsen.

**Mededeelingen van het
duitsche
Generaal-Gouvernement.**

Berlijn, 23 Januari. (Ambtelijke melding van beden middag.)

Westelijk krijgsveld.

Vijandelijke vliegers wierpen gister vruchteloos bij Gent en Zebrügge bommen neer.
Tusschen Souain en Perthes ten Noorden het kamp van Chalons viel de vijand gister namiddag, de stormloop stultte af op ons vuur, de vijand vluchtte in zijne loopgrachten terug. In het Argonnerwoud veroverden onze troepen ten Westen van Fontaine-la-Mitte eene vijandelijke stelling, maakten 3 officieren 243 man tot gevangenen en 4 machiegeweren buit. Ten Noord-Westen van Pont-à-Mousson worden 2 Franse aanvallen onder zware verliezen voor hen afgeveerd. Bij de gevechten tot herovering van onze loopgrachten werden den vijand sedert 21 Januari 7 kanonnen en 4 machiegeweren afgenomen. Bij Wisembach werden alpenjagers teruggeworven. Verscheidene machtige aanvallen den vijand tegen Hartmannsweilerkop waren te vergeefs.

Oostelijk krijgsveld.

In Oost-Pruisen niets nieuws.
In Noord-Polen in de streek van Przasnysz werd een onbeduidende Russische aanval afgeveerd. Uit Blinno en Gojsk werden de Russen verdreven. Zwakker op Szial-Gorny aanrukende Russische afdeelingen werden tot den terugtocht gedwongen. Onze aanvallen tegen den Sucha-hoek gingen voort. In de streek van Rawa, ten Weste van Szenciny levendig geschutvuur.

Zurich, 23 Januari. Kolonel Müller beschrijft in de *Neue Züricher Zeitung* de omzichtig en allerzorgvuldigst aangelegde gezondheidsinrichtingen in het Duitse stellingfront. Het drooghouden van de loopgrachten neemt de eerste zorg in; schitterend noemt hij ook de rijklijke gezonde voeding der troepen en hun uitrusting met warm overgoed, wat degelijk bijdraagt tot het onderhouden en bevorderen van den gezondheidsstoestand. De manschappen hebben doorgaans een bloeknd uiterlijk en niet het vaderland stroomen maar de liddigeven ononderbroken toe. Een verstandige afwisseling in den dienst tusschen marceeren, Exerzieren en pionierwerk doet wat nog ontbrekt om de krijgstieden in goede gezondheid en stemming te houden. In een omvang als men het voor een onmogelijkheid in het front zou houden, wordt voor hadgelegenheid gezorgd. Müller besluit: De frisch-voelike soldatengeest, het goed kameradschap, de fatsoenlijke omgang en de goede houding van den Duitschen soldaat in 't veld moeten iedereen opmerksam gadeslaande opzemen in 't oog hebben. Rotsvast is het vertrouwen en het geloof in de zoge tot bij den laatste man; een leger met zulken geest bezield is oer leiding van een bekwaam en pflichtbewust officierkorps als het Duitse tegen de grootste moeilijkheden opgewassen.

**Nouvelles publiées par
le Gouvernement Général
allemand.**

Berlin, 23 janvier. (Communication officielle d'aujourd'hui midi.)

Théâtre de la guerre de l'Ouest.

Des aviateurs ennemis ont lancé hier, sans succès, des bombes près de Gaad et de Gentbrugge.
Entre Souhain et Perthes, au nord du camp de Chalons, l'ennemi fit hier après-midi une attaque; celle-ci s'écrouta sous notre feu et l'ennemi s'enfuit dans ses tranchées. Dans la forêt des Argounes, nos troupes conquirent à l'ouest de Fontaine-la-Mitte une position ennemie, firent 3 officiers et 243 hommes prisonniers et gagnèrent 4 mitrailleuses. Au nord-ouest de Pont-à-Mousson, deux attaques françaises furent repoussées avec de grandes pertes pour l'ennemi. Dans les combats destinés à regagner nos tranchées, nous avons enlevé à l'ennemi, depuis le 21 janvier, 7 canons et une mitrailleuse. A Wisembach des chasseurs alpins furent rejetés. Plusieurs puissantes attaques de l'ennemi contre Hartmannsweilerkopf restèrent sans succès.

Théâtre de la guerre de l'Est.

En Prusse orientale, rien de nouveau.
Au nord de la Pologne, dans la région de Przasnysz une attaque russe insignifiante a été repoussée. De Blinno et Gojsk, les Russes furent chassés. Des détachements russes plus faibles venant de Szial-Gorny furent forcés de se retirer. Nos attaques contre le secteur du Sucha ont progressé. Dans la région de Rawa, à l'ouest de Szenciny, de violents combats d'artillerie sont engagés.

Zurich, 23 janvier. Le colonel Müller décrit dans la *Neue Züricher Zeitung* les mesures hygiéniques prises avec la plus grande circonspection et les plus grands soins au front de l'armée allemande. La question du drainage des eaux prend la première place lors de l'établissement de tranchées; brillant est le système de l'alimentation abondante et saine des troupes et leur équipement avec des sous-vêtements chauds, ce qui est essentiel pour le maintien d'un bon état sanitaire. Les hommes ont pour la plupart la mine florissante. De chez eux coule sans cesse le fleuve des Dons de l'Amour. Un rationnel changement du service entre les marches, des exercices d'armes et le travail de génie contribue à conserver aux hommes la bonne santé et la bonne humeur. A un point de vue qu'on ne croirait pas possible en pleine guerre, la possibilité de prendre des bains a été réalisée. M. Müller termine ainsi: L'esprit frais et militaire, la bonne camaraderie, la bonne conduite et l'attitude correcte et honnête des soldats allemands dans la campagne doivent être remarqués avec joie par tout observateur sérieux. Ferme comme un roc sont la conviction et la foi en la victoire jusque chez le dernier homme; une troupe animée de pareils sentiments et placée sous la conduite d'officiers capables et conscients de leurs devoirs telle que l'armée allemande est à la hauteur des tâches les plus élevées.

Das General-Gouvernement in Belgien.

Het Generaal-Gouvernement in België

Le Gouvernement Général en Belgique.

HOW THE GERMANS DESCRIBED THE FIRST BATTLE OF YPRES
TO THE PEOPLE OF BRUSSELS.

| | | | |
|----------|------|----|---|
| October | 24th | .. | "Our troops advanced successfully in the direction of Ypres." |
| October | 25th | .. | "East of Ypres, our troops advanced after violent fighting." |
| October | 26th | .. | "North of Ypres, the enemy received reinforcements, but this did not prevent our troops making progress at several points." |
| October | 27th | .. | "Near Ypres the battle is undecided. South-east of Ypres our troops made some progress." |
| October | 28th | .. | "Near Ypres, the German troops yesterday made some progress." |
| October | 29th | .. | "Near Ypres, the situation is the same as on the 27th." |
| October | 30th | .. | "Near Ypres, the battle continues, and is still undecided." |
| November | 1st | .. | "The attack on Ypres is slowly progressing." |
| November | 2nd | .. | "Near Ypres, our troops are still advancing." |
| November | 3rd | .. | "In the course of our attack on Ypres we have again gained some ground." |
| November | 4th | .. | "Our attacks on Ypres are still advancing." |
| November | 5th | .. | "Near Ypres, our attacks are progressing." |
| November | 6th | .. | "Our attacks on Ypres are going on slowly but successfully." |
| November | 7th | .. | "Our offensive N.W. and S.W. of Ypres are progressing favourably." |
| November | 9th | .. | "Our attacks near Ypres continued yesterday." |
| November | 10th | .. | "In spite of the most determined resistance, our attacks on Ypres are making slow but uninterrupted progress." |
| November | 11th | .. | "Our attacks on Ypres yesterday made slow progress." |
| November | 13th | .. | "In the region east of Ypres our troops made some progress." |
| November | 15th | .. | "Our attacks advanced slowly south of Ypres and in West Flanders." |

TRANSLATION.

News published by the German General Government.

"Berlin, January 23rd. (Official communiqué of to-day, noon.)

WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

"Enemy aviators dropped bombs yesterday without success near Gent and Zeebrugge." (Probably means Gentbrugge.)

"Between Souhain and Perthes yesterday the enemy made an attack. This collapsed under our fire, and the enemy fled back to his trenches. In the Argonne, our troops stormed a fortified post west of Fontaine la Mitte, making prisoners 3 officers and 243 men, and taking 4 machine-guns. North-west of Pont-à-Mousson, two French attacks were repulsed with great losses to the enemy. During attempts by the enemy to regain our trenches we took (since January 21st) 7 guns and one machine-gun. At Wisembach the *chasseurs-alpins* were repulsed. Several attacks by the enemy on Hartmannsweilerkopf were unsuccessful."

EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

"In East Prussia there is nothing to report.

"In North Poland, near Przasnysz, a slight Russian attack was repulsed. The Russians were driven out of Blinno and Gojsk. Weak Russian forces coming from Szital-Gorny were obliged to retire. Our attacks against the Szucha sector are progressing. In the region of Rawa, west of Szenciny, violent artillery duels have taken place."

"Zurich, January 23rd.—Colonel Müller describes in the *Neue Züricher Nachricht* the very thorough hygienic measures employed on the German front. The question of water drainage is the first thing taken in hand after the establishment of the trenches; brilliant is also the method of providing the troops with good, wholesome food and warm underclothing, essential for the maintenance of good sanitary conditions. Nearly all the men look flourishing. From their homes comes a constant stream of 'Love-gifts.' A well-arranged division between marching exercise and pioneer work keeps the men in the best of health and spirits. In a way one would scarcely think possible in the field, opportunities for baths have been provided. Mr. Müller concludes: "The gay and soldierly spirit, the good comradeship, good conduct and splendid behaviour of the German soldiers in the field must be a pleasant sight for any careful observer. Firm as a rock is the conviction and faith in victory of every man. Troops animated with such a spirit, placed under the leadership of such capable and conscientious officers as the Germans, are equal to a task of the greatest magnitude."

"THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT IN BELGIUM."

PROCLAMATION BY THE BURGOMASTER OF LOKEREN, BY ORDER OF THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES, APPEALING TO THE INHABITANTS WHO HAVE LEFT TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES, AND PROMISING RESPECT FOR THEIR LIBERTIES.

OCTOBER 24TH, 1914.

STAD LOKEREN.

De d.d. Burgemeester der Stad Lokeren

Op bevel en met goedkeuring der Duitsche Kommandantur te Lokeren maakt ruchtbaar en bekend :

1. Dat het hooger wenschelijk is alle inwoners van Lokeren, die voor het oogenblik naar buiten het grondgebied der Stad verblijven, zonder verwijl hinnen haardsteden weder te zien betrekken en heel gerust huiswaarts terug te zien keeren. De Duitsche Overheid verlangt niets surzer dan gansch den ganschen zo spoedig mogelijk weder aan den gewonen arbeid te zien en alles en allen tot rust te zien komen. Zij verzekert zelfs aan alle ingezetenen, die zich daarnaar willen schikken, allen steun en aanvallering.

In tegenspraak met de ten onrechte verspreide geruchten, wordt vooral aan alle weerbare mannen de stelligste verzekering gegeven dat er geen kwestie kan zijn hou in te blijven in krijgsdienst bij het Duitsche leger, noch ook hen op wettelijke manier van hunsse vrijheid te beroven, op voorwaarde dat allen medewerken tot de goede handhaving der orde, zooals het aan goede burgers past. Alleenlijk diegenen, die nu tot het Belgische leger behooren of bekoord hebben, zullen als krijgsgevangenen u behandeld worden.

2. Dat er, door de zorgen van den d.d. Burgemeester voorgesteld vrijgeleiden (laissez-passer) kunnen bekomen worden van de Duitsche kommandantur hinnen deze stad.

3. Dat er, met het oog vooral op den terugkeer der inwoners uit de Nederlandtche kreuzgemeenten, vrijgeleiden zullen verstrekt worden aan de personen, die familieleden vandaar willen terughalen.

Voguaals, in tegenspraak met zekere ongegronde en valsche geruchten, verzekert de Duitsche overheid aan allen den volstrekte en ongehinderten terugkeer in hunsse haardsteden.

4. Dat het verkeer bij middel van motor-rijwielen en motor-waeren ten strengste verboden is. De overtreders van deze bepaling stellen zich, behalve de inbeslageming, bloot aan het gevaar dat bestaat in het slich nabijkomen der wachtposten en aan de strenge straffen die zullen toegepast worden. Wat de rijwielen of fietsen betreft, hun kan een vrijgeleide verstrekt worden door de Duitsche overheid, zults in overeenkomst met den wensch van tegemoetkoming hooger nitgedrukt om spoedige handel en werking te zien herwinnen en te bevorderen. Zooals hooger reeds bepaald is, zullen die vrijgeleiden te bekomen zijn ten Stadhuize, door bemiddeling van den d.d. Burgemeester.

5. Dat de weerbare mannen van 17 tot 55 jaar hierbij verwittigd worden dat zij het grondgebied der Stad niet BISTENDIG mogen verlaten. In geval van niet-naleving dezer bepaling stellen zij zich bloot om gedagdt te worden voor een krijgsgebrecht en hunsse familie zal daarvoor verantwoordelijk blijven.

6. Dat de verkoop van alkohol en alle sterke dranken gansch verboden is.

7. Dat het sluiten der herbergen bepaald wordt vastgesteld op 8 uur 's avonds, volgens Belgischen Tijd, en dat het verboden is de woningen te verlaten na dit uur tot 6 uur 's morgens.

8. Dat alle wapenen en schietvoorraad, die nog voorhanden zouden zijn, ten laatste den 28^{de} dezer maand Oktober moeten binnengebrecht worden ten Stadhuize. Nalatigheid zal streng bestraft worden.

De wapenen zullen later aan hunsse eigenaars terug besteld worden. Ter goede naleving van dit alles, behoudt de militaire overheid zich het recht voor desnoods huiszoeeking te doen.

9. Dat alle elgenaars of hunders van reisdruiven of van alle druiven, die als reisdruiven kunnen dienen, gehouden zijn ten laatste op 28^{de} dezer maand Oktober, volledige aangifte te doen hunsse druiven, met aanduiding van het nummer en het jaartal der ringen. De aldus aangegeven druiven moeten, tot verder onder in hun lok opgesloten blijven. Gestorven of gedode druiven moeten, met opgave van den ring, ten Stadhuize aangeboden worden om van de opgemaakte lijst te worden geschrapt.

10. De niet-geringende op 28^{de} dezer maand niet aangegeven druiven moeten wanstonds geslacht worden.

De overtreders dezer bepalingen zullen gestraft worden met zware geldboete en zelfs met gevangenzitting.

De d.d. Burgemeester der Stad verklaart alle deze schikkingen, onmiddellijk na de aanplakking dezes, uitvoerbaar en verkoop van al zijne onderhoorigen stipie nakoming in het belang der openbare orde en verligheid en niet het minst om hem zijne taak te zergemakkelijken.

Ten Stadhuize van Lokeren, op 24^{de} Oktober 1914.

D. d. Burgemeester der Stad Lokeren.

HERBERT.

From the town of Lokeren alone 600 civilians have been deported.
From the canton of Lokeren about 3,000 inhabitants were removed.

TOWN OF LOKEREN.

THE ACTING BURGOMASTER OF THE TOWN OF LOKEREN,

By order and with the approbation of the German Kommandantur at Lokeren, informs the inhabitants that:—

"1. It is highly desirable that all the inhabitants of Lokeren who are at present living out of the town should re-establish their households without further delay and come quietly home again. The German authorities wish for nothing better than to see the population begin their ordinary work again as soon as possible and to settle down calmly. They further give the assurance of their support and encouragement to all the inhabitants who act upon this advice.

"Contrary to the rumours which have been falsely spread, the *most solemn assurance is hereby given, above all, to all men of military age*, that there can be no question of enrolling them in the German Army, nor of depriving them of their liberty, on condition that they collaborate in the maintenance of order, as behoves good citizens. Only those men who belong to the Belgian Army will be treated as prisoners of war.

"2. Through the good offices of the Acting Burgomaster, passports may be procured from the German Kommandantur in the town.

"3. With a view to the return of the inhabitants from the Dutch frontier communes, passports will be issued to persons wishing to fetch their relations back from these communes. Again, contrary to false and unfounded rumours, the German authorities assure to all a safe and unhindered return to their homes.

"4. The use of motor-cycles and motor-cars is strictly forbidden. Those who infringe this regulation will be liable not only to the confiscation of their vehicles, but also to the danger arising from coming too near to the German sentinels and to the penalties inflicted for such offence. As for bicycles, the possessors of such machines may procure permits from the German authorities. This concession is to show the desire for conciliation expressed above, and in order to promote the rapid renewal of commerce and industry. As has already been stated, permits may be obtained at the Town Hall, through the intermediary of the Acting Burgomaster.

"5. The men of military age (between 17 and 36) are hereby warned that they may not remain *permanently* away from the town. Offenders are liable to be charged before the military tribunal, and their families will be held responsible.

"6. The sale of alcohol and all spirits is absolutely forbidden.

"7. All public-houses must be closed at 8 p.m. (Belgian time), and the inhabitants are forbidden to go out of their houses between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

"8. All arms and ammunition still existing must be given up at the Town Hall before October 28th at latest. Any negligence in this respect will be severely punished.

"The arms will be restored later to their owners. In order to ensure the scrupulous observance of this order, the military authorities retain the right to search the houses.

"9. All proprietors or possessors of carrier pigeons, or of any kind of pigeon which might act as carrier pigeon, are ordered to make, by October 28th at latest, a complete return of the number of their pigeons, as well as of the number and the date of the rings they are wearing. The pigeons thus registered will remain until further notice shut up in their pigeon-cot. Pigeons which have died or been killed must be brought to the Town Hall and their rings be given up, so that they may be crossed off the list. All pigeons wearing no rings or not declared on October 28th must be immediately killed.

"Offenders will be punished with a heavy fine or even with imprisonment.

"The Acting Burgomaster of the town declares that all these measures will come into force immediately after the posting of this proclamation, and he hopes that all the people under his jurisdiction will observe them strictly, in the interests of order and of public safety, and also to help him in his task.

"The Acting Burgomaster of the Town of Lokeren,

"Town Hall, Lokeren, October 24th, 1914.

"L. [...] HERBERT."

*Printed in Great Britain by The Menpes Printing & Engraving Co., Ltd.,
Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.*

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