

WRITTEN RECORD OF ATROCITIES

**Diaries of German Soldiers Tell
of Murder and Pillage in
Belgian Cities.**

CALLED "DISGRACE TO ARMY"

**No Discrimination Made Between In-
nocent and Guilty—Infants Shot
in Dead Mothers' Arms—Tes-
timony of Brand Whitlock.**

**Very many German soldiers who
have been taken prisoner had kept
diaries, and these have been confis-
cated by the captors. Many have
been published, frequently with fac-
simile reproductions to guarantee
their authenticity. The following
extracts, with the testimony of
Brand Whitlock, are made public by
the committee on public information
at Washington:**

"Aug. 23. . . Our men came back
and said that at the point where the
valley joined the Meuse we could not
get any further, as the villagers were
shooting at us from every house. We
shot the whole lot—16 of them. They
were drawn up in three ranks; the
same shot did for three at a time.
The men had already shown
their brutal instincts: . . .

"The sight of the bodies of all the
habitants who had been shot was
indescribable. Every house in the
whole village was destroyed. We
dragged the villagers one after another out of the most unlikely corners.
The men were shot as well as the
women and children who were in the
convent, since shots had been fired
from the convent windows; and we
burnt it afterwards.

"The inhabitants might have es-
caped the penalty by handing over the
guilty and paying 15,000 francs.

"The inhabitants fired on our men
again. The division took drastic
steps to stop this, the villages being
burnt and the inhabitants being shot.
The pretty little village of Gue
d'Ossus, however, was apparently set
on fire without cause. A cyclist fell
off his machine and his rifle went off.
He immediately said he had been shot
at. All the inhabitants were burnt
in the houses. I hope there will be no
more such horrors."

"Disgrace to Our Army."

"At Leppe apparently 200 men were
shot. There must have been some in-
nocent men among them. In future
we shall have to hold an inquiry as
to their guilt instead of shooting
them.

"In the evening we marched to
Mauriert-Fontaine. Just as we were
having our meal the alarm was sound-
ed—everyone is very jumpy.

"September 3. Still at Rethel, on
guard over prisoners. . . The houses
are charming inside. The middle class
in France has magnificent furniture.
We found stylish pieces everywhere
and beautiful silk, but in what a state
. . . Good God! . . . Every bit of
furniture broken, mirrors smashed.
The Vandals themselves could not
have done more damage. This place
is a disgrace to our army. The in-
habitants who fled could not have ex-
pected, of course, that all their goods
would have been left intact after so
many troops had passed. But the col-
onial commanders are responsible for
the greater part of the damage, as
they could have prevented the looting
and destruction. The damage amounts
to millions of marks; even the safes
have been attacked."

"In a solicitor's house, in which, as
I seek would have it, all was in ex-
cellent taste, including a collection of
old lace and Eastern works of art,
everything was smashed to bits.

"I could not resist taking a little
memento myself here and there. . . .
One house was particularly elegant,
everything in the best taste. The hall
was of light oak; I found a splendid
raincoat under the staircase and a
camera for Felix." (From the diary
of an officer in the One Hundred
Seventy-eighth regiment, Twelfth Sax-
on corps.)

"But his horror apparently was not
shared by the German commander in
chief, as is evident from the follow-
ing:

"Order."

"To the People of Liege.

"The population of Andenne, after
making a display of peaceful intentions
toward our troops, attacked them
in the most treacherous manner. With
my authorization, the general com-
manding these troops has reduced the
town to ashes and has had 110 persons
shot."

"I bring this fact to the knowledge
of the people of Liege in order that
they may know what fate to expect
should they adopt a similar attitude.

"Liege, 223 August, 1914.

"GENERAL VON BUELOW."

Brand Whitlock Writes of Massacres.

In his report of September 12, 1917,
to the secretary of state, Minister
Whitlock has much to tell of the pol-
icy of frightfulness. The following
passages refer to the subject of mas-
sacres:

"Summary executions took place (at
Dinant) without the least semblance
of judgment. The names and number
of the victims are not known, but they
must be numerous. I have been un-
able to obtain precise details in this
respect and the number of persons
who have fled is unknown. Among the

persons who were shot are: Mr. Bé-
foin, mayor of Dinant; Sasseurath,
first alderman; Nimmer, aged seventy;
Consul for the Argentine Republic;
Victor Poncelet, who was executed in
the presence of his wife and seven
children; Wasseige and his two sons;
Messrs. Gustave and Leon Nicise,
two very old men; Jules Monin and
others all shot in the cellar of their
brewery; Mr. Camille Piste and son,
aged seventeen; Phillipart Piedfort,
his wife and daughter; Miss Marsig-
ny. During the execution of about
forty inhabitants of Dinant the Ger-
mans placed before the condemned
their wives and children. It is thus
that Madame Albin who had just given
birth to a child, three days previously,
was brought on a mattress by German
soldiers to witness the execution of her
husband; her cries and supplications
were so pressing that her hus-
band's life was spared."

"On the 26th of August German sol-
diers entered various streets of Lou-
vain and ordered the inhabitants of
the houses to proceed to the Place de la
Station, where the bodies of nearly
a dozen assassinated persons were ly-
ing. Women and children were sepa-
rated from the men and forced to re-
main on the Place de la Station dur-
ing the whole day. They had to witness
the execution of many of their fellow
citizens, who were for the most part
shot at the side of the square,
near the house of Mr. Hemaide. The
women and children, after having re-
mained on the square for more than
15 hours, were allowed to depart. The
Gardes Civiques of Louvain were also
taken prisoners and sent to Germany,
to the camp of Munster, where they
were held for several weeks.

"On Thursday, August 27, order was
given to the inhabitants to leave Lou-
vain because the city was to be bom-
barded. Old men, women, children,
the sick, priests, nuns, were driven on
the roads like cattle. More than 10,
000 of the inhabitants were driven as
far as Tirlemont, nearly 12 miles from
Louvain.

Infants Shot in Mothers' Arms.

"One of the most sorely tried com-
munities was that of the little village
of Tamines, down in what is known
as the Borinage, the coal fields near
Charleroi. Tamines is a mining vil-
lage in the Sambre; it is a collection
of small cottages sheltering about 5,
000 inhabitants, mostly all poor labor-
ers.

"The little graveyard in which the
church stands bears its mute tes-
timony to the horror of the event. There
are hundreds of new-made graves, each
with its small wooden cross and its
bit of flowers; the crosses are so close-
ly bunched that there is scarcely room
to walk between them. The crosses
are alike and all bear the same date,
the sinister date of August 22, 1914."

"But whether their hands were cut
off or not, whether they were impaled
on bayonets or not, children were shot
down, by military order, in cold blood.
In the awful crime of the Rock of Bay-
ard, there overlooking the Meuse below
Dinant, infants in their mothers'
arms were shot down without mercy.
The deed, never surpassed in cruelty
by any band of savages, is described
by the bishop of Namur himself:

"One scene surpasses in horror all
others; it is the fusillade of the
Rocher Bayard near Dinant. It ap-
pears to have been ordered by Colonel
Meister. This fusillade made many
victims among the nearby parishes,
especially those of des Rivages and
Neffe. It caused the death of nearly
90 persons, without distinction of age
or sex. Among the victims were ba-
bies in arms, boys and girls, fathers
and mothers of families, even old
men.

Dead Children in Pile of Bodies.

"It was there that 12 children under
the age of six perished from the fire
of the executioners, six of them as
they lay in their mothers' arms;

"The child Fivelot, three weeks old.

"Maurice Betens, eleven months
old.

"Nelly Pollet, eleven months old.

"Gilda Genou, eighteen months old.

"Gilda Marchot, two years old.

"Clara Struyuy, two years and six
months.

The matter of claims against the
county coming up for consideration,
it was ordered that Claims No. 1269
to 1306, No. 1308 to 1386, be and
the same are hereby allowed, and the
clerk is instructed to issue his war-
rants in payment thereof. These
claims being shown on page 43, 44,
45, and 46 of Claim Docket No. 1.

No further business coming up for
consideration at this time, on motion
duly made and seconded, court ad-
journed to meet December 7, 1917,

10:00 a.m.

Bend, Oregon, December 7, 1917.

The County Court met in the
Judge's office in the court house, pur-
suant to adjournment, Judge Barnes
and Commissioner Mackintosh pres-
ent.

"It was a story of clearing out civi-
lrians from a large part of the town, a
systematic routing out of men from
cellars and garrets, wholesale shoot-
ings, the generous use of machine
guns, and the free application of the
torch—the whole story enough to
make one see red. And for our guid-
ance it was impressed on us that this
would make people respect Germany
and think twice about resisting her."

German pastors and professors far
from the excitement of the firing have
defended this policy of frightfulness,
e.g.:

"We are not only compelled to ac-
cept the war that is forced upon us
. . . but are even compelled to carry
on this war with a cruelty, a ruthlessness,
an employment of every imaginable
device, unknown in any previous war"—Pastor D. Baumgartner, in
Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit,
"German Speeches in Difficult Days."

COUNTY COURT PROCEEDINGS

The regular session of the County
Court of Deschutes County, Oregon,
met in the court room in the court
house, December 5, 1917, the follow-
ing being present:

W. D. BARNES, County Judge,
A. L. MACKINTOSH, Commiss-
ioner,

J. H. HANER, Clerk,

S. E. Roberts, Sheriff.

The meeting was called to order
by the County Judge at 10 o'clock
a.m.

The County Court reconvened at
1:30 o'clock p.m., December 5, 1917.
Various road matters came up for
discussion at this time, and claims
against the county were considered.

No further business coming up for
consideration, on motion duly made
and seconded, court adjourned to
meet at 10:00 a.m., Saturday, Decem-
ber 8, 1917.

Bend, Oregon, December 8, 1917.

The County Court met in the County
Judge's office, 10:00 a.m., this date,
pursuant to adjournment. Members
present, Judge Barnes and Commis-
sioner Mackintosh.

The meeting was called to order at
10:00 a.m.

County bills were audited, and no
further business coming up for con-
sideration at this time, court was ad-
journed to meet December 19, 1917,
at 10:00 a.m.

Bend, Oregon, December 19, 1917.

The County Court met in the court
room at 10:00 a.m., pursuant to ad-
journment, all members being pres-
ent.

The meeting was called to order by
the County Judge.

County Agriculturalist: This matter
coming up for consideration at this
time, and the contracts between
Deschutes and Crook counties, and
R. A. Ward, as county agriculturalist,
being presented, an appropriation of
\$1650 for county agriculturalist for
1918 was allowed, and the contract
was duly approved and signed.

District Attorney's Stenographer:
Ordered, that inasmuch as District
Attorney De Armond is obliged to in-
crease the pay of his stenographer to
\$70 per month, the county will stand
one-half of said increase, which is
\$5 per month, or a total of \$35 per
month.

A. O. Walker Road: Report of the
viewers on this road read for the
second time.

Claims: The matter of claims
against the county coming up for con-
sideration, it was ordered that Claims
No. 1387 to 1417, as shown on page
47 of the Docket of Claims, be and
the same are hereby allowed, and the
Clerk is instructed to issue warrants
in payment thereof.

No further business coming up for
consideration, on motion duly made
and seconded, court adjourned to
meet December 20, 1917.

Bend, Oregon, December 20, 1917.

The County Court met in the court
room at 2:00 o'clock p.m., pursuant
to adjournment, Judge Barnes and
Commissioner Mackintosh being pres-
ent. The meeting was called to order
by the County Judge.

A. O. Walker Road: Report of
road viewers on A. O. Walker road
considered, and adopted. It is there-
fore ordered that said road be op-
ened.

No further business coming up for
consideration at this time, on motion
duly made and seconded, court ad-
journed to meet December 24, 1917.

(Continued on last page.)

With January comes lagrige. Lin-
gering colds seem to settle in the sys-
tem, causing one to ache all over,
feel feverish and chilly, tired, heavy
and drooping. Mrs. Lizzie Tyles,
Henderson, Ky., writes, "My daughter
had lagrige for three weeks. I
gave her Foley's Honey and Tar and
now she is all right." Sold every-
where.—Adv.

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