

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACK AT VAUX

Continue Gains in Night Battle at Le Mort Homme.

SHELLING GROWS EAST OF MEUSE

Berlin Admits Loss of French in the Caurettes Wood.

London, April 21.—Bitter fighting was in progress last night on both banks of the Meuse. The French claim to have made further progress at Le Mort Homme, which Berlin disputes, besides having taken a trench in the outskirts of the Caurettes wood.

A German attack between Vaux and the Thaumont farm, Paris asserts, was repulsed, while troops that had gained a foothold in trenches south of Fort Douaumont were expelled. The French night statement says:

"On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy has been repulsed heavily on the positions at Le Mort Homme. On the left bank of the Meuse the German artillery has shown intense activity from the Meuse to Fort Vaux. In the Woivreux a violent cannonade has taken place between the Caurettes and Bonvaux. There was no infantry action.

"One of our long range guns has shelled the station at Vignacelles (2 1/2 kilometers) to the northeast of St. Mihiel.

"To the north of Rogneville our batteries scattered convoys on the road from La Marche to Neufchateau."

"In the Meuse region stubborn infantry fighting developed in conjunction with a great increase of activity on the part of the artillery on both sides. West of the river the French made an attack, with large forces, against Le Mort Homme and to the east thereof. In general these attacks were repulsed with sanguinary losses to the assailants. The fighting is still going on for a small portion of a trench in the vicinity of Caurettes wood, which the French penetrated.

"To the right of the Meuse efforts of the enemy to recapture the stone quarry south of the Caurettes were entirely fruitless. South of Fort Douaumont fighting developed at close quarters during the night around some French trenches, and is not yet included. A repetition of the enemy's factory attack against our lines at Callette wood failed at the very outset, on account of our strong and concentrated artillery fire."

"In the Vaux sector, on the Woivreux plain and on the heights southeast of Verdun very lively artillery activity was the rule of the day on both sides, as heretofore.

"An aeroplane of the enemy fell to the earth in flames in Fumin wood, southwest of Vaux."

The French statement follows:

"West of the Meuse the attack undertaken yesterday by our troops in the region of Le Mort Homme progressed during the night. In addition, we seized a trench on the northern outskirts of the Caurettes wood and made prisoner four officers and 150 soldiers.

"East of the Meuse a violent bombardment of our positions was followed at the close of the day by a powerful offensive action by the enemy on a two-kilometer front between the Thaumont farm and the pond of Vaux. The Germans, who had gained a foothold in our lines south of Fort Douaumont and north of the pond were completely thrown back by our counter attacks during the night. Two machine guns and a number of prisoners fell into our hands.

"West of Douaumont, in the sector south of Handoumont Wood, we like our usual progress. We recaptured some wounded French prisoners and captured a score of Germans."

"The night was calm on the rest of the front, except in the region of Le Preire wood, where our artillery was quite active."

NATURALIZATION AID ASKED

League Wishes Courts Kept Open at Night for Applicants.

Night sessions of the naturalization courts were asked by the Naturalization League in a letter to William F. Schneider, County Clerk, yesterday for the benefit of Jews who are unable to take the necessary examinations during working hours.

Louis Schaffer, manager of the league, asked that the offices be kept open at night each night for a week to consider the plan. Thousands of Jews are awaiting an opportunity to become naturalized citizens, said he, but would be compelled indefinitely to delay the proceedings unless night sessions were held.

During Passover week, according to Mr. Schaffer's communication, hundreds of Jews awaited the opening of the extra facilities provided in the clerk's office for would-be citizens.

SEEK ARNOLD BODY NEAR WEST POINT

Woman's Story Adds Color.

Color is given to the convict's story of the secret burial by the tale related to friends by Mrs. Charles Ingels, who lives on the New York Road, above the Pell Mansion. Late one night in February, 1911, she relates, she was in the front room of her home, which faces the road. She was sitting up with her child, who was ill, when she heard a noise. An automobile coming from the direction of New York passed her home and stopped. A man in a fur coat alighted and berated the chauffeur loudly for bringing him too far. His voice caused Mrs. Ingels to go to the window. It was moonlight. In the road stood a big touring car. On the rear seat sat two men. Between them they held a woman erect in the seat. The woman appeared ill, her head was dropped forward and she did not move.

A minute later the machine started back toward New York. Mrs. Ingels thinks you may have seen the car, or, apart from those who made away with her, to look upon Dorothy Arnold.

HALT RED CROSS AID FOR GERMANY

Schuler of 66 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York, who had been active in organizing sewing circles to prepare relief packages for shipment by the Red Cross for the German war sufferers, has immediately telegraphed to Miss Mabel Boardman, of Washington, president of the American Red Cross. They asked her if the decision does not overthrow the Geneva Convention and whether the American Red Cross accepts the decision and whether she will not protest.

To-night they received word that Miss Boardman was still working on the shipment of matter. Members of the circles here state that President Wilson knew of the action of the government when he made his speech before Congress last week appealing for consideration from a humanitarian standpoint of America's position. The matter has been placed before ex-President Taft and Roosevelt and the United States Senators from Connecticut, McLean and Brandegee.

Calling Out The "Reserves." Happy

is the man or woman who can call upon reserves of health and strength in every crisis. Building up reserves is a question of eating the right kind of food. Shredded Wheat Biscuit supplies all the material needed for nourishing the tissues and its daily use keeps the bowels healthy and active. Eat it for breakfast with hot milk or cream.

Woman's Story Adds Color.

Color is given to the convict's story of the secret burial by the tale related to friends by Mrs. Charles Ingels, who lives on the New York Road, above the Pell Mansion. Late one night in February, 1911, she relates, she was in the front room of her home, which faces the road. She was sitting up with her child, who was ill, when she heard a noise. An automobile coming from the direction of New York passed her home and stopped. A man in a fur coat alighted and berated the chauffeur loudly for bringing him too far. His voice caused Mrs. Ingels to go to the window. It was moonlight. In the road stood a big touring car. On the rear seat sat two men. Between them they held a woman erect in the seat. The woman appeared ill, her head was dropped forward and she did not move.

A minute later the machine started back toward New York. Mrs. Ingels thinks you may have seen the car, or, apart from those who made away with her, to look upon Dorothy Arnold.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO. TO BE REORGANIZED

Reorganization of the American Real Estate Company, now in the hands of receivers, in a manner that will protect the interests of the bondholders and other creditors, was guaranteed yesterday through the selection of a committee of ten bankers and business men.

It was announced that a definite plan of reorganization would be formulated and submitted to the creditors as soon as the receivers had reported the total assets and liabilities. Meanwhile, creditors and bondholders are asked to communicate with George E. Warren, secretary of the committee, at 60 Broadway.

Other members of the committee are: Laurence McGuire, real estate board; John A. Noble, Harriman National Bank; Arthur B. Chapin, American Trust Company, Boston; Leon Orr Fisher, Equitable Life Assurance Society; Frank P. Furlong, Hartford-Aetna National Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Fred P. Holt, City Bank and Trust Company, Hartford, Conn.; William V. King, Columbia Trust Company; John A. Noble, Harriman National Bank; Arthur B. Chapin, American Trust Company, Chicago.

Judge Learned Hand, in the Federal District Court, ordered the receivers for the company to pay the employees \$4,022, the amount of the payroll for the week. The court also gave the receivers the choice of several banks in which they might concentrate their deposits, rather than scattering them among many banks, as had been the previous custom.

Schuler of 66 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York, who had been active in organizing sewing circles to prepare relief packages for shipment by the Red Cross for the German war sufferers, has immediately telegraphed to Miss Mabel Boardman, of Washington, president of the American Red Cross. They asked her if the decision does not overthrow the Geneva Convention and whether the American Red Cross accepts the decision and whether she will not protest.

To-night they received word that Miss Boardman was still working on the shipment of matter. Members of the circles here state that President Wilson knew of the action of the government when he made his speech before Congress last week appealing for consideration from a humanitarian standpoint of America's position. The matter has been placed before ex-President Taft and Roosevelt and the United States Senators from Connecticut, McLean and Brandegee.

Calling Out The "Reserves." Happy is the man or woman who can call upon reserves of health and strength in every crisis. Building up reserves is a question of eating the right kind of food. Shredded Wheat Biscuit supplies all the material needed for nourishing the tissues and its daily use keeps the bowels healthy and active. Eat it for breakfast with hot milk or cream.

"In view of this fact, not only is the further contribution of supplies to the Russian Allies not predictable, but it becomes necessary to make other distribution of those now on hand at the receiving and shipping station of the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, New York."

"It is proposed to ship these supplies or such of them as may be appropriate for the purpose, to Siberia, to be distributed to German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish prisoners in the prison camps of that country. It is therefore requested that you authorize the Red Cross to make this disposition of them, or, if for any reason this becomes impossible, to use these supplies for military preparedness at home or for relief work in disasters in neutral countries. If neither of these dispositions is acceptable, please authorize their shipment at your expense, to such address in this country as you may indicate."

"J. B. KEAN, Chief, Medical Corps, U. S. Army."

New Haven, April 21.—When Colonel Kean's letter announcing a discontinuance of shipments of supplies to the Central Powers was received here by Mrs. Ross Harrison, wife of Professor Harrison, of Yale, and by Mrs. H.

London, April 21.—Three days after the Russian announcement of the capture of Trebizond by the troops and fleet of the Czar, the Turkish War Office admits the loss of the Black Sea port. Indication of heavy losses on the captors is claimed. The Turkish admission came on the heels of the British report of a repulse of Ottoman forces, with a loss of 9,000 men in killed alone, in Mesopotamia. The Turkish statement says:

"Our detachments entrusted with the supervision of the coast in the Lalaisha sector since April 11 offered extraordinary resistance to repeated attacks of numerically superior hostile military and naval forces and defended step by step every inch of the ground it was possible to defend. Our armies worthily attained their proposed aim."

Declares Troops Escaped.

"Finally, on the 18th, after having forced the enemy to fight a battle which had bloody results for him, near Kowata, seven kilometers east of Trebizond, they withdrew, in accordance with instructions, to a sector where they will have a new task to fulfil."

"Since in accordance with conclusions drawn from the situation of the coast sector could be foreseen, the town of Trebizond had already been evacuated by us. Six 15-centimetre guns of old pattern, which recently had been situated by the environs of the town were left behind after being completely destroyed."

An official account of the attack of the Turkish on British forces along the Tigris, supplementing the earlier reports from the British commander, was given out today as follows:

"The enemy made his attack on the 17th and 18th with some ten thousand men, comprising one whole division and portions of two others. They came on in dense formation and penetrated to the front of one of our brigades alone 1,200 to 1,500 dead Turks were counted. It is reported they are lying thick further out before the front on other portions of our line. Their killed alone on the night of April 17-18 are estimated at more than three thousand. In several instances attacks were led by Germans, some of whom were killed."

"Apparently the enemy supposed that part of our troops were isolated by floods and that they had a chance of overwhelming it. As a matter of fact supports were moving up at the time. Our total casualties killed, wounded and missing—were very considerably less than the Turkish killed."

MILITIA OFFICERS NAMED

Several Appointed to Fill Vacancies in the Service.

Officers who have just been commissioned in the New York National Guard to fill vacancies are:

Dr. William H. Steers, major in the Medical Corps; Albert D. Washington, captain and commissary in the 2d Field Artillery; Charles A. Bodin, captain, 13th Coast Artillery; Lucius C. Higgins, captain, 9th Coast Artillery and to command the 17th Company; Ellis A. Robertson, first lieutenant, Company M, 71st Infantry; Dr. Willis Lion, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, 2d Ambulance Company; William J. Pucka, second lieutenant, Company C, 42nd Infantry; Ralph H. Kluge, second lieutenant, Company E, 12th Infantry; Percy W. Decker, second lieutenant and battalion quartermaster and commissary, 10th Infantry; Leonard J. Howland, second lieutenant, Company K, 2d Infantry; and Vincent C. Welsh, first lieutenant, 2d Infantry.

Officers who have resigned are: Second Lieutenant Leonard S. Gifford, 10th Artillery; and First Lieutenant A. Coffey, 10th Infantry.

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw them on the road.' The German Governor, General von Helldorf, is held in a cell during their transit."

"One officer, Captain Geary, was held in solitary confinement for six months in a small cell of filthy sanitary conditions, and infested with vermin, and treated with confinement in a dark cell if he dared to look out of the window."

"When officers complained to Governor Helldorf he told them they ought to be thankful for what they got."

"The ill-treatment was not confined to war prisoners. British civilians who were political prisoners, with women and children, were confined in common jails, sleeping ten in a single cell with locked doors, resulting in sickness and dysentery, owing to the disgusting sanitary conditions."

"The report was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday, and the House of Commons members demanding that the guilty German officers be brought to justice."

"General Louis Botha, in reply, deprecated hate or revenge. He said that he had authorized and was in communication with the home government, and added that, happily, the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering."

London, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in Southwest Africa, says: "A sensation has been caused by the publication of the official report of the commission of inquiry into the treatment of prisoners of war by the Germans in the Southwest Africa campaign, revealing another story of shocking treatment of British prisoners and showing a complete lack of organization or central control."

"Food rations were scanty and because insufficient that men were reduced to waiting in line to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen and to boiling the soft parts of hides to extract nourishment. They were scantily clad and infested with vermin, and on long railway journeys clad in a tunic, a short leotard and sandals and helmets, 'a spectacle,' says the report, 'for women natives who saw