



# Rape of Belgium

A Journal of the American Legation at Brussels

By Hugh Gibson, Witness

The Secretary of the American Legation in Belgium, seeing everything, kept a personal diary of Germany's immortal sin. The seal of neutrality is broken and here is one of the great documents of the war.

TO-DAY'S INSTALMENT Slaughter of 600 or more men at Tamines; relatives driven by bayonets to bury them; at least one interred alive by explicit order. Drink orgy at Louvain; Reeling soldiers loot, burn, shoot while officers methodically direct the destruction. Thousands in panic flight. Drunken sentries loll in arm chairs in corpse strewn streets, shrouded in smoke and flame. Despairing Belgians shoot back and German officers boast that generations to come will marvel at their work.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27 (continued).—I found that the situation in Brussels had undergone big changes while I was away. General von Jarotzky had been replaced by General von Lutwitz, who is an administrator and has been sent to put things in running order again. There was no inkling of this change when I left, and I was a good deal surprised. Guns have been placed at various strategic points commanding the town and the Germans are ready for anything. The telephone wire they had put through the town to connect the two stations and headquarters was cut day before yesterday by some cheerful idiot who probably thought he was doing something good for his country. The military authorities thereupon announced that if anything of the sort was done again they would lay waste the quarter of the town where the act was committed.

Some of the subordinate officers have since told us that von Jarotzky was a fighting general and had no business staying in a post requiring administrative ability. The new man is cut out particularly for this sort of work and is going to start a regular German administration. Functionaries are being brought from Berlin to take their places, and in a short time we shall, to all intents and purposes, be living in a German city. The first trains ran to-day in a halting fashion to Liege and the German frontier. Perhaps we shall have a newspaper.

## 600 Civilians Murdered by Soldiers

Most distressing news has come through from Tamines. I had a long talk to-day with a trustworthy man from there, and his story was enough to make one's blood run cold. He says that on the evening of the 21st the Germans entered the village after a brush with French troops which were still in the neighborhood. Infuriated by the resistance offered to their advance, they proceeded to vent their rage on the town. They shot down a lot of villagers and arrested many more. A great many escaped to the country. A lot of houses were first sacked and then burned. The orgy continued during the night and through the next day. On the evening of the 22d something over four hundred men were collected near the church and lined up to be shot. The work was done for a time by a firing squad which fired into the crowd with more or less system, but this was too slow, and finally a rapid-fire gun was brought out and turned loose. Of course, a great many were not killed outright and lay groaning among the dead. Now and then a German would put one out of his misery by a bayonet thrust. Others settled their own troubles by rolling themselves into the nearby river. Altogether,

### Enemy Aliens

From day to day The Tribune will show, by guarded instances, that the government's regulations in restraint of enemy aliens are futile; that "barred zones" are, in fact, a fiction, and that structures of vital military importance are open to attack by bomb and fire-pot.

YESTERDAY in a few hours The Tribune's theoretical enemy alien constructively destroyed New York City's means of communication with the outside world via tubes, tunnels and bridges. No one of these vital structures was so guarded as to make the feat difficult. Most of them were entirely unguarded. Not once was the reporter challenged, though he carried a bag which might have contained and constructively did contain, high explosives. There are between 80,000 and 100,000 enemy aliens in the city. Only one-third of them are registered. Among them are many German reservists.

### Who's Who Against America

Previously Mentioned: WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST ABRAHAM CAHAN WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON NEWS GABLER HEARST MORRIS HILLQUIT, OF RIGA VICTOR L. BERGER ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

### Hearst The Enemy's Hero

#### Specific Instances of How His Editorials and Cartoons Have Been Widely Used in Germany and Neutral Countries as Anti-American Propaganda

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Hohenzollern press bureau seizes upon Hearstism as one of its most effective forms of propaganda throughout Europe. As a result enemy and enemy inspired newspapers in Germany and elsewhere take every opportunity to expound and exploit Hearst sentiments.

The New York American is always quoted as a definitely hostile sense—not as the London Daily News or the Manchester Guardian may be cited now and then by a liberal German paper still anxious to promote understanding—by pan-German, anti-Wilson journals. The most damaging use of Hearstism is made by the Continental Times, a purely propaganda sheet in English, which is run entirely in the interest of Germany and Austria.

The only comforting aspect of this situation is that the transmission of other Hearst papers apparently is slow and infrequent. The Hearst papers are barred from England and France. It would cause unlimited satisfaction if some action could be taken to prevent their leaving the United States for enemy and neutral countries. The purpose of this article is to show typical instances of how Hearstism is used to hearten America's enemies.

#### An Original Fount Of Pessimism

An extremely pessimistic view of the whole military situation, obviously written with a pacifist aim and hardly calculated to promote American effort, was quoted by the Hamburger Nachrichten on the morning of July 5. It is taken from the Welt Korrespondenz, which supplies that paper with "letters" from New York and Chicago. This article was repeated in the pro-German neutral press, such as the Swedish Aftonbladet, which on July 15 printed "An American Warning," containing the following easily recognized Hearst editorial:

"Isn't the general impression being instilled into you that Germany can't win the war, that she is being gradually beaten and brought to defeat by hunger?" "Good." "The facts are as follows: The Allied offensives in France were such terribly bloody defeats that the French people became enraged and disgusted with the fatal mistakes of Nivelle. The British offensive has stopped at the most terrible butchery of the entire war. Hindenburg's trenches and Hindenburg's machine guns have proved perfect defenses against the English artillery preparations and masked infantry attacks. The French government knows, the English government knows, our government should know, that the war has developed in favor of Hindenburg. He has one chance in ten of winning, and hardly one in three of preventing complete defeat, unless America should bring about the double wonder of freeing England from U-boat attacks and sending enough troops to France to defeat the German attacks. We tell you frankly that without

# Kerensky in Hiding; Staff Deserts Him

Premier, Ordered by His Officers to Yield, Talked of Suicide

## Cossacks Reported Ready to Surrender

## Bolsheviki and Labor Unionists Plan New Democratic Congress

PETROGRAD, Nov. 16 (noon).—Deserted by most of his officers and virtually ordered to surrender to the Bolsheviks, Premier Kerensky evaded the guards sent for him and has disappeared. General Krassoff, former commander under Kerensky, who was arrested with other members of the Premier's staff and released on the ground that he was only obeying the orders of his superior, said to-day: "At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of November 1 (old style; November 14 new style), I called at the quarters of the commander in chief. He appeared nervous and excited. "General," said he, "you have betrayed me. Your Cossacks say they will arrest me and give me up to the sailors."

"Yes," I answered, "such a discussion is now going on. There appears to be little sympathy for you."

"Do the officers feel the same way?" he asked.

"Yes."

"What shall I do? Will I have to commit suicide?"

"If you are an honest man you will go to Petrograd under a white flag and appear before the Revolutionary Committee, where you will negotiate as head of the government."

"Kerensky agreed to this, and he was promised a guard. He objected to a guard of sailors on the ground that some enemies were among them. He wanted to wait until night, but finally agreed to make the trip by daylight. I went and called Colonel Kishkoff of the 10th Don Cossacks and ordered him to appoint a guard of eight men. A half an hour later the Cossacks told me that Kerensky could not be found. I raised the alarm, thinking that he could not have left Gatchina."

Fled in Sailor's Garb

M. Bibenko, member of the Committee on War and Marine, has reported to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress that Kerensky fled garbed as a sailor. Before Kerensky's flight Bibenko said he talked to the Cossacks and found they were willing to come to an agreement with the Maximists, only the officers being opposed. He said that he had promised the Cossacks that they would be allowed to retain their mounts and arms, and to return to the Don region.

Bibenko denied that Michael Romanoff, the former Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, was with Kerensky. He denied also that General Korniloff had escaped from prison.

The damage done to the Kremlin in Moscow is minimized in messages received here from the Maximist delegates in the old Russian capital, who say that only the Alexander Palace has suffered. They confirm the burning of several houses in Moscow.

From other sources it is reported the Bolsheviks have planted heavy artillery on Sparrow Hill and on the famous Khodyn Field, from which they are shelling the Kremlin.

Other reports indicate that a truce has been arranged between the Bolsheviks and the government troops.

#### Fear for Captured Women Soldiers

PETROGRAD, Nov. 15.—The fate of the women soldiers captured at the Winter Palace is arousing speculation. It is said they have been transferred to Liavovshva, beyond Bieliostrof, Finland, where, it is reported, they have been treated harshly.

Three of them are said to have disappeared altogether. The British embassy has made futile efforts to ascertain the conditions under which the women are held.

Accounts of the battle which Kerensky lost, and the attitude of all Russia toward deposed Premier, on Page 2.

## Brazil Proclaims Siege In German Sections

## Five States and Federal Districts Affected by the Order

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 17.—The government has proclaimed a state of siege in the Federal District and in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

Rio Grande do Sol, Santa Catharina and Parana are the Brazilian states which have the largest proportion of residents of German blood. It is probable that the state of siege is proclaimed because of a renewal of the repeated attempts of the Germans to embarrass Brazil in war activities.

A dispatch from Santa Anna de Livramento, Brazil, on November 7 said the Germans were fomenting a new disorder in the guise of a strike, which was expected to break out shortly. The repeated strikes, the dispatch continued, greatly interested the Entente Allies. The Brazilian government, it was declared, was maintaining strong forces in the affected districts.

# 28 Pickets Win Writ on Charge Of Cruelty

Authorities Must Show on November 27 Why They Should Not Be Released

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—Federal Judge Waddill to-day ordered a writ of habeas corpus issued, seeking the release of twenty-eight Woman's Party militants, doing sentence at Occoquan workhouse for picketing the White House, and set a hearing for November 27, at Alexandria, Va.

The application for the writ alleged acts of cruelty, and charged, as one example, that Lucy Burns, vice-chairman of the Woman's Party, had been handcuffed to the bars of a cell formerly used for the incarceration of prisoners in delirium tremens.

Besides citing alleged acts of cruelty the petition for the writ seeks the release of the militants on the legal ground that prisoners sentenced for offenses committed in the District of Columbia cannot be imprisoned in the State of Virginia.

The issue of the writ to-day does not

# British Chase German Ships Off Helgoland

Enemy Light Cruisers in Flight After Battle, Says Admiralty

## Heavy Firing Heard From North Sea

## Great Explosions at Intervals During Cannonading Are Reported

LONDON, Nov. 17.—British light forces to-day engaged German light cruisers off Helgoland, the British Admiralty announced. The German warships retired and the British forces are now chasing them.

Copenhagen advices from the island of Mano say that a most violent cannonading was heard from the North Sea between 8:30 and 10 o'clock this

# Americans Hurt When Foe's Shell Hits Their Gun

Shrapnel Wounds More of Pershing's Men in the Trenches; Several Die

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 16 (Delayed).—The artillery fighting in the sector held by American troops has become even more lively, and there have been further casualties, shrapnel wounding some men in the trenches.

An enemy shell hit an American gun to-day and caused casualties. Some of the men wounded in the last two days had died.

The American batteries have been firing rapidly in return. The visibility is becoming better, and it is considered certain that more damage and casualties have been caused in the German lines than the Germans have inflicted on the Americans.

Patrolling continued actively last night. The American troops witnessed their first aerial encounter to-day. Three enemy airplanes appeared overhead. Soon all of them except one fled at the approach of five French machines. One of the French outmaneuvered this German and "got on his tail." The German

# Teutons Shake Piave Battle Line; Fleet Is Shielding Venice

Kaiser Gives God The Credit for "Strafing" Italy

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.—Advices received here from Berlin say that the German Emperor, in addressing a Brandenburg regiment on the plains near the Tagliamento recalled the soldiers' share in the battles of the Champagne, at Verdun and Tarnopol. The Emperor said: "But you have had a greater task, that of breaking through the Italian front near Flitsch and Tolmino—a heavy task, considering the high mountains and the enemy's immense means of defence. Your success exceeded all calculations so greatly that a higher power than the power of man must have been at work. The enemy's collapse was the judgment of God."

In a later speech the German Emperor said: "We are fighting for faithfulness, justice and truth, and it is these that will win."

Situation Grave, Says Report From Front; Allied Guns Are Brought Up

## Two Units Cross; Are Flung Back

Italians Take 1,000 Prisoners—Germans Claim Hill Position Captured

(By The Associated Press)

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 17.—The Austro-Germans to-day made furious attempts to break the Italian line and crossed the Piave River at two points, but were annihilated at one point and driven back at the other. The Italian lines are holding, but the situation is considered to be grave.

# King George Hails American Help in War

Northcliffe Tells of 2-Hour Talk With British Ruler

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lord Northcliffe authorizes The Associated Press to state that in an audience extending over an hour to-day he heard from the lips of King George at Buckingham Palace his majesty's view of the present state of the war and the world importance of American intervention.

Speaking of the American mission and of Colonel House, whom he had known for a number of years, King George said that the personnel of the American mission displayed knowledge and alertness indicative of the American character and purpose.

Lord Northcliffe was surprised by the King's intimate knowledge of the possibilities of aircraft production in the United States and his majesty's great interest in the Liberty engine, and his knowledge of the men who have evolved it and the method by which it has been produced.

Lord Northcliffe was commanded by his majesty to convey his thanks to the members of the British war mission for their good work, in which they were so consistently assisted by their American colleagues. The King is absolutely confident of complete victory.

## American Soldier Shot For Crime in France

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—An American soldier of General Pershing's forces, found guilty by court martial of attacking and murdering a French woman, has been executed by a firing squad.

All details of this, the first death penalty imposed since the troops landed in Europe, are being withheld by the War Department.

When a full report has been received from General Pershing it probably will be published, as officials of the department wait the world to know how the American army deals with men who commit such crimes. Secretary Baker said to-day that General Pershing had full power to carry out the sentence of the court martial without referring the case to the President.

## Contracts for Twenty Unsinkable Ships Let

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Shipping Board has placed contracts for the construction of twenty unsinkable ships with the Foundation Corporation of New York. The vessels will be constructed in a Southern yard. They will be steel vessels of about 4,000 tons.

The unsinkable ship is said to be the product of a French naval constructor. One of the vessels built in France is reported to have successfully resisted five torpedoes discharged into her sides.

The construction is an adaptation of the separate compartment principle used in the construction of modern ships of large tonnage. The compartments of the new ship are, however, cylindrical in shape. While this complicates the question of loading cargo, it is said to have great advantages in increasing the buoyancy of the vessels.

## Government Orders Retailers To Stop "Combination Sales"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Retail dealers were ordered by the food administration to-day to stop the widely prevalent practice of making "combination sales," requiring customers to make other purchases in order to obtain a certain commodity. One exception is made—on all sales of sugar the dealer may require customers to buy twice the weight of corn meal.



release the militants, but orders them produced in court November 27, when the authorities must show cause why they should not be freed in accordance with their contentions.

## 2 Pickets Still Chained In Cells, Capital Heats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—By a "grapevine" route news came to the headquarters of the National Woman's party at 10:30 to-night that Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Dorothy Day are still manacled to the bars of cells in the men's section of the Occoquan workhouse, and that all the other women are in punishment cells and all are on hunger strike.

This information must be a bit incorrect, because there are not enough cells at Occoquan to accommodate the suffragists imprisoned there, even if two were put in a cell, and Cameron House is informed that Superintendent Whittaker has given orders that only one of the crusaders shall occupy a single cell.

Information from another source has it that five of the women are at work, that thirteen are in prison clothes, the balance retaining their own clothes.

How the pickets are beating the Federal suffrage amendment—by James Arthur Seavey—on Page 11.

## Japan's Delegates Start For Paris Conference

TOKIO, Nov. 16.—Japan's delegates to the Paris Conference, Viscount Chinda, the Ambassador to Great Britain, and Keishiro Matsui, Ambassador to France, left to-day for Paris by way of Petrograd. They are accompanied by military and naval attachés.

morning. At intervals during the firing there were great explosions. Several warships were observed on the horizon.

The Admiralty announcement follows: "British light forces operating in Helgoland Bight have been engaged with German light forces this morning. The only information we have received thus far is that our vessels have engaged enemy light cruisers, that the latter have retired at high speed and that our vessels are in pursuit."

It is not likely that any details of the naval engagement will be received until the British ships return to port, as it is not customary for them to send wireless reports of their movements and actions while close to the enemy bases.

On a few occasions when British cruisers, which constantly are sweeping the North Sea, have been able to encounter German war vessels the enemy's tactics have been of the hit-and-run character. They hurry toward home, with the purpose of trying to bring the British into their mine fields, and, if possible, under the fire of the large land guns.

The bare facts embodied in this morning's official bulletin from the British Admiralty indicate that in this engagement the Germans followed their usual tactics.

aviator then bolted. The rattle of machine guns finally died away as the two airplanes disappeared to the west.

The French general commanding the sector has mentioned in the dispatches fifteen American officers and soldiers, including three who were killed, for excellent military qualities and for bravery displayed in the recent trench raid.

A note accompanying the citation says that between 8,900 and 10,600 shells were used in the attack, which had been in preparation for three months, down to the finest details. The results obtained by the enemy were very small, he having been unable to penetrate more than the first line trenches because of the resistance of the American soldiers with rifle and pistol fire and hand grenades. The enemy had to content himself, the citation continues, with carrying off a few prisoners.

Company Is Commended

The general in the order mentions the Company, commanded by Lieutenant (name deleted by censor), as follows: "On the night of November 2-3 this company, which was in the lines for the first time, met an extremely violent bombardment, despite which it seized arms and offered such stubborn resistance that the enemy, though numerically superior, was obliged to retire."

The general specially cited in the order of the day, Corporal James Gresham and Private Merle D. Hay and Thomas F. Enright, "who distinguished themselves by their gallantry in hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy, who had penetrated the first line." The others cited, "who showed excellent military qualities," are Second Lieutenants M. C. Laughlin, R. O. Patterson and E. F. Erickson, Sergeant John Arrowood, Corporals David M. Knowles and Homer Givens and Privates Charles Massa, William D. Thomas, George Hurd, Boyce Wade, Robert Winkler and John J. Jarvis.