

# Further discoveries of British poison gas in Poland!

The following is an official report:

On October 12th, the German Press published in the morning editions of the daily newspapers, details constituting incontrovertible proof that, firstly, poison gas had been used by Polish troops and secondly, that this poison gas had been supplied by Great Britain. The first definite reports concerning these monstrous facts were received as early as September 17th, 1939. Medical experts of international repute and neutral journalists were asked to assist in establishing indisputable and exhaustive proof of the various cases in which poison gas had been used. Only then did we inform world public opinion of the terrible details of this crime against humanity.

What was Great Britain's reply to these detailed German statements, to the expert report of the Swiss professor, Rudolf Staehelin, of Bâle, as well as to the evidence given by such eye-witnesses as the representative of the **Chicago Daily News** and of the **Associated Press**, of the **Bâle National-Zeitung** and of **Stockholms Tidningen**?

On October 12th, the British Ministry of Information published through the Reuter Bureau an assertion that "Great Britain has never supplied gas in any form whatsoever to Poland" (1) This is all that Great Britain had to say to the individually corroborated statements made by Germans or by neutrals regarding the use of poison gas in Poland and its delivery by Great Britain. Evidently the gravity of the accusation and the overwhelming testimony of the facts have this time deprived even the British Ministry of Information of its powers of speech, so that, except for this non-committal dementi, it was unable to produce any facts or evidence which could deny or palliate this accusation.

It is obvious that such a serious breach of International Law as the use and supply of poison gas by Great Britain cannot be done away with by a dementi of this kind.

The use of poison gas is one of the most detestable methods of warfare. It contravenes the International Protocol of June 17th, 1925, prohibiting the use of poison gas in warfare, and the delivery of poison gas by Great Britain, the very country whose leading politicians are constantly preaching humane me-

thods of warfare, is further proof of the hypocritical and unscrupulous forms of warfare of that country.

We have, however, not only to ask in how far Great Britain believes that she can escape this serious question by a laconic reply, but we have today to bring a fresh grave accusation against Great Britain as being implicated in the criminal use of gas in warfare, for, in the meantime, new and definite reports have reached us, according to which poison gas was not only used in Jaslo, the place mentioned in the German Communiqué of October 12th, but also in numerous other places in Poland. In these cases, it could again be proved that the poison gas bombs, or, as the case may be, the poison gas liquid, were likewise taken from the ammunition depot in the neighbourhood of Gotenhafen, which is definitely proved to have contained the deliveries of ammunition brought to Gotenhafen in British ships.

The following fresh facts can today be laid before the world:

1. Near Mlava, a place situated to the south of East Prussia, another huge store of several thousand mustard gas mines has been discovered, which are of proved British origin and correspond in every detail with the mustard gas mines found near Oxhoeft. According to investigations made by the pharmaceutical-toxicological department of the Military Medical Academy in Berlin, all tests made on samples taken at random from the enormous supplies of mustard gas mines stored in Mlava have shown that the poison found here was dichloroethyl sulphide, i. e. the same kind as was used in the British mustard gas mines already discovered. At the moment, the exact figure of the British mustard gas mines found at Mlava is not available, since their removal must be carried out with the utmost caution. It has, however, already been ascertained that this second large depot of British poison gas is far larger than that at Gotenhafen.

2. To what diabolical uses the Poles put the mustard gas supplied to them by Great Britain is shown by an incident which occurred at Kuczbork, a small town 12½ miles west of Mlava. Here grain was found, the use of



which as cattle-fodder had been prohibited by the burgomaster of Kuczbork. As this store of grain was thought to be suspect, it was put on one side and examined. About ten hours later, blisters appeared all over the bodies of those occupied in clearing it away. Some time afterwards, it was discovered in hospital that not only was there a brown discoloration of almost the whole skin of the persons concerned, but also serious burns. A closer investigation of the grain showed that Polish troops had infected it with mustard gas, which had doubtless been taken from the large dump at Mlava.

3. In clearing up a Polish battery emplacement near Blozna, in the neighbourhood of Ilza, a large number of canisters, marked with red stripes and weighing between 22 and 33 lbs., were discovered. German infantry soldiers who had examined their contents were taken to a field hospital suffering from severe burns. Investigations, which were promptly carried out, furnished fresh evidence that these canisters, too, contained mustard gas supplies of exactly the same composition as was contained in the mustard gas mines found near Oxhoeft. From empty mines found in the vicinity, it appeared that the canisters had been put ready to fill these mines, and that a fresh crime had only been prevented here by the speed of the German advance.

4. In a wood to the east of Ostrowiec, the gunners Seidel, Golup and Kottas suffered the most severe injuries due to mustard gas in a similar manner to the infantrymen near Blozna, when they came upon considerable stores of mustard gas in the course of clearing operations. The stores had been partially buried. On this occasion, the note from the Polish military authorities accompanying these consignments of poison gas supplies fell into German hands. From this note it is clear that the poison gas came from the same store near Oxhoeft, the British origin of which was proved on October 12th.

5. A further Polish store of poison gas supplied by Britain has been found in the neighbourhood of Blonis near Warsaw, where German engineers were again seriously injured during clearing operations.

The above are fresh facts showing Britain's share in the poison gas warfare against Germany in Poland.

The question now is, whether the British Ministry of Information still believes that it is

possible to refute these outrageous facts by means of a simple lie. The British dementi made on October 12th is on a similar footing with Mr. Churchill's statement with regard to the capture of that German submarine commander who, as is well known, had the honour to send him a telegram after he had safely reached a German port. It is on a par with the reported bombardment of Kiel, the statement regarding which was later withdrawn somewhat shamefacedly by the British Ministry of Information itself. When the mines and the mustard gas supplies were conveyed from Britain to Poland in several ship-loads shortly before the outbreak of the war, it was probably believed in the circles concerned in Britain that Poland would be able to hold out long enough for the Secret Service agents to remove every trace of incriminating evidence against Britain. This assumption, however, proved to be false. Owing to the incredible speed of the German advance, we gained possession of those stores and documents which proved conclusively Britain's guilt.

The detailed statement regarding British poison gas warfare, which appeared in the German Press on October 12th, has aroused a storm of indignation throughout the civilized world.

The appalling condition of the victims of mustard gas poisoning, as described in the German Press, and the irrefutable medical reports, including that given by the Swiss professor, Rudolf Staehelin, have this time confronted the British Ministry of Information with a problem which is insoluble even for them. These facts and proofs are absolutely indisputable. Hence their feeble dementi. But nobody in the world now any longer believes the words of the British Ministry of Information, for, as the daily testimony of the British public confirms, this new British Ministry has already told so many lies that it must produce irrefutable documentary evidence if it is to be believed at all — even in its own country.

In this matter of mustard gas poisoning, evidence is accumulating rapidly. Here, too, the Poles were the seduced, the British the seducers. Over and above this, the British not only supplied the gas, but made a good business out of it, for, as we have ascertained, John Bull, on top of all this, got his friends to pay for this poison gas in sound foreign exchanges. Liars, hypocrites and criminals against humanity — that is what they are, these British war-lords!