VOSGES FIGHTS LIKE WILDERNESS BATTLE

Frederick Palmer Describes Operations in War Zone on French Frontier.

LIFE IN NANCY NORMAL

By FREDERICK PALMER.

NANCY, Jan. 21.—Throughout the war the veil of secrecy has been thickest over the Lorraine frontier. If a correspondent was to be shown anything he was always sent elsewhere. Among the spurs of the Vosges around Nancy there has occurred fighting which has been unsurpassed in stubbornness or picturesqueness.

Here command of the heights meant that the valley was a death trap. Here the woods and forests screen artillery from aerial reconnaissance and conditions of the Wilderness battle in the civil war are often reproduced.

In Nancy, that thrifty, tidy old capital of French Lorraine, life seems more normal than in Paris. The city is used to having war on its outskirts, as German aviators need fly only twenty miles, and one of their bombs is no surprise to the population.

Nancy is brilliantly lighted as in times of peace until 10 in the evening, when all lights are out. Officers, rosy cheeked from facing mountain gales, come in from the front, dine in the restaurants, looking as sturdy as lumberjacks.

From high points in the suburbs comes the sound of gunfire from one direction or another, which means that a French battery has seen Germans within range working on a new trench or else that the Frenchmen are touching up a German battery.

Visit Pont-a-Mousson.

The first of our three tours to the northward was in the direction of Pont-a-Mousson and Le Pretre forest, which are on the French front of the German wedge in the French lines between the fortresses of Toul and Verdun.

'Tis a dull day in Pont-a-Mousson when no shells fall in the town. The people take cover with the first and go on with their business when the shower is over. In Le Pretre as in the other forests of the Vosges the winter life of the troops is similar to that of a healthy winter camp in the Adirondacks, a great contrast to the muddy and flooded trenches of the lowlands in Belgium and northern France.

The forests are scarred in places as if by lumbering operations. Where the fields are in the way of the firing they have been cleared, but usually only scattered cuttings have been made so as to leave branches of other trees as a screen, with wood at hand for cooking and building shelters for the horses as well as timbering trenches and making shell-proofs for the men.

The French army in the Vosges is having a healthy woodland outing. There rabbits and other game, including wild boars, are to be shot as well as Germans, but promenading in the woods in range of the German artillery is not as popular as it might be. A shell striking the limb of a tree makes splinters with penetration enough to cause nasty wounds.

The French soldiers are literally stuffed with food. Many of them live better than they do at home. The bracing mountain air gives them keen appetities. An officer told me that the men in his company averaged five pounds more in weight than they did when they went to war.

Lines Close Together.

In the forest regions where the lines are close together trenches are taken and retaken at critical points and after each struggle the Red Cross cars waiting on the sidings go south with more passengers.

In the open country where there are no trees to screen the guns disguises of the most ingenious sort have been made of wood and paint. We literally walked into one battery, indeed we might have walked over it, as the only sign of its existence was the cellarlike opening for the descent under the timbered roof covered with dirt, such as might be used to keep vegetables in in winter.

Over this a slight snowfall merged these positions into a white landscape so far as concerned the vision of the German aviators, who went up every day no matter what the weather might be.

In these shelters the gunners were living in a cellar built below the guns. Its floor was heaped with straw.

"Don't tell the Kaiser where we are," said one gunner. "We are sure he does not know."

While in the flat country of Belgium and northeastern France you never know with your own eyes the meaning of positions. From any height in the Vosges the lines become as clear as those of Gettysburg from the top of Mount Round Top.

From St. Genevieve Hill, looking north, it is clear why the Germans cannot drive their wedge at St. Mihiel any further, and also one can see clearly the difficulty which the French have in forcing the Germans out. Looking east toward Metz the tree crests of Frond Coronet form a frontier against the cold blue sky. The fields in the immediate foreground, up to the French positions in the nearest woods, are bare. Except for stray messengers all communications and all supplies are under cover of darkness.

Thanks to the watchfulness of the sharpshooters and the artillery the soldiers in the frontal trenches are literally prisoners during the day.

As far as one could see over that white world of mountains and woods both the French and German positions could be plotted. It was clear why each dead zone between them existed and why each side held where it was in this winter stalemate. Men can no more lie out nights on the cold slopes of the Vosges in any extensive forward movement than they could in the Tennessee mountains under Grant and Longstreet.

GARIBALDI TALKS INTERVENTION

Italian Liberator's Son Goes on Mission to Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 24.—Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian liberator and father of Constante and Bruno Garibaldi, who were killed recently in France, has gone to Paris and will later visit London on a secret mission connected with Italian intervention in the war.

When that moment arrives Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi will command the Garibaldian Legion.

DOUBTS PROTEST TO RUMANIA.

France Questions Report That Germany Sent Note.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Havas Agency distributes a semi-official note replying to the report of the *Temps* on the sending of a note by Germany to Rumania.

The semi-official statement says that official circles have no confirmation of the story, which appears improbable, since Austria would be more likely than Germany to submit such a note.

SEINE IS FALLING AGAIN.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The floods on the Seine have passed the highest point and started to fall slightly. The water in the Marne is also falling.

The Weather Bureau says that no return of the floods need be feared.

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GERMANS WILL WIN, SAYS FRANK HARRIS

English Writer Expresses Love for France, but Not for Britain.

TELLS OF NATION'S IDEALS

Frank Harris, the famous English writer, in his lecture on "Searchlights of the War," in the Kennerley Building in West Fifty-eighth street last night, said Germany was the leader of civilization to-day and that Germany would win the war. He said he loved France and was sorry France couldn't win, but never for a moment did he betray any love for England.

"I'm going to make you feel that there is one constant factor keeping you from seeing this war as it is—the language you speak and the papers you read," he said.

"Compare the English ideal with the German ideal. One is an island and the other in the centre of a continent. In the island the individual becomes more important. There is more individualism in England than elsewhere. The ideal is that of an all round man. He must be good at all games. He ought to be useful at defending his person and attacking those he doesn't like. He also ought to be fairly well read—Oxford! Oxford gives me the very word I want. Magdalen College, well born, well bred, well dressed, an average amount of learning and £500 a year.

"Then you have, on the other hand, the drawing together, as Bismarck remarked in his wonderful speech, the greatest speech in the world, when he said: 'We Germans are so pressed in that we can't be lazy and take a rest.' The German ideal is the perfect state. First it is the trained athlete. When the Englishman sees it he has nothing but hatred for it. He calls it barbarism—awful!

"Remember these two contrasts—the perfect individual and the perfect State. The doctrine of the individual is the doctrine of the past in Europe. The doctrine of the State is the doctrine of the future. To-day all eyes of people who think have been turned on Germany.

"When Bernard Shaw said he believed the English aristocracy is just as bad as the Prussian aristocracy every one thought him rash. He showed that he doesn't know anything about Germany. He has the one qualification necessary for writing about the war in England to-day. And H. G. Wells—I asked him: 'Do you know German?' 'No, no,' he replied, 'been there a month or two.' 'How did you get a hold on German thought?' I asked. 'Oh, tutor was a German, you know,' he replied.

"The object of all English life is toward inequality. The Church is a buttress of the oligarchy on one side. I used to say the English Church is the only one in the world that hasn't produced a saint. They pay their judiciary in England because it's very necessary to have corrupt Judges to have an oligarchy.

"There's no manhood suffrage in England. I asked Miss Pankhurst about it here the other night. She wouldn't answer. There are 49 per cent. of the workmen of England disfranchised. There happens to be manhood suffrage in Germany. The whole spirit in England is to increase natural inequality. You have one-eighth of the population enormously rich, one-third in the gutter—too poor to lead human lives, and a small middle class in between. England has no right to stand for any ideal of freedom to-day. The person who says so is either a fool or a liar.

What England Pays Widows.

"In England they give a soldier's widow $1.50 a week, and her children 35 cents. They've got to get an army cheap. They're fed on German atrocities, because that gets an army cheaper. The oligarchy is careful about spending money unless for dreadnoughts. I read about new dreadnoughts last year and I wrote to Mr. Churchill: 'What, Winston, another set of false teeth?'

"I have a book here by an American author, David Graham Phillips, the greatest novelist who ever used the English tongue—as great as Balzac. He says: 'We have inherited a little from France, unfortunately, more from England.'

"Germany is the most extraordinary State in the world to-day. Germany is the leader of civilization. In the last twenty years Germany has done more for humanity than any nation on earth. Who are the leaders of thought to-day? Schopenhauer and Nietzsche or Wells and Shaw? Is any scientist greater than Helmholtz?

"Who has won the war to date? The Germans. The Allies have been four months trying to budge the Germans' line. Every day the New York papers say the Allies have won 62 yards 3 feet and 7 inches! Then on Sunday comes the news that the Germans have regained the 62 yards 3 feet and 7 inches.

"I love France passionately because I love art and literature, but England doesn't concern me a bit. I'm sorry France can't win. At the end of six years you'll see the same tableau you see in the war now at the end of six months. The Germans don't want any more than they've got. German militarism? Pooh! They're not more military than any other people. They're efficient, that's all."

BRITAIN CONSIDERS FOOD COST.

Government Inquiry Follows Agitation of Labor Leaders.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The official bureau issued the following to-night:

"The question of food supplies and the rise in prices is being considered by a Cabinet committee presided over by the Premier."

This action is undoubtedly the outcome of the increasing agitation, especially by Labor members of Parliament, against the increased cost of living, which, it is asserted, was caused by a deal between merchants and shippers and was not justified by conditions arising out of the war.

BARON LEJEUNE DIES AT FRONT.

On Same Day Baroness Becomes a Mother.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The *Journal Official* announces the death at the front of Baron Edgar Lejeune, Captain of the Fifth Regiment of Cuirassiers, assigned to the First Division of British Cavalry in France. The official announcement records the fact that Baron Lejeune displayed exceptional courage and great ability as a commander throughout the fighting in which he was engaged.

On the day of Baron Lejeune's death his wife, who before her marriage was Princesse Marguerite Murat, gave birth to her first child, a son.

War Adds One-fourth to Debt of 18 Nations

Belligerents Have Spent About $7,000,000,000 in Six Months, or $280,000,000 a Week, While Neutral Countries Also Have Suffered.

COSTS LESS PER DAY NOW THAN AT START

By ROGER W. BABSON.

The end of this week will see the close of the first six months of the war. As is customary with most enterprises it is well now to strike a trial balance and ascertain roughly the cost of this great conflict up to the present time. There are two ways of finding this cost. One way is by multiplying the number of weeks that the war has lasted by the approximate cost per week; the other method is by getting the total of new loans which have been issued by the various Governments during this period.

At the beginning of this war M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the noted French economist, estimated that the cost would be about $350,000,000 a week. To me this seemed altogether too high, and my estimate was about $200,000,000 a week. The events of the first six months have shown that the estimate of the Paris economist was too high and that mine was too low. The war has cost to date about $280,000,000 a week, or about $7,000,000,000, for the first six months.

In going into these figures more carefully I find that the expenses are varying with different countries in different ways as the war progresses. At the beginning of the war it was costing England only about $3,000,000 a day; two months ago this had increased to $5,000,000 a day, and it is still on the increase. Every week the war continues the cost to England will be greater. On the other hand, the first few weeks of the war cost Germany about $7,500,000 a day, while two months ago this had decreased to $5,000,000 a day. I am told that the German campaign is now being operated on a much more economical basis.

Taken as a whole, the war is probably not costing as much a day at the present time as it did during the first few weeks. I am informed that all the nations are showing signs of economizing, with the possible exception of England.

Heavy Cost to Belligerents.

But in ascertaining the cost of the war we must not consider only the belligerents. The neutral nations have also found the conflict very expensive during the last six months. Not only is the mobilization, both direct and indirect, very severe on countries such as Switzerland and Holland, but the war is causing great loss to neutral nations which have not been obliged to mobilize, such nations as Norway and Sweden, Argentina and Brazil, and even our own country.

Moreover, we must not forget the great amount of private property which has been destroyed. The area actually invaded and occupied in France covers about 5,000,000 acres (the whole of the Ardennes, 70 per cent. of the Nord, 55 per cent. of the Aisne, 30 per cent. of the Meuse, 25 per cent. of the Pas de Calais and Meurthe-et-Moselle, and about 14 per cent. of the Somme, the Marne and the Oise departments). At one stage of course the position was far more serious; since the beginning of hostilities the Germans have at one time or another occupied some 11,100,000 acres, and although large areas have since been cleared they had already suffered terribly.

In the 5,000,000 acres actually occupied the selling value of the non-built on land may be put at 4,000,000,000 francs, or $800,000,000; that of buildings at some $960,000,000 (including $154,000,000 for factories, $172,000,000 for other commercial buildings, $60,000,000 for industrial materials, $70,000,000 for commercial materials, $60,000,000 for agricultural buildings). This area, some 3.7 per cent. of French territory, contains 7.2 per cent. of its wealth, on which the Credit Foncier alone is creditor for some $100,000,000 by way of interest.

Considering the cost of the war from the other point of view, namely, from the loans borrowed during the last six months, we find similar astounding figures. For instance, Germany first startled us by issuing a loan of $1,167,000,000. A couple of months later England issued a loan of $1,750,000,000. France then began to borrow on the instalment plan. The Government first went to the Bank of France and borrowed $580,000,000 and to the Bank of Algeria and borrowed $20,000,000, making $600,000,000 in all. This, however, proved insufficient for the first expenses of the campaign and in September the Government had increased its loans to $1,200,000,000.

Germany's Second Loan.

Many thought this would be the end of national borrowing for a while, but in the early part of December Germany issued a second war loan of $1,250,000,000. In order that readers may realize what this means let me state that at the beginning of the war the German Empire had a debt of less than $1,000,000,000 and that all the German States had combined debts of only about $3,000,000,000, making a total indebtedness of only about $4,000,000,000, which amount the German Empire and the individual States had been half a century in accumulating.

Yet the first six months of the war has added $2,417,000,000 to this former indebtedness. This means that in the last six months both England and Germany have added 50 per cent. to the indebtedness which they had been half a century in accumulating.

When to these huge figures we add the Italian loan of $200,000,000, the Dutch loan of $110,000,000, the Canadian loan of $100,000,000, the various Russian loans and the loans of the Swiss, Norwegian and other neutral nations, we begin to see the real effects of the war. Our own country has not issued a war loan, but we have put out a war tax, which amounts to the same thing. From talks which I have had in Washington I believe that the Government hopes to raise $100,000,000 from this war tax.

When these various loans are added we find that the total amount is practically $7,000,000,000, which is the same figure arrived at by the other method. This means that the national debt of the eighteen leading nations in the world, which amounted to $27,000,000,000 at the beginning of the war, has been increased more than 25 per cent. during the first six months of the war.

But the saddest part of it is that these figures do not include the hundreds of thousands of men killed, the industries ruined or the great physical and mental suffering both of the men at the front and their families who are left behind. These costs no figures can portray; in fact I believe our mortal minds are incapable of realizing their immensity. So much for the debit side of the ledger.

Little on Credit Side.

Now what is there on the credit side? Is there anything on the credit side? Has anything been gained up to the present time? Not only has no principle been settled, but even the armies and navies are located in practically the same spots as at the end of the first month of the war. So far as I see there is absolutely nothing which any of the belligerents or the neutrals can place on the credit side of the ledger to offset this terrific conflict.

But this does not mean that there may not come good result to the world from this war. There are signs that both the belligerents and the neutrals are gradually coming to their senses. As I look at the last six months I am pessimistic, but as I look forward into the next six months I am optimistic. I believe that if the present deadlock can continue a few weeks longer there is a chance that the nations may come together and devise some constructive plan. As I have already pointed out in these articles, the South American countries are showing the way. Our neighbors to the south are holding up the lamp of hope, a light which is attracting all parties to the conflict.

To learn more about this light I am to-day leaving for South America. I am told that not only is the campaign among the neutral nations centred in South America, but that these nations are the ones which are going at the root of the difficulty and fearlessly outlining a plan that should appeal to all the belligerents as a fair basis for the cessation of hostilities.

For nearly all of the month of February I shall be on the water. During this time, in place of these letters, my organization will conduct the Income Tax Department, which was so popular with readers a year ago.

GERMAN WAR METHODS CRUEL, SAYS WHITRIDGE

Street Railway President Answers Dr. Dernburg in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court, who founded the New Rochelle Forum and who had Dr. Bernhard Dernburg address the forum on Germany two weeks ago in order to show that the forum is strictly neutral, to-day had Frederick Whitridge, president of the Third Avenue Railway system, speak on "The Cause of the Allies Stated." The meeting, which was attended by 3,000 persons, was presided over by George W. Schurman of Manhattan.

"It appears to Americans," said Mr. Whitridge, "that the Germans are carrying on this war in a way which is not only cruel but brutal and uncivilized. The Germans have embarked on a deliberate, calculated, wanton and senseless campaign of destruction. In the 'mailed fist' speech the Kaiser said, 'Give no quarter; make yourselves as terrible as did the Huns under Attila.' His people are now doing it. Suppose the President had made that sort of speech before he sent troops to Vera Cruz. We would have thought he was out of his mind."

In the audience there were many German sympathizers and many who favored the cause of the Allies. After the address Mr. Whitridge answered many questions.

A man asked: "What on earth did the poor Germans ever do to Mr. Whitridge?"

Mr. Whitridge answered: "They taught him. What they did not do was to blind him."

FRENCH ORDER 100 U. S. ENGINES

Baldwin Locomotive Works Requested to Ship Quickly.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works has received an order from the French Government for 100 locomotives for immediate delivery. A special request for quick shipment accompanied the order.

The work will be done at the company's Eddystone plant at Chester, Pa., where a large number of men were laid off last month. Some of these men will probably be reemployed.

Lawyers Club to Receive Whitman.

A reception to Gov. Whitman will be given by the Lawyers Club on January 30 at which the Governor will be presented by Joseph H. Choate and an address will be made by Henry D. Esterbrook. Luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock.

HERE TO RAISE FUND FOR STARVING SERBS

Mme. Slavko Grouitch Tells of 700,000 Refugees in Improvised Camps.

A story of suffering and destitution caused by the European war was told yesterday by Mme. Slavko Gouitch, formerly Miss Mabel Dunlap of West Virginia, now the wife of the Under Secretary of State in Servia. Mme. Grouitch arrived in New York Saturday on the Lusitania from London, where she raised more than $200,000 for hospitals in Servia.

Mme. Grouitch is here as an official representative of the Servian Government, with documents, photographs and word pictures of destitution seen on journeys among her adopted people. It is reported she raised $300 from a ten minute talk aboard the Lusitania. Yesterday at the Stratford Hotel Mme. Grouitch presented the case of Servia with an eloquence that left no doubt that she would get the $250,000 which she hopes to raise among American sympathizers.

"There are 700,000 refugee Serbs huddled in unprovised camps in central and southern Servia," she said, "who are for the present being kept alive with Government funds. Most of these poor people are refugees from Austria who followed their soldier men folk into Servia when the enlisting began. The financial strain on the Government cannot be borne much longer. Help must come from abroad or our peasants will starve. I know America will help them.

"With the first Red Cross contingent to arrive from America I followed the wake of the armies along the Drina River and witnessed sights of desolation and human misery impossible to describe.

"Servia has been devastated by the Austrian soldiers and now that they have retreated the peasants have been left starving with no means to help themselves.

"I have come to America, therefore, to plead for the simplest of farm implements and for seed. If the women can plant only onions they can be kept alive. If I cannot get help to them within three or four months, in time for the spring seeding, they will face starvation for another year and will again be dependent upon the charity of the world.

"In London, with a committee headed by Mrs. Barclay, Lord Decies's sister, and Lady Shelley, I got more than $200,000 and organized seven relief missions for wounded soldiers. These are already operating in Servia."

PEACE WITH JAPAN SYMPOSIUM THEME

H. W. Mabie, Hamilton Holt and Dr. Iyenaga Speak at Free Synagogue.

WARNING TO U. S. SOUNDED

In a symposium on "How Can We Keep Peace With Japan?" Hamilton Wright Mabie, Hamilton Holt and Dr. T. Iyenaga occupied the pulpit of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday.

The two Americans, who have visited Japan, said that if the United States does not conciliate that nation war will result and the blood will be on our hearts; and the Japanese speaker, who has been connected with the Foreign Department of his Government, said the principles of justice call for some action on the part of the United States in connection with the California-Japanese question.

Hamilton Holt recited a series of "insults or semi-insults" which this country has given to Japan since the feeling arose here that Japan was getting "cocky." The most important insult was the action of the California Legislature preventing Japanese from holding land in that State, he said.

"How are we to remove this just resentment on the part of Japan? By revising our whole Oriental policy. Pass laws that any man of any race who comes to this country to live may have the right to become an American citizen.

"How are we going to stop immigration? By passing a general law limiting the immigration of all nations.

"Japan would do anything we asked her, provided she could do it with honor. If we do not conciliate Japan and China, if conciliating China ever becomes necessary, a suspicion of the United States will grow up and Japan and China will arm. The United States will arm. The result will be war."

Speaking of the California-Japanese question, Dr. Iyenaga said he believed "the American Government is in honor bound to right the wrong of violating the sacred treaty entered into with Japan."

Concerning the Philippines he said:

"Japan has never dreamed, nor will ever dream, of seizing the islands. No, even if you present them as a gift, unless it be accompanied with an educational and development fund of one billion dollars, Japan will surely decline to accept your offer. Why should Japan cove the Philippines? For colonization? No. Our experience in Formosa has proved that the tropical climate is as unfit for us as for you."

Hamilton Wright Mabie prefaced his talk with the remark that the worst offence of the Japanese, as it seemed to impress California, was their seeking intelligence and acquiring it.

"The danger is here," said Dr. Mabie, "that we may stir up the people of Japan so they will rush to war. If there is trouble, the blood will be on our hearts.

"The trouble with the Japanese," he remarked pleasantly, "is they're so polite. Isn't it strange that in impolite countries, such as the United States, England and Germany, there always is suspicion of politeness as being insincerity?

"Our policy should be: Pray first for reason so we may have justice. Diplomacy can settle all questions."

FRENCH WAR CHIEF IN LONDON TWO DAYS

M. Millerand Has Conversations With the King, Lord Kitchener and Others.

IS PLEASED WITH TROOPS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The official press bureau announces that M. Millerand, the French Minister of War, spent Friday and Saturday in England. He visited the military headquarters at Aldershot, was received in audience by the King and had a conference with Lord Kitchener, the British War Minister.

M. Millerand expressed great pleasure at the appearance of the troops now being prepared for service at the front and entire satisfaction with the results of his exchange of views with Lord Kitchener and others.

It is reliably but unofficially stated that M. Millerand during his visit had conversations not only with the King and Lord Kitchener but with Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary; First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill, Lord Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor, and David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The visit of the French War Minister is said to emphasize further the closeness of the understanding between the French and British Governments and the complete accord between the heads of the armies of the two countries. Just before he left London on Sunday M. Millerand wrote a letter to Lord Kitchener saying:

"I wish to thank you for the reception accorded me. I know, like all my compatriots, the resolution which is animating his Majesty's Government and the British people, but could not before having seen it imagine the results in which it has already demonstrated itself under your energetic and skilful impulse.

"The confidence of our two countries in the outcome of the struggle which we are carrying on in close agreement with our allies can but be increased thereby. It is a great pleasure to me to express to you my very sincere thanks, with renewed assurance of my deep esteem and sincere good feeling."

FRANCE GIVES $986,000 AID.

Marne Department, Invaded by Germans, Receives $600,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Up to the present 4,930,000 francs ($986,000) has been distributed in relief to those sections of France which have been invaded by the Germans.

Of this amount 3,000,000 francs ($600,000) has gone to the Department of the Marne alone.

WANTS LISTS OF WAR VICTIMS.

French Minister Is Urged to Print All Names.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The president of the League of the Rights of Man has petitioned the Minister of War, M. Millerand, to publish lists of the dead.

The Minister has refused because of the danger of inaccuracy in ascertaining the names of the war victims.

SAYS GERMAN ENVOY IS IN CONSPIRACY

Maurice Leon Accuses Him of Trying to Arouse Jews Against Russia.

Maurice Leon, 60 Wall street, in a statement given to THE SUN yesterday charged Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to this country, with being implicated in a publicity conspiracy, and expressed the opinion that he should be removed. Mr. Leon said:

"The *Day*, edited by Herman Bernstein, publishes a cable from the Russian Premier, M. Goremykine, characterizing as nonsense pogrom stories circulated by the German Ambassador at Washington, and also a letter from Count von Bernstorff to Mr. Bernstein insisting on the authenticity of those stories.

"This is not the first time that the German Ambassador has written to the editor of the *Day* on the same subject and in the same vein. These letters are part of a campaign conducted by agencies of the German Government in this country with the object of gaining the support of Jews of America for the German Government by arousing active Jewish hostility against Russia and her allies.

"This persistent effort to awaken religious and racial animosities for Germany's benefit is not only flagrantly violative of our neutrality, but is even in this regard violative of the most elemental laws of hospitality, and an Ambassador who persists in these efforts should be dealt with as was his Turkish colleague for an offence of decidedly lesser gravity."

The letter from Count von Bernstorff to which Mr. Leon refers, which was published in *The Day*, follows:

"Imperial German Embassy,
"Washington, D. C.
"New York, Jan. 20, 1915.

"DEAR SIR: I have your inquiry regarding the authenticity of the news which has reached this country from Germany that Jewish pogroms have been perpetrated in 215 cities of Russian Poland.

"Unfortunately, I must confirm this report. Here in America the data of these Jewish pogroms have become so familiar in a richness of detail that they can scarcely have escaped your attention. I merely recall to you a few instances: the letters and reports from Warsaw, Kibarty, Turarshin, Zamoshtsch, Gelin Brod, &c., and I add that the published cases furnish a description that is not remote from the actual facts. East Prussia, as well as Galicia, Bukowina and Russian Poland, has been compelled to learn to know the rawness of the Russian soldiery.

"Naturally I cannot say whether the reported number, 215 cities, is exact. I believe, however, that the estimate is more likely to be too low than too high. Up to the present, a very large number of instances have been recorded and confirmed by private individuals as well as by official investigation. A far greater number are still being investigated. Many others will never be disclosed.

"The subject is too revolting to humanity to be employed for political propaganda. Here is presented one of the saddest features of the war in which nations of western European culture are allied with a nation in which the most elementary feeling of human dignity has not yet begun to show traces of development.

"Yours respectfully,
BERNSTORFF."

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They are in the very aristocracy of the fine arts.

Gradually the pure examples of this art of woven pictures are being bought up by collectors and museums.

It will not be long before all the best weaves will have found anchorage which no price could change.

Prices are already soaring and everything goes to point out that today's prices are but a fraction of what will be paid in a very few years.

This Collection Now Offered Is Remarkable in Many Ways.

First, this Sale constitutes the largest assemblage of rare antique tapestries ever offered in a Sale—over a hundred having a present value of $229,585.

Second, aside from the guaranteed genuineness of each piece, the collection offers an astounding variety of verdure and figure pieces in a wide variety of sizes.

Third, practically all the best known antique weaves are represented in the collection—Renaissance, Gobelin, old Brussels, Italian, Aubusson, Felletin, etc.

Particularly have we a number of the much sought for Flemish and Aubusson verdures.

Among the pieces are a number of signed cloths of more than unusual interest and value.

Fourth, this Sale offers a wide choice of tapestries for home decoration—far greater and more satisfactory than any other group or groups of which we know.

And, Finally, the Prices Are Right—Are Moderate—Are Fair—Beginning as Low as $200.

The display is conveniently arranged on the Fifth Gallery, New Building, and around the Rotunda.

FUKUSA
(Every Oriental knows the word)

Gift Cloths from China and Japan Wonderfully Embroidered; Very Old

A collection of 350 pieces, assembled personally by our representative in the East—marvelously worked silk tapestries and brocades; no two alike—will be exhibited Monday, for sale at $6.50 to $500.

Most of these gift cloths were woven about the middle of the 18th century.

When the oriental presents you with a gift he covers it with a gift-cloth, and after wishing you one, two or four thousand years of happiness, he removes the cloth and hands you the gift.

The cloth is then laid away until it be required for the presentation of another gift.

That is why these cloths, woven about 1760, are still so perfect and their colors so brilliant.

You may know they are genuine antiques by the old cord weave.

Embroidered on them are the sacred carp, the thousand-year-old turtle with the fan tail, the plum and the pine and the bamboo, the crane, the stork, the sacred dog Foo, the Imperial Bridge, the Feast of a thousand gods, and other characteristic oriental symbols.

The colors are marvelous—so many reds, among them the famous cinnabar red; the blacks are black as black can be; the contrasts are typically Oriental.

With them are embroidered mandarins' coats, ceremonial coats, obis (sashes), boys' kimonos (the genuine, not the trade-mark highly embroidered).

See the Japanese priest robes of many pieces; the more pieces his robe is made up from the more highly esteemed the priestly wearer.

See the copy (woven in 1750) of the Hundred-Piece-a-Boy tapestry made more than a thousand years ago for a Japanese Prince. It is of silk brocade. Yours for $35.

See the four window friezes in silk tapestry; $100 each.

These wonderful cloths may be used for wall hangings, table covers, floor cushion tops.

One or two of the oldest show signs of wear. We will restore them for the purchasers without cost to them.

Oriental Show,
Second Gallery, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway at Ninth Street, New York