

WEALTHY GERMANS SEND VALUABLES TO ENGLAND; BELGIAN TREASURES ALSO

Lord Rothschild Has Notified British Government that German Valuables Held by Him Are at Owner's Risk of Seizure—Britain May Buy Great Art Masterpieces.

Probably one of the most remarkable incidents of the war is the fact that a considerable number of wealthy Germans have sent their private property for safe keeping to England. They felt that it would be safer there than in Germany, for at home it would run the chance of being seized by the invading enemy or impounded by the German Government. Rather than accept this double risk the Germans sought the opportunity of entrusting valuable paintings and other objects of art to English friends who were returning home on the outbreak of war, and at the present time it is estimated that there are several millions of dollars' worth of German property held in England. The chief custodian is Lord Rothschild, who, of course, has relatives as well as friends in Germany, and whose own home at Tring is one of the great treasure houses of the world. Lord Rothschild has notified the British Government of all the German property that has been entrusted to him, and it remains at the owner's risk of seizure. Others, however, have not been so scrupulous, either from personal friendship for individual Germans or because they have advanced cash on valuables and hope to make a handsome profit on the transaction.

Royal Treasure

It is said that Princess Lieknowsky, the wife of the former German Ambassador, has left all her valuable jewels with a member of Queen Mary's household, and that Lord Stamfordham is the custodian of a great collection of miniatures which belong to the former Austrian Ambassador, who had asked King George to take charge of them, as the Ambassador and the King were on very cordial terms. The King, however, declined to do so, and Lord Stamfordham accepted the trust. On the outbreak of war the Queen of Italy desired to send some of her most valuable possessions to the English monarch, but again King George declined until Italy was found aiding the Allies. Nevertheless, a couple of cases of treasure arrived and had to be turned over to the Italian Minister by King George.

Belgium's Treasure Sent

The treasure sent or left in England by citizens of countries now at war with her are a small part of the almost priceless collections that have arrived from France and Belgium. For a small country Belgium was as rich in her art treasures as in her cathedrals, and all the paintings, statuary, china, gold and silver ornaments, jewels, tapestry and other objects of value that could be moved were sent across the Channel. On this account there can be no doubt that at the present time Great Britain is richer in artistic treasures than ever she was before, and probably the richest country in the world in this respect. Moreover, it is altogether likely that some at least of these treasures will remain permanently there. When the French Revolution broke out there was such another export of objects of art, many of which never recovered the Channel. In some cases money had been advanced upon them that could not be repaid. In other cases the owners were killed, leaving no heirs, and again some of them left France for ever and settled in Great Britain.

Rothschild Advances \$5,000,000

Carl Brown, an American newspaper correspondent, who has collected some facts concerning the art treasures that are now guarded in Great Britain, intimates that the opportunity will soon arise for the British nation or individual British millionaires to buy some great paintings and other collections at bargain prices. He says that the Belgian Royal family will soon be in desperate need of money and will be willing to part with their artistic valuables. The correspondent evidently does not understand the feeling of the British people for the Belgians. The Belgian Royal family will not need money as long as there is money in Great Britain and it would be difficult to find a British connoisseur who would take advantage of their necessity. However, to other refugees from Belgium,

AN UNWILLING WITNESS OF MARNE BATTLE

Brooklyn Man Says Slaughter On Both Sides Was Terrible.

New York, Oct. 23.—Walter F. Sykes, of Brooklyn, a passenger on the French liner Rochambeau, told of having been an unwilling witness of the battle of the Marne. Mr. Sykes is in the chemical business, and has a factory at Lille. He has been in France for the last five months.

"From September 6 to the 8th," said Mr. Sykes, "I was a most unwilling witness of the battle of the Marne. This was on a Tuesday afternoon. Yet I saw soldiers who had been wounded in the previous Sunday. They were still rolling around in the dirt, their wounds clotted with blood and dirt and still unbandaged. At Chateau Thierry I saw 7,000 wounded; the dead reached into the tens of thousands."

"On September 8, I was finally able to get an automobile in which I rode along the battle front where bayonet charges and shooting had actually taken place for the three previous days. This was on a Tuesday afternoon. Yet I saw soldiers who had been wounded in the previous Sunday. They were still rolling around in the dirt, their wounds clotted with blood and dirt and still unbandaged. At Chateau Thierry I saw 7,000 wounded; the dead reached into the tens of thousands."

"The reports of atrocities have been greatly exaggerated. I saw wounded soldiers from both sides, and they neither complained themselves of atrocities nor did they know of any other soldiers who had complained."

"Two days before I sailed I dined with two English staff officers. When I asked them what the news was from Verdun since a week ago last Thursday, the day I saw this English officer,"

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and that figure is greatly underestimated. It will be a long war, but there is no question that the Allies will win in the end, although they are going to have a mighty hard time doing it. The Germans will draw rings of steel around their country when they are driven back into it."

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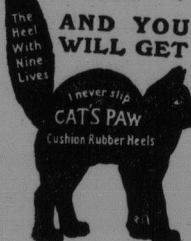
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A TALK TO CANADIANS

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