36 Washington Street,
Whitman, Mass.
New Years Day
1919.

My dear Helen:

I hope you didn't think I was really unappreciative of the gift of socks Eleanor has made for me. I willingly admit that I made no particular sign of appreciation, I seemed unappreciative partly because I felt that appropriate thanks might very well be reserved to such a select few, junior subordinates were pressing for deference and partly because, as a not exactly noble man, I was not fully aware of the skill that went into the gift. My cousin Grace calls them the handsomest pair she has seen; I agree with her. They are also beautifully done -

... (text continues on next page)
quite with out feeling in this matter. You may think we are making rather too much of a comparison by slight affair; I try to clear myself (I suppose this desire to clear myself arises from a fear of having been guilty from the influence of accepting Eleanor’s kindnesses (which are endless) that I hope it will, at least, to look to me the realization of many things which I had not got quite the force of in her letters. I knew she was very well, that she was so fully tried, that she is over working, that she has many demands on her in the way of sympathetic friend; but it is only after these visits that I get it completely in her sense of her illness, that she is (to my mind) far...
I was teaching in Wellesley, but took frequent trips to work in Boston. During that time, I would come to see my uncle Frank Millard, who was a newspaper editor. While I was in uniform, I became his home companion. We had all known each other in graduate school in Chicago.
From Fred B. Millen,
33 Washington St.,
Whitman,
Mass.
RED TERROR IS SPREADING FAST

(Continued from Page One.)

To the bourgeoisie and intellectual ele-
ments who had at first resisted him gave the choice: "Obedey or starve." And elements of the national guard were obeying and training soldiers' emis-
aries (or abroad). Here in Poland, too, Bolshevikism meant nothing but disordering, he added, and so much of the work which the world might pay dearly in the near fu-
ture, as he believed, would be done to a verry con-
tary to the generally accepted eqin-
sion, and no less as far as France is con-
cerened.

Inquiries in official circles lead to the conclulsion that the situation in Russia and eastern Germany is gi-
ving evidence of the fact that the world is aware of Bolshevism was ide-
ally conceived and developed by three factors: first, the difficulty of the
affairs among ourselves, on the other hand, one of the greatest in the world. To the text by Professor Fritz, who has been for a long time a foreign correspondent, this is the starting point: "It is not in the mind of the Russian authorities to start a war."

Confirms Main Points

A high official of the German embassy on whom I saw this morning, confirmed the main points of the ominous condition of affairs in Russia.

"It is a very serious situation," he said, "that the Bolshevists are better organized than most persons here imagine. They have formed officers and officials of the former regime to work for them under the cover of the German flag. We are the only nation in the world that has received their emissaries, they do appear to be on the number one in the present day, and may create a grave state of affairs for everybody."

The situation, as far as i can understand, is that the extremist party in Germany, which seems to be getting control, at least for the time being.

"Am I in favor of allied intervention?" I asked him. "That question does not depend on how and where and what sort of a country is involved. The fact is that it is fantastic..."
SMALLEST DAY'S CASUALTY LIST

Only 302 Reported for the Country and 27 for New England Troops

BOSTON OFFICER ON ROLL OF DEATHS

The smallest casualty list yet announced by the war department contains only 27 New England names in a total of 302 major and minor casualties. Thirteen deaths are reported in the New England losses.

Lt. Albert F. White of Lynn is reported killed in action, and Lt. Lorna H. Washington of Winchendon was wounded and received in action. Lt. William J. Freeman of Lynnfield and Edward H. Gardiner of 131 Mt. Vernon Street are reported wounded in action. Capt. Vincent C. Brennan of the South end, former captain of a 2nd regiment company, is reported severely wounded.

The New England losses are: Killed in action, 1; died of wounds, 2; died of accident, 3; died of disease, 4; severely wounded, 5; wounded, 9.

Losses for the nation include 43 killed in action, 22 died of disease, 40 died of accident, 44 died of disease, 113 wounded severely and 57 missing.

NEW ENGLAND BOYS ON CASUALTY LIST

Killed in Action

FINLAYSON, LT. ALLAN, Kennebunk, Me.
MARTIN, LT. ROBERT, 222 Arnold street, New Bedford, Mass.
WHITE, LT. ALBERT F., 65 Brownville avenue, Lynn.

Died of Wounds

CUPLES, LT. LORNE L., 116 Grove street, Lowell.
HAMPSON, SERGT. GEORGE O., 681 Durmowt street, Worcester.

Died of Accident

FREEMAN, LT. WILLIAM J., Lynnfield Center.
GARDNER, LT. EDWARD H., 131 Mt. Vernon street, Boston.
DURKIN, PRIV. WILLIAM R., Milford.

Died of Disease

FORSTER, COOK THOMAS A., Barre, Vt.
VILEY, PRIV. EDMUND M., Waterbury, Ct.
LYON, PRIV. FRED W., Danbury, Ct.
TAYLOR, PRIV. JOSEPH J., Fitchburg.

Severely Wounded

BREEN, CAPT. VINCENT C., 1290 Washington street, Boston.
FRENCH, LT. GARDNER A., Livermore Falls, Me.
MANNING, PRIV. J. Brattleboro, Vt.
PELLERIN, PRIV. ARTHUR L., Ludlow.
MANNING, PRIV. JOHN J., rail.
ARCANTI, PRIV. HENRY, 21 Belmont street, Somerville.
KIRBY, PRIV. EDWARD, Woonsocket, R.I.
RIEL, PRIV. FELIX, Warren.
LINKSCOTT, PRIV. JAMES F., Newport, R.I.

Missed in Action

LOCKWOOD, LT. MILTON K., Bridgewater, Mass.
BURKE, PRIV. JAN., 21 Spruce street, Worcester.
CARPITA, PRIV. FRANK, Waterbury, Ct.
LANCI, PRIV. LOUIS, 4 Norman street, Boston.
Red Terror Spreading; Flood of Bolshevism May Burst Over World

Lenine Bending Russia to His Will—Better Organized Than Supposed—Allies Earnestly Warned

By WALTER DURANTY
[Special Cable to Herald and Journal.]
PARIS, Dec. 28—"You people are living in a fool's paradise. You rejoice about peace, and there is no peace. You talk of a society of nations and universal brotherhood, but fail to realize that just across the eastern horizon there is gathering a storm cloud that may sweep away all your rejoicing and your theories in a brotherhood of ruin."

Thus a French business man, just returned from Moscow after three months imprisonment by the Bolsheviks, introduced his appeal against the red terror, which, he asserts, is spreading over eastern Europe to an extent undreamed of by the western nations. "What no one here in France seems to understand," he continued, "is that Bolshevism is based on a new idea—the idea of supremacy of the underdog—just as the French revolution was based on the idea of the right of man and democratic freedom from despotism. By this idea Bolshevism has a powerful appeal to the masses, the shiftless and ignorant, to the exploited section of humanity. They are now preparing to enforce by numbers and by propaganda their program of a communist world state, a revised version of the league of nations, founded in bloodshed, but based in principle on equality and perfect freedom.

Overrunning Baltic Provinces
"Already they have beaten to the ground the opposition in Russia and have begun to overrun the Baltic provinces of Poland and eastern Germany. In Germany proper the Bolsheviks—that is, the Spartacus adherents—are gaining ground every day, and the time approaches when the Russian and German extremists will unite in a new crusade for anarchy. That time has not

(Continued on Page Five, Column 6.)
Muffs

Lynx, Krimmer, Nutria and Hudson Seal Muffs, all the new stock: Raccoon Muffs, one and two skins; Skunk Muffs, plain and fancy stitch; Beaver Muffs, all richly lined. Also Moleskin Muffs, of Scotch skin; Nutria Muffs, natural and taffeta; Wolf Muffs, dyed a rich tawny. Black Lynx Muffs. Black Fox Muffs. Wolf Scarfs, mostly in animal Moleskin Scarfs, with rich linings. 35 Scarfs, skunk, beaver, Hudson

AN TO POOL COSTS OF WAR

Mill of "Financial Solutions" Finds Favor in Paris

CESS U.S. PROPORTION

By the Associated Press

A financial aspect of the war the Central Powers has raised to the minds of those who have been following the past year's developments not only in Berlin, but representatives have arrived in Paris in the recent weeks to telephone Bank of the commercial houses. The representatives of the Association for the Settlement of the War Debts have made special efforts to get the European countries to agree to a system of pooling the costs of war. This has met with considerable objection.

The bill proposed by Deputy Jacques Stern establishing among the allies an international financial union seeks to distribute the expenses of the war between the nations based on population and power to contribute. This proposition, according to the Paris reports, is supported by 100 delegates of all parties.

The estimates of the war expenses of the allies were given at the time the measure was presented for the government's consideration at 424,000,000 francs, while the expenses of the central powers aggregated 370,000,000 francs. To get an international bankrupt it was declared that such an association was necessary to float an international loan estimated at 518,000,000 francs, to be distributed on a basis of population and production, each state to guarantee its proportion from customs and other revenues.

FRENCH LOAN GOES OVER $6,000,000,000

Chamber Rushes Work on Budget for First of 1919

PARIS, Dec. 29—In the Chamber of Deputies today a debate on the budget Minister of Finance Klotz announced that the amount subscribed to the liberation loan now exceeded the amount announced Dec. 3. Although the figures still were incomplete, M. Klotz said the nominal capital subscribed exceeded 30,000,000,000 francs, representing an effective capital of 21,000,000,000 francs. The Chamber held three sittings today in the hope of passing the budget for the first quarter of 1919, which must be voted before Jan. 1. During the debate figures were given illustrating the enormous increase during the war in the output of war materials.

As an instance, it was pointed out that France made 655 machine-guns monthly in 1915; 3703 monthly in 1917.
My dear Helene:-

I regret very sincerely the unfavorable circumstances which led to my missing a day or two about Wellesley with you. However, the ill wind blows me at least the kindness of your note with its impressions of Amherst. I fear, my attitude toward Amherst is in need of revision. For personal reasons I was not particularly happy there, and with my graduation I have come to feel my increasing contempt for the pedantic, impractical, but eminently 'safe' kind of education practiced at Amherst in my day. These feelings have ever since sufficed to condemn the place especially under a new President with ideas about vitalizing education. The need current-
lum has gathered more cohesion, more direction and more meaning for modern life. I suppose the
hardest to overcome is my prejudice
against the type of men who go to
Amherst, sons of the prosperous
middle-class, in effect, of the
bourgeoisie. I grant the great
charm of the Amherst country-
side.

The Mr. Wheelers with whom
you call at Mead's is, I doubt
less George Wheelock, as bright a light
of Amherst 1911, and nearly within
the Amherst tradition. His Ph.D.
thesis was lavishly reviewed at the
time in the Nation.

Whenever, tho, Amherst is of
 lecturer class and of conservation,
Williams is to a greater degree.
The magnificence of the young
academic's way of life here is amazing
and the taneness of the education
plus their boredom with it — an
occasion for tears. Fortunately,
I am of the College but not in it.
Primarily to accommodate a friend here, I come up to look after
a newly opened section of the library — until the end of the college
year. The life is blissfully simple
and quiet, and perhaps gives me
greater leisure for that than living
at home does. This is something to
be living in the heart of the Berkshire
in the town. I think, the most beauti-
ful in Massachusetts.

Seriously, would there, do
you think, be any chance of my
coming to teach at Wellesley next
year? Such a location, often
being agreeable would fit in with my desire to utilize
between times the resources of the
Boston and Harvard libraries.

I am glad you found so
much of interest in the Psychoanalytic
Book. Whether one does any
the success President Wilson and his sympathetic colleagues (see, Bourgeois et al.) have had in coming to a unanimous agreement as to the proposed structure of the League. A tremendous amount of thoughtfully intellectual work yet remains to be done, but for what has been put there, let us give thanks. Feelings of both amusement and despair arise in the study of the reactions of our articulate classes to the various rumors which have been carefully detailed to us from Paris. I get more and more impatient with the ignorance, the fallibility of not the malice of the Senate. (Have you read Hardy's "The Senate is Sisak of Europe" "The New Republic Feb 8?"

Sometimes I fear an organized bloc from the Republican leaders who want for various reasons

P.S. Hope you did meet the Doctor Delmer.
a peace of loot and not a peace of justice. I think, however, that there will be a sufficient force in public opinion to prevent that, but the force is not certain enough to warrant any relaxation of effort. Yalta’s League to Enforce Peace gang is a good sign, and the New York Times’ exposure of the Conference’s proposal is another. (Let’s hope it won’t be a case of all signs failing in a dry time.) Did you see the Times’ editorial Sunday on Mr. Wilson’s triumph? Exceedingly generous and fine-spirited, for that Tory organ. Of course, the “anti-Bolshevik” campaign directed against radicalists’ homes and abroad is also engrossing. In view of the Peace Conference attitude toward the Russian Bolsheviks, there is ground for hope. We’re headed toward more and more widely diffused radicalism, and all the backwashing of the Bourgeoisie won’t break any bones. To be sure, they are alert and conscious as perhaps never before in the U.S.A. But e.g. the public’s grant of the Washington Poli Theatre and the testimony of American bond clerks before the Senate committee volume 13 witness. On the other hand, labor is at least beginning to see what power it has, and it would use it, indirectly or directly.

I think you are right in saying that Youth’s Life is Bourne’s only book; I hope some of his critical writing will be collected. Surely we aren’t overstocked with good American criticism. Some of the essays in this volume I enjoyed very much, probably a bit bump-