

# Clemenceau Sees Germany Arming for Another Attempt to Invade France

was reflected in his eyes. But the power of his smile was multiplied when he smiled. He smiled and so was the thunder of the applause. He sat down; the audience rustled back into its seats.

## Tiger May Shorten His American Tour

In the course of a chat yesterday with John W. Garrett, former American Minister to Holland, M. Clemenceau said his tour of the United States might have to be shortened.

Mr. Garrett had invited the French statesman to visit his home in Baltimore, after a scheduled review of the Annapolis midshipmen. In reply, M. Clemenceau said that a possible shortening of his itinerary might prevent acceptance of the invitation.

This was the first intimation given by the former French Premier of any change in the program mapped out for him by his American friends.

Recalls Belgium M. Clemenceau halted a moment as if pondering whether he was fated also to defend and spur the slightest suggestion of surrender.

"In 1917, when men's hearts were sore and weary, there came to the front of the man who had placed his gray beard and his eyes in the front of his heaviest battalions, but something more is needed to win victories than men and ammunition. There must be back of them will they not know the word of defeat and spur the slightest suggestion of surrender.

"What is worth that signature? What is worth that paper?" He finished his review of the war, saying simply, "We came to the Armistice."

Recalls First Visit He recalled for his first visit to America, when he came here to live, "I was in that happy time when a young man of some imagination thinks everything is possible to him. There is no hard task. What men for hundreds of years and thousands of years have been trying to do, he has done."

They applauded, too, when the short, broad figure faced the general of the armies of the United States. "General Pershing, when he first came to France, he said something. He went to Lafayette's tomb and said, 'Lafayette, we are here.'" Clemenceau said he used until the applause stopped; then he went on:

Turns to Paderewski Clemenceau turned toward Colonel House, but it was not that advisor of President Wilson who he sought. He looked directly into the eyes of Paderewski, and said:

Heckler Silenced He never finished. There was a roar of "Put him out!" From the first floor it appeared that one of the hecklers might have struck him in the face. Clemenceau went on talking, seemingly quite uninterested in the disturbance up near the roof. There was an exodus of men and women around the heckler. The two or three blue uniforms were in the group. The heckler was seen to be gathering up his hat and overcoat. Another man beside him was doing the same. They left hurriedly and Clemenceau had not stopped a second.

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## Text of 'Tiger's' Speech

(Continued from page one)

America for France, as France extends the friendship to America. I will try to make you understand where I mean. And it is for that purpose that I have come to America.

Let me explain to you the feelings that I find in my heart. When, after seeing two invasions in one lifetime, two invasions of France, devastation of every kind, is it strange if I do not want to see another? I may call me militaristic, you may call me imperialistic, but I do not accept the reproach, and I return it by asking, "Did not Germany show herself to be militaristic and imperialistic?" To France there came after 1871 a long period of fifty years, forty-six something like that—during which Germany threatened us eight times. And the only one word we got from her at the time was sharpened swords, powder—just as in defiance of England she said "Our future is on the ocean."

England did not like it. But the governing power has such responsibilities that I do not like to blame them too easily. But the governing power, not only in England but in a great many other nations that I can name, saw the danger, but wanted to avoid it.

First to See War With Germany Was Inevitable Of course, it was very wise, but it was wise, too, to prepare in case the worst should happen, and the worst did happen. At that time England sent Mr. Haldane, who was the Minister of War, to Germany to try to see if matters could be arranged, and Haldane, who was a friend of Germany, was received in such a way that he had nothing to do but to come back. Chance had it that I saw him a little while after.

And the war pursued its way, and you know how it ended. We came to the armistice. Here I want some of your attention, because it is a very important point, and in fact, something like the foundation of my reasoning. I have heard a great many things about the armistice. The facts are very plain. The fact is that the United States had a very general and noble idea, an idea that, before the war was over, we should all say what we wanted, so that nobody could make a mistake after the war was over for more than that thought of before.

And President Wilson came with his commission. So we all discussed and we all agreed about the fourteen points, which have become so well known, and from that time the world, the Germans, every one, knew that on such conditions we would make peace.

So that when the Germans said, "We agree on the fourteen points," we mean exactly the fourteen points, we had no choice but to accept the armistice that was proposed. The whole world would have arisen against us if we did not accept it.

So the armistice was in fact automatic. The most remarkable point about it is this: That it was an American idea that had brought President Wilson to act as he did for the American idea entered into the practice as the war was over and our conditions were accepted by the Germans. And then we were to see the thing that is not being considered at all in this country as far as I know—that the war was yours as well as ours. You took your share in it.

Treaty Largely Work of America, He Points Out If we lost an enormous number of men and you lost a comparatively small number, it was because the war did not last longer. Otherwise we would be losing less and less and General Pershing's troops would be losing more and more. But make up your mind that in the armistice, in the treaty and all that followed there was a great share of pure American work.

For instance, in the armistice there was a line saying "Reparations, damages, repairs." There was a line in the fourteen points. There was a line in the armistice that was placed in the conditions of peace that I would not accept, and Colonel House agreed with me. In the armistice the damages were to be paid, and President Wilson said if that kind of a peace is not assured we will go on and did not let them to be executed, but I asked that they begin to be executed. If we had known that for three years the thing that was guaranteed to us was not coming to us we would have gone to Berlin.

I don't want to stop too long. I will try to stop as soon as I can. I see my dear friend Paderewski. He would honor both sides of the street as well as in the political field of his noble country. He is here as a witness to these conditions of peace. I will leave the French conditions and the American conditions. It was not only a question of peace between France and Germany. We made something which nobody speaks of, which

is the event of the century. America has freed herself in 1776, and now in 1918 she freed the whole of Europe—all these people that had been put down under the scepters of Germany, Austria and Russia.

They began to breathe. They were called to liberty, and my friend Paderewski could tell you of the treaty-seventy states calling for liberty, for justice.

Hope of Subject Races Centered in President You don't know how, when the President came to Europe, when Woodrow Wilson landed in Paris, how the whole world extended their hands toward him. He brought them hope, the things that they had been expecting, waiting for, praying for, for centuries.

Paderewski could tell you how these noble people of Poland had been trampled under foot, and how they had submitted as martyrs for centuries. And when he came to France they said, "Here is the man that brings justice, that brings the right of man to life. Le jour de gloire est arrive."

You brought it, my friends. That's another one of those great debts that I owe your country and that everybody owes you. But a people may be great one day and small and mean another. Now, we had to study maps and mountains and rivers and such things, trying to understand something that was brought to our attention. Deputies came to say to us, to ask us this or that, and I saw the people of your country make one of the most eloquent and moving speeches I ever heard.

It was the specter of all the wrongs of man against man. And some of them said that they were betrayed. You must understand this. Of course, England went to war for English reasons, and America for American reasons. It was their duty to do that.

very far from what England itself has paid you. That question, I take it, to be of second rank. I do not suppose that you are going, one of these days, to say to us, "You pay to-morrow or the day after." We will pay you.

Now I must say that England was the first. And America did nothing but fight. Now, let us see—90 per cent of the laymen, 90 per cent of cotton, 90 per cent of steel, and so on, all our products—about one out of eighteen millions and a half soldiers mobilized, we lost five and a half million out of eighteen million.

So, you see, the case is not so plain as some people thought. We are the ones who suffered most. We are the ones who lost more men. But we showed our power of action, and we showed the vitality of the people. That cannot be recorded for a long time. We lost all we had. The Germans devastated our lands. Nevertheless, what has happened?

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But I notice that you, having good the world on the German side, you get an additional guarantee by pressing the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and England got a guarantee by letting the German fleet sink in Scapa Flow. That fleet was not England's property solely. But she was to keep it, and she let it go to the bottom where it is—and I ask that this may not have been the proper thing to do. It was the property of the common soldiers. And then you are entitled to guarantees to prevent

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