

SAYS FRANCE ARMS FOR PEACE, NOT WAR

CLEMENCEAU LISTS WAR MATERIAL IN GERMANY

Continued from First Page.

not Senators who, imbued with an over-powering sense of official dignity and prerogatives, resent discussion by a foreigner of what may come within the treaty-making powers. Americans were not shocked by the Tiger's scream when, with undaunted courage, he strode up and down the embattled front animating his soldiers to superhuman effort.



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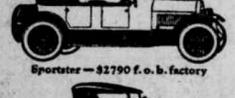
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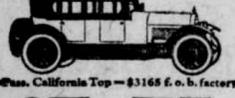
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Applause for England.

"In the discussion of these things in America by politicians," he went on, in his high, penetrating voice, "it is not fashionable to say anything in praise of our great and glorious ally, England (much applause) for fear that we will offend the pro-Irish vote (laughter). It is not fashionable to say anything to the credit of our great and glorious ally, France (much applause) for fear it will offend the pro-German voter (laughter)."

Gen. Dawes noted—he said this was in the mind of the American people about France—that at the time of the armistice America had 1,000,000 men on the battle line, while France at that time had buried 1,300,000. Turning to Clemenceau Gen. Dawes added:

"You need not fear that America or the world with that knowledge, with the knowledge that France had been invaded every fifty years for 1,500 years, will regard your claim of the right of self-protection as a demand for empire." He introduced Clemenceau as "one of those great figures whose memory will span the centuries and live through the ages."

Clemenceau, ignoring the table set before him, confided to the audience that "with what Gen. Dawes said, 'whether you convince us or not, we admire you, I was not pleased at all.' He told them he liked the American habit of saying what one thought the American injunction, 'be a sport' if some things said were not as pleasant as others."

Quotes Grant on Peace.

Next Clemenceau said: "A few days ago when I was in New York, where I did myself the honor of visiting the tomb of your General Grant, I saw carved in the stone these words, 'Let Us Have Peace.' I thought at once, 'That is the reason I am here.' I want peace. I want peace to be established among men for as long a time as may be. That is what I am preaching—reproving some actions, approving others, but all with one thought, 'Let us have peace'; but General Grant, when he uttered those famous words, knew very well that before there could be peace there must be war. But that is done. The war is over. Peace has arisen. It is now our mission to reason with and convince others. That is our great problem. We must approach the autocratic power in some way or other and convince that power that it should get behind our cause. When that is done, the whole world will follow. Let opinions speak. Let us reason with each other, discuss with each other, even cause each other, if that is necessary, but step by step, through unceasing efforts, let us strive to achieve that which moves the world—truth, justice, liberty and right."

The peace—what are we going to do about it? Clemenceau was pursuing this theme when Stephen B. Chase, his traveling companion, got up and reminded him that the loud speaking apparatus was not functioning.

"But if I think of the table I won't think of my speech," Clemenceau told the audience.

Col. Bonisai gave it up and sat down. Clemenceau went on with his compar-

tive figures of French and American war losses and his picture of commercially blasted France.

"I hear every day that we want to crush Germany," he said. "No indeed. We do not want to crush the man who owes us money." There was applause for this and for his saying "I try to meet things clean and if there is anything I say that is not exactly correct I would be very much obliged if some of you gentlemen would let me know."

Germany had paid only 2,000,000,000 of the ninety billions she owes France for reparation. France was rebuilding at her own expense. With her finances in bad shape, and as for Germany, he made this charge:

"She did not say that some day she would not pay us. She only undertook to put herself in such financial condition that she could not—there has been inflation of her currency, demoralizing her own finances so as to be able to give nothing to us. That is what she is doing. That has created a very bad feeling in France and it is not natural that France should resent that."

The Official List.

Here is the official list of hidden war material presented by M. Clemenceau: Machine guns, rifles and cartridges discovered in a public school at Frankfurt-on-Main July, 1921.

A million cartridges unearthed about the same time in a Government building at Frankfurt on the Oder.

September 1, 1921—A great quantity of telegraph and telephone material which could be utilized only for war purposes was discovered at Kahlrow, East Prussia.

September, 1921—Barrels for 77,404 rifles, 407,000 rifle stocks, 1,136 rifles for anti-tank rifles, 1,690 half finished rifles, 2,338 pistol barrels and 800 anti-tank rifle barrels were found at the Mauser factory at Obendorf.

October 5, 1921—Three 105 caliber field guns, twelve inflammable bomb throwers and other war material was unearthed in the Waldrieden restaurant at Potsdam.

October 5, 1921—Eight barrels of 77 field guns were found in the house of a Government forester at Postkoken, East Prussia.

November 14, 1921—Two hundred and thirty-six cases of magazine clips for automatic pistols were found in the barracks of the First Guard Uhlans, at Potsdam.

November 14, 1921—Two machine guns and 30,000 rounds of cartridges, unearthed above the permitted weapons were found in the barracks of the Fourth Field Artillery at Dueseldorf.

November 19, 1921—280 boxes of automatic pistol clips and 33 cases of machine gun cartridges were found in the First Guard (Uhlans) barracks at Potsdam.

150 Barrels of Field Guns.

November 19, 1921—150 barrels of 105 caliber field guns were found at the Rochstroh factory at Heidenau, Saxony.

November 23—At the same factory, 349 barrels of ammunition for 105 caliber guns were unearthed.

December—At the same factory 3 machines for rifling 105 caliber field guns were found.

Four wagons containing 3,000 sporting rifles were dug up from war use and ammunition therefor were found at the custom house at Munich.

November 23, 1921—273 rifles, 600 pistols, 50 machine gun calosons, 1,000 gas masks, 92,000 rifle cartridges and 100 anti-aircraft gun mounts were found in the barracks of the First Battalion, Rüsteweher, at Swinemunde.

In another visit to the Rochstroh factory 259 half finished barrels for 105 caliber mortars were found.

Six heavy machine guns, 76 light machine guns, 2,521 rifles, 319 machine gun

barrels, 5 machine gun supports, 3 revolvers and 139 bayonets were found at Kaisertritz 12 Gollitz, Silesia.

December, 1921—5 heavy machine guns, 3 light machine guns, 14 machine gun barrels and 1 airplane motor were found at the Blankensee aviation field, near Lubek.

January 7, 1922—120 boxes of gas mask materials, 150 to 200 machine gun barrels, 9 machine guns and a great quantity of telegraphic and telegraphic liaison equipment were found in the business house of Eisler, near Neisse.

January 14, 1922—250 breech blocks for 105 caliber mortars were found in another visit to the Rochstroh factory.

January 16, 1922—Eight hundred rifles were found concealed near Potsdam.

Mortars Found at Farm.

Two 105 caliber mortars, in perfect condition, were found at the Fuerstendruck farm, Bavaria.

March 4, 1922—Two thousand field telephones were found in the Kustischer barn at Krampitz, near Potsdam.

March 4, 1922—Two hundred machine gun calosons were found concealed in a dump of ammunition and arms.

April 18, 1922—Two thousand German rifles were found at Rebach, Bavaria.

April 20, 1922—At Berlin-Schmargendorf a dump of ammunition and arms was discovered and, in the neighborhood of Berlin, another depot of war material was found, while a short time later five wagons carrying material from this depot were seized at Hamburg and Stettin.

April 25, 1922—Near the frontier of Upper Silesia, four 75 caliber French cannons were discovered. The same day, in German territory in the same district a deposit of war material including general equipment, war helmets, rifle cartridges and grenades was unearthed and left in charge of the German army.

May 2, 1922—Two hundred boxes of rifle ammunition and other material were found near Glogau and 2,000 gas masks and 1,000 machine gun clips unearthed at Gross-Jenkwitz, Silesia.

May 15, 1922—One heavy machine and several hundred gas masks and war helmets were found at Kummerdorf.

May 16—In a non-authorized armory at the military barracks in Berlin sixteen machine guns and thirty-one rifles were found.

Thousands of Cartridge Machines.

May 17—One hundred thousand heavy cartridges, 200 cartridge making machines and several thousand machines for making ball cartridges were found in Berlin.

May 17—One hundred grenades, 670 pistols, 2 machine guns, 11 rifles, 3 anti-tank guns and 5 breach blocks for 105 caliber howitzers were dug up from under the plank floor of two hangars at the Brig, Silesia, airdrome.

May 18—One thousand rifles and twenty large boxes of anti-tank gun cartridges were found in a car at the Mosbit railway station, in Berlin.

A concealed deposit adjoining the police barracks at Stuttgart yielded 650,000 cartridges, 600 army rifles, 1,250 bayonets, four heavy machine guns, 400 machine gun barrels, two machine gun rifles, fourteen automatic pistols, 273 Mauser pistols, 1,500 hand grenades and twenty-eight carbines.

Large quantities of observation and timing instruments for field artillery were found in the home of an officer at Stettin.

July 11—Eight hundred and twenty shells for 105 caliber guns, 504 mortar shells and 35,000 grenades were found in a farm building near Neisse.

One thousand tons of other war materials were found in the same neighborhood. Nearly a considerable quantity of rifles, a few machine guns and a great quantity of other material was discovered.

Bridge Equipment in Fortress.

August 7—In the fortress of Glogau, 487 boxes of grenades, thirty-three boxes of cartridges, 500 barrels of explosives, thirty-six pointons and sixteen half pointons, with a great quantity of bridge building equipment, was found.

In East Prussia, 500 rifles, 1,600 bay-

onets, ten machine guns, many thousand cartridges, twenty-two barrels for 105 caliber field guns were discovered.

August 17—Forty-three machine gun barrels, 150,000 cartridges and other material was found at the Allenstein barracks at Leipzig.

September 22, 1922—Four heavy machine guns, twenty-nine rifles, fifty carbines, thirty bayonets, 582 breech blocks, forty boxes of cartridges, thirty hand grenades, eight boxes of pistol ammunition, eight boxes of grenades of different sizes, thirty boxes of grenade clips, fifty containing twenty-five and thirty-five grenades, and several light machine guns were found at Kiel.

Says Germans Teach Hatred.

And in addition to concealing arms, the Germans, in their schools, Clemenceau said, were teaching hatred of France.

"Go to our schools, colleges and universities," he challenged, "and you will not find one man who would not consider it something undignified and not to the best interest of his own people to preach hatred toward Germany. As you know, Germany has made a treaty with Russia. The German officers are well equipped to drill the inexperienced Russian soldier, and there is an arrangement with Krupp to transfer his activities from Germany to Russia for the fabrication of armaments. All the military organization of Germany still exists, and are we not right in fearing aggression which the provisions of the treaty would have made to disappear?"

He said that some people tell him he is predicting war in a short time, but "a such thing." Aggression from the Turks, Germans and Russians was to be expected, "I do not say this is going to be to-morrow, or when it will be, but when there is an alliance made between the barbarian and the Anarchist and the German military, heaven we are right to believe that this is not in the interest of peace? That is our case and I say no more."

Doubted Efficacy of League.

The old scepticism regarding the League of Nations was evident when Clemenceau told of America's announcing "that you could stop war by means of an organization which I shall not discuss now."

"It must be candid and tell you I had my doubts," he added, "but those poor people who had been trampled upon for centuries thought the great day had come. They told us dreadful things and we all rushed to do the best we could for them. And all that was done without any arrangement among us as to what we could do and what America could do, because she went away. She had the right to go away. I have not come here to blame or to reprove you. But I do not think you were quite right to go without telling us, without giving us a chance to see if new arrangements could not be made. I say again that a little discussion about arrangements that might have been made would have made things much better and perhaps at this time we should not owe you as much money as we do now."

"It may be that some time you will have to come again, in such form as you deem proper, but I do not know. But I want to tell you the French feeling about it. And what of the treaty?"

He said something which is not peace and is not war. I do not know which is the best, the pang of restoration or the fourteen points of President Wilson."

Here the stenographers wrote "subdued laughter," which precisely described the reaction of the audience.

Clemenceau went on to say there was bad feeling in France because the nation felt it had not obtained what was promised by the signers of the peace treaty. "And there is always something about bad feeling that attracts bad feelings," he added.

Admitting that France, too, had made mistakes, he said this was not the place to speak of them. But with great earnestness he continued:

"But there remains in spite of everything the feeling that America has not gone, that she has not left without any possibility of return, if that ever be necessary. When I speak to you in this way of your entering into European affairs I express the feeling of every Frenchman without exceptions. I represent in France those who would wish to see a closer contact between the French and American people, and if we could make the ties between us a little stronger I would be quite satisfied."

"You asked for more ships? I would not interfere with you. Build as many ships as you wish, but do not find fault with us for the few hundred thousand men we have to keep."

"France does not wish for war. I wish you could see the French peasant. What does the French peasant on his farm want with war? Talk to him about dominating the world and he would not know what you are talking about. We are not concealing guns and cannons in the soil."

"If France does not get the help that she needs she may, perhaps, disappear. Athens was a democracy very great and very fine, but she disappeared and if France was to disappear I believe some day the people would begin to look around and ask if something had not disappeared that had brought life to the world."

"That is our case and I set it before you as plainly as I can."

Clemenceau expects to take a long ride to-morrow and may attend the opera "Snow Maiden" given by the Chicago Civic Opera Association in the evening. He had dinner with his hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, this evening and did not have an engagement or go to bed at 8 o'clock.

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MAYOR THOMPSON SAYS HE REVERES THE 'TIGER'

Chicago's Executive Ranks Himself With Clemenceau.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Mayor William Hale Thompson, opening his campaign for reelection in Medinah Temple to-night denounced the pro-European propaganda, which is designed, he said, to put the United States back into the European game of intrigue.

The meeting was jammed with City Hall employees, many of whom carried dogtags with the inscription "Thompson for President." The campaign for Mayor Thompson's reelection is to be supplemented by a boom for President in 1924, according to the Thompson campaign managers.

Mayor Thompson referred to Clemenceau as a great Frenchman. "I revere Premier Clemenceau," he said. "I had the honor of welcoming him to the city yesterday. He has done great things for France. He is a great fighter, a great statesman and a great scholar. And as loyal as he is to France we'll Big Bill Thompson to America—a 100 per cent American fighting for America."

ROCKEFELLER MEDICAL AID FOR GERMANY

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Berlin, Nov. 28.

Dr. Alfonso Englebret Taylor of Stanford University and Dr. Richard Mills Pearce, Jr., general director of medical education of the Rockefeller Foundation, have left for Paris after an investigation which may result in the inauguration of extensive work in Germany by the latter organization.

Several weeks' study by the American scientists in hospitals, clinics, medical schools and laboratories here are taken by the Germans as an indication that aid will be granted, assuming that Dr. Taylor and Dr. Pearce found conditions as bad as they are represented.

Several weeks' study by the American scientists in hospitals, clinics, medical schools and laboratories here are taken by the Germans as an indication that aid will be granted, assuming that Dr. Taylor and Dr. Pearce found conditions as bad as they are represented.

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