

Secrets of the World War

By ANDRE TARDIEU

Captain of the French Army, French High Commissioner in America, Clemenceau's Right Hand Man at Conference at Versailles

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(M. Tardieu's intimate relation of the inside history of the war brings him today to the point where he begins a disclosure of what actually took place behind the German lines just before the request was made for an armistice. This is not hearsay. M. Tardieu quotes the very words of Ludendorff and Hindenburg and the Kaiser himself. The narrative yesterday led to the remarkable defense of Marshal Foch by Clemenceau during dark days of May, 1918. The French premier, defying his critics had refused to demand an explanation from Foch.)

It was clear at the time it was signed, in the minds of those who imposed it and of those upon whom it was forced. It was the logical outcome of the military and political history of the four preceding months. In the first week of July, 1918, Admiral Von Hintze—appointed by the Kaiser to be secretary of state in the imperial office of foreign affairs—wishing to be accurately informed as to the military situation before taking up his duties, left for the front. At Ovesnoe he met General Ludendorff and asked him: "In the present offensive are you certain to defeat the enemy completely and decisively?" General Ludendorff replied without hesitation: "My answer to your question is an unqualified 'yes.' At that moment everything seemed to justify the assurance of the first quartermaster general of the German army. In March a lightning stroke had broken General Dough's army and thrown the allies back to the gates of Amiens. In May another push had broken the French line at the Chemin des Dames and carried the enemy to the banks of the Marne. The bombardment of Paris was the visible sign of German victory. Thousands of British and French prisoners, to say nothing of enormous stores of war material, had been captured. The German high command was busy circulating among its troops that this was the final offensive, "the peace offensive." The enemy was powerfully equipped for it: 1,456 battalions—266 more than in 1914—made up a total of 207 divisions. Of these 207 divisions, 159 were in line and 27 in reserve. Of the latter only 29, recently withdrawn from battle needed refilling. Twenty-six had been reinforced and 11 the offensive was launched in the direction of Reims. By the 15th it had been halted between our first and second lines. On the 18th the armies of Manin and Bagnotte counter-attacked on the German flank. On the 19th the enemy recrossed the Marne. By August 4 they had been thrust over the Vesle. On the 8th, farther north near Amiens, three German divisions withdrew in disorder, almost routed before the allied attack began. Note well these events. They mark the beginnings of victory and armistice. On August 13 a numerous company arrived at German general headquarters at Spa. Besides the Kaiser, there are gathered there the crown prince, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff. Count Hirtzel, chancellor of the empire, and Admiral Von Hintze, minister of foreign affairs. On the following evening the emperor of Austria and his minister, Count Hirtzel, arrive. A crown council is to be held on the 14th. Late on the 13th Von Hintze takes General Von Ludendorff aside and questions him as he had done a month before on the general situation. Ludendorff replies: "In July I told you that I was certain by the present offensive of breaking the enemy's will to fight and of forcing them to make peace. Now I am no longer certain of this." "In that case," asks the minister, "how do you imagine the war can be continued?" "We are still able by defensive operations to paralyze the enemy's will to fight and thus bring them little by little to make peace." "In a word, instead of the crushing triumph counted upon in July,

they fresh. The German command now pins its hope of success in the weariness of the allies. This crown council meets the next day and General Ludendorff voices the same attenuated hope. "A major offensive," he declares, "is no longer possible. We must confine ourselves to a defensive strategy, combined with local offensives. Thus we may hope eventually to paralyze the enemy's will to fight." The Kaiser gives his opinion. It is "to watch for a favorable moment for coming to terms with the enemy." His chancellor agrees with him, recommending that steps be taken at the appropriate moment to arrive at an understanding. "This moment is to be that of the first success on the western front." In other words, to await developments, without undue haste. Von Hintze, less confident in the success of defensive strategy, asks to be given immediate authority "to initiate the work of peace by diplomatic means." By this he means a redirection of the war aims heretofore proclaimed. This proposal is unanimously rejected. Marshal Hindenburg declares: "We shall succeed in maintaining ourselves upon French soil and thus we shall eventually subject the enemy to our will." So it is no longer a question as it was a month before of "such Paris." But successes in France are still hoped for. They are confident of remaining on French soil. While there they hope to pave the way for negotiations which will lead to an advantageous peace. In consequence, the powers given to Von Hintze for the preparation of diplomatic negotiations are strictly limited to the maintenance of the war aims established in view to victory.

The foregoing account makes it unnecessary for me to insist on the falsity of the statement that "peace was possible as early as 1917." As is well known, M. Aristide Briand formerly French minister, was approached in the middle of 1917 by a Belgian, Baron Coppee, with so-called peace proposals from Baron Von Lancken, who bears so heavy a responsibility for the martyrdom of Belgium. M. Briand in laying these overtures before M. Ribot who had succeeded him as premier, ap-

peared to believe that they were serious and would lead to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. M. Ribot on the contrary thought that "it was a trap." It is great from the quotations and facts above that as late as the beginning of July, 1918, Germany intended to make only a peace with "the maintenance of the war aims established in view to victory," that is to say a peace of annexation and not of restoration. The official evidence of Admiral Von Hintze to the Kaiser's foreign minister, and the documents quoted above settle the question. (TO BE CONTINUED)

CHAPTER X

The Beginning of the End.

Not satisfied with continuing his full support to the man he had picked out from the very first months of the war, M. Clemenceau continues his efforts to increase his authority. On June 26 he makes it clear that the right given at Versailles to the allied commanders-in-chief to appeal to their governments shall be abolished as far as the French armies are concerned and that their commander-in-chief be purely and simply placed under the orders of General Foch. On June 30, complying with a desire frequently and forcefully expressed by staff of the French armies and appointing General Buat to this post. In August, M. Clemenceau suggests to the cabinet the elevation of the commander-in-chief to the dignity of marshal of France. Thus, from the first day to the last, a single thought had dominated the actions of the French government: to place and her prime minister had willed the dignity of command realized in the person of the great soldier whose unquestioned genius insured its acceptance. History will tell how great the part played in our common victory by this decision to which all our allies adhered. I should be well wadded, if I did not add one more word. I have spoken of French genius. But France is also great of heart. This it was that made our brotherhood of arms. Forty-three per cent of all the men of France were mobilized. Thus our military commanders governed half of our male population. They governed them with tender care. They were sparing of their soldiers' lives. They took full advantage of the increasing potentialities of modern engines of war. At Charleroi and the Marne we lost 5.4 per cent of the forces engaged; during the first six months of 1915, 2.3 per cent; during the second six months, 1.8 per cent; during the first six months of 1916, 1.47 per cent; and during the last six months of the same year, 1.23 per cent. Our losses fell in 1917 to .46 per cent of the forces engaged and in 1918 in our final effort they did not exceed .75 per cent. A splendid showing indeed. But this is not all. France more than any other country, despite the demands of her war industry and thanks to a firm and just policy, maintained a high percentage of her fighting men in the divisions in line—85 per cent in 1914, and 74 per cent in 1918. France also had the secret of insuring mutual affection between her officers and men. France understood the value of mutual sacrifice, whereby officers and men are welded together of that subtle bond which makes of discipline a personal and a living thing, consciously or instinctively accepted out of gratitude or admiration or love and reverence. The more binding because unforced and forged in the heart of the soldiers. The French army—thanks to the virtual union of men and officers; thanks also to her admirable non-coms, sprang from the ranks of the nation, the epic artisans of the victorious effort planned by their leaders—has no need like the German army of being picked out in order to find shock troops. The French army remained itself all through the war, adapting itself to successive changes each of which was a fresh test of her endurance. Just as in 1914, it had been almost the sole bulwark of civilization with its 22 army corps, its 26 reserve divisions, its 10 divisions of cavalry, against the onslaughts of an empire of 400,000,000 men, so to the very end, by the side of its great allies, the French army did what it had to do. What was more, it was higher. Foch's fall at the end of the war. This saying of our French president—whom I like so many others had the honor of leading into battle—magnificently sums up our ideal of war. With it I will end this brief sketch of what France in some contributed of her own free will to victory. The armistice of November 11, 1918, was an unconditional surrender on the part of Germany. This

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There is a way to keep teeth whiter, cleaner, safer. Millions now employ it. The glistening teeth you see everywhere now largely result from this method. This is to explain that method. To tell you why authorities advise it. Then to offer you a ten-day test and urge that you accept it. The film discolors Your teeth are coated with a viscous film. You can feel it with your tongue. It is ever-present, ever-forming. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not end that film. The tooth brush, used in old ways, leaves much of it intact. So very few have escaped the damage which that film creates. That film-coat absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. Countless facial attractions are marred in that way. Combat that film for a little while and see how your teeth improve. How teeth are ruined That film is now known as the cause of most tooth troubles. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Also of many other troubles, local and internal.

Rheumatism

There are fifteen common seats of rheumatism—two hips, two knees, two ankles, two shoulders, two elbows, two wrists, two hands and one heart. If any part of your body is now afflicted with joint aches and pains, do not let the disease spread. Don't neglect it—its danger is great. Take Prescription C-2223, the time-tested prescription of a successful physician. Medical authorities are all well acquainted with and recognize the medicinal virtues of the ingredients used, none of which are dangerous or habit-forming. Though's 2223 Liver Pills must be taken with Prescription C-2223 to stimulate the liver and help eliminate the poisons. Prescription C-2223—large size \$1.00; trial size \$1.00. Write to all good drug stores. Write The 2223 Laboratory, Memphis, Tenn. For free samples of 2223 Liver Pills, describe the leaflet, and a 1922 Almanac.

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White or dingy—how conspicuous they are Remove the cloudy film

Despite the tooth brush, these troubles have been constantly increasing. Some have become alarming in extent. So dental science has for years been seeking ways to combat that film. Two effective methods Millions of people who have tried it now employ it daily. Leading dentists everywhere advise its use. In almost every circle, glistening teeth show its visible results. Every home is welcome to a ten-day test. Make it and watch the effects. Other desired results Pepsodent brings other effects which authorities desire. It multiplies the salivary flow. That is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is Nature's agent for digesting starch deposits which may otherwise form acids. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's factor for neutralizing acids which cause tooth decay. These results come from every application. They last for some time. And they give Nature much-needed aid in combating the possible effect of modern starchy diet on teeth. Tooth pastes based on soap and chalk have the opposite effect. Modern au-



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Send the coupon for a tube of Pepsodent. Watch the effects for ten days. Then let your mirror tell you what this film removal means. To millions of people this ten-day test has been a revelation. Make it for your own sake—now.

thorities oppose them. So Pepsodent omits these ingredients. You can see and feel what Pepsodent is doing. A book we send explains every effect. Watch these results, learn the reason for them. Then judge for yourself between the new way and the old.



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With men who smoke the film is often conspicuously discolored. They are apt to see the greatest effects from the film removal. Children need Pepsodent most. Young teeth seem most affected by these film attacks. Dentists advise that Pepsodent be used at least twice daily from the time the first tooth appears. Watch the change Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. Watch how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear. Note the other effects, and read in our book what each one means to you. Compare your teeth now with your teeth in ten days. Then decide what is best for you and yours. Few things are more important. Cut out the coupon now.



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POPULARIZE OPERAS

Dunbar's English Opera Company is coming to Tulsa for Three Musical Plays. This city is to have a real music festival when Ralph Dunbar arrives Thursday with his famous English Opera company. Dunbar comes out of the west, from Chicago—with what is said to be one of the best singing ensembles and choruses ever put together in America. For two years Dunbar has been saving popular operas and "ay

been engaging only American singers. He believes in giving a chance to the young men and women of America who aspire to the operatic stage, and in Chicago he has a studio where he gives them the proper training before placing them with his various traveling companies. Each day possessors of voices are heard in the cities where Dunbar productions are appearing and the promising ones are called out and sent to Chicago for training. Many of the principals in the Dunbar companies this season come from church choirs and from small "choral societies." This season Dunbar has separate

organizations in 15-18 parts of the country presenting "Robin Hood," the greatest comic opera of all time, Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," the Bizet opera, "Carmen," "Martha" and "Bohemian Girl." These operas are being sung in English and are making remarkable hits in every city visited. Dunbar opera company will play three performances in Tulsa, Thursday night, Friday afternoon and night. "Carmen" will be presented Thursday night, Friday afternoon, "Robin Hood" will be the offering and the company will close its engagement with "Bohemian Girl."

"WAY DOWN EAST" RETURNS

Big Tinting Sunday Picture Will Be Presented Twice Daily. "Way Down East" pronounced as the greatest production of D. W. Griffith, the wizard of the movies, is returning to Tulsa Sunday for a three days' engagement. While here the picture will be presented at Convention hall twice daily. When presented in Tulsa last year the picture made a tremendous hit. A large crowd saw the picture every night and one reason for the return engagement was the number of requests received by J. Posther. The picture will be accompanied by the same orchestra as last year. The same orchestra, composed of 20 artists will play the accompaniments. One of the big features of the picture last year was the music. While probably not as spectacular as the "Birth of a Nation" Griffith's first mighty production, "Way Down East" has played to bigger crowds. It has also called forth more praise from critics than the former picture.

Accomplished Doll

Mother had promised little Clara a doll, and Clara was allowed to accompany her to purchase one. They entered the store where a large assortment awaited them. "This doll," said the saleswoman one here can shut its eyes, and this one can say "Oh" when you put a new dress on it." "Have you one that cries when you don't put a new dress on it?" asked little Clara.

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