

GERMANY STILL WORLD MENACE, BRIAND

Country Could Raise Army of 7,000,000, Says Premier

Prussianism Is Being Taught People by Ludendorff, Arms Conference Is Told—Imputation of Martial Supremacy Denied By France.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The official interpretation of the address of Premier Briand of France follows: Gentlemen, you will readily admit that I, as a delegate of France, should feel moved when rising to speak from this full-sounding platform, whence every word that is said goes to the attentive and anxious ear of the world. I wish to thank my colleagues of the conference who, on the opening of this public meeting, so kindly allowed me to speak as the representative of my country. I shall endeavor to make it appear to your eyes and to the eyes of the world with its true genuine face, as it is; that will show you that she is ready, and I might say perhaps more ready than any other country, to direct her attention and her earnest will to whatever steps may be thought desirable, in order to insure final peace for the world. Nothing for my colleagues and myself would be more pleasant than to be about to tell you this: We bring here sacrifices to the fullest extent possible. We have our own security insured. We lay down arms. We should be so happy to be able to make that gesture to participate in the final disarmament of the world.

Takes Two to Make Peace.

Unfortunately, we cannot speak in this way. I say also, unfortunately, we have no right to do so. I shall briefly explain later for what reasons. I shall tell you, or France, that she wants to make peace. If you want to make peace, there must be two people, yourself and the neighbor opposite. To make peace, I am speaking, of course, of land armament—it is not sufficient to reduce effectives, and decrease war material. That is the physical side, a physical aspect of things. There is another consideration which we have no right to neglect in such a problem, which are of the most serious character for the country concerned. It is necessary that besides this physical disarmament there should be a general atmosphere of peace.

In other words, a moral disarmament is as necessary as the material one. I have the right to say this, and I hope to be able to prove it to you. And I have the right to say to you that in Europe, as it is at present, there are serious elements of instability, there are such conditions prevailing that France is obliged to take them, and to contemplate the necessary matters from the point of view of her own security.

France's Situation Different.

I am now staying in a country, many of the men of which have already enjoyed the opportunity of seeing France and knowing what she is. They came to us in the most critical time of their life; they came and shed their blood—mingled their blood—with ours, and they shared our life, and they have seen France, and they now know what France is. And certainly these men have contributed to enlighten the eyes of the men and they have done everything to dispel and drive away those noxious gases which have been spread about and under which certain people have been trying to mask and to conceal the true face of France.

Here in this country you are living among states which do not know the entangled barriers and frontiers of Europe. Here you live in an immense expanse of space. You do not know any factions on your own land. You have nothing to fear, so that it is rather difficult for some of you—it must be difficult for some of you, to realize what are the conditions prevailing in Europe, after war and after victory.

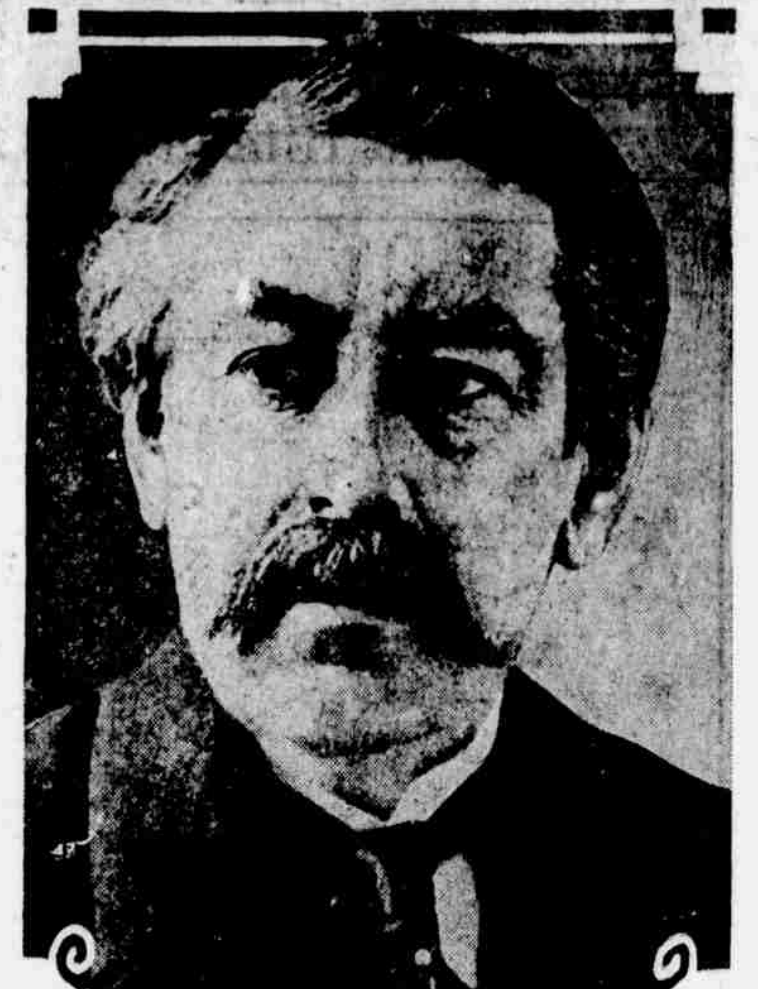
Denies Martial Desire.

I quite admit that every citizen of the United States should come and tell me this: "The war is won. Peace is signed. Germany has received her army to a great extent. Most of her war material has been destroyed. What is it that prevents peace from now reigning in Europe? Why is it that France keeps such a considerable army, abundantly provided with war material?"

Of course, in saying this only certain people have got something at the back of their minds. They suggest that France also has some hidden thought—some hidden desire. It has been said France wants to install in Europe a sort of military supremacy and that after all she wanted to simply take the place Germany occupied before the war. Gentlemen, perhaps this is the most painful, heart-rending and cruel thing that a Frenchman can hear. And for them to say, after the dreadful war from which we have just emerged—unprovoked war which we had to undergo—to be again in the cruel necessity to give the world only the appearance that we have perfect intentions, gentlemen, military design, intentions, constitutions, I may say, the most disheartening thing for us. If we had not the full confidence of those that know my country, those that have seen it—they can testify that not one word of it is true. If there is a country that has deliberately turned her steps toward peace, that wants peace with all her heart, believes in it with her entire faith—if there is a country that does this, gentlemen, it is France.

Since the armistice we have had many disappointments. France has had to wait for certain realizations which she has not been able to get. She has seen Germany digress, may say, the most disheartening thing for us. If we had not the full confidence of those that know my country, those that have seen it—they can testify that not one word of it is true. If there is a country that has deliberately turned her steps toward peace, that wants peace with all her heart, believes in it with her entire faith—if there is a country that does this, gentlemen, it is France.

Premier of France Warns World of German Intrigue



Premier Briand.

That is what we are listening to now. After a war that has caused the death of millions of men, after the sore wounds inflicted and that are still bleeding in the sides of the countries of Europe, that is the sort of thing being taught at the very door of France. How can you expect France should close her eyes to such words.

I now come to the physical aspects of disarmament. I can quite understand that somebody might say it is not sufficient to harbor evil designs; to make war one must have appropriate means, because when it is a question of war enormous effectives are necessary; you must have the officers and noncommissioned officers, you must have plentiful material—rifles, guns, machine guns, artillery, etc.—and Germany has no longer any of these.

7,000,000 Subject to Arms.

Germany, from the point of view of effectives, just emerging from the war, from a war where her men have been fighting for four years—and I should be the last to underestimate the valor of her soldiers—our soldiers had to face and to fight the German soldiers and they know to what point the German soldier is able to carry his heroism; but Germany just issuing from the war still has 7,000,000 men over there in Germany who have made the war. Of course, you will say they are not actually serving under the flag, they are not living in barracks. Certainly. Have these men any officers and noncommissioned officers ready to be marshaled to the field? It is possible to mobilize such an army tomorrow.

To this question, I answer yes, and I am going to explain it. Since the war, since the moment peace was signed, Germany has constituted a force, a so-called police force, which was intended for the maintenance of public order. It is to include 100,000 men, and in fact does include 100,000 men. But what men? They are nearly all officers or noncommissioned officers. I mean, gentlemen, regulars, all having served in or having belonged to the old army. There, the cadres are ready there, the officers and noncommissioned officers are ready to marshal the army of tomorrow.

Violates Peace Treaty.

And what is that army? Is it in conformity with the requirements of the peace treaty? Is it only for purposes of public order? No. There are a certain number of those on which I have to express the state of facts as they are.

According to secret instructions, issued by the military authorities, the recruits are to prepare not only for police purposes but also for war, and is to train for war, with the necessary rehearsals and maneuvers.

There is something more. Germany has another denomination; there is another group called "Einwohnerwehr." This group includes almost all the men of good will who are ready to serve their country in time of need, and instead of using it only to preserve internal order, it might be used for other purposes.

Government Does Duty.

At another moment, under an organization called the "Einwohnerwehr," the organization of war, the "Einwohnerwehr" acquired such strength and became such a threat that the prime minister of Bavaria, animated by a spirit of revolt, informed the world that he had at his disposal a force of 300,000 men, and that he was ready to take it into his own hands. I am ready to recognize that the German chancellor, Chancellor Wirth, is a man of good will, animated by fair purposes,

loyal and frank, and that he has applied every endeavor, acting with no small merit on his part, to really realize a state of peace, and honor the signature of Germany. But this government in Germany is weak. It is being watched. Snares are laid in their path and they might fall at any moment. While I may say on our side we are ready to do everything to allow this great people to return to normal conditions of peace, and the German government, as I said, dissolves its "Einwohnerwehr."

Continually Review "Police."

There is something else, gentlemen. There is another force which is called the "chehzeit police." This is also a police force. It includes 150,000 men. These are enlisted men. The force is composed almost exclusively of regulars, officers and noncommissioned officers, or at least noncommissioned officers ready to undergo a new period of military service. We demanded dissolution of this force, but what happened? The "chehzeit" police, and another came in its place—schutz police; but it was just the same. That included 150,000 men. So that instead of its being a local police force, it became a general police force at the disposal of the central government, that could be used anywhere on German territory; so that we come to a total of 250,000 men, and enough men that are real officers, ready to marshal the troops who are training, to be ready instantly in case of war. These men are constantly watched by the government.

Can Raise Army Quickly.

Any day, any anniversary—and Germans are rather fond of an anniversary—is favorable in order to convene these men and marshal them to see that you have got them under your hand ready to do the work that is to be done. We are Frenchmen. We know that. It is happening at our door. And I will only give you an example to show you how rapidly these organizations might be put on a war footing. When the upper Silesian question reached a somewhat acute stage recently, within a few weeks, I might almost say within a few days, there were out of three "red corps" or other bodies, about 40,000 men ready with guns, machine guns, rifles, armored trains, and with most perfect military instruments, so that this force should have its full combatant value.

Ask Only Safeguard.

Now I must ask the great people of the United States, so fond of justice, so noble in their purposes, to answer me when I tell them this: Suppose that by your side, O American people, a nation which has been for years and centuries in bloody conflict with you; and suppose that this nation, you feel, is still ready, morally and materially, to enter into a new struggle. What would you do? Would you turn away your eyes? Would you close your eyes to a danger that was threatening you? You that are said to be such a positive, such a precise people, would you close your eyes? Would you not desire to do everything in your power to safeguard your life, and what is more, your honor? But what about anything to weaken yourselves? No. There is not one citizen in the whole United States would not answer me, "No. Never in the world!"

France is looking on what is happening. France does not exaggerate. She is only watching and waiting.

Can Get War Materials.

But the problem of war material is one that can easily be solved. You have seen, in the war, with what promptitude—and that was lucky, because if help had not come so quickly we might have been down, finally—we have seen how quickly immense armies have come over to us, provided with the most modern material, and fought on our sides upon the battlefields.

By Scandinavian Plants.

In fact great captains of industries have bought important firms in Scandinavia, and in other parts of Europe. It is easy enough to fabricate these guns without our seeing it, outside of our supervision. You know that it is possible to build great docks without the world knowing it. It is impossible to bring here the proof that Germany is not actually making or purchasing war materials. It is different from the navy. It is rather difficult to lay the keel of the ship in the stocks, to prepare the dockyards without the world knowing it. But suppose that was possible, do you think you could launch a capital ship without somebody being on the spot and knowing what was happening. But the guns, the rifles, the machine guns—any instruments used on the field of battle—can be manufactured and cannot be controlled with any measure of certainty.

Ah, gentlemen, this is not the first time in history that France has had to face a situation of this kind. We have known Prussia disarmed. And disarmed by whom? By Napoleon. Well, that Prussia, which seemed practically disarmed, which was harmless to all intents and purposes, we found her again on the battlefield and we were nearly bled white. How can we forget that?

Have Not Forgotten Lesson.

Evidently, gentlemen, we are not the sort of men to keep our eyes steadily fixed on whatever is sad and depressing. We have not been doing that since the war, but we have been too deeply wounded. I might almost say murdered, for I might direct a lesson which has just been taught us. Gentlemen, there are too many homes in mourning in this country, there are too many men in the streets that are disabled and maimed. Even if we wanted to forget, we could not.

Cites Example of Russia.

I will just draw your attention to one subject and that is the subject of Russia. Russia is a country of 120,000,000 men, which is actually boiling over with anarchy. They have an enormous standing army, which is in the situation of a half million men, but which has a practical strength of 600,000 men. What will Russia do? Who can say what will happen on that side? About a year and a half ago there was a wild rush of Russia on Europe. Russia tried to reach Germany, and through Poland to reach Germany where some people were beckoning to them. Gentlemen, we had at that time known terribly anxious hours in France. If the barrier had not held good, if that anarchist enemy had been able to join the people who were calling to reach Germany, what would have happened? Where would France be and where would the rest of Europe be? Happily there was the French army, which was the soldier of order for its own account and for the sake of the world.

When we say we contemplate a reduction of naval armaments, when we discuss it with ourselves, heart to heart, we could have nothing in our minds, we were speaking between friends. There is no threat of war; if there is certain menace to peace it is so far distant that you can hardly conceive it and yet you have not assumed the rights of ignoring this danger. You intend to keep your navies to the extent necessary to defend your liberties and insure your life.

While, if you do that, gentlemen, on the sea, what shall we do when the danger is there at our doors and hanging over our heads? If there was any statesman—and as one, I may say that I have always been in favor of peace; I have assumed powers for the sake of peace in very difficult conditions where my country was feeling natural impatience at the state of things, I formally attached myself to the cause of peace. I fastened my heart on that noble task, and I may say that if

ever peace is to be disturbed in the world, I shall not be the one to disturb it. But, gentlemen, precisely because I have urged everybody on the road of peace, because I have done everything in my power to obtain peace, I feel all the more the great weight of the responsibility which I have assumed, and if tomorrow, because I shall have been too optimistic, I saw my country again attacked, trampled under foot, bleeding because I had weakened her, gentlemen, I should be a most despicable traitor.

Was Critical Period.

It is that situation that we have got to take into account, gentlemen, and the weight of the responsibilities with which we are burdened. Only the other day the course of events turned in such a way that it certainly became acute, as you know, in Upper Silesia. I had already referred to this subject. Germany, who did not think that the French people were ready to undertake military operations, suddenly informed us that she was going to send the reichswehr on the spot in Upper Silesia to preserve order.

These were momentous times for us, and although I have been through many critical times, I may say that no hour was perhaps of more importance than that, and that I definitely made up my mind, and I told Germany that such a thing was not possible, and that if Germany undertook a thing of the sort she would have to bear the consequences and the language was understood.

Europe in Troubled State.

But, gentlemen, if I had spoken without having the French army back of me, what would my words have become? And if the event had actually taken place, what would have become of Europe? Europe is still in a troubled state. It is composed of young states, newly come to life. Who could say what such conflict might have become.

That is the problem and that was the problem, and the struggle did not take place because it was felt there was still a sufficient force in Europe and in France to preserve order.

Quite recently another attempt at the restoring of the old order of things in the center of Europe, that might have set fire to the powder magazine again. Nothing happened because the allies were in perfect understanding and the incident was peaceably settled.

Two Military Classes.

The thought of reducing the armaments, which was the noble purpose of this conference, is not one from which we would feel disinterested from the point of view of land armament. We have shown it already. Immediately after the armistice, demobilization began as rapidly and as completely as possible. According to the military laws of France there are three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

three classes of men: That is three generations of young men under the flag. That law is still extant; that law is still valid. It has not been abrogated, and the government has taken the responsibility to reduce to

two years the fine spent under other flags, and instead of three classes—three generations of young men—we have only two undergoing military service.

Army of France Will Not Be Cut at Present

(Continued From Page One.)
missioned officers, potential leaders in the army that could be mobilized over night.

He told of the sicherheitspolizei, with 150,000 members, all available as officers and noncommissioned officers in a new army, and of the Bavarian guesch, which the leader at Munich had boasted counted 200,000 men.

"I do not underestimate the value of Germany's army of tomorrow. It may count 7,000,000 men," said M. Briand impressively. "There are that many who saw service in the great war and who are available to day."

Praises Chancellor Wirth.

Picturing his policy of conciliation M. Briand mentioned Herr Wirth as a man of honesty and good will who has used every endeavor to realize peace and to honor the signature of Germany and fulfill her promises in the peace treaty," he said.

M. Briand admitted that Germany has little war material left, and most of her artillery has been destroyed, but he uttered warning of what may come in the event of a diplomatic tension. Turning from Germany M. Briand warned of the situation in Russia, with 120,000,000 population and capable of putting 1,500,000 men in the field. She has 600,000 well-equipped men under arms, he warned and then recalled the drive against Poland when the reds sought to establish contact with the elements in Germany that were calling them.

Contrasts U. S. Position.

"If it were possible to say that the outcome of this conference is blame and optimism, cast upon France—if it is possible to point that France is the sole country that is imperialistic, then gentlemen, this conference will have dealt us severe blows," said M. Briand.

Mr. Balfour contrasted the secure home in America, safe from air bombers and long range guns and sea raiders and then amid a thunder of applause reached his theme.

"That the liberties of Europe in general and France in particular should be maintained against the dominating policy of her eastern neighbor is the cause for which the British empire fought and in which the British empire still believes," he said.

"If we have not changed our views," he continued, "how should it be possible that the sympathies once so warm should become cold, and that we who had done so much for the great cause of international liberty should see that cause perish before our eyes rather than make further sacrifices in its defense."

Lawrence C. Earle Dies.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 21.—Lawrence C. Earle, internationally famed as an artist, dropped dead yesterday. Mr. Earle, who was regarded as one of the representative figures in American painting, both in water colors and in oils, was born in New York, November 11, 1846.

Chompson, Belben & Co.



November Fur Sale Offers Great Savings

The Finest New Furs at the Lowest Prices in Several Years

A Few of the Economies

- Natural Muskrat Coats—36-inch, rich full furred skins of exceptional quality. \$195 Value, \$135
- French Seal Coats—36-inch, modeled of soft glossy skins. \$200 Value, \$125
- Hudson Seal Coat—36 inches long. Beautiful deep collar and new turn back cuffs of natural Marten (skunk). \$450 Value, \$297.50
- Jap Mink Cape—A distinctive belted model of finest quality, tail and paw trimmed. \$375 Value, \$295

The Fur Shop—Third Floor

Spanish Influence

Is deeply portrayed in these lovely throws of all black or black faced with a striking color and that are fringed in a variety of ways. They are most appropriate for a number of occasions, but are very effective when worn over an evening gown at the opera or theater. Main Floor

Fine Feathers

Now that the ostrich has generously sacrificed his soft, fluffy covering to the cause of loveliness, there is nothing left for us to do but avail ourselves of his wondrous plumage. And one of these fans would be most charming with your newest evening gown. They are priced from \$6.50 to \$21. Main Floor

SUNDERLAND For COAL

We Have the Kind Best Suited for Your Requirements

Real Pennsylvania Anthracite	Spadra (Ark. Anthracite)
Petroleum Carbon	Semi-Anthracite
Economy (Franklin Co., Ill.)	E. Z. Lite (Central Dist., Ill.)
Colorado Nigger-Head Lump	Sunset Lump or Nut

Ask Us to Help Solve Your Fuel Problems Service You Will Like

Sunderland Bros. Co.

Phone Atlantic 2700 Keeline Bldg., 17th and Harney