

WHEN PETAIN MADE ENTRY TO OLD METZ

Every Inhabitant Save Ger-
mans Welcomed De-
liverers.

FREE AT LAST

First Meeting in 48 Years
at Which Liberty
Ruled.

Metz Cable — Every inhabitant of the city, with the exception of those of German origin, was out early Tuesday in readiness to receive Marshal Petain. The marshal made his triumphal entry together with a staff of allied officers at the head of the famous 19th Division, 39th Division of the 20th Army Corps. Following was a long procession of Lorraine societies and other groups, including a great number of girls in the national costume of Lorraine. This procession met the marshal at the Port de France and conducted him to the Port de France, where, surrounded by a remarkable group of generals and other high officers, he received the troops that had earned the honor of contributing to the victories of the Allies on almost every battlefield of France.

The day was one of notable enthusiasm throughout, which dusk failed to diminish. Bands with torches appeared as soon as the light began to fade, and jubilant processions continued gaily to circulate through the town until a late hour. Meanwhile the French lines all around the fortress there was a brilliant display of fireworks which brightly lighted the sky, signal fuses and star shells serving as skyrocket.

GLUM GERMANS.
It would be untrue to say that all Metz was gay to-day. A considerable number of Germans still remain here. Some of these tried to put a good countenance on the situation and join in the throngs out of doors, but their glum faces were mostly seen from open windows, peering out with curiosity mingled with interest. Those Germans that were met with in the crowds were treated with consideration that prevented incidents.

While the crowds were waiting the arrival of the marshal, the citizens gave free voice to their sentiments in their newly-recovered freedom and practised their newly-acquired French in vociferous acclamation of the French army and the allies. Signalling the approach of the marshal and his cavalcade, airplanes began flying over the town about 1 o'clock and the air was soon full of miniature tri-color flags which the airman dropped.

A little later the cannon of the forts round about the city, which had just been taken over by the French artillery, began firing a salute of three hundred rounds. The famous Cathedral bell, the motto on which reads: "I Announce Justice," gave the signal for the other bells in the city to peal forth a welcome to "our liberators," the people of Metz with one accord all French and the allied armies to-day.

SHOOT DROWNED AIRPLANE

WHIRR.
When Marshal Petain appeared on the Esplanade, mounted on a fine white charger and followed by the entire general staff, with American and British officers attached, a shout went up that drowned the whirr of the dozen or more airplanes flying overhead, breaking the line of guards in places to get a glimpse of the victorious commander of the French armies.

Still mounted, Marshal Petain, surrounded by a most brilliant group of generals and superior officers, took up his position in front of the statue of Marshal Ney to review the troops, comprising the 20th Division of Infantry with its artillery, the 39th Division of Cavalry under Gen. Feraud, other mounted troops under Gen. de Bois-sieu, two escorting squadrons from the 1st Moroccan Division and a detachment of tanks.

"LONG LIVE FRANCE."
The staff of the 10th Army, which Gen. Mangin was prevented from heading because of the accident he met with, and which was headed by Gen. Leconte, was lined up directly in front of the marshal while Gen. Fayolle, commander of the central group of armies, stood near the commander-in-chief just in front of the New statue, which the various superior officers saluted in passing.

Enthusiastic cheers of "Long Live France" greeted every flag as it appeared. The dignity of the reviewing ceremony, however, prevented the people from giving free play to their joy. The case was different in their contact with the troops in the streets after the columns had left the Esplanade. Then there were three columns, two of which were of citizens marching on either side, hand-in-hand, with the soldiers in the centre.

Pretty Lorraine girls brought a blush to the cheek of many a poilu with unexpected embraces. Aged women, who had known Metz when it once before was French, threw kisses and cried out thanks to their liberators from open windows along the line of march.

The ambition of every child in Metz appeared to be to shake hands with every man in a French or allied uniform and to give him a cordial greeting in French, which, though often deficient, was never misunderstood.

KNOW ITALIAN, IF NOT FRENCH.
The people of Metz, the majority being Roman Catholics, known Latin if they are not strong on French.

They crowded around the cathedral all morning to witness the transformation of the statue.

Meanwhile, the statues of the French heroes, Ney and Fabert (Abraham De Fabert, Marshal of France in 1658) were decked with flowers and bunting. French military engravings appeared as if by magic in the windows of shops, and an oil painting of Napoleon was hung out from a conspicuous window, where it would be in full view of the incoming heroes.

Preparations for the reception of Marshal Petain were made Sunday evening at the first public meeting in 48 years, at which the people of Lorraine could meet freely and converse in French without running the risk of being sent to prison. All classes of citizens participated, including newly returned exiles, and excluding only that element of the population descending from immigrants. All were out early this morning in long processions along the line of entry of the French troops, which were approaching the town in three columns along the Moselle to unite at Montigny.

It is probable that there will be no occasion for a solemn entry into Strasbourg next Sunday.

It is rumored that before long the baton of marshal will be conferred upon other generals, perhaps three of them.

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

Paris Cable — The official statement of the advance of the French troops say:

"Our troops to-day, moving on their left beyond Givet, pushed their advanced posts on the line of Wancennes, Promettes and Massoules. Eight thousand Allied prisoners were concentrated at Givet and important war material was found there, including batteries, tanks and machine guns."

"Further east we occupied the towns of Neufchateau and Etalle, where our entry was greeted with great manifestations of sympathy."

"The line reached by the heads of the columns to-day is marked by Verlain, Longlier, L'Eglise and Hay La Vieille."

"In Lorraine we pushed forward detachments to St. Avold, Kochern, Forbach and Sarrebruck (Saarbrücken)."

"In Alsace our troops have reached Obernai, south-west of Strasbourg."

"On the left bank of the Rhine we have occupied Neuf Brissach and Huningue (St. Louis (Huningen)). Everywhere there were joyful manifestations evidencing the attachment of the population to France."

It is wise to prevent disorders of the stomach and lead are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Par-male's Vegetable Pills should be tried, and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

KING'S ADDRESS TO COMMONS

Marks Close of Period For-
ever Memorable.

Must Maintain the Effort
Which Won War.

London Cable — (Reuter) despatch.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The King's speech, which was read by commission owing to his absence in Scotland, expressed "humble thanks to Almighty God for the success with which it has pleased Him to crown our arms."

The King's speech follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen: The occasion on which I address you marks the close of a period which will be forever memorable in the history of our country. The war on which all the energies of my peoples throughout my dominions for over four years have been concentrated has at length been brought to a triumphant issue. The conclusion of an armistice with the last of the powers ranged against us gives the promise ere long of an honorable and enduring peace."

"I already have sought an opportunity of expressing the admiration and gratitude with which I regard the supreme self-sacrificing devotion of our brave soldiers. Amidst our rejoicing let us not forget to render humble thanks to Almighty God for the success with which it has pleased Him to crown our arms."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the unflinching patriotism with which you have made provision for the requirements of the war."

"My Lords and Gentlemen! The exertions which have carried us to victory must in no wise be abated or slackened until the ravages of war are repaired and the fabric of our national prosperity restored. Through the extension of the suffrage which this beneficent undertaking, I trust that the spirit of unity which has enabled us to surmount the perils of war will not be wanting in the no less arduous task of establishing on the sure foundation of ordered liberty the common welfare of my people. In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your labors."

AMERICANS OVER HUN BORDER.

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 20.—The American troops showed their line across the German frontier to-day. The frontier was crossed at points opposite Briey and Audun-le-Roman, and at points between these two places. Further north, the Duchy of Luxembourg was entered in the direction of the city of Luxembourg.

POTATOES AND BEANS YIELD

105,579,700 Bushels, and
Worth \$102,628,100

Other Statistics Issued by
Ottawa.

Ottawa Cable — The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in a bulletin issued to-day, reports on the yield and value of potatoes, root and fodder crops in Canada for 1918, as compared with 1917; the average and condition in October of fall sown crops for 1918, and the progress of fall plowing.

The returns already published showed that the total area planted to field potatoes in Canada this year was 735,192 acres, as compared with 656,958 acres in 1917, both years establishing records in the estimated yield of 143 1-2 bushels per acre, with 121 1-2 bushels last year, and with 150 1-4 bushels, the average for the ten years 1908-17. The total estimated yield of potatoes for 1918 is 105,579,700 bushels, as compared with 95,992,000 bushels last year. The yield for 1918 is the highest in the country, the comparison record being over ninety-nine million bushels in 1908.

By provinces, the highest average yield per acre is in British Columbia, 223 bushels, the other provinces ranging in order as follows: Nova Scotia, 194; Manitoba, 185; Prince Edward Island, 170; New Brunswick, 158; Quebec, 147; Ontario, 123; Saskatchewan, 116 1-4; and Alberta 70 1-2 bushels per acre, the largest average being 38,935,000 bushels from 264,871 acres in Quebec; in Ontario 20,445,000 bushels from 143,232 acres. The average value per bushel of the potato crop in 1918 is as compared with \$1 last year, and the total value is \$102,628,100, as against \$80,804,400 last year.

The total yield of turnips and other roots is estimated at 120,767,900 bushels from 343,937 acres, an average per acre of 35 bushels, the comparison with last year's total of 63,451,000 bushels from 218,233 acres, the average yield per acre being then 290 3-4 bushels. Hay and clover give the record yield of 14,595,500 tons from 10,544,825 acres, an average per acre of 1-2 bushels. The corresponding figures last year were 13,684,700 tons from 8,225,034 acres, or 1 3-4 tons per acre. The previous record yield of hay and clover was 14,527,000 tons. The average value per ton of hay and clover is \$9.75, as against \$10.33 per ton last year. Alfalfa shows a yield of 449,600 tons from 196,423 acres or 2 1-4 tons per acre, as compared with 262,400 tons from 196,423 acres, or 2 1-2 tons per acre last year. Of fodder corn the estimated yield is 4,203,150 tons from 502,069 acres, an average per acre of 8 1-4 tons.

The total area under fodder crops, including potatoes, turnips, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa and fodder corn, amounts to 12,321,351 acres, as compared with 9,576,568 acres in 1917. In total value at local prices, these crops amount for 1918 to \$97,580,000, as compared with \$78,310,300 in 1917.

The area estimated to be sown to fall wheat for 1919 is 5 per cent. less than that sown last year, the area being 940,000 acres, as against 986,000 acres, the revised estimate for 1918, based upon the returns collected in June last.

FOE MUST SHOW HE IS CHANGED

Lord Reading Warns Allies
to Be Careful.

Hun Beaten, but Views Un-
changed.

London Cable — Germany in the end gave way, not because she changed her views, but because she knew she was absolutely beaten, declared the Earl of Reading, who has been mentioned as one of the British peace delegates, in a speech in London yesterday. Lord Reading uttered a warning and said the allied countries should continue to be watchful of Germany and the utterances of her statesmen.

"The Germany which is now anxious to fall in with the views of our country," he said, "has yet to show by her actions, and not merely by one day or two days or a year or two years, that the whole spirit of Germany has changed."

"It should be remembered that the terms of the armistice were more gentle and more merciful than would have been the terms if the war had continued. Let us continue to be watchful and wary."

"We must see to it that out of these terrible scenes of horror and desolation there will arise a more lofty and more noble spirit among the peoples of the world."

STILL ARROGANT AND EXCLUSIVE

No Real Change of Heart in
Germany.

Appalling Chaos Among the
Troops.

London Cable — German papers contain appalling descriptions of the chaos resulting from the breaking up of all order among the German troops streaming homeward, according to

DANISH FLAG OVER SCHLESWIG

German Authorities Send
Permit to Denmark.

Kiel and Its Canal in the
Province.

Copenhagen Cable — The Danish cables are now flying throughout the Province of Schleswig after 53 years. The German authorities at Kiel have sent a message that it is now permissible to hoist the flag of Denmark, which was hoisted down in 1866, when Prussia acquired sovereignty.

The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted against Danish rule in 1848, and appealed to the German powers for support. Prussia and some other states took up arms in their behalf, but the duchies were restored to Denmark by the London protocol of 1852.

In the second Schleswig-Holstein war in 1864 Prussia and Austria wrested the provinces from Denmark and in 1866, after Prussia had defeated Austria, they were joined to Prussia.

Under the treaty of Prague following that war the people of the northern part of Schleswig were entitled to decide by vote whether they should be governed by Denmark or by Prussia, but the plebiscite was never taken.

Kiel and the important canal which bears its name are in Schleswig-Holstein.

EXPERIENCES WITH A TANK

Queer Effects of Machine-
Gun Fire.

Danger From Shells Outside
a Mile.

London Cable — (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Machine-gun bullets sprayed against the sides of a tank produce a queer effect which, it says, one British army officer who has spent three months fighting with his tank in France. The officer, he says, cannot pierce the armor, but it does knock off on the inside a thin flake of steel that pulverizes and flies in all directions. It gets into the faces and hands of the crew and stings them like a strong wind on a cold day. The surgeons have found that a simple bath of iodine solution will heal the pain and prevent infection.

Describing the scene within a tank which is being hit with machine-gun bullets, he said:

"As the bullets strike the tank simultaneously with the sound of impact and the creation of the flake, a blue flame is seen, and when a machine-gun is playing up and down the joints in the hope of finding a weak spot, the interior looks much like a demonstration of cheap fireworks."

"While there is no danger from machine-guns to a tank crew, there is real and pressing danger from armor-piercing or explosive shells."

"Unless it is possible to get within a mile of the guns before being discovered one is liable to come within the range of shells that will wipe the tank off the face of the earth. A direct hit means that everybody is going to get hurt with the chances that somebody is going to be killed. The Germans were always trying to make such a hit. Once within a mile of the enemy tank is comparatively safe for the guns cannot be depressed to get that range. Then the only thing the tank has to deal with is the machine-gun. When this is accurately located the tank quickly runs it down. The German machine-gunner was Germany's best fighter."

"One of the tricks we learned was the tremendous use of tanks against masses of enemy troops. At first we were content to use the ordinary machine-guns in tanks, but in the latter months we used the shell timed to explode as it left the gun, scattering it scores of leaden bullets like a shot gun. Troops without artillery were solely unable to stand such fire."

BRITISH TAKE HISTORIC FIELD

London Cable — British cavalry to-day were moving across the fields of Waterloo, on their way to the German frontier. Large numbers of guns were taken over yesterday in groups by the British. Field Marshal Haig to-night reports on the British advance as follows:

"The 2nd and 4th armies resumed their march this morning toward the German frontier. The movement of our troops is being conducted in accordance with programme, without incident."

"On our right advanced detachments are pushing forward toward the Meuse south of Namur. On our left we have reached the general line of Gembloux-Wavre."

10,000 CANADIANS COMING SOON

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—It is said that some ten thousand soldiers will fall from England within a few days for Canada. They will constitute the first problem in transportation with which the sub-committee of the several railways appointed by the Railway War Board will have to deal. The committee consists of Mr. Butler, representing the Grand Trunk; Mr. Macpherson, representing the C. P. R.; and Mr. F. H. Morrison, representing the N. E. R.

CAMPANIA SUNK IN COLLISION

Broke From Moorings and
Struck Battleship

During a Gale in Firth of
Forth.

London Cable — The steamer Campania, once queen of the seas, has sunk in the Firth of Forth, during a gale. At 10 o'clock the vessel was saved.

The Campania broke from her moorings during the gale and ran aground with a battleship. She sank before she could be rescued. The date of the sinking of the vessel has not yet been made public.

The Campania, a former Cunard Line transatlantic liner, for several years has been the motor ship for seaplanes in the British navy. In 1913 the Campania made a then record voyage from New York to Queenstown in five days, twelve hours and seven minutes, cutting the time of the American Line steamer City of Paris by two hours for the eastward trip.

The Campania was a vessel of 12,956 tons, and was built in Glasgow in 1890. When the war began the vessel was in the hands of ship dismantlers. All the solid Spanish mahogany fittings were removed and sold. The British Admiralty bought the steamer at a good price before the engines, boilers or hull had been tampered with.

During the war the Campania had seen considerable active service, and was in the Jutland fight, and also took part in the operations by the allied fleets at the Dardanelles.

Dynamiting the Clams.

The little phosor or boring clam is a great delicacy on the Pacific coast. Its meat is juicy and tender and is excellent in chowder. Consequently, fishermen are not content to dig the clams slowly with pick and crowbar. They use dynamite, one blast of which deluges hundreds of clams according to the Popular Science Monthly.

Rattlesnake's Rattle.

The rattle of the rattlesnake is developed from the single conical scale or epidermal spine, which in most snakes from the internal tegument of the tail. The bone on which the root of the rattle rests consists of the last caudal vertebra and is covered with a skin which is the beginning of the rattle in young rattlesnakes.

FRANCE TAKE 1,000 CAPTIVES

German Regiment Had Re-
mained Behind.

March of Occupation Pro-
ceeds.

Paris Cable — The official statement issued this evening on the progress of the march of occupation says: "Our cavalry elements have reached Bastogne. Further south our troops have entered Hanay at Neuve. In that locality we have taken possession of part of the enemy's aviation equipment. One thousand German soldiers still remaining in the village of Gosbans have been made prisoners, with their colonel."

"In Lorraine we have reached the line of Zuthenheim, Neuviller, Gotesheim, Hochfelden, Stotzheim and Phalsbourg. Petite Pierre and Maron-teira have also been occupied. These localities were beleaguered and our soldiers received an enthusiastic welcome."

"The forward march continues in Alsace, amid intense manifestations of sympathy. On the preceding days our troops made a solemn entry into Neufbrissach, Hunnigau (Huningen) and Markolsheim, where the conditions prescribed as to the delivery of important enemy material were fulfilled."

BALKAN ENEMIES SLEW THOUSANDS

Over Half of Bulgar's Cap-
tives Are Dead

And Two of Five in Turk
Hands.

London Cable — The Times' correspondent in Sofia says that there is no shadow of a doubt that slavery of the worst type known in history, an

slavery of modern, has been practiced on a large scale in Bulgaria during the war. The white was truly applied to stimulate the flagging strength of prisoners, and when any showed there was no medical aid to restore them. A thousand thus perished miserably. Out of 150,000 Bulgars interned in Bulgaria only 5,000 survive.

THE TURKS SHARE.

London Cable — A "white paper" on the treatment of British prisoners in Turkey, issued to-day, says that of 16,533 prisoners taken by the Turks, 3,290 are reported to be dead, while no trace can be found of 2,222 others, and it is believed they have perished. These latter prisoners were all captured at Kut-el-Amara, so it is certain they passed living into Turkish hands, but no word has been heard from them. The Kut prisoners were forced to march across the desert of Anja Minor without food or medical assistance. As a result, the white paper says, "parties of men were lying on the ground, they could find in all stages of dysentery and starvation, some dying, some dead, half-clad and without boots, having sold everything to buy a little milk."

A Powerful Medicine.—The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Thousands can testify as to its power in allaying pain, and many thousands more can testify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by its cheapness.

CAMPANIA SUNK IN COLLISION

Broke From Moorings and
Struck Battleship

During a Gale in Firth of
Forth.

London Cable — The steamer Campania, once queen of the seas, has sunk in the Firth of Forth, during a gale. At 10 o'clock the vessel was saved.

The Campania broke from her moorings during the gale and ran aground with a battleship. She sank before she could be rescued. The date of the sinking of the vessel has not yet been made public.

The Campania, a former Cunard Line transatlantic liner, for several years has been the motor ship for seaplanes in the British navy. In 1913 the Campania made a then record voyage from New York to Queenstown in five days, twelve hours and seven minutes, cutting the time of the American Line steamer City of Paris by two hours for the eastward trip.

The Campania was a vessel of 12,956 tons, and was built in Glasgow in 1890. When the war began the vessel was in the hands of ship dismantlers. All the solid Spanish mahogany fittings were removed and sold. The British Admiralty bought the steamer at a good price before the engines, boilers or hull had been tampered with.

During the war the Campania had seen considerable active service, and was in the Jutland fight, and also took part in the operations by the allied fleets at the Dardanelles.

Dynamiting the Clams.

The little phosor or boring clam is a great delicacy on the Pacific coast. Its meat is juicy and tender and is excellent in chowder. Consequently, fishermen are not content to dig the clams slowly with pick and crowbar. They use dynamite, one blast of which deluges hundreds of clams according to the Popular Science Monthly.

FRANCE WANTS THE KAISER

Paris Cable — Premier Clemenceau has asked Charles Lyon Caen, dean of the faculty of law at the University of Paris, to give an opinion on the question whether the extradition of William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, can be demanded. Owing to the complexity of the question, M. Lyon Caen has asked that he be given time to prepare a reply, La Libre says.

Edouard Cluget, the leading French authority on international law, has given it as his opinion that it is impossible to demand the extradition of the former German Emperor, the Temps says.

"The Government of Holland has always the power to capture an undesirable guest. Let it use this power."

The Temps admits that Holland's receiving the Kaiser could be understood while it was not known what was going on in Germany, when refusal might mean that he would be lynched at a frontier post, but adds: "Nothing can excuse the outrage that the man who caused the death of millions should enjoy peaceful existence in a country which would have lost its independence if we had been defeated."

"If William is placed aboard a boat or conducted to the Belgian frontier, the allies will know what they ought to do with him. If he is conducted to the German frontier, the British Government will have an opportunity to show the depths of its republican convictions by the order it displays in punishing the authors of the war."