

RESTRICTIONS ON SUBMARINE OPERATIONS TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE GREAT PEACE CONGRESS

This and Many Other Subjects To Come Up Are Now In Formative State.

MECH WORK AHEAD YET

Is Probable Peace Treaty Will Not Be Signed Before End Of February.

PARIS HOTELS TAKEN

Each Not To Heed German Appeals for Modified Terms.

Paris, Nov. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—Restriction of submarine operations against the Lusitania doubtless will be proposed in the discussion of the "freedom of the seas" question. It is the view of leading naval authorities who have examined this branch of the subject that submarine operations should be limited to attacking ships forming the regular part of a navy. Attacks would be prohibited against merchant ships, either passenger or freight and whether armed defensively or otherwise. According to the view submarines would continue to be an arm of a naval service, but their service would be confined strictly to naval warfare.

This and many other subjects to come before the peace congress are now in a formative state, as it will be the time perhaps a fortnight before the regular sittings of the inter-allied conference are resumed to arrange the preliminaries of the congress.

In the meantime none of the British, Italian or other foreign delegates are present except Col. House, the American representative, who is confined to his bed with the grippe. Several members of the staff are down with the prevailing epidemic.

But those charged with the preliminaries are going ahead and diplomatic circles are actively discussing various phases of the big questions to come before the congress.

According to information from one quarter, negotiations for the signing of preliminaries of peace cannot commence before January 1. The discussion will take about a month and a half, so that the signing of the protocol would not occur before the end of February. This will necessitate a renewal of the armistice which expires on December 17 unless extended before that time.

Previous to the January sittings, of the congress, however, the inter-allied conference will have sessions during which President Wilson will take part.

The signing of a peace protocol covering these essential and the later development of a lengthy treaty covering in detail the terms of a final peace are at the time of the conclusion of the peace congress are shown in the preliminary negotiations in Paris for the most important of the extensive details of the Brest-Litovsk, American, Italian and other delegations.

The Americans have taken the Hotel Majestic and Astoria on the left bank of the Seine, and the Hotel Louvre on the right bank. The Hotel de L'Opera also has been requisitioned. The largest hotels in Paris have been created a great stringency in accommodations so that army and navy officers and men are finding the greatest difficulty in securing quarters.

It is declared that Marshal Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, has said he will give no heed to protests from the German Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the carrying out of the armistice. He replies doubtless will cover any other representations that may be made by the Germans.

The armistice, which lasts 30 days from the date of signing, November 11, with the right of extension and the right of denunciation on 48 hours' notice. The withdrawal of the German troops from the Rhine country designated in the armistice is limited to a renewal of the armistice probably will carry it beyond the confines of the Rhine when fuller consideration is given to its continuance.

Ex-Crown Prince Will Be Interned On Lonely Island

Americans Are Shown Every Consideration By German Populace

American Army of Occupation Saturday, Nov. 23.—(Evening.)—The German frontier was crossed at several places today by American signal corps units and ambulance workers. Short trips were made into Rhenish Prussia, where the inhabitants are reported to have shown the Americans every consideration.

SOUTH'S PART IN WINNING THE WAR TO BE DISCUSSED

Southern Commercial Congress Will Take Up Many Important Topics.

TO MEET IN BALTIMORE

Elaborate Program Has Been Prepared—Many Notable Men to Speak.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The south's part in winning the world war occupies a prominent place in the theme of the tenth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress in Baltimore, Dec. 3 to 15. World commerce after the war, international reconstruction and other important subjects in addition to the constructive program framed at a conference in Atlanta in October, and a place on the official program made public here today.

Officials of the congress look upon this year's convention as one of the most important in the history of the organization and have arranged an intensive program.

President Wilson had hoped to be present at the opening session, but his trip to France to attend the peace conference will prevent. His place will be taken by Champ Clark, speaker of the house, who will deliver the opening address.

Secretary Daniels will mobilize the Atlantic fleet in the Chesapeake for a naval pageant. The secretary of war has ordered an entire brigade of troops under Gen. Carter to participate in the military parade. Many of the diplomatic representatives to the United States will attend a special banquet in their honor.

Approximately 5,000 delegates from all parts of the country are expected and among those taking part in the discussions will be members of the president's cabinet and other government officials; governors of states and mayors of cities throughout the south and elsewhere.

President Robert W. Bingham will preside at the opening session December 3 after which there will be a luncheon in honor of the "Old Guard," or members who participated in the Chattanooga convention in 1908. One afternoon session will be devoted to the question of the Atlantic coast, with Darwin E. Kingsley as principal speaker.

Tuesday's morning sessions will discuss banking and finance, inland waterways, horticulture and sheep-raising and there will be a conference of mayors. Secretary Redfield will speak before the inland waterways section. The Maryland State Horticultural society will hold a joint session in the House of the Atlantic Southern Commercial Secretaries' association will hear W. G. Cooper, of the Atlanta chamber of commerce and others, and a Czechoslovak section will discuss questions of the new Czechoslovak state with William Phillips, assistant secretary of state, as speaker.

Visiting mayors will be given an honorary dinner Tuesday evening and the night session will be devoted to the question of Southern Governors, with Governor Manning of South Carolina as presiding and Secretary McAdoo as chief speaker.

His Home Will Be An Isolated, Unattractive Two-Story Residence.

HIS NEIGHBORS HOSTILE

Are Dutch Fishermen Who Hate Germany Because of U-Boat Ravages.

OPOSED TO HIS COMING

A Lonelier Retreat For Him Is Hardly Imaginable.

Amsterdam, Thursday, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Mosterland, a hamlet consisting of a score of small farmsteads and fishermen's huts, on the bleak, lonely island of Wieringen, which is situated some distance from the Dutch naval station at Heider, is the home assigned to the interned former German crown prince.

The local pastor's humble two-story residence has been leased, furnished, for six months and here the crown prince will live. The house, which is without the slightest attraction, is off the beaten track and is hardly ever visited by strangers. The hamlet itself is inhabited for the most part by mussel fishermen who after their experiences with U-boats during the war, view the guest's advent, which is expected tomorrow, with anything but favor.

The only communication between the island of Wieringen and the mainland is a small steamer which carries mail and makes two trips daily. To the furnishings of the parsonage, which are very simple, there has been added a small billiard table and a bath. In an adjoining building, the furniture has been installed for the former crown prince's guard. A lonelier retreat for the former crown prince could hardly be imagined.

HOLLANDERS HOWL AT THE FORMER CROWN PRINCE

Amsterdam, Thursday, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—When the former German crown prince arrived at the Zuider Zee, fishing town of Enkhuizen, he received a different welcome than he encountered elsewhere in Holland.

As he descended from the railway car with a swaggering gait and wearing a fur coat, howls of execration arose from the thousands gathered outside the station gates. The outburst of hostility seemed to perturb him somewhat.

The government yacht which was to have taken the former crown prince to the island of Wieringen, which will be his future abode in Holland, grounded in the fog. A little tugboat was substituted. Affecting indifference, the former crown prince stepped on the gangway and lit a cigarette. The fog cast loose immediately and disappeared in the fog amidst the angry shouts of the populace.

EX-KAISER IS NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE CASTLE GROUNDS

Amsterdam, Saturday, Nov. 23.—William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, has not left the grounds of Amerongen castle since he was interned there, Dutch newspapers say. The former emperor begins each day with a walk about the castle grounds and then attends a religious service conducted by Count Von Bentinck, the count's son. The day closes with another walk in the gardens. The officers of his suite, however, dash about the country in automobiles.

CAPITAL OF GALICIA IS CAPTURED BY THE POLES

Copenhagen, Nov. 24.—Polish troops yesterday captured Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and its environs, according to the Polish Telegraph Bureau at Cracow.

SENDS DADDY PERSHING CHRISTMAS BOX.



GENERAL PERSHING WARREN PERSHING

BRUSSELS GOES INTO A FRENZY OF HAPPINESS AS THE KING AND QUEEN RETURN AFTER 4 YEARS' ABSENCE

Brussels, Friday, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—This midnight of the greatest day in the history of Brussels—the day of the triumphal return of the royal family to their capital after four years of gallant fighting against the German invader—and the city is still celebrating the homecoming of its king and queen.

Brussels tonight was absolutely frenzied with happiness. All the pent-up emotions of its people which had been held in leash through these weary years by the iron hand of bondage, broke loose in a mighty volume with the advent of their king and queen, and the city which in years gone by has been known as one of the gayest capitals in Europe has been swept with such a wave of patriotic joyousness as it never experienced before.

Countless thousands of loyal subjects for hours have been literally dancing their way through the principal thoroughfares, singing, cheering and laughing as they danced. Gray-haired men and women, youths and maidens, children and soldiers and civilians all have joined in the great throngs which have swirled hither and thither chanting their psalm to the German downfall.

The overwhelming reception given to the royal family this morning upon their entry into the city from Ghent was in itself unprecedented, but more remarkable scenes were to come. As evening fell, the city for the first time in four years burst into brilliant lights. The street lamps which had remained dark under German rule were lighted and the night in Brussels was turned into day.

Even the changing electric signs on the big buildings began their endless play and sent their variegated rays twinkling down on the streets as in the happy days before the war. Many of the big restaurants are still closed, but others in plenty threw wide their doors.

Parliament hears KING OF BELGIANS

Albert Makes First Speech in Capital City Since Early Days of War.

TWENTY-EIGHT MORE U-BOATS DELIVERED UP TO THE ALLIES

Hoards of Provisions Prove Why the Kaiser Was Able to Hold Out

Amsterdam, Nov. 24.—"How Wilhelm held out," is the title of an article in the Frankfort Volksstimme, by Wilhelm Carl, a socialist who discovered the hoards of provisions which the former emperor had in his Berlin palace.

"The quantity," the writer says, "exceeded all expectations. In large white-tiled rooms was everything, literally everything, one can imagine in foodstuffs. It is inconceivable that after four years of war such large quantities could be hoarded. There was meat and game in cool storage, salted provisions in large cases, white meal in sacks piled to the roof; thousands of eggs, gigantic boxes with tea, coffee, chocolate, lard, jelly and jam; hundreds of sugar loaves and endless stacks of peas, beans, dried fruits and biscuits. Their value amounts to several hundred thousand marks.

Restrictions All Lifted and the Traveler No Longer Needs Passport.

NO SALUTE FOR OFFICERS

Hollow Cheeks and Sunken Eyes Give Evidence of Hunger in Berlin.

Berlin, via Copenhagen, Saturday, Nov. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—Strange are the experiences of a traveler who enters Germany after an absence of several years. Formerly there were many and varied governmental orders and restrictions to be obeyed. Nowadays, when you go to a police station the desk sergeant will say sadly: "You are not required to register any longer." They do not even look at your passport.

Another feature of the "new freedom" in Germany, which may surprise the traveler, is that the private soldier no longer salutes his superior officers. The soldier calls his officer "comrade."

Berlin apparently is as orderly as ever but it is maintained by soldiers with arm bands as the badge of office. The picture is familiar to those who saw Petrograd during the Kerensky regime. Another sight recalling Petrograd is that of the military and royal automobiles—the latter still sounding the musical call denoting the approach of royalty—which dash through the streets with loads of soldiers.

The prevailing tone in Berlin is still military, but it is a militarism of privates and non-commissioned officers. Their symbol is the red flag which waves above every government building and from every automobile. As far as any participation in directing the affairs of the government, the bourgeois citizens simply do not exist.

Hunger has set its unmistakable stamp on the inhabitants of the capital. Here and there hollow cheeks, sunken eyes and pasty complexions are evidence of the privation of the last four years. Similar conditions could be observed two years earlier in the city's poorer quarters, but today they prevail among nearly all classes. Dilapidated street cars and cabs drawn by skeleton horses intensify the picture of misery.

The United States is regarded not only as not an enemy, but actually as a friend. Berlin residents hopefully recall assurance of President Wilson that the United States does not intend to wipe out the German people.

Grand Duke Friedrich of Baden Renounces Throne

Surrender Made in Presence of Sir Eric Geddes, British First Lord.

DEUTSCHLAND WAS ONE

She Carried Two American Officers Rescued From Steamer Ticonderoga.

HAD BEEN TAKEN TO KIEL

Several Very Large Submersibles in the Flotilla.

Harwich, Eng., Nov. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—In the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, 28 more German U-boats surrendered today. This was the most imposing flotilla to haul down the German flag thus far. It included several very large submarines and four of the cruiser type, one being nearly 350 feet in length.

The noted cruiser submarine Deutschland, U-153, was among the number. She carried two American officers who had been rescued from the American army cargo ship Ticonderoga, torpedoed on Sept. 30, last. The officers were taken to Kiel by the Deutschland which was returning from a three months cruise in American waters and were landed today at Harwich.

Another surrendered boat was the U-139, which had just returned to a German port after a sixty-four days cruise, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Arnould de la Perriere, who in 1916, was awarded the Order Pour Le Merite for sinking 126 vessels. The U-139, however, was brought in by a first lieutenant, who explained that Perriere was too sad to undertake the duty.

There is no available record of a German cruiser Deutschland U-153. A German submarine, Deutschland, arrived at Baltimore from Bremen with a cargo of dyestuffs and mails early in July, 1916, the first submarine to make the 4,000-mile trans-Atlantic voyage. The Deutschland was purely a cargo-carrier.

The German submarine U-53 appeared suddenly at Newport, R. I., on Oct. 7, 1915, and after a stay of three hours departed. The next day came reports of the sinking of six vessels of Nantucket by German submarines. A Paris dispatch in December, 1917, reported the capture of the U-53 by French naval forces.

Since August 20, twenty-two vessels have been sunk off the Atlantic coast of the United States. Only four of these, however, were steamers, the remainder consisting of schooners, fishing boats and two steam trawlers.

The torpedoing and sinking of the American army cargo ship Ticonderoga by a German submarine, with a loss of eleven army officers and 192 enlisted men on Sept. 30 last was announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Oct. 11. Two officers, Lieut. F. L. Muller, of Oakland, Cal., and Lieut. H. F. Fisher, of Princeton, N. C., were taken on board the submarine as prisoners, Secretary Daniels announced.

Americans Resting at German Border

Awaiting Orders to Proceed into Hunland.

WIN Probably Mark Time For Three or Four Days—Germans Encountered Along the Route Show Every Courtesy.

American Army of Occupation, Saturday, Nov. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—The front lines of the American army of occupation today rested along the Luxembourg-German border on the Sauer river and thence along the Moselle river to the region east of Remich. The American army will mark time until further orders. At least three or four days are expected to pass before the next move is made toward the German border.

The Germans apparently are withdrawing, according to schedule. Reports reaching the third army today were that the Germans everywhere were withdrawing, along the Felsberg road. The southern limit of the fifth German army is reported to be the line Sierck-Thionville.

Several instances are reported where Americans encountered Germans along the roadways and each time the Germans showed the Americans every courtesy. "While an American officer in an automobile was riding along the Remich-Treves road east of the Moselle, he encountered German troops marching northward. A column of German infantry and some German trucks withdrew to the side of the road in order to clear the way for the Americans. One of the shortages of horses the Germans are using oxen to haul their supplies and some artillery.

HINDENBURG SAYS ARMY IS NO LONGER ABLE TO FIGHT

Berlin, Saturday, Nov. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg said today that the German army is no longer able to fight.

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