

PRESIDENT PLANS TO CONTINUE TO EXERCISE ALL FUNCTIONS OF HIS OFFICE WHILE GONE ABOARD

Will Keep in Touch With Washington by Wireless and Cable.

PLANS TO REMAIN IN FRANCE INDEFINITELY

Until Major Portion of Peace Conference Work is Done.

CONFERS WITH SENATORS

Is Especially Interested in Principle of Freedom of Seas Being Applied in Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Democratic senators, who conferred with President Wilson tonight for two hours, left the White House with the impression that the President now plans to remain in France indefinitely or at least until the major portion of the work of the peace conference has been completed.

The President was understood to be especially interested in the application, in the framing of the treaty, of the principle of the freedom of the seas, which he enunciated in his 14 terms, and on which the allies, in agreeing to discuss peace with Germany, have reserved the right of freedom of action at the peace conference.

The plan for a league of nations was another subject to which the President is said to have given much study. He is understood to regard this as essential for the maintenance of the peace of the world.

While in France, the President was said to plan transaction of any necessary executive business in the American embassy. Technically he then would be an American soil. Should he visit London, or any of the other allied capitals, the embassies there would become his executive headquarters.

Senators attending the conference included Simmons and Overman, of North Carolina; Pomerene, of Ohio; Walsh, of Montana; and Swanson, of Virginia, all chairmen of important committees. During the day the President had conferred with Senator Martin, of Virginia, the democratic leader.

The American merchant marine, labor problems and the war revenue bill, were other subjects taken up at the conference tonight, which lasted until after 10 o'clock. The President was said to have reiterated his views on the necessity for a great fleet of ships to carry the nation's commerce and to that end favor continuation of the government's shipbuilding program.

Regarding labor, senators were said to have been told that maintenance of utmost confidence between employers and employes is particularly essential during the period of reconstruction.

Retrenchment in federal expenditures, as far as is consistent, was said to be desired by the President, who told the senators he already had taken steps to that end. In this connection, the pending war revenue bill was discussed, especially with Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee.

The President asked regarding prospects of his passage, in view of his approaching departure for France and was advised by Senator Simmons of the prospect of delay and determination of the necessary plan proposed by Secretary McAdoo for termination in the pending measure of 1918 tax rates.

Reconstruction and legislative questions, the senators were said to have been informed, probably will be discussed by the President in his address to Congress at the opening of the new session December 2. At that time he is expected to outline his plans for reconstruction, and to propose some government war agencies, at least for a limited period after the peace treaty is signed.

Sails Early in December. The President plans to sail for France soon after Congress reconvenes, and it was understood that for this reason he desired the leisurely conference tonight covering the broad field of legislation and other questions. In connection with the President's plans for transaction of business with an American embassy at headquarters, it was understood that he feels there will be little difficulty in disposing of legislative questions that arise, if necessary, it was said, will be dispatched by a courier on a dispatch boat. A veto, it was said, could be accomplished by cable.

In the discussion of legislative questions, it was said that only those of the coming session were considered, and that no mention was made either of prospective republican control of the next Congress or of an extra session.

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER SUNK

London, Nov. 19.—A British admiralty statement issued this evening says the British mine-sweeper *Ascot* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine November 16 off the northeast coast of England. Fifty-three members of the crew were drowned.

HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE TAKES UP REVISION OF NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

Readjustment of Departmental Appropriations From War to Peace Basis Begun by Congress.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Readjustment of departmental appropriations from a war to a peace basis was begun today by Congress. The house naval committee took up revision of the naval bill for the next fiscal year and members were insistent that expenditures be held to the lowest possible minimum consistent with efficient operation and upbuilding of the navy.

As recommended by the navy department, the bill carries a total of \$2,440,000,000, the estimates being made in the belief that the war would continue through next year. Rear Admiral Earle, chief of the ordinance bureau, who was before the committee today, said the department now is revising its estimates and his bureau alone had eliminated more than half of the \$400,000,000 calculated as necessary next year under war conditions. Admiral Earle also revealed that since hostilities ceased, the ordinance bureau has cancelled contracts amounting to \$42,359,000, practically half of the amount appropriated for the bureau since the war began.

Today's hearing had to do with only one-fifth of the estimates in the bill and after the committee adjourned, members could not hazard a guess as to the final amount that will be recommended for the navy. Secretary Daniels will be called into conference tomorrow for discussion and the committee members hope to get a clearer idea as to the size of the task before them.

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, ranking republican member of the committee, and who is expected to become chairman of the committee in the next Congress, led today in demanding downward revision, but other members also insisted that now that hostilities have ceased, government contracts should be cancelled sharply.

Mr. Butler criticized Admiral Earle's request for \$51,000,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores next year, saying it was greater than the amount appropriated in war-time. He also voiced objection to the completion of the 112 cable boats at the Ford plant at Detroit. When asked whether the Ford plant would lose money if the contract were cancelled, Admiral Earle said Mr. Ford received no profit for the work.

GERMAN SOLDIERS IN BRUSSELS ENGAGED IN DEMONSTRATION NOV. 11

Marched Through Streets Carrying French and Belgian Flags Day Before Signing of Armistice.

Paris, Nov. 19 (Havas).—Demonstrations by the German soldiers in Brussels on Sunday, November 10, the day before the armistice with Germany was signed, are described in The Journal La Belgique, a newspaper published in Brussels for four years under German censorship, in its issue of November 11.

Thousands of soldiers without arms gathered in front of the North station and formed a procession which marched through the North boulevard, carrying red and French flags. The procession, at first dumb with astonishment at the strange sight, enthusiastically cheered the soldiers carrying the French tri-color and shouting "Hurrah for Belgium! Hurrah for France!"

The procession halted at the palace of justice, where a meeting was organized and a banner raised, on which was inscribed: "Comrades! Do not fight any more! Do not shoot!"

A Belgian demonstration was then organized in which the German soldiers joined with the Belgians in singing the Brabantine and the Marseillaise. An automobile truck, carrying German marines and decorated with Belgian flags, appeared on the Grand Place, where one of the marines spoke in praise of the Belgian king and his people.

An automobile in which were some German superior officers was halted before the officers' shoulder. The demonstration continued throughout the afternoon and evening.

SITUATION IN AUSTRIA "EXTREMELY CRITICAL"

Foreign Minister is Asked to Advise America and Allies as to Food and Coal.

Vienna (Via Basel, Switzerland), Nov. 19.—M. Zerkby, the minister of public works, has asked the Austrian foreign minister to address a telegram to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France showing the extremely critical situation in Austria concerning coal and food.

The public works minister says there is no coal for the heating of houses and that the supply for cooking will not last more than a week. Mills and bakeries will be compelled to close, he adds, within a few days.

No further coal supplies are available to keep the railways running, he says, and the gas and electricity services in Vienna cannot be kept going more than two or three weeks.

32 STATES OVER TOP IN UNITED WAR WORK DRIVE

Officials Confident Last Night Original Quota of \$170,500,000 Would Be Raised.

New York, Nov. 19.—Thirty-two states had gone "over the top," six having passed the 150 per cent mark, when the united war work campaign closed tonight on the last 24-hour stretch.

With \$127,285,958 in contributions officially tabulated and today's returns yet to be added, officials were confident the fund would pass the original quota of \$170,500,000 and closely approach the \$250,000,000 mark, at which the original need of the war was met.

Word went out tonight to leaders of the drive to "keep the ball rolling" until the drive closes officially tomorrow at midnight.

The southeastern army department reported total subscriptions of \$8,133,842.

GIVES CREDIT TO BRITISH FLEET

"The Fleet Has Enabled Us to Wipe the War"—King George.

Speaking to Parliament, He Reviews the Prolonged Struggle and Expresses Thanks.

London, Nov. 19 (British Wireless Service).—King George, in expressing his thanks to the house of lords and the house of commons today, said he was glad to meet the members of parliament and the representatives of India and the dominions beyond seas, "that we may render thanks to Almighty God for the promise of a peace, now near at hand and that I may express to you and through you to the people whom you represent, the thoughts that rise in my mind at a time so solemn."

The king said he was grateful for the spontaneous and enthusiastic expressions of loyalty and affection he had received in the metropolis and from all parts of the British Isles as well as from every quarter of the empire. The king declared that in the future he would have to the utmost to discharge the responsibility laid upon him to uphold the honor of the empire and to promote the well being of the people over whom I am called to reign.

"The fleet has enabled us to win the war. In fact, without the fleet, the struggle could not have been maintained, for upon the command of the sea the very existence and maintenance of our land forces have from the first depended.

"That we should have to wage this war on land has been entirely our own thoughts until the storm actually broke upon us. But Belgium and France were suddenly invaded and the nation rose to the emergency. Within a year and a half, when the strength of that which was raised for action in August, 1914, was raised by voluntary enlistment, largely owing to the organizing genius and personal influence of Lord Kitchener, and the number by the time was afterwards far more than double the original force.

"These new soldiers, drawn from the civil population, have displayed a valor equal to that of their ancestors. Not less prompt was the response and not less ardent the devotion to the common cause of those splendid troops which eagerly hastened to us from the dominions overseas—men who showed themselves more than ever to be bone of our bone, inheriting the spirit of our city that have made Britain great."

Proceeding, the king paid tribute to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, to the air forces, the mercantile marine, the laborers, the munition workers, both men and women, and to the medical units in the field and at home. He referred to the importance of after-the-war reconstruction problems; to the necessity for liberal provision for those whose exertions by sea and land aided in bringing about the present situation and to the necessity of perfecting machinery to avoid the risk of further international strife.

As to the future, the king said the duty was to create a better Britain.

200,000 TONS OF FOOD NOW ON WAY TO EUROPE

For the Populations of Northern France, Belgium and Austria. Ships Carry Sealed Orders.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Ships carrying two hundred thousand tons of food for the populations of northern France, Belgium and Austria, now are en route to Europe. They are proceeding under sealed orders to Gibraltar and Bristol channel ports and on arrival will await word from Food Administrator Hoover as to their final destinations. Those going to Gibraltar are expected to proceed to Adriatic and Mediterranean ports and the others to French and Belgian ports.

One of the last acts of Mr. Hoover before sailing last Saturday for Europe was to appoint a special shipping committee to co-operate with the shipping board and the commission for relief, in facilitating the shipment of food to the demoralized civilian populations in the countries devastated by war.

Neither the number of ships involved in the present movement, nor the proportion that would be diverted to Gibraltar for relief of the southern Europe and the near east, could be learned at the food administration. It was stated that final arrangements for feeding the people free from the effects of German restrictions awaiting the arrival of Mr. Hoover in Europe.

ONLY 100 TROOPS REMAIN ON DUTY AT WINSTON-SALEM

Most of Those From Camps Greene and Polk Return.

NEGRO TAKEN TO RALEIGH

No Further Trouble Expected; Solicitor Investigating; More Arrests Made.

Special to The Observer.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 19.—No further trouble being apprehended here, following the attempt of a mob to take Russell High, a negro, from the city lock-up and lynch him Sunday afternoon night, and Mrs. Childers today decided that all of the United States soldiers brought here from Raleigh and Charlotte to assist in maintaining order would not be needed. Therefore the tank machine brought from the training camp at Raleigh was taken back to the capital city this afternoon, accompanied by all but 50 of the men that came with it here. Fifty men from Camp Greene also remain on duty to follow the tank machine.

Removal of the negro High whom the mob decided was the one who assaulted and robbed Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Childers Saturday night to the state prison for safekeeping, has relieved all fear of further trouble.

Solicitor Graves, who has been here since yesterday investigating the unfortunate affair, stated this afternoon that the negro taken to Raleigh had not been identified as the one making the assault upon High, and Mrs. Childers. The husband, who was shot and badly wounded, shows improvement and his recovery is now expected.

Emphasis is placed by those conversant with the situation upon the fact that the trouble here Sunday was in no sense a race clash and that no element of race rioting was involved.

Five more arrests were made today and many others are expected to follow tonight and during the next few days. Those charged with being implicated with the mob are locked up today in default of \$5,000 bonds in custody Pless Cline, Marvin Shamel, Walter and Grover Kiser and John Brandon.

Major Gill, commanding the detachment from Camp Polk, in speaking of the "baby tank" brought here, stated that this was the first time this type of tank was used in any war. It is a machine gun mounted on a tank and for home defense.

It has been tested by patrols in several rugged sections of the city and its operation was perfect, descending into ravines and climbing over steep embankments with greatest ease.

KING GEORGE BREAKS ANOTHER PRECEDENT

Goes to Receive Parliament's Loyalty Address Instead of Parliament Coming to Him.

London, Nov. 19.—Another precedent went the way of other precedents today when King George, accompanied by Queen Mary and the royal children, went to the palace at Westminster to receive and reply to the loyalty address passed by the houses of parliament yesterday. Heretofore it had been the custom of the parliament to go to the king on such occasions. The royal party drove to the palace at Westminster without escort and was loudly cheered along the route.

Arriving at Westminster, the royal party went immediately to the gallery of the house of lords. The Lord chancellor and the speaker of the house of commons presented the addresses.

King George, after expressing his thanks, in a speech alluded to the part played by the whole empire in "the long and terrible struggle now being brought to a close."

LUMBER CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON FRIDAY

New Orleans, Nov. 19.—Readjustment of the American lumber industry to conditions of peace will be discussed at a series of mass meetings beginning Friday, November 22, at the Congress hotel, Chicago, and continuing probably for several days.

Lumbermen from all parts of the United States are expected to be present.

The Southern Pine association will be represented by J. E. Rhodes, L. R. Putnam and R. M. Riskey.

IO-IO SAYS



Fair today and Thursday. Even dad will be compelled to study geography for a while.

TO PUBLISH KAISER'S DECREE OF ABDICATION

Part of It as Quoted by Correspondent Says: "I Renounce the Throne."

Paris, Nov. 19.—(By the Associated Press).—In order to end the discussion as to whether William Hohenzollern has really abdicated as German emperor, it is understood the German government intends to publish his decree of abdication. This consists of an attempt to justify the war on the ground of Germany's isolation.

The abdication decree, according to the correspondent at Zurich of L'Information, concludes with these words:

"To avoid difficulties and to put an end to the mourning and suffering of my people, I renounce the throne and leave my faithful subjects free to choose a government which seems to them most compatible with honor and to their interest."

16.48 PER CENT 'OVER THE TOP'

Fourth Loan Subscriptions Total \$6,989,047,000.

Bonds of the Fifth Liberty Loan to Be of Short Maturity, Says McAdoo.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Total subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan were \$6,989,047,000, the treasury department announced tonight after final tabulations had been completed. The over-subscription of \$989,047,000, nearly 15 per cent, over the federal reserve district exceeded its allotted quota.

This makes the fourth Liberty loan by far the greatest war loan ever subscribed by any other government. For the fourth consecutive time in the last 18 months of war the American people have given more than the government asked to finance the war program. In addition, four Liberty loans and war savings, the nation has raised \$17,850,000,000 in popular loans, and this does not take into consideration over-subscriptions, which were not accepted.

Reports by districts arranged in order of their subscription percentages, are as follows:

District	Subscription	Percentage
Philadelphia	220	3.14
Chicago	180	2.58
Dallas	120	1.72
Minneapolis	110	1.57
San Francisco	100	1.43
New York	500	7.16
Atlanta	100	1.43
Kansas City	100	1.43
Chicago	100	1.43
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Bonds of the fifth loan to be offered probably in the spring, will be of short maturity, Secretary McAdoo announced today. This was interpreted as meaning five years or less, the secretary said, and is impossible now to predict the size or time of flotation of future bond issues necessary to cover the remaining expenditures growing out of the war, but added that it is "entirely clear that the moment had come when the interests of the government and the country would be best served by the issue of bonds of short maturities and that that would be the policy of the treasury."

Short term bonds, treasury officials feel, would be bought more readily than those of longer maturity. Previous Liberty bond issues range between 10 and 20 years.

Whether short term bonds might be sold at the interest rate of 4 1/2 per cent set for the past two Liberty loans, or might be increased, remains a future determination.

Existing war obligations mature as follows: First Liberty loan, \$7,000,000,000, redeemable at the option of the treasury after 1922 and payable not later than 1947; second Liberty loan, \$5,000,000,000, redeemable after 1927, payable in 1942; third Liberty loan, \$4,175,000,000, redeemable and payable without option in 1928; fourth Liberty loan, \$6,989,047,000, redeemable after 1933, payable in 1938; war savings, \$17,350,000, up to the present, payable in 1933.

With this program of maturity, the treasury, by exercising its option, can limit in the nation's war debt for redemption in installments every five years until 1947.

PLAN TO KEEP THE BEST OFFICERS IN THE ARMY

Plans for Demobilization of Officers Being Shaped With This End in View.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Steps to retain permanently in the army officers commissioned from civil life who have displayed marked ability in the service are being considered by the general staff. Plans for the demobilization of officers, it was learned today, are being shaped with this end in view.

The first of the approximately 160,000 men in the officers' corps released will be the reserve list, care will be taken to complete their connection with military life and return to their former civil occupations. Applications from these men for release, officials said, will be given first consideration and will be acted upon promptly.

Consideration, it was said, next will be given to applications from officers who wish to return to civil life, but to retain their status as reserve officers, subject to call for a period of years. General staff officials believe that a large portion will follow this course, thereby giving the United States an adequate supply of competent reserve officers for the first time in history.

In passing officers back into the inactive reserve list, care will be taken to hold to the last officers who desire to apply for commissions in the regular establishment, and whose records show them to be fitted for regular army life.

MAJOR GENERAL DICKMAN'S MARCH WITH A FEW HOURS' MARCH OF GERMAN FRONTIER ON THE SOUTH

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY GOVERNOR BICKETT

Calls Attention to and Emphasizes Many and Extraordinary Reasons for Gratefulness This Year.

Special to The Observer.

Raleigh, Nov. 19.—Governor Bickett's Thanksgiving proclamation, issued today, summarizes special reasons for thankfulness that include: "That this year our hearts fore-run all proclamation and the grove of gratitude attunes our souls for the universal anthem of praise on Thanksgiving day; grateful that we did not go to war in anger or in haste but soberly, reverently, in the fear of God and in the love of humanity; that our people were given eyes to see a righteous cause and ears to hear a holy call to arms; for the miracle wrought in the transportation of our soldiers through perilous seas and in their delivery on the battle front in time to save the civilization of the world; that these soldiers, fresh from civil life, fought with heroism and fortitude of seasoned veterans and won for themselves and their country the love and admiration of all mankind; that at the council table and on the field of battle American officers and men exemplified the ideals of a Christian civilization; that a righteous peace has come to all the war-weary peoples of the earth; that it is the inflexible purpose of the victors to dethrone the gun and make the Christianized conscience of mankind the supreme arbiter of the destiny of nations; for Woodrow Wilson that God brought him to the kingdom for such a time as this and through him has made America the hope of a people who seek blessing of liberty under laws of righteousness."

There have been a few isolated cases where surrendered materials have been damaged, but it is not thought such damage was wrought under orders of German commanders.

Encouragingly, the German military and many guns left at Longuey were little injured. The electrical machinery in the machine shop was fully repaired.

The second day's ammunition served to confirm the belief at the American headquarters, however, that there was no thought of treachery in the minds of the German general staff and that the terms of the armistice will be faithfully carried out.

Undamaged stores left behind on every road over which the Americans advanced bear evidence of the great retreat.

At Viron, was found a great salvage dump where tons of clothing, gas masks and helmets had been thrown by the German troops, who had no further use for them.

A road near St. Leger over which the corresponding drove just behind the evacuating armies was so thickly covered with the remains of helmets that at times they interfered with the operation of his automobile.

However, it was not the litter of a battlefield that one saw, or even the remains of a battle. It was merely the evidence of a great passing of a tired, disheartened foe, who was going home.

The country generally presented a strong contrast to that fought over for so many years. The Americans camped today in towns, most of which bear no trace of warfare, and there was one which showed evidence of the fighting at the time the French attempted to check the German march through Belgium. In most of the towns every house was intact.

The roads over which the Americans traveled are in excellent condition, due to their distance back of the former German lines and the limited use made by the enemy of motor trucks. The retreating army left on the roads dozens of steam rollers which had been working almost to the day of its departure.

Conditions in Belgium. Although early victims of the war, Belgium's inhabitants in this quarter appear better off today than the French civilians. A few miles back when the American army entered Viron, restaurants were being operated and demands for coffee brought not only this commodity, but also sugar and cream to go with it. Meat was scarce. One meat dealer told how the Germans entered his shop on the night they left and threw part of his stock into the street. But he had some left, including smoked hams, when the Americans entered.

The shops are better stocked than those in French towns the same distance back of the line. Women's clothing, ranging from the lace and beaded to smartly tailored garments, is prominently displayed in the windows, while tobacconists have their show cases well filled. The wine shops have not such varied stocks as in France but just as abundant; much of it is champagne.

Stories of German Rule. The civilians in Viron and other villages tell stories of German arrogance and oppression. Tales of atrocities are few. Apparently these Germans who were in power in that part of Belgium ruled sternly but not viciously after the early part of the war.

St. Leger is one of the places that felt the terrible grip of the German hand in the first year of warfare. There was there that one hundred civilians were executed.

When the Americans began moving into Viron, the largest of the second day's march, the population had nothing to do but to flee from their homes and take to the hills. The German house fronts, side by side with the war office today.

FRENCH TROOPS UNDER GEN. PETAIN ENTER METZ

Paris, Nov. 19.—French troops under command of Marshal Foch, entered Metz, the capital of Lorraine, this morning, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm on the part of the population, according to an official statement from the war office today.

Ready for Another Jump Into Evacuated Territory.

HEADQUARTERS MOVED ON TO LONGUEYON YESTERDAY

Belief Confirmed That German Command Plans No Treachery.

VIGILANCE IS MAINTAINED

Enormous Stores of Ammunition and Many Guns Abandoned by Germans Unimpaired.

With the American Army of Occupation, Nov. 19. (By the Associated Press).—Well into Belgium and within a few hours' march of the German frontier on the south, Major General Dickman's army gathered itself today for another jump into evacuated territory.

The line was unchanged. In accordance with plan, the march has been halted for a short time, while the heavier artillery, supply service and other elements can be brought up. However, General Dickman's headquarters was moved on to Longuey tonight and corps and division commanders made similar advances.

As the Germans withdrew, the concentration of the army of occupation is increased, and not for a moment has vigilance been relaxed. Advances served to confirm the belief at the American headquarters, however, that there was no thought of treachery in the minds of the German general staff and that the terms of the armistice will be faithfully carried out.

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