



# BRUSSELS BELLEWEE

## Residents Were Frenzied With Happiness Upon the Return of the Royal Family After an Absence of Over Four Years—Street Lights, Which Were Darkened Under German Rule, Were Lighted and Night in Brussels Was Turned Into Day—King Albert Made Speech From the Throne.

Brussels, Friday, Nov. 22 (By the A. P.)—It is midnight in the greatest day of 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 still celebrating the home-coming 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 the weary years by the iron hand of bondage broke loose in a mighty volume with the advent of the 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 flood of patriotic joyousness as it never experienced before.

Countless thousands of loyal subjects for hours have been literally dancing in the streets, the principal thoroughfares being thronged with men and women, youths and maidens, children and soldiers and civilians, all shouting and cheering through which have swayed hither and thither, chanting their psalm to the German downfall.

The overjoyed 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 light. The street lamps which had remained darkened under German rule were lighted and the night in Brussels was turned into day.

The Boulevard du Nord, the city's great thoroughfare, today was re-named the Boulevard Adolphe Max in honor of the famous burgomaster, and other neighboring streets became the boulevard of hundreds of thousands of people. The Boulevard Adolphe Max itself was filled for hours with a crowd of not less than 100,000 celebrants.

It made no difference whether you knew your neighbor or not, you simply linked arms with him or her and hoped away to the ringing of the "Marsellaise" or other marching songs. Innumerable huge rings were started and the happy citizens circled madly about until forced to pause from lack of breath. Cheers and shouts of joy would appear with a rattle and an accord and he immediately became a proud leader whom the people followed blindly, dancing in his wake.

# Berlin is Crushed, Broken, Dispirited

## Hunger Has Left Its Mark on the Inhabitants of the Capital of Germany.

Berlin, via Copenhagen, Saturday, Nov. 23.—(By the A. P.) The prevailing tone in Berlin still is military, and a stilling of private and non-commissioned officers. Their symbol is the red flag, which waves above every government building and from every automobile. As for any participation in directing the affairs of the government, the bourgeois citizens simply do not exist.

Under has set its unmistakable stamp in 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 almost everywhere. Dilapidated street cars and cabs drawn by skeleton horses intensify the picture of misery.

The United States is regarded not only as an enemy, but actually as a friend. Berlin residents hopefully recall assurances of President Wilson that America does not intend to wipe out the German people. Berlin, crushed, broken and dispirited by privations, has accepted defeat with almost incredible apathy. It is demoralized, lacking any sense of the greatest menace to the immediate future of the German people.

28 MORE U-BOATS SURRENDERED INCLUDING DEUTSCHLAND Harwich, England, Nov. 24.—(By the A. P.) In the presence of British and American naval forces, 28 German U-boats surrendered today. This was the largest number of U-boats surrendered since the German flag was hoisted on the German flag on September 11, 1918. The U-boats were of various types, one being nearly 300 feet in length.

Another surrendered boat was the U-125, which had just returned to a German port after a sixty-four day cruise. The U-125 was commanded by Lieutenant Commander Arnsult De La Perriere, who in 1916 was awarded the Ordre Pour le Merite for sinking 126 vessels. The U-125, however, was brought in by a fast submarine, which explained that the U-125 was too old to undertake the duty.

There is no available record of a German submarine cruised Deutschland U-153. A German submarine, Deutschland, arrived at Baltimore from Bremen with a cargo of dyestuffs and mails early in July, 1918, the first submarine to make the 4000 mile trans-Atlantic voyage. The Deutschland was purely a cargo carrier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Information from Harwich that the cruiser submarine Deutschland, which carried out raids on shipping off the Atlantic coast confirms the belief expressed by naval officials here last summer that the former merchant submersible was in the raiding fleet.

# Discharge of 50 Per Cent. of the Personnel Has Been Authorized

## Second Naval District

Newport, R. I., Nov. 24.—Authorization for the discharge of fifty per cent. of the enlisted personnel of the navy and the naval reserve in the Second Naval District who enlisted for the duration of the war was received from the navy department at headquarters today. The discharge of fifty per cent. of the men will be given an opportunity to re-enlist for four years if they so desire.

The district, extending from Nahant, Mass., to New London, Conn., including numerous training schools, some of which will be discontinued. The present personnel of the district is estimated at about 29,000 men.

Food Administration decided to exclude light hogs for utilization in export trade. King George proposes to have an annual review of the American and British fleets. Fuel Administration decided to exclude light hogs for utilization in export trade.

Deming, N. M., Nov. 24.—The Loughheed biplane, on route from Santa Barbara to Washington, and which was forced to land at Taona, on the Arizona desert, yesterday, remained here today. Late Saturday the disassembled engine was repaired, but on Sunday morning the heaviest rain storm in years swept over the desert and prevented resumption of the flight.

London, Nov. 24.—(By the A. P.) The British wireless service will go to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven this week, it is understood in naval circles, will be commanded by Vice Admiral Montague Browning, who will be accompanied by American, French and Italian admirals. The purpose of the journey is to see that German vessels in those ports are properly disarmed.

Amsterdam, Thursday, Nov. 21.—(By the A. P.) Mosterland, a hamlet consisting of a score of small farmsteads, situated on the island of Wieringen, a bleak lonely island of Wieringen, which is situated some distance off the Dutch naval station at Heider, is the German crown prince's residence. The German crown prince will live here for the next six months.

Amsterdam, Thursday, Nov. 21.—(By the A. P.) When the former German crown prince arrived at the Zuyder Zee railway town of Enkhuizen, today, he received a different welcome than he could expect in Holland.

# AMERICANS REST ON GERMAN FRONTIER

## Spent Spare Time Sunday Watching the Germans Opposite Them—Report Current That a German Colonel Had Been Dragged From His Horse and Severely Beaten by German Soldiers—On Saturday the Americans Observed German Soldiers Carrying Red Flags.

With the American Army of Occupation, Nov. 24, 8 p. m. (By the A. P.)—The American forces resting Sunday along the German frontier spent their spare time at various points watching the Germans opposite them. In numerous instances the Germans waved farewell when their detachments started on their homeward march.

Reports of rioting continue to reach American headquarters from various sources. One report was to the effect that a German colonel had been dragged from his horse by soldiers and beaten severely. Before crossing from Luxembourg many of the privates told the Luxembourgians that when they reached Germany they would do as they pleased and, if taken to task by their officers, trouble would result.

On Saturday the Americans observed individual German soldiers carrying red flags, but these men did not attempt to cross to the American side, nor were they apparently in any hurry to withdraw from the front. The Seventh corps, under command of Major General Haan, has been attached to the army of occupation. It is composed of the Fifth, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth divisions. The work of the Seventh army corps will consist chiefly of handling the back area communications.

Paris, Nov. 24.—(By the A. P.) The front lines of the American army of occupation today rest 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 not move until further orders. At least three or four days are expected to pass before the next move is made toward the German border.

Paris, Nov. 24.—(By the A. P.) The American Red Cross reports that American prisoners will be received over the French frontier where they will be provided with overcoats, underclothing, shoes and blankets. It is understood that these articles will be much needed by the men. J. B. Dimmick of Scranton, Pa., is in charge of this work.

Amsterdam, Saturday, Nov. 23.—(By the A. P.) The American naval establishment in European ports and waters is being reduced rapidly since the armistice. It is intended to order soon the smallest craft, destroyers and submarines used principally as convoys, except for a limited number for patrol and escort duty.

Amsterdam, Saturday, Nov. 23.—(By the A. P.) The former German emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II, is expected to arrive in the Netherlands today. He will be accompanied by his family and a small retinue. The Kaiser is expected to be received at the Dutch frontier by a Dutch official.