

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM SPEAKS WITH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER MAN

Thanks the U. S. Soldiers for the Manner in Which They Have Conducted Themselves During the Campaign and for the Care Which They Displayed in Protecting Belgian Property—Great Welcome to the King in Redeemed Cities.

By Wilbur Forrest.
(Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

With the American Forces, Audenarde, Belgium, Nov. 25.—I met King Albert today in the desert of Flanders. Moving the great inter-Allied Belgian-French-American-British army toward the Rhine across railroads, telegraph and telephoneless, flat, war-torn waste, such as exists south and west of Brussels today is a stupendous task. In the ancient city of Audenarde, on the Scheldt, the king, in the Flanders desert captured by American troops—I talked to one of the world's few remaining monarchs, who holds his greying head high as a commander-in-chief of the inter-Allied army in Flanders which freed Belgium of the invader.

These half million men under King Albert are now filling every road in the forward march. I reached Audenarde after a sixty-hour journey from the vicinity of Lorraine, partly afoot, partly by rail and pickup motor rides. The waste of war, which has left this once populous rich country of Belgium a horror for travel, is slowly being repaired. As they retreated before the armistice was signed the Germans blew up every railroad and destroyed every wire.

King Albert, whose erect, uniformed figure is now being seen again in Belgian cities as fast as they are liberated, came to the desert of Flanders personally to thank Major General William H. Johnston, for the part western troops took in breaking the resistance of the Germans. Entering the city unattended except for two aide-de-camps accompanying him in an automobile, he walked into the general's post command in a former private house on one of Audenarde's side streets, introduced himself, apologized for his inability to come before and then in slow, halting English, praised the work of the American troops who found their way across the Scheldt at Audenarde just before the armistice halted hostilities on the eleventh of November.

After his conversation with the General, I asked the King if he desired to send some word to the American public. Belgium's democratic monarch, answering without hesitation, said: "You may tell the American people for me that I have so much admired their soldiers and have been so much gratified to see them in battle here in Belgium. They have conducted themselves both in battle and otherwise as one would expect of citizens of such

a great nation. Everywhere on the front they have contributed admirably to the great victory." Turning then to Brigadier General H. C. Price of Pittsburgh, commanding the Pennsylvania Artillery Brigade of the Ninety-first Division, the King said: "You are the man who took Audenarde, are you not?" General Price replied modestly that his artillery had aided in the capture of the city. "I cannot tell you how I appreciate that you did not fire on Audenarde," Albert added. "I understand you directed your shells over the city, but not an American shell fell among its buildings or the civilians. The last time I visited Audenarde here the people did not recognize me. It was still held by the Germans. I few over in an airplane. This time they are aware that I am here."

The King's last remark was directed toward the street, where a growing number of his people were gathered and crying constantly the time-honored manner, "Vive le Roi!" As the King stepped into the street, the American 107th Field Artillery Band gathered together all hour before to play for two French generals, who had called to pay their respects to General Johnston, hastily regathered, and played the Belgian National Anthem. Following the King's automobile to Audenarde Square, where he found the most ornate City Hall (with the exception of that of Brussels) remaining in Belgium today, the band played the national air of all the Allied nations as the King entered the structure, built in 1320, and conversed with the Audenarde's Mayor and the city officials. Great crowds, hearing of the King's presence, filled the square, at times almost drowning the notes of the band with constant cries.

The crowd followed Albert across the war-battered square to the ancient convent hospital where guns and aged inmates have been German prisoners within their four walls for four years. Then Albert's subjects noted the crowd followed him to his automobile, where he departed.

This is Albert's popularity in Belgium in most direct contrast to the royal refugee across Belgium's border in Holland, who fled the wrath of the people he butchered in an effort to dominate the world. Everywhere Albert has appeared since the German army began to evacuate his kingdom under the pressure of the army in Flanders, his people have enthusiastically welcomed him back with cries of "Vive le Roi!"

SOCIALIST GERMAN PRESS CALLS FOR PUNISHMENT OF WILHELM

Ex-Empress and Crown Prince May Be Brought Back to Stand Trial Along With Holweg, Von Jagow and Zimmermann on the Charge of High Treason.

London, Nov. 26.—It is understood that the question of the extradition of the former German emperor is being considered by British law officers of the crown, who are working in close cooperation with the French authorities. Action in the American press has taken immediately after the flight of the former emperor to Holland.

Berlin, Monday, Nov. 25.—"We demand the immediate convening of a revolutionary tribunal for the purpose of passing sentence on the Hohenzollerns, father and son, and on Von Bethmann-Hollweg," says the Red Flag, the organ of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, in commenting on the disclosures made in Munich concerning the complicity of Germany in bringing about the war.

"We have been told that Germany had no knowledge of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia. It was a lie," says the Vorwarts. "Berlin was said to have admonished Vienna to go slow. It was a lie. On the contrary Berlin incited Vienna."

In the course of his proclamation, Wilhelm II declared "in the midst of peace we are attacked by the enemy."

The Spartacus organ also demands a reckoning with the Socialist leaders Ebert, David, Molkenbaur and others for participation in propaganda and action to absorb Germany from responsibility for causing the war.

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TURKEY TRIES TO SQUIRM OUT

Heir to Throne Blames Former Ruler and Others of the Bunch for Bringing on the War Which Has Made so Many Enemies.

Constantinople, Sunday, Nov. 24.—"This last war was the most disastrous in the history of Turkey, not because she was beaten but because it made enemies of nations naturally our friends," declared Abdul Medjid Effendi, heir to the Ottoman throne, to the correspondent of the Associated Press, when he received the correspondent today.

"The present Sultan and myself," he continued, "denounced the proposal that Turkey enter the war. Mohammed V., who was then reigning, showed weakness before a clique of adventurers like Talaat Bey and Enver Bey, then cabinet ministers and now fugitives, whom Germany had fed with dreams of power."

"I am more ashamed of the Armenian atrocities committed during the war than of anything in our history. Another fault will be the crossing of places by their services to German military."

"Of the future, I can say we must have foreign assistance, as the country is exhausted. We prefer to deal with one nation, because the difficulties of international control have been shown elsewhere, but we will welcome control not menacing the sovereignty of the empire."

PERU AND CHILE
FRIENDS AGAIN

Peruvian Gov't Sends An Apology—There Was No Need for the Fracas in the First Place.

New York, Nov. 26.—Difficulties between Peru and Chile, which resulted yesterday in the recall of consular representatives by each nation from the principal cities of its neighbor, have been overcome by an apology on the part of the Peruvian Government, Carlos Castro Ruiz, consul general for Chile, announced here tonight.

A cablegram informing him of the Peruvian apology was received tonight by Mr. Ruiz, according to his statement, from the Chilean minister of foreign affairs.

The message, the consul asserted, authorized him to announce that the Peruvian officials admitted that in making public reports of outbreaks against their citizens in Iquique and Antofagasta, Chile, they had acted on misinformation. This was furnished, he said, by the Peruvian consul at Iquique, whose authority had been cancelled for this reason by the Chilean government. The apology, sent from Lima, Mr. Ruiz added, was wholly satisfactory to the Chilean officials, and "brought the misunderstanding to an end."

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 25.—The newspapers, in discussing the withdrawal of the Peruvian consuls from Chile and the Chilean consuls from Peru, declared that the withdrawals were made in order to avoid more serious difficulties. The manifestations which caused the withdrawals, they said, were without any real reason in either country.

The governments of both countries are advised by the newspapers to proceed quickly to the carrying out of the treaty of 1883, and to solve the open question of the definite possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

Luis Borgeon, the new foreign minister, is urged by the majority party in the Chilean parliament to propose a way of solving definitely the questions between Peru and Chile.

The Chilean foreign office declares that the Peruvian consul at Iquique was accompanied aboard a steamer on Sunday by his friends.

An official despatch from the Peruvian foreign minister, given out in Buenos Aires, Monday, declared that the Peruvian consul at Iquique was attacked by Chilean crowds, and carried by force aboard a small steamer in the port. The police then notified the consul that they would not permit him to disembark.

A base, impudent, bottomless, shameless lie.

"And does this band of mass murderers, who, in the progress of the revolution, and through the generosity of the German people, managed to escape unhurt really believe it can once more establish its blood-stained, bedecked rule?"

The organ of the Independent Socialists, Die Freiheit, says: "They committed high treason. We cannot lay hands on Wilhelm II, his son, but it is to be hoped that they will yet be brought to justice. Their fortunes, however, must be confiscated. Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, former chancellor, and Von Jagow and Zimmermann, former German foreign secretaries, who were their tools, must forthwith be arrested and brought to court."

The conservative Tagliche Rundschau asserts that the disclosures not only are inopportune, in view of the negotiations, "for a revision of the armistice conditions," but primarily are intended to stimulate a revolutionary sentiment.

Count Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, says that neither Bethmann-Hollweg, nor his associates, desired a world war, and that they were not prepared for it. The count adds: "It is not to be denied, however, that their fumbling was responsible for complications which ultimately involved Germany."

Vienna, Friday, Nov. 22.—The minister of war of German Austria announces that measures of extreme severity will be taken to prevent the transfer into Switzerland of gold or bank notes.

VIVID PICTURE OF THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION

Mile Upon Mile Through Every Road in the Country Belgian, French, British and American Troops Shake the Ground With the Tread of Their Marching Towards the German Border, and Everywhere They go Through Belgium Are Scenes of Desolation.

By Wilbur Forrest.
(Special to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

Brussels, Nov. 26.—Belgian troops, thousands strong, have been marching to and from Ghent and Brussels for the past ten days. Other roads not many miles southward are filled in like manner with the American olive drab while again, further south, one sees more roads filled with the French blue or the British khaki. All the roads, like spokes on a wheel, seem to lead toward the Belgian capital.

French cavalrymen on well-kempt steeds, with metal helmets on their heads, long black lances strapped upright on saddles, are leisurely dispersing with the marching columns of foot.

If you ride a few miles across these wheel-spokes, you see British Tommies marching in columns of fours, led by spic and span officers whose uniforms are as immaculate as the roads blocked by American doughboys but perhaps the greatest interest of all is near the Holland border where is Belgium's army here also on almost every road leading back to liberated Belgium are Belgium's people—the same refugees who just about fifty months ago fled before the German hordes as they swept down Albert's kingdom. Belgian soldiers and refugees alike then came down the spokes of the wheel toward the rim.

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to remain calmly in their homes as no German shot would be fired on the town. Young and old from surrounding villages thereupon look refuge in the city and the Germans withdrew to a low ridge on the heights at its western edge. Then before the American soldiers entered, the Germans opened direct, short range fire at the Audenarde buildings, employing both gas and high explosive shells. Many civilians were torn to pieces, more than forty were killed in their homes with gas. All bridges over the Scheldt and the four canals criss-crossing the city were blown up and fire was especially directed on the wonderful city hall, which is almost a replica of that of Brussels and was designed by the architect who created the Royal Palace of Brussels.

The church of Saint Walburga, erected in 1650 and "Our Lady Pemele Church," the most beautiful religious edifice in Belgium, built in 1256, and other aged buildings were holes through repeatedly by enemy missiles. Audenarde is the home of the famous Gobelin tapestry weavers, who were transported to Paris by Louis XIV, who built up the great industry now owned by the French government.

Armies of men are today working on the Belgian railroads and telegraphs behind the advancing armies. In the meantime the problem of feeding half a million men advancing toward the Rhine is a gigantic task wherein motor trucks are working in constant streams from the nearest railroad. In accordance with army schedules Allied troops should reach the Rhine bridgeheads about December twelfth. But crossing the Belgian desert is the greatest task of all.

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Pure, Rich Indian Tea and Fine Young Ceylon Leaves—this is all that enters the Morse's package.

MORSE'S TEAS

That is why it makes so many cups of strong yet delicately flavored Tea.

MARITIME DENTAL PARLORS

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