

ANTWERP THRILLS AT KING'S RETURN

Joyous Outpouring of People as Belgian Rulers Enter City

1914 VETERANS PARADE

Colorful Scenes in Ancient Seaport—Cathedral Filled at Service of Rejoicing

By PHILIP GIBBS With the British Armies, Nov. 22.

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. In my message from Antwerp I had only time to give a glimpse of the King's entry and of the scenes in the streets. It was raining then, but as soon as the King crossed the Scheldt by the ferryboat, white flags over towers as well as men, the sunshine broke through the wet mists and brought out the color of all this pageantry which had been gray before. Antwerp is a city in which medieval lives with modernity, and where old spires and towers of churches and houses, built 300 years ago and more, are wedged in between public buildings, shipping and banking offices, hotels and shops belonging to the growth of prosperity in the half century before the war. But Tuesday, with long banners and standards floating down its streets and hoisted upon pinacles of the belfry and falling in waves of rich color from many balconies, there was a sense of old things rather than of new, and the ancient history of this seaport, with its merchant princes, was about as one would expect.

So it was with the people in the streets. A Boy Scout perched on my motorcar to guide the way, and the Antwerp policemen were like the London bobbies that I wanted to ask the time of them, just for old time's sake, and the crowds were made up of well-dressed men and women, such as one might see in Liverpool on a day of public festival.

Figures of Past Days

But among these crowds were figures belonging to the past, as one sees it in the Flemish picture. Frenchmen fraternized with their cows turned back so that one saw their shaven crowns, raised themselves on tiptoe of their muffled feet to get a glimpse of the King. From latticed windows, under high gables round about the cathedral, nuns poked their heads out and laughed and cheered and tore off their veils and hats. Belgian soldiers carried their colors past the King. The bishop paced down the narrow avenue between the people behind the guards. There were very few nervous sounds every few minutes and shrill cries when the mounted soldiers put the weight of their horses against them.

Before they went to the saluting base there was a procession which made emotion pass down the lines of the people like a wave. It was a crowd of men walking very slowly by the help of crutches and sticks, with a banner above them. Some of them were in the uniform of the Belgian army of 1914, and others were in the uniform of the Belgian colors. They were the men who had been in the siege of Antwerp in October of the first year of the war, and with their bodies had barred the way for a while to the invading hordes.

Belgian Troops March Past

The march past of the Belgian troops who had fought in the later battles at Dixmude and at Perwez, on the mud banks of the Yser and at Merckem, a month or two ago, was a stirring thing to see. The people had been waiting for them to come into the city again after four long years. Just four years ago I used to see them like this, covered in mud and blood, laid out in rows on stretchers. I saw many of them die. These men who marched through Ant-

werp yesterday had lived to see the liberation of their country, and they were the lucky ones. There was a Te Deum in the cathedral, but I could get no further than the transept because of the crowds there straining to get a glimpse of the King. Before the high altar I could see the "Descent from the Cross," by Rubens, with its rich color like a great bouquet or painted window through which the light shines, and above the people long silken banners were draped from the tall pillars. The air was heavy with incense; and music and the murmur of voices came down the aisles, meeting the murmuring whispering of those about me, and through the open door out there in the square, where other crowds were around the statue of Peter Paul Rubens.

Over all Antwerp bells were ringing their notes, mingling in a strange clashing melody; and from the belfry of the cathedral the chiming of the gay carillons came tinkling down. They were playing the "Marseillaise."

Belgian girls made grave little speeches, as though learned by heart, thanking England for all she had done for Belgium. Some of them had been refugees in England for a year or more and learned our language before coming back by way of Holland. What it is good to know that real love of us is in their hearts.

Two men in the crowd were not Belgians, but Italian prisoners of war, who raised their hands to them as they passed. They were tall, sturdy fellows, with dark eyes and ruddy cheeks, and I saw they were Italian prisoners of war. They were captured by the enemy several months ago and had lived miserably until the armistice, with hard work and little food. One had been in Chicago and gone back to Italy to fight for his country as soon as the call came. Now they were happy, like tens of thousands of their men, who tramp and march since the day when the Germans said: "You can go. We have no more use for you."

In the crowds at Antwerp I heard about the last days of the enemy in that city, which some of them hoped to keep forever. The German headquarters staff, which was established at the Hotel Terminus, read the terms of the armistice with long faces and were profoundly downcast. Then one high officer, speaking for the others, said: "It cannot be helped. We have done all we could to win this war and we lost. Now we must pay the price of defeat."

Red Flag Trichens Officers

Most of the high officers left in a hurry, but others who could not leave before their men were very frightened when the red flag was raised as I have already told. German marines, in organized revolutionary army committees, for several days ruled Antwerp, issuing a proclamation to the people not to intervene and ordering them to stay inside their houses between 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 in the morning. They searched for officers, revolver in hand, and tore off their epaulettes and all badges of rank. One young officer who resisted was shot dead. Others submitted instantly.

Most of this work was done by German marines, but the infantry also took part in it. There was no orderly withdrawal from Antwerp, but gradually the Germans filtered out in small groups and by twos and threes until not one was left a few days ago. The pilot of the ferryboat over the Scheldt told me the Germans attempted to fraternize with the Belgian people toward the end.

"But it was too late," he said. Antwerp has its lights up at night, and as darkness fell yesterday and I looked back at it across the Scheldt, all its wharves and docks and the old castle called the Steen, and the huge tower of the cathedral and many spires and bell-towers and roofs were all glamorous, like a dream city, and war had not changed or spoiled the beauty of this seaport.

MEXICAN OIL LAW TO BE MODIFIED

Measure Expected to Satisfy Demands of American Investors

CAPITAL IS PROTECTED

New Act Gives Landholders or Lessees Three Months to Justify Possession

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. A new oil law, which will be presented to Congress, will modify the transport laws on that subject to which American holders of oil lands have objected vigorously. The law will be effective one month after its promulgation.

Article II provides that those lands in which capital has been invested prior to May 1, 1917, for the purpose of exploring for or exploiting oil, are not denounceable, provided the holders of the lands, including owners or lessees, shall justify their rights of possession before the executive within a period of three months from the date of the law's passage. Claims owned in fee are to be exempted from the law, and the production taxes imposed by the decree of July 21 of this year, or those which may be hereafter established under the same provisions of rent and royalties on claims to which titles are issued in conformity with the new law.

Claims held under lease contracts are to pay during the life of the contracts the taxes fixed by the decree of July 21. This provision will terminate upon the expiration of the lease contracts, which may not be modified or renewed, even though the power of the contracting parties to do so may be stipulated in them.

Upon the expiration of a contract, an explorer during the three months following may obtain a title in his favor to the claim upon the payment of a title tax.

Article III provides that land owners holding contracts consummated prior to May 1, 1917, who have not invested capital in oil exploration or exploitation operations shall enjoy during one year, counting from the day the law is enacted, the preferential right to denounce underlying claims to the properties provided they justify their rights before the executive within a period of three months. When a single piece of ground is denounced by various lessees, title is to be issued to that lessee holding the contract at the latest date.

It is provided in Article IV that in justifying rights to oil lands referred to in the preceding articles the interested parties may use certified documents which had previously been filed in the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Article V provides that owners and lessees who have invested capital in oil exploration and exploitation operations from May 1, 1917, to the time of the issuance of the new law may obtain titles in their favor to underlying oil claims by the payment of the title tax, upon furnishing proof within a period of three months of the issue of the law having the authorization of the executive to carry out the operations mentioned.

CHINA PLANS PEACE MEET

Conference of Factions Likely to Be Held at Nanking

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Peking, Nov. 22.—Domestic peace in China has been brought nearer consummation by a presidential mandate ordering the cessation of hostilities on all fronts, a previous understanding being reached with the southern militarists. This ignores the obdurate Canton constitutionalists.

The next step is not clear, but probably a peace conference will be convened at Nanking at which details will be discussed, after which both parliaments presumably will be dissolved in preparation for convolving a constituent committee and for a new election.

JAPANESE PROTEST AWARD

Object to American Firm Getting Contract in China

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Peking, Nov. 22.—The American firm of Anderson & Meyer has been awarded the contract for the construction of a wharf at the new port of Langkow. The Japanese who seem to regard Shantung as their preserve, have lodged a protest. This is a curious interpretation of the principle of the open door of China.

OPEN HOMES TO SERVICE MEN

Extend Thanksgiving Hospitality Asks War Camp Service

The Government, through its local representative in welfare work, the War Camp Community Service—asks families, clubs, churches and other organizations in Philadelphia to extend hospitality to the men of the army and navy particularly at Thanksgiving time. Invitations may be sent to the men of service through the War Camp Community Service office, 1323 Widener Building, which will make arrangements with the men and will notify those entertaining them.

TO END LECTURE SERIES

Arthur Stanley Riggs to Finish Course on War Tonight

The last in a course of three lectures on "The Allies and the War as I Saw It," will be given by Arthur Stanley Riggs, traveler and author, in Witherspoon Hall before the University Extension Society this evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Riggs spent considerable time at the front gathering material for his lectures, and his talks will be illustrated with views taken while there. John Willis Slaughter will lecture at Association Hall, Germantown, this evening on "The Transformation of Business by War-Governmental Control of Business."

Cuba Gives \$275,000 for War Work

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Havana, Nov. 22.—With returns still incomplete, Cuba has oversubscribed by 175 per cent her \$100,000 war work quota. A contribution of \$5000 from the Cuban Red Cross and another fund raised as "homage to the American people and army" increased the total to over \$275,000.

ALL PARIS REJOICES WITH LOST AND FOUND PROVINCES

Unarmed Soldiers From All Ends of the Earth Escort Big Parade of Exiled Alsations and Lorrainers With Veterans of 1870

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Nov. 22. The universality of the rejoicing with France over the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine was shown by a dramatic bit of geographical evidence when unarmed soldiers from South Africa, New Zealand and other ends of the earth marched down the Champs Elysees as a voluntary unofficial escort to the former civilians and their descendants of the lost and found provinces.

Although in no sense a military demonstration, this five-hour parade of many thousands of men and women of Paris was the first formally organized professional fête in the French capital since the surrender of Germany, and was a fitting forerunner of the great march of the victorious troops down the same avenue which all the world is eagerly awaiting.

Many French soldiers were in line, but members of civilian organizations or descendants of Alsations or Lorrainers, American and British soldiers, so fell in here and there—individuals

"snatched" it with his cane from the top of the Tuilleries garden fence, which had been capped for its entire length with these helmets, with great appropriateness and decorative effect. At the end of the ceremony before the statue of Strasbourg, in the Place de la Concorde, which was the objective of the parade, 1000 pigeons were released simultaneously, carrying the news of the freeing of Alsace-Lorraine to all corners of France. There were not 1000 airplanes flying above the marchers, but it almost looked so. At times, as the great machines came soaring up from beyond the Bois de Boulogne, just skimming the top of the Arc de Triomphe for a flash and a flight down the Champs Elysees to the Obelisk. It seemed as if the planes and pigeons must bump one another.

The Simple way to Keep Teeth is to take care of them and visit a dentist twice a year. Thousands of robust grand-parents, today, proud of their healthy, sturdy teeth, gladly testify to the merits of SOZODONT—Liquid, Powder or Paste. You, too, should use Sozodont. This admirable dentifrice is unsurpassed for keeping the tooth enamel bright and clean and eliminating the germ-laden, tiny food deposits that so often cause decayed teeth and other mouth discomforts. Sozodont does not scratch the enamel, has a pleasant but not over-flavored or medicated taste, and performs its work thoroughly and effectively. Its "after-fee!" is mighty refreshing. DEALERS: Are you holding fast to Sozodont by co-operating with the advertising—and encouraging your customers to use Sozodont? Call Sozodont to your customers' attention. Then learn at first hand the efficacy of this dependable, honestly advertised dentifrice. Have you Sozodont in stock? SOZODONT FOR DENTAL SAFETY

Good! You'll say you never tasted anything so good as the baking results you get with Miss Princine Pure Phosphate Baking Powder. It requires heat to develop its full leavening strength. So it rises in the oven and ends all baking troubles. Community Stores We Serve You Save and other good stores

Resinol does stop itching and relieve eczema. Many sufferers from eczema or similar skin troubles have found Resinol Ointment invaluable in stopping the itching, in soothing and cooling the irritated skin, and in most cases, clearing the trouble away. Its gentle, harmless ingredients make it safe for use on the tenderest skin, and it is so nearly flesh colored that it may be used without hesitation on exposed surfaces. Ask your druggist for it.

Try Pineapple Jiffy-Jell. Pineapple is a flavor which must be sealed to keep. We seal it in a new old Finnish picture. We use half a ripe pineapple to make the flavor for one Jiffy-Jell dessert. So you get a wealth of this delightful taste. Jiffy-Jell comes ready sweetened. The bottle of flavor comes in the package. And it costs a trifle. One package makes instant dessert for six. There are 10 flavors, but try Pineapple and Loganberry today. Order them now. 3 Packages for 25 Cents. At Your Grocer's. Jiffy-Jell—Waukegan, Wisconsin (1918)

No crackers made or sold in Philadelphia and vicinity taste like Ivins' Lunch-on-Thins. This is not an advertising claim but a physical fact.

The Ivins' Better Kind of Crackers are so different in their manner of making and baking that even children notice the difference when other kinds are given them. Ivins use the purest ingredients—and have the advantage of 70 years' baking experience.

Ivins' CAKES AND CRACKERS. A GOOD WAY FOR YOUNG WOMEN TO HELP THE BOYS "OVER THERE" Ivins—Baker of Good Biscuits—in Philadelphia Since 1846

THE BOLSHEVIKI! Must We Fight Another War To Save the World From Its Menace?

A shudder runs through the Western nations as they watch the millions of Central Europe plunge from autocracy toward anarchy, and publicists begin to ask if we must fight again—against the new foe. "Must we save the world from anarchy" is on every lip and the fact that such questions as these are being asked everywhere is proof enough that "the war does not end when the enemy surrenders," according to The New Republic. On the other hand, we find the Hartford Courant convinced that the scientific socialism of Germany can never develop the disorder that was bound to accompany the Bolshevism inherited from the old Russian nihilism. And the Boston Globe reminds us that "whereas Russia was predominantly illiterate, in Germany illiteracy is less than one per cent."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week deals with the greatest menace that threatens the conclusion of world peace—the Bolsheviki. Other news-features in this particularly interesting number of "The Digest" are: Records of American and British Navies in the War. The Veil of Silence Is Lifted and in This Article Tribute Is Paid to the Wonderful Work That Both Navies Have Performed. An "Unconditional Surrender" The Specter of Famine Over Europe Denmark Wants Schleswig The Oil-can as a Globe-Trotter Fire as a Weapon Art Thefts in France and Italy The London Theater's Prosperity Shall Soldiers Pay for Comforts from Y. M. C. A. and K. of C.? The Soldier's Lack of Hate Personal Glimpses of Men and Events The Republican Opportunity Mr. Wilson's Idealism at the Peace Table When the Tanks Were Gassed America: First in Farm Tractors When the Breweries Go Dry Barrie Putting Wilhelm in His Place Turning French Light on Our Music Christianity's Victory Germany's Moral Defeat Best of the Current Poetry Important News of Finance and Commerce

How "The Digest" Will Serve You in the Future. Just as THE LITERARY DIGEST has provided during the long years of war that have just ended the most authoritative and dependable of news articles from week to week, so now, in the wonderful period of reconstruction that lies before us, it will furnish the vital news upon all the great questions of the day in a similarly interesting and comprehensive way. It will cover fully the movements of our troops in Europe, the return of our armies to their native land, the arrangements for disbanding the various units and restoring their members to civil life, the great readjustments that will become necessary in the worlds of finance, commerce and industry, the rehabilitation of the wounded and crippled, the means by which they may be made self-supporting, etc. All these and many more allied topics in the social, political and economic fields will be treated without bias and with the simple aim of presenting the facts for your consideration and judgment. Study them each week in The Digest. November 23d Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents The Literary Digest SAVE W.S.S. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK