Mets Reclaimed by the French
Wildly Cheers Pétain's Army

Departing Germans Had Told the People Lorraine Was to Be a Republic, But the People Rejoiced to Find They Were to Rejoin France.

By EDWIN J. AMORIS
Copyright, 1918, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

METZ, Nov. 19, 8 P. M.—Mets came back to France today. Mets which forty-seven years ago the gods of war took away from France, today returned to France. For today Pétain and his conquering poilus entered the metropolis of Lorraine, while from the lofty spire of the noble Cathedral pealed the bell that for almost half a century had pealed the glories of the Great City of Stripes, and fifty or more Americans who got here to see the ceremony were present.

The American army of occupation made no advance today, owing to orders. Therefore, after filing my dispatches, I went to Metz to see the historic entry of the conquering French forces into the ancient city that had been in their hands, and I have seen that everything was in good order.

As we entered the square we were met by the cheering of the crowd, and the cheers continued as we passed through the streets of Metz. The French people seemed happy and were greeting us with smiles.

In conclusion, it is safe to say that the day of victory has come, and we are finally free from the oppression of the enemy.
entire population went out to meet our troops, loudly acclaiming them. The old city of Lorraine, captive for forty-seven years and finally reunited to France, has manifested in a never-to-be-forgotten way its love for the mother country.

"In Alsace our soldiers received yesterday the same moving welcome in the loyal town of Colmar."

Belated Report of Monday's Progress.

The text of yesterday's statement follows:

"Our troops continue their march this morning and are being received with growing enthusiasm by the populations of the occupied regions. The enemy has abandoned enormous quantities of material, locomotives, railroad cars, automobiles, and periodicals of all sorts. Thousands of French, Russian, English, and Italian prisoners are entering our lines from German prisons. Their condition is indescribable.

"In Belgium we have passed the railroad running between Boursang and Florenville. Further east we have reached the line of Offagne, Bertrix, and Strafmont. Our troops are also in the Jemomagne region south of Neufchâteau.

"In Lorraine we have occupied St. Marie-aux-Chenes, on the southern bank of the Nied River, and are on the road toward St. Avold. We are in the region of the heights of the Suar. Our troops have made solemn entry into Saarburg, Dieuze, and Morhange.

"In Alsace we have crossed Col Saverne, and have installed our advance guards at the gates of Wasselheim and Molsheim. Further south we are in the vicinity of the Rhine from north of Neu Breisach as far as the Swiss frontier.

"The people of the occupied regions do not cease to give our troops touching evidences of their love for France."

Zabern and Pre-War Prussianism.

The case of Zabern has become famous the world over as the quintessence of Prussian militarism. In 1913 the 9th Regiment of Infantry, under Colonel von Reuter, was quartered in that town. There were clashes between civilians and soldiers, and Lieutenant Baron von Forster told the latter to use their bayonets. He set an example by running a lame cobbler through with his sabre. This was on Dec. 2; on the 8th he was tried and sentenced to forty-three days' imprisonment, which sentence was quashed on Jan. 9, 1914, by the Military Court at Strasbourg.

The affair created great excitement in Germany; in the Reichstag the Chancellor, while upholding the civilian side in a speech, was answered by the Crown Prince, who was later, it was reported, disciplined by the Kaiser for his conduct. Forster was killed in battle Sept. 15, 1914, and in an address to his troops the Crown Prince did honor to his memory.

PETAIN A MARSHAL.

Hero of Verdun Now Third of His Rank in the Republic.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—General Pétain, the Commander in Chief of the French armies, today was named a Marshal of France at a meeting of the French Cabinet, presided over by President Poincaré. General Pétain today is entering Metz at the head of the French Tenth Army.