

# BIG ARRIVALS OF SOLDIERS

Cruiser Frederick Brought 1,562 Americans from Brest

THE SIBONEY BROUGHT 3,151 FROM BORDEAUX

Some Massachusetts Soldiers Came on the Former Vessel

New York, March 3.—With 1,562 troops the cruiser Frederick arrived here today from Brest. Units on board included the 3d battalion headquarters and Companies I and D of the 162d infantry, of the 41st division; detachment of 81st infantry brigade headquarters, of the 41st division; the 95th, 103d, 465th, 835th and 1099th aero squadrons; casual company 1203 of Massachusetts and mobile hospital number 104.

The steamship Siboney from Bordeaux brought 3,151 troops, including detachment headquarters, 40th division; 16 officers and 997 men of the 348th infantry of the 87th division; sanitary detachment of 348th infantry; and a number of convalescent and casual detachments. The Siboney's troops included 45 officers and 1,887 men, sick and wounded.

The steamship Yosemite arrived with 2,850 troops, 1,291 of whom were sick and wounded. Forty-three cases were serious. Units included the 349th field artillery, field and staff headquarters and supply company medical detachment and batteries A, B, C, and D of the 92d division; a regular army detachment; detachment of 54th coast artillery corps officers, of Camp Devens. Casual company number 235 and convalescents, casuals and nurses.

## "BLISTERS" PROTECTED SHIPS FROM TORPEDOES

The Invention Is an Outer Steel Casing Fitted to the Sides of the Ships—In Every Case Torpedoed Ships Enabled to Reach Port.

London, March 3 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—One of the most successful devices invented by British naval experts in the war time was one known as a "blister," and served to protect ships against torpedoes. It is an outer steel casing fitted to the sides of ships. All of its technical details of construction have not been revealed, but naval experts assert that ships equipped with blisters run no greater risk from undersea attacks than from surface fighting dangers. In the war the Germans torpedoed several blister ships, but in every case, it is asserted, the vessels were able to reach port and be repaired.

Sir E. H. T. D'Eyncourt, director of naval construction, invented the blister, which was first attached to four old cruisers. Patiently the navy waited for a test for two years, then, in June, 1917, the cruiser Grafton while steaming at 10 knots was struck amidships by a torpedo fired from a German submarine only 30 yards distant. The blister, which struck out from the cruiser's side about 15 feet, exploded the torpedo, and the Grafton steamed back to port with only a slight list.

Improvements were made on the blisters and they were fitted to the sister monitors Erebus and Terror. Both these vessels, mounting 16-inch guns, bombarded the Belgian coast for months. Both were torpedoed within a week and, but for the protecting blisters they would have been sunk. Three torpedoes struck the Erebus, two hitting the fore part of the monitor where the blister tapers off. As a precaution the Erebus was beached, but it was afterward found that she was less severely damaged than had been thought and she was subsequently repaired. No ship ever before survived three torpedoes.

The navy now has about 50 blister ships in commission, including some of



## Resinol

will probably clear away those pimples

It is really surprising how a few days' use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap will improve most poor complexion. Unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder, pimples, redness and roughness quickly disappear and the skin usually becomes clear and fresh again.

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Soap.

the first battle cruiser squadron. The new dreadnaughts Rodney, Howe and Hood are being fitted also with blisters. A self-propelling projectile charged with 500 pounds of TNT was perfected by the naval experts only a short time before the armistice was signed. It is believed to have strengthened materially the power and effectiveness of the British fleet. The projectile can be discharged without concussion from small boats or a light platform, exploding on the contact, or when fitted with a special device, below the water, thus serving the purpose of a depth charge.

An apparatus for throwing a flame for a distance of 240 feet, as water is thrown from a hose, was rigged on one of the vessels that took part in the raid on Zebruggen. But before it could be used a shell from the enemy batteries put it out of action.

Another invention is a gun to fire signals from submerged submarines. It sends a star shell 300 feet into the air.

Several kinds of smoke screens were invented, most of them for the purpose of baffling U-boats. A powerful flare equal to a million candlepower was another achievement of the naval inventors which was used with great effect against enemy submarines waiting on the surface, at night to attack merchant ships. These flares, suddenly ignited, turned night into day, and in the Straits of Dover alone 17 U-boats were caught by their aid and sunk.

The work of developing these inventions was carried on by the royal naval experimental station near London. Its staff comprised 25 officers and 1,050 men, all experts either in research or constructional work, most of them being chemists or engineers.

## THOUSANDS OF DISABLED QUALIFY

Number of Men Awarded Re-Education by U. S. Government Steadily Increases.

Washington, D. C., March 3.—Figures indicating progress in re-educating and placing disabled soldiers, sailors and marines show that the work is going forward at a satisfying pace. The statement of Feb. 15 reveals the total number of cases the federal board for vocational education was in contact with was 22,851. Of these 6,552 were reported from the war risk insurance bureau; 9,020 from hospitals; 4,494 from the Red Cross; 73 from the United States department of labor; 1,652 from the men direct, and from other sources 1,050.

Not every wounded man is entitled to training. First, under the law, he must have been awarded compensation by the war risk insurance bureau, and thus far 3,655 have been awarded compensation, 79 having been denied it, and 19,117 are cases in process of determination. It is necessary to have the war risk insurance bureau pass upon a case as the essential preliminary, and the agents of the federal board assist all disabled men to make their applications to the war risk insurance bureau. In the last 30 days 2,855 men have been assisted in filing their applications. Nine thousand four hundred and twenty-five men have been interviewed by the various agents of the federal board and 9,162 were awaiting interview.

There were 6,286 prospectives for re-training. During the last month 490 cases have been awarded training and entered upon the various lines of study fitting them for useful work in the skilled trades, occupations, professions and other callings, the total available to be selected from being about 600.

The placement division of the federal board is busy locating employment opportunities for the retrained men and when they have finished their courses places will be awaiting them.

# DESTROY TURKEY IS PEACE PLAN

Internationalization of Constantinople and the Straits

GREECE TO SECURE ADDED TERRITORY

Will Get Strip of Coast Between Avani and Cos, Including Ephesus

Paris, Sunday, March 2 (via Montreal).—The commission on Greek affairs yesterday debated at length the new restoration to be created in Asia Minor. The general plan adopted for the dissolution of the Ottoman empire is the total elimination of that empire, the internationalization of Constantinople and the straits, the creation of a Turkish state in the center of Asia Minor and the liberation of all nationalities from the rule of Turkey.

As regards Asia Minor, the commission agreed in principle that the strip of the coast between Avani and Cos, including Smyrna and Ephesus, shall be assigned to Greece as full owner or as international mandatory.

## BULGARIA IS FACING FINANCIAL CRISIS

With an Estimated Wealth of \$2,200,000,000 It Spent \$1,500,000,000 in the War—Owes Germany \$660,000,000.

Sofia, Bulgaria, March 3 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Bulgaria is facing a financial crisis, it is asserted. The war cost the country over \$1,500,000,000, while its estimated wealth is only \$2,200,000,000. The national debt before the war was \$160,000,000.

Of the national debt as it now stands Bulgaria owes to Germany \$660,000,000, which was advanced in installments of ten millions, but last winter Germany discontinued this practice, and demanded payment for munitions in cash. Germany, evidently was not in the business of helping its allies for nothing, as the price charged Bulgaria for gas masks clearly indicate. For each mask it charged \$16 and a sheepskin, as compared with the cost of a similar article for the United States army in England, of \$4.50.

Financial experts agree that the solvency of the country can only be preserved by the presentation of counter claims against Germany. Even if Bulgaria's total indebtedness to Germany is outweighed by Bulgaria's counter claims, oppressive taxes must be imposed for a decade or two in order to meet the remaining debt, say Bulgarians. The state revenues before the last three wars averaged \$50,000,000 per annum. Recent taxation added \$20,000,000 to this sum. To fill the gap between what is possible to raise by taxation and the needs of the nation it is now proposed to confiscate wealth illegally obtained in addition to drastic taxation of war profits.

Under Germany's tutelage the financial policy maintained by Bulgaria sank the country deeper and deeper every year in debt. It was the only belligerent country which issued no internal loan, but contented itself with printing paper money to the total of almost \$500,000,000, at the normal rate of exchange. As a result Bulgaria's currency has depreciated more than one-half, while the accumulation of private wealth ran parallel to the rapidly mounting state debt. More than 80 banks were floated having a total capitalization of nearly one hundred millions.

Bulgaria's sole negotiable article of export is tobacco, and this she must use in the world's markets in exchange for food, clothing, cotton, oils, medicine, etc. At present there are in the country the crops of the past two years, valued at about \$300,000,000.

## Concert.

"Miss Pacer is a very bright woman, judging by my interview with her." "What did she say?" "Nothing much, but she approved of what I said."—Boston Transcript.

## An Early (Jail) Bird.

Bentonsville Breeze: "The spring robin" was seen here yesterday morning. A fellow held up Hank Stubbs and took his watch and pocketbook."—Boston Transcript.

# Your patriotic Duty in Buying NOW!

Reconstruction asks heroisms of ALL of us, just as in the War. Man cannot live to himself alone—each is dependent upon his fellow. Work is needed—asked for. Good wages must be maintained—to meet living costs—to tide over. Money should be spent wisely, of course. But it is not wisdom and it is not patriotism to keep from buying needed things. Practical citizenship realizes that all good which came during the War by improving the earning capacity and therefore the living conditions of several million families must not be allowed to backslide to the old conditions, or worse. We must all help to keep them up!

**The Plus-patriotism of Peace**

**To keep wages and morale up**

### Why you should start at once to build or remodel

It is better to lose a little—it is better to pay some difference—because it is best for your community, and best for the country as a whole. When you buy, you help someone who helps someone else, and he in turn helps you.

Building material has declined—what higher figures still exist are due almost wholly to labor cost, which in turn is due to higher food prices which bid fair to remain high for several years.

If you need a home or a building—if you have funds available—start the improvement at once. You can't make a mistake to buy—in the long run—and you can make the mistake of not buying now what you need.

# We announce 25% price reduction

Promptly on January 1 we decided to sacrifice present profits and announced 25 percent price reduction on IDEAL Boilers, AMERICAN Radiators, and ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaners to quicken building and remodeling, and in answer to the public demand to give employment to demobilized men.

Building material in general has been reduced and is sold at a smaller margin of profit than before the War. Ask for bids, and you'll see.

## New material and methods have cheapened building!

Architects and Engineers tell us that wartime economies have taught how to substitute lower-priced materials; how to save by using standard sizes, by employing simpler methods, by buying materials produced near home. They can save builders of today much money. Consult them! In similar way you can cut the price of an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators by omitting the useless extra chimney or two, by omitting useless fireplaces and mantels, needless doors and double windows—expenses which all go with old-time stove and hot-air furnace heating. Also you can save by omitting the fancy lamps never lighted, books never read, vases that contain no flowers, piano never played, etc.

## Home building is the best and safest investment today

Building a home is always the wisest investment a family can make. It brings many returns not to be calculated on a mere interest cost basis. You can make no better paying investment than by changing your house into a home by the coal-saving outfit of IDEAL-AMERICAN heating. Make the dollars work—for you and others. ACT NOW.

# AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Chicago, New York, Boston, Worcester, Newark, Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Los Angeles, San Francisco.

## RANDOLPH

The ladies of the relief corps gave Mrs. Irving Chase a surprise party at her home on Thursday evening, when 20 people went in to assist her in the observance of the anniversary. It was a complete surprise to her and the evening was pleasantly passed. Mrs. Chase was presented a cut glass dish as a token of the occasion.

Mrs. Inez Segar of White River Junction passed Sunday here, coming on Saturday for a short time. Mrs. John DuBois and youngest son went to Montpelier Friday night to spend Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Thomas Gishborne, expecting to return here the first of the week.

A. C. Wells, a traveling man, returned from an extended trip on Friday and will remain over Tuesday before resuming his work.

Mrs. Ruth Sprague Freeman, who has been ill, has resigned her position in the graded school and on Saturday left for Chateaugay, N. Y., where she will remain with relatives for a time. Mrs. Freeman does not know when her husband, Dr. Freeman, will return from overseas, where he has been in service for several months, but it is expected that he may return this spring.

Miss Bernice Davis of Bethel came on Saturday for a short business trip in town. Miss Davis teaches on Royalton hill this season.

The roll call at the Bethany church was largely attended, there having been nearly three hundred present. There was a supper served at 7 o'clock, followed by the exercises, which consisted of the several reports from the different departments of the church. Many letters were read from absent members and friends by those present. Mrs. E. E. Brooks gave a fine report from the Bethany guild, of which she is the president, telling of their work during the past year. Miss Mary Carr Tewksbury reported for the missionary society, which is quite active in holding their monthly meetings with a good program, and also in raising funds. Rev. Frasier Metzger spoke for the different departments of the church in a very interesting manner, after his usual order. There was a musical program given by Miss Blanche Sparhawk, Miss Lucie Grant, vocalists, and Miss Edith Marcot and Miss Julia Cummings, pianists. As a whole the affair was a decided success, and the social intercourse was a valuable addition to the church.

The rain of Friday night was followed by clearing weather, and Sunday was a delightful spring day, which almost seemed like making maple sugar in the near future.

The union service was held on Sunday evening at the Methodist church, Rev. F. S. Tolman being the speaker.

Disproved. Exe.—Women can't keep a secret. Mrs. Exe.—Nonsense! The sock never tells you she is going to leave until you have invited a houseful of company.—Boston Transcript.

## EAST CALAIS

Interesting Letter from Wayne Burnham, Now in France.

The many friends of Wayne Burnham will be glad to read a recent letter from him and to know that he is well. The letter is written to his brother, Lewis, and is as follows:

Vertere, France, Feb. 5, 1919. "Dear brother Lewis: I haven't heard from any of you folks for a long time. Guess our mail is being held in the States, as we should have been there before this time. We are located now about 40 miles from St. Nazaire, where we sail from, which I hope it is nearly time for us to go.

"We have been drilling every day since we came back from the front. There isn't any snow here yet and the winter is nearly over. It has frozen but a few times. Without a doubt I am missing some cold weather in old Vermont, but I had much rather be there than where I have been for the last five months. I am sleeping in an old barn on a cement floor. Think if I ever get into a good feather bed again it will take more than a bugle to wake me up.

"I expect to go to Camp Devens, so when I get my discharge it won't take long to get home. Have any of the A. E. F. boys got home from around there yet? Perhaps some of them will never come back. I had one close call myself, but I am here yet. Was in bed five weeks and have a piece of shrapnel in my leg yet, but it doesn't bother me much now.

"Lewis, it was one awful sight at the front to see those poor American boys before they were buried. Some you could hardly tell what they were, they were torn to pieces so badly. I saw lots of graves, but none that I knew, and I haven't seen anyone that I knew out of the many thousands that I have seen.

"Wish you could see some of the French villages and the way the French do their work. It would sure make you laugh. The men, women and children all wear wooden shoes and the rest of their clothing compares with them. Nearly all their wagons have only two wheels and if they have more than one horse, they hitch one in front of the other. The buildings here are all made of stone. Some of the houses have a stone wall six or eight feet high around the front yard. Everything is very old fashioned.

"Well, Lewis, I can't think of much more to write to-night, but will write again soon if I don't leave here, but think we will leave soon now and I may beat this letter home. Be good and get ready for a good old visit when I do get back. Don't let me know as I would do a day's work for a month.

"Pet. Wayne J. Burnham."

Mrs. Lula Colley and daughter, Edna, of Worcester, were guests of Mrs. Colley's nephew, Ellery Young, recently.

Ed Charles was a business visitor in Hardwick on Thursday.

Miss Ellen Keniston is spending several days in North Montpelier, the guest of Miss Alice Persons.

Ellery Young is taking a carload of

## BETHEL

Mark O. Chamberlin has moved to the Buck farm in Royalton, which he has hired for the season.

The junior "prom" last Friday evening with music by the jazz orchestra from Dartmouth college, was well attended. A profit of about \$30 was presented to the junior class.

Joseph H. Counter and family came Saturday from Springfield for a visit. Mr. and Mrs. W. Everett Grant came from Springfield for a visit. To-day is the first anniversary of the marriage of the Grants.

Claude B. Williamson has been released from service in the navy and has resumed his position in the bank.

Edwin H. McIntyre is here on a furlough from Camp Devens, where he is employed at the receiving station of the base hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Chapman were in South Royalton Friday evening, on the program of the local grange's neighborhood night, several prominent guests attending.

## WEBSTERVILLE

Everyone come to see Mother Johnson and all her little pickaninnies at the Episcopal church Tuesday evening, March 4, at 7:30 o'clock. Refreshments served free. There will be home-made candy and popcorn for sale. Admission to entertainment, adults, 25 cents, children 10 cents.—adv.

## SELLING ROYAL FORESTS.

Japanese Imperial Household to Dispose of \$50,000,000.

Tokio, March 3.—The imperial household announces that \$50,000,000 worth of forest lands belonging to the imperial family will be sold. These forests are mostly in Hokkaido, the northern island, where the emperor owns about one-sixth of the total area. The sale will make possible a profitable development of these forest lands and enable the government to increase its revenue by bringing the lands into the class of taxable property.

# Economy's Table Drink

## INSTANT POSTUM

No raise in price, but the same value as always.

Made instantly—no boiling needed. No waste. No left-overs to throw away. Contains nothing harmful to health. Always ready for quick service.

When ordering your table beverage, why not consider Instant Postum. "There's a Reason."

# You Owe It to Yourself

to investigate the claims of "White House" Coffee, as a brand entirely worthy of your complete confidence, by the purchase of a single can at your grocer's, and a careful comparison of its delicious flavor with what you have been using. We are very certain you will CONTINUE its use.

**NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE**

IN 1, 2, 3 AND 5 LB. CANS. NOT IN BULK