

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE EX-KASIER

Even the Dutchmen Do Not Agree on His Punishment
'CLAPPED IN JAIL AND HANGED' SAYS ONE
Others Think He Is Pretty Well Fed Up

Amerongen, Dec. 29.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Opinion as to what should be done with William Hohenzollern, formerly German emperor, is very much divided in Holland, even in the extreme eastern corner of the province of Utrecht, where is situated the castle of Amerongen, Hohenzollern's temporary abode. Here the rural population contentedly lives under the rule of the gentry who have owned the land around for generations. An opportunity to observe the division of sentiment was afforded the Associated Press correspondent when he sought lodgings for the night in a small village hotel. Seated about the office were half a dozen villagers. After the stranger had been eyed awhile with the furtive suspicion of the rustic towards the 'cousinman, talk drifted back to his former channel—Hohenzollern. "What do people hereabouts think of him?" the correspondent asked. "Think of him? He should be clapped in jail, and hanged," rapped out a sharp faced man fiercely. "That's what I think of him."

"Nay, neighbor," expostulated a fat complacent man, who looked like a prosperous cattle dealer cooing with war profits, "he don't deserve all that, surely." "What?" ejaculated the first man. "A fellow who had millions of people killed in them battles."

"What I say is," broke in the outstutter, "he always gave thanks to the Almighty. He always praised God. You can see it in the papers. And that's a fit and proper thing to do. There are many worse than he, and it wasn't his fault alone that all them people were killed. What do you say landlord?"

"Aye, that may be true," said the landlord diplomatically. "He had his faults, I do say. But I do say 'tis a sad come-down for a gentleman in his position!" And he shook his gray head. "Pshaw!" said the sharp-faced man. You bet he lacks for nothing. He lives on the fat of the land. He gets all he wants, and more. Currant bread he gets every day, and jam and tea. Folks like that never lack for nothing, eh?"

EXTENT OF DAMAGE THROUGHOUT BELGIUM

Germany Systematically Destroyed or Removed all Machinery
Brussels, Dec. 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Thus far it has been impossible to estimate the extent of damage caused in Belgium by the Germans or to fix, even approximately, the amount of indemnity which Belgium will demand from Germany. In the majority of the factories which the Belgians were allowed to operate during German occupation the plant remains, but everywhere all stocks of raw material have been entirely removed. In the other factories, which the Belgians were not allowed to operate, there was a systematic removal of all the machinery which was dismantled and sent to Germany. The names of the German manufacturers to whom the machinery was shipped have been ascertained. Belgian industrial circles seem to be divided whether to attempt to recover the stolen machinery from Germany, now necessarily worn, or to buy new machines abroad and to make the Germans pay for it. The Belgian coal fields in the regions of Mons, Charleroi and Liege were operated by the Germans who used Belgian coal as currency to obtain from Holland provisions, cattle and horses. Thus, while the Belgian population suffered from cold, coal rose in price to 400 or 500 francs a ton and Belgians witnessed the spectacle of workmen weakened by privations forced to drag heavy carts loaded with coal, taking the place of the horses which the Germans had stolen. The industrial region of Charleroi suffered severely at the hands of the Germans who destroyed the machines which they did not take away and removed all material of which they could not make use. A great amount of work will be necessary to clear up the wreckage and even if the stolen machinery or its equivalent is obtained it will be impossible to resume production before the middle of next year. Nothing now remains of the establishment 'L'Y-le-Chateau which annually turned out about 200,000 tons of steel. Sixty coke furnaces, four blast furnaces, four 20-ton converters and six sets of fattening machines have been destroyed or sent beyond the Rhine. Some of the steam engines were blown up and blast furnaces were destroyed by cutting down the supporting columns. The damage there amounts to several millions of francs. It would be easier to enumerate what the Germans have left than to describe the ruin they have caused.

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BOWLING LEAGUE

Table with 3 columns: Team Name, Team No., and scores for various bowlers.

Government Needs Hundreds of Accountants

Washington, Jan. 20.—The war is practically ended but war work is not. The tremendous labor of the details of adjusting the accounts and paying the bills will occupy the time of a large force for many months to come. The Ordnance Department of the Army alone is in need of 200 senior cost accountants at entrance salaries ranging from \$2,200 to \$4,200 a year; 500 junior cost accountants at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year; and 300 clerks qualified in accounting at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year, for service at ordnance establishments throughout the United States and in the headquarters at Washington, D. C.

First Members of 26th Division Reach Home

Boston, Jan. 20.—The troop ship Canada, from Brest, dropped anchor off here late today. The 1,500 soldiers remained on board tonight and will go to Camp Devens, at Ayer, tomorrow. Among the men who lined the rails to acknowledge a welcome from the harbor craft were about 50 who wore on their shoulders the blue "Y. D." of the 26th (Yankee Division). These were members of casual companies made up in France for the trip home. Other New Englanders were New Englanders who were recruited from New York, Maryland, Ohio and Kansas. The Canada left Brest January 10 and ran into heavy weather on the second night out. The greater part of the trip was made through rough

WOMAN AGENT RELIEF FUND

Department Caledonian Farm Bureau
The Conserv. Department of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs held a meeting in the Fairbanks Museum Monday, Jan. 20, at 1:30 o'clock. In the absence of the chairman Miss Bertha Lee of East St. Johnsbury, Mrs. Alvin Flint of St. Johnsbury, presided. Miss Inez Howe reported for the last meeting, and after Mrs. Flint extended greetings to the representatives from the different towns in the county, she introduced Mr. Leland Wood and Miss Charlotte Pierpont, who addressed the meeting and gave information in regard to the duties of a woman agent or demonstrator. After a free discussion of same, the organization was formed and called it "Home Demonstration Department of Caledonia Farm Bureau"—and the following officers were elected: President, Miss Bertha Lee, East St. Johnsbury; Vice President, Mrs. John Chase, Lyndonville; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Alvin Flint, St. Johnsbury. The advisory committee will consist of a chairman in each town appointed by the board and this committee will act as a center of organization in each community to get members and outline a course of work desired for the demonstrator or agent to take up in that particular locality. This committee will be appointed as soon as possible in each of the 17 towns of Caledonia county and the work of securing an agent of splendid ability to work in Caledonia county is already under way. The Government appropriates \$1200 salary for same, and the organization is anxious to secure at least 600 or 800—one dollar membership—to carry on the expenses. Any one interested in the work may become a member on payment of \$1. The woman agent is Agent Mr. Wood goes among the county at the County Agricultural Agent, Mr. Woodruff among the men. Her various lines of activity are to help along lines of Home Economics work including food, clothing, sanitation and household management.

Nations Must Cooperate

London, Jan. 20.—If the League of Nations is to be a success, it must be positive as well as negative, according to a pamphlet issued by Major Waldorf Astor, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food, today. Cooperation between the nations, Major Astor says, will be of vital importance in the period of reconstruction. "Co-operation between nations before the war was an exception," the pamphlet says. "It has proved to be the cause of the Allied victory, and must be the basis of a permanent peace. The League of Nations will not last long if its functions are exercised solely through courts or tribunals for the settlement of disputes after they have arisen. It must make the utmost use of every means of uniting nations, for accepting common purposes and repelling common dangers."

"All the belligerent nations, with the possible exception of the United States, will now have to face an economic crisis caused by the general disturbance of markets, the uncertainty of prices and the breakdown of established governments over a large part of Europe. The chances for international quarrels in the turmoil of competitive trade will be greater than ever. It is important, therefore, that the League of Nations be equipped with machinery to secure the utmost cooperation between nations in facing these common problems. "Responsibility for repairing the ravages of war must fall upon the League of Nations. International labor problems confront the League. Even before the war, labor and capital realized their interests were international. It will be of fundamental importance that, in re-starting industry, the standard of living in civilized countries shall not be rendered unstable by the competition of sweat and undependable labor. It will probably be necessary to secure this by international agreements guaranteed by the League of Nations."

S. A. T. C. Students May Be Re-instated

Word has been received at the University from Major F. C. Oakes, administrative officer of the war department committee of educational and special training, concerning the reimbursement of boys in the S. A. T. C. who through no fault of their own were not inducted and had to pay their own expenses. The message is as follows: 1. All institutions where S. A. T. C. units were organized are informed that measures are being taken to secure congressional action that will permit of settling with all students who were regularly enrolled but did not complete induction through no fault of their own. 2. Institutions should collect data in reference to such steps and of amount to which they are entitled and hold until authorization is obtained from Congress to make settlement. When the institution has

VALUE OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING TOLD

Moving Pictures on Store Efficiency and Practical Ideas Helpful to Merchants and Salespeople
One of the best things along educational lines that has come to our notice recently, and which has secured a great deal of commendable publicity from newspapers and letters of endorsement from Business Organizations in the largest cities, is the lecture and moving pictures on Retail Merchandising that is being sent out by The National Cash Reg. Co. of Dayton, O. The Commercial Club has been able to secure this entertaining for the benefit of the merchants and clerks of St. Johnsbury and it will be presented at Pythian Hall Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The title of the pictures is "The Troubles of the Merchant and How to Stop Them." The feature film was made by the Essanay Company, at great expense, and is pronounced one of the cleverest pieces of work ever produced covering retail merchandising. The wide-awake business man today is eager to keep pace with the latest ideas of storekeeping and better ideas in merchandising and these pictures and lecture come to or city at an opportune time. The lecture covers: Retail failures—their causes; store organization; newspaper advertising; window display; clerk's efficiency; selling methods; credit business; delivery problems; and system in retail business. Any one of these subjects would be of great interest to the merchants and clerks and the one in particular which should receive favorable consideration from the business man today is the value of newspaper advertising—judiciously and constantly used. The lecturer will give some useful hints along these lines, as well as other phases of efficiency methods that will be helpful to the merchant and clerk. There will also be run a humorous cartoon and altogether the program will be one of the most pleasing entertainments ever offered to our business men. There will be no charge for admission.

WILL SELL THEIR HORSES AND MULES

Great Britain Has One Hundred Thousand of Them on Hand
London, Dec. 29.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Owing to lack of ships to bring them to England, 100,000 horses and mules of the British army in the eastern theatres of the war are to be sold to the Arabs or destroyed. That announcement has been made by Major-General Sir W. H. Birkbeck, director of Remounts. He has also stated that, of the British army's total of 750,000 horses in Europe, a large number of which were purchased in the United States—only those that are sound and under 12 years old will be shipped here.

About 125,000 war horses are to be brought to England, and Belgium is to have 10,000 for reconstructural work. General Birkbeck said "We work to distribute them all over the country by big centers, in cities up to 100 animals, and to smaller towns up to 25. There is an unaccountable prejudice against mules in this country. At present we have in England about 10,000 mules, many of which we want to sell, but people don't seem inclined to buy them. The mule is an economical animal which does not eat as much as a horse, and for every horse that goes sick, it is worth a mule is sick."

WAITING FOR THE NEWS

Fort McPherson in Canada Has Heard that the War is Over
Edmonton, Alberta, Jan. 21.—There will be no premature celebration at Fort McPherson, Canada, 70 miles south of the Arctic Ocean, for Fort McPherson will not know that the war is over until Jan. 26 or thereabouts. The news will reach this trading post in the semi-annual arctic mail which left Fort McMurray, proposed terminal of the Alberta & Great Waterways railway, by dog team on December 1. The news is included in 250 pounds of mail carried by two sledges, pulled by ten dogs each and driven by veteran "trappers." The distance is 1,500 miles as the crow flies, but considerably longer over the frozen Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers. The hardened drivers will reach Fort McPherson, then begin the long trip back to civilization. The territory traversed includes the great barrens deep under snow that begins falling in September. The barrens are known for blizzards which sweep from the frozen sea across unobstructed barrens of snow-covered and uninhabited wilderness. number of cases and amounts, they should send a copy of the list to headquarters. Institutions are requested to refer the students who are entitled to settlement and to inform them the information will be sent up the institution and that correspondence with the war department necessary.

BOURGEOIS GAIN AT THE POLLS MAJORITY SOCIALISTS IN LEAD WILSON GUEST OF FRENCH SENATE

FARM LANDS FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS

Vermont Can Offer Land That Ought to Appeal to Returning Soldiers
Last October Governor H. F. Graham appointed E. S. Brigham, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and E. H. Dickford, State farm labor agent, to represent Vermont on a New England Committee to present to Secretary of the Interior Lane the opportunities which exist in New England for returning soldiers. The New England committee arranged with the Interior Department for a hearing in Springfield, Mass., January 4, and Willis N. Cady of Middlebury, E. N. Connal of Newport, E. W. Dinklee of Vernon and O. L. Martin of Plainfield were appointed as additional delegates to this conference. The question of interest to the people of Vermont is: "How does Vermont fit into the plan of Secretary Lane?" The plan outlined in the Secretary's report contemplates that the Federal Government and the State Government, in cooperation, will purchase tracts of waste land in 5,000 acres or more, including swamps which need drainage, cut-over lands and arid tracts which need reclamation; that these tracts will be reclaimed and made into small farms so that soldiers may be colonized thereon, having about 100 farms in each colony. It was the opinion of the Vermont committee, and so communicated to the Federal authorities, that we have no tracts of 5,000 acres or more in one block which would lend themselves readily to this plan of the Secretary, but that Vermont does offer the returning soldier the best possible opportunity for acquiring a home on the land. During the first year of the war, a census was taken of two blocks of six towns each in two sections of the state, one being located in the Champlain Valley and the other in a more hilly section. The question was asked of each farmer, "is your farm for sale?" An average of 20 per cent replied in the affirmative. This illustrates that we have in the state many farms which are on the market. An investigation has shown that the prices of these farms will not exceed, in many cases, what it would cost to replace the buildings now built. Therefore, the returning soldier may find in Vermont an opportunity to acquire a farm ready to occupy, with land cleared, which may be bought for less money than it would cost under present conditions to make but a portion of the improvements which have already been made. The committee believes that the best procedure for Vermont is to take a census of the farms which we have for sale, preferably through the lists next April, and to have the agricultural department investigate such farms and ascertain such facts about them as prospective purchasers would desire to know. Then the publicity department of the state should advertise these farms in such a way that they will be brought to the attention of the returning soldier and such assistance in the way of advice on the part of the state should be given to the returning soldier so that he may secure a good title to his land and so that he will be located in such a way that there will be a possibility for him to succeed. Not only should this opportunity appeal to returning soldiers, but also to young farmers in the West, where land has now reached a very high price. Land in Iowa sells for from \$150 to \$300 per acre. Land in Vermont can be bought for much less, yet an acre of potatoes in 1918 was worth \$179.30 in Vermont and but \$25.75 in Iowa; an acre of oats was worth \$36.50 in Vermont and but \$21.58 in Iowa; an acre of barley was worth \$17.43 in Vermont and but \$26.75 in Iowa; an acre of corn was worth \$64.60 in Vermont and but \$12.92 in Iowa; although Iowa is located in the famous corn belt of the United States. Vermont's cheaper land, its greater value of farm products per unit, based on nearness to market, should appeal to the returning soldier or to anyone else seeking an opportunity on the land and it is the opinion of the committee that Vermont has but to make known its opportunity in order to attract many people to buy the farms which she has for sale. Because it is of so much more importance that you should have information about commodities and prices than that you should merely guess and assume, the merchants advertise to you. To ignore the store ads is to lack essential information on which to proceed with your buying task.

Economic Delegations Are Studying the Blockade and Kindred Problems. Joint Discussion May Be Inaugurated—American Viewpoint Contemplates Allowing Foodstuffs to Enter Enemy Countries.

ESTHONIAN SUCCESS WON BOLSHEVIKI MINISTER HAS FLED

Monarchist Movement Has Been Successful in Northern Portugal. Lisbon Is Believed to Have Joined the Movement.

A despatch from Copenhagen says incomplete returns from Germany last night showed that the Majority Socialists will have ascendancy over any other single party, the results indicating that the Bourgeois have made gains at the German Polls. A Paris despatch says that owing to the pressure of more urgent problems before the delegates to the Peace Congress, the various economic delegations are studied each for itself the blockade and kindred problems. It is probable they will inaugurate a joint discussion. erican viewpoint contemplates certain relations of earlier "watertight" blockade which would allow the try of foodstuffs, lubricants and other materials enemy countries. This, it is held, would permit of restoration of distributing systems of flour mills other agencies involved in the preparation of food. blockade would be otherwise as rigidly enforced as because of its value as we intend to force enemy to accept peace terms that will be presented. A despatch from Paris says that President Wilson was the guest of the French Senate at Luncheon and greeted by Antonin Debost, public address which he said t and his ideas. A despatch from Paris says the German elections interpreted as a putting prospect for the establishment of a fairly stable man administration. At an early date the elections brought in two fairly balanced socialist groups with significant representation from moderate and non-socialist groups as was feared at the first controversies bitterness between the majority and the Independent socialists would undoubtedly have converted the consent assembly into a disorderly assemblage from which little could be expected. A London despatch says that notable success has won against the Bolsheviki by the Estonians according to a report from Stockholm. They have taken Narva Reval Petrograd railroad with large numbers of prisos including Division and Regimental Staffs. Leon Trotski Bolsheviki War Minister in Narva, has fled. A despatch from Madrid says the monarchist movement headed by Paive Conceira has been successful northern Portugal and government has been formed Oporto. According to report received by the Spanish government from the Governor of the Province of Pavedra in North Western Spain, Lisbon is believed to have joined the movement. A despatch from President Wilson says he approved the proposal to hold the Roosevelt memorials throughout the country on February 9. "I think it would most suitable way to show the esteem in which the country held him," the message read.

EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING

During this history-making period of war, business is apt to be more or less dislocated in spots and it behooves every live merchant and dealer to get his house in order. "Deadwood" has no place in business in these stirring times. The mark of the live merchant or the live dealer is indelibly expressed in his advertising. Thrift and economy is the order of the day, but thrift and economy that curtails efficiency will not help business. To cut advertising space is to curtail efficiency, which means, sooner or later, the falling into the "deadwood" class of the merchant or dealer who follows such false economy. The effectiveness of liberal advertising is not doubted; The effectiveness of liberal advertising in The Caledonian is proven by direct and indirect results coming each day to the live merchants and dealers who are using liberal space. JOIN THE LIVE ONES