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GERMAN EMPEROR LEAVES VERDUN FRONT FOR BERLIN

Teutons' Big Offensive Has Ceased as Far As Infantry Attacks Are Concerned but Bombardments Keep Up.

NEXT MOVE PROBLEMATICAL

Whether Kaiser's Troops Are Contented with Gains or Will Use Big Guns on Captured Positions for New Attack Is Not Indicated.

London, March 2.—The German Emperor left the Verdun front and returned to Germany Tuesday, according to a Rotterdam despatch to the Daily Mail.

The Germans in the battle-scarred region of Verdun continue their bombardments west of the Meuse in the region between Malancourt and Forges, across the river eastward about Vaux and Damloup and against French trenches in the Woevre region, southeast of Verdun.

Their big offensive, however, so far as infantry attacks are concerned, has ceased, at least for the moment. Whether it will begin again or whether the Germans will rest content with the points of vantage they have gained is not indicated in the official reports of either Berlin or Paris.

Unofficial advices from Berlin have stated that the German plan of campaign has been primarily based on the bombardment of sectors they desire to attain, and it is possible that they may now be drawing up their big guns to captured positions with the object of shelling points nearer their objective, Verdun.

East of Verdun around Donta-Mousson the French have bombarded German positions heavily in Le Pretre Wood and near Thiaucourt. Artillery duels have been in progress in Alsace. There has been no resumption of German attacks against the French in the Champagne region.

While nothing of essential importance has taken place along the British part of the line, the effect of the German offensive in the Verdun region is shown in the lengthening of their front in order to release the French for the reorganization of the army opposing the German advance. Unofficial advices had placed the extreme southern end of the British line in the region of Lens. The latest British official communication reports the British trenching north of the Some, which would show that they have stretched their fronts between 30 and 40 miles down to the region of Amiens.

Little is going on in Russia except isolated bombardments and infantry attacks and air raids. On the Italian front the Italians have occupied and consolidated an Austrian position on Mount Marmolada. Elsewhere in this region only artillery bombardments have prevailed.

On the Asiatic battle fields the Russians continue their pursuit of the Turks in the Caucasus region and in Persia.

Germany, according to a despatch from Madrid, has sent an ultimatum to Portugal, demanding the release within 48 hours of the interned German steamers seized by Portugal.

A German seaplane has dropped bombs on the southeast coast of England. No military damage was done.

FIRE DESTROYS OLD BONAVENTURE STATION

Montreal Landmark Burned at a Loss of $300,000.

Montreal, March 1.—The Bonaventure station of the Grand Trunk railroad was burned to-day at a loss estimated at $300,000. The police declare that a preliminary investigation indicated that the fire was caused by crossed wires, but fire department officials say they have reason to believe that the building was destroyed as the result of an enemy plot.

The flames first burst out in a tower in which stationery was stored. Before the fire department could reach the scene, the fire had spread with great rapidity to the other parts of the structure, which was an old one and largely constructed of wood. The temperature was below zero and the firemen suffered severely.

In addition to the Grand Trunk railroad the station was used by the Canadian government railways, the Delaware and Hudson railways and the Central Vermont.

Howard G. Kelley, vice-president of the Grand Trunk railway, issued a statement later in the day declaring that the fire was accidental in its origin, being caused by a short circuit.

CLOSER RELATION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

U. S. Section of International High Commission to Visit South America.

Washington, March 1.—Arrangements were completed to-day for the South American visit of the United States section of the International high commission, to continue the work begun at the Pan-American financial conference held here last May. The tour, regarded by administration leaders as an important step toward development of closer relations among the American republics, will include conferences with financiers and public officials of several countries and participation in the annual meeting of the full commission at Buenos Aires, where questions of uniform legislation on many topics of commercial interest will be discussed.

HOLDS DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS MAY VOTE ON TWO REFERENDUMS

Supreme Court Sets Aside the Opinion of Attorney-General Barber in Mandamus Proceedings Brought by Thomas W. Martin of Brookfield against Board of Civil Authority, Who Removed His Name from Check List, because of Unpaid Taxes.

Montpelier, March 1.—Delinquent taxpayers may vote on State issues at town meetings in Vermont next Tuesday, the supreme court ruled in a decision announced to-night.

The court met in special session this week to consider the question raised by Thomas W. Martin of Brookfield, who brought a writ of mandamus asking the court to set aside the opinion of Attorney-General H. G. Barber to the effect that a legislative act of last year could prevent delinquent taxpayers from voting on State issues.

THE COURT'S OPINION.

Thomas W. Martin vs. C. H. Fullam, A. D. Reed, C. H. Bigelow, C. P. Lamson, L. J. Stone, C. E. Fellenshee.

Each, the primary act and the prohibitory act, is a public law relating to a public subject affecting alike the entire State. The subject matter of each is one in which, from a legal standpoint, the people of the whole State are equally interested. Each act has become a law to take effect at a future time irrespective of what the result of the vote on the question submitted by the referendum may be, but the two of taking effect is contingent upon the result of such vote. The subject matter of each enactment is of such public importance that the Legislature in its wisdom, deemed it advisable in this manner to ascertain the real public opinion concerning the act, and upon that public opinion, as it may be expressed in the way provided for, was made to depend which of the two times specified the act should take effect.

Such, in short, being the nature and importance of the act, was it the intention of the Legislature to get such expression of opinion by vote of all the freemen of the State all of whom are equally interested therein, or was it the intention of the Legislature to get such expression of opinion from those only who, by law, are entitled to vote in town meetings upon matters relating exclusively to the town or city in which the votes are given? If the latter and not the former was the intention, then it was the purpose of the Legislature to get an expression of opinion concerning the two public acts of State-wide interest and importance, from a portion only of the freemen of the State, excluding from the privilege of expressing such an opinion a portion of the freemen because and only because they failed to comply with a law affording so far as the individual freeman is concerned the interest of the particular town or city in which he resides. While it may not be a constitutional privilege to vote upon these two questions submitted by the Legislature it would not be going far astray to say that when such an expression of opinion by way of referendum is provided for by the Legislature to become a public privilege of the freeman of the State to exercise the right of expression of opinion thereon. If it may properly be classed as such a privilege, then, to deny a freeman the right to vote thereon in the manner given to other freemen of the State for some reason not recognized by the constitution, raises the grave question whether his constitutional rights are not infringed.

Section 31 of the State constitution provides that every man of the full age of 21 years and having the other qualification specified therein and who will take the oath or affirmation there following, "Shall be entitled to all the privileges of a freeman of this State." While no constitutional question was presented in argument and we do not decide the one suggested, still the privileges there guaranteed are not to be lost sight of, in determining the question before us.

Each of the acts of 1915 provides that the ballot clerks, board of civil authority and the town and city clerks shall perform the same duties in respect to the ballots to be used thereunder as are imposed upon those officials by Chapters 11 and 12 of the Public Statutes except as otherwise provided in the act. "And all regulations provided by law for conducting general elections shall be applicable to the votes provided for in this act," the two chapters named have reference (giving the titles of the chapters) (11) to ballots and (12) to warning and conducting elections. In considering the meaning of the provision making applicable to the votes provided for all regulations provided by law for conducting general elections, light is had by an examination of other statutes by which questions of general interest throughout the State have been submitted to the people.

The term "general election" is defined by section five of the public statutes to mean, "any election of State and county officers, representatives to the General Assembly, representatives to Congress or electors." (by No. 1, section 1 of acts of 1915 it is made to include United States senators) and throughout the public statutes, "revision of 1906," the term "general election" is uniformly used to designate what before had commonly been known as "freemen's meeting." This accounts for the change in language in providing for the referendums in the two acts of 1915, from what it was in previous acts under which elections were submitted to the people. Thus in the act of 1852, prohibiting traffic in intoxicating liquors, section 28 provided for the holding of meetings in the several towns "at which the freemen of this State may express their judgment and choice in regard to this act," etc. (See State vs. Parker, 38 Vt., 357.) By the act of 1902 to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquor it was provided (section 101) the officers of every town or city shall call a special meeting "providing for an opportunity of the freemen of this State to express their judgment and choice in regard to this act," etc., and section 101 of the act reads, "all regulations provided by law for conducting freemen's meetings shall be applicable to the votes provided for on the referendum, as provided for in section 101 of this act." By the act of 1912 relating to the proposed articles of amendment to the constitution, section two provided that the people should be assembled for the purpose of voting on said articles in the respective towns and cities at the same time and place as for the annual town or city meeting, and that the warning for each meeting should contain an article "to see if the freemen will vote to accept or reject the proposed articles of amendment to the constitution of Vermont."

By the act of 1892, No. 15, to provide for the erection of a State building it was provided that the selectmen of each town when preparing the warning for the annual March meeting in 1893 should incorporate in such warning an article, in short, to see if said act should "become a law July 1, 1893." Section 10 of that act reads, "All regulations provided by law for conducting general elections shall be applicable to the votes provided for on the referendum as hereinbefore provided." There as in the act under consideration, it was made the duty of the secretary of State to furnish the town clerk of each town with ballots to be used in such voting and he was to canvass the returns made to him by the town clerks as to the result of the vote and issue his proclamation certifying the result of the vote and declaring the time when the provisions of the act should take effect.

It should be noticed, too, that in section 23 of the primary act under consideration, and section 59 of the prohibitory act under consideration, the word "ballots" does not mean the same as "rule" and does not mean the same as the word "votes." The two sections refer to "ballots to be used," meaning the same thing as the same expression in the precedent section in each act, where provision is made for the furnishing by the secretary of state of "ballots to be used," etc. The word "votes" as used in said sections, 23 and 59, has reference to the acts of the voters in the use of such ballots (see State ex. rel. McCue vs. Blaisdell (N. D.) 113, N. W. 260, and the last clause in each of the sections last referred to has reference to such regulations for conducting a general election as are appropriate to the conduct of voting in the particular town. Giving this construction, the matter of check lists not being mentioned, we think the acts contemplate that the general provisions of P. S. 85, relating to check lists at local elections should govern. There is nothing indicating that any check list is required except under that section and the requirement depends upon the town being of more than 4,000 inhabitants or upon application in writing of 20 or more of the legal voters being presented to the selectmen therefore. In either of those events the selectmen are required at least 20 days before the annual town meeting to make a check list of the persons qualified to vote at such meeting, cause copies thereof to be posted, etc. If no check list has been provided, as required by that section, the right of a man to vote the questions of the referendums under consideration does not depend upon the presence or absence of a check list, but rather upon whether he falls within the class of voters contemplated by the Legislature. If a check list were required in every town in any event the two enactments like the act submitting to the people the question of the proposed constitutional amendments would most likely have had provisions expressly relating thereto.

"A statute is to be construed with reference to its manifest object and if the language is susceptible of two constructions one of which will carry out and the other will defeat such manifest object, it should receive the former construction" In re national guard, 71 Vt. 463, 45 Atl. 1061. Ex Parte Cohen, 101 Cal. 524, 43 Am. St. Rep. 127.

If the purpose of the Legislature was to place the matter of such voting before the town meeting as such it was a very easy matter to say so in apt language and to get the expression of those who could legally vote in such meetings, without making the regulations for conducting general elections, applicable to the votes provided for. The view here expressed is strongly borne out by the provision in each act that "A special box shall be provided for the reception of ballots provided for in this act, which shall be opened at the hour the meeting is called and shall remain open until the close of the meeting not earlier than three o'clock in the afternoon. It is significant in the same direction that no officer of the town meeting has authority to declare the results of the votes so given, it being made the duty of the respective town clerks to report to the secretary of state the result of the votes and the latter shall issue his proclamation certifying the result, not the result in any town or towns, but in the whole State.

From the above considerations it is manifest that the questions of these referendums were not placed before the town meeting as such but for convenience, and perhaps for economy. They were placed before the people at that time and place not as a town meeting wherein only those who paid their taxes before a specified date had a right to vote but in effect as a special meeting of the freemen, in which all those who are en-

(Continued on page four).

ONLY RECORD VOTE WILL SATISFY PRESIDENT WILSON

Congress Is Served with Formal Notice That the Executive Demands Action on Resolutions Relating to Armed Ships.

NO COMPROMISE DESIRED

President Makes His Position Clear as Climax of a Day of Confusion, Uncertainty and Political Manoeuvering—Negotiations Suspended.

Washington, March 1.—President Wilson served notice on Congress to-night that he will consent to nothing less than a record vote on the anti-administration resolutions to warn Americans off armed ships of European belligerents before he goes on with the German submarine negotiations.

No compromise proposition, such as a vote of confidence in the President's foreign policy, will be acceptable. Such an action, it is held, might be construed in Berlin as justifying the opinion that the President lacks the support of Congress and his own party in his demands for a full observance of international law, while its only purpose would be to afford members of Congress a way to avoid recording their positions before the country on the straight, out-and-out question.

President Wilson made his position clear to congressional leaders to-night in unequivocal terms, as the climax to a day of confusion, uncertainty and political manoeuvring that marked the opening of his first real fight with Congress.

As if to emphasize that the President absolutely refuses to continue the negotiations with Germany until the attitude of Congress is settled, it was made known that the United States does not consider the latest assurances from Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, as broad or as satisfactory as those originally given. No further step will be taken, however, while the President waits on Congress. Meanwhile the pending Lusitania agreement will not be finally accepted.

ARMED LINER SAILS DESPITE GERMAN THREAT

173 Passengers on Board—Two Italian-Born American Citizens on List.

New York, March 1.—The Italian steamship Guiseppe Verdi, the first armed vessel to leave American shores since the new Austro-German submarine policy went into effect, sailed from here late to-day for Naples and Genoa.

She carried among her 173 passengers two Italian born American citizens in the steerage. The Verdi had mounted on her after deck the two naval guns with which she was equipped two months ago. Before sailing copper air tanks were fitted into her lifeboats.

TO PROMOTE NAVAL OFFICERS BY SELECTION

Feature of a New Bill Just Introduced in Congress.

Washington, March 1.—Promotion of naval officers by selection instead of by seniority, an increase of 50 per cent. in officers of all grades, creation of a war reserve list and restoration of the popular old rank of commodore are proposed in a bill drafted by the navy personnel board and transmitted to Congress to-day by Secretary Daniels. The measure, the result of two years of study and work by the board, is designed to increase the efficiency of the service, put able men in commanding positions at an earlier age and open the way for the rise of subordinate officers now virtually barred from hope of promotion.

Under the plan, all officers above the rank of lieutenant would be subject to promotion by selection on passage of the bill, the selections being made from each grade by officers of the ranks above. The board reported that after careful consideration it was convinced the system of promotion by seniority must be abandoned.

HOLD PREPAREDNESS LUNCHEON AT RUTLAND

Business Men Addressed by Adjt.-Gen. Tillotson and Colonel Reeves.

Rutland, March 1.—About 100 Rutland business men gathered at a "preparedness" luncheon at the Hotel Bardwell here to-day which was addressed by Adjt.-Gen. Lee S. Tillotson of St. Albans and Col. Ira L. Reeves of Northfield. The head of the Vermont National Guard gave a brief history of the militia and explained its status with the federal government. He said that none stood better than the Vermont National Guard. He urged employers to urge young men to enlist. It is the duty of every young man to serve at least one term in the State militia and it is an employer's duty not to become "miffed" at the time off from duties which such service necessitates, he said. Colonel Reeves said that no man was too good to serve in the militia. We require as good men to defend our country as we do our homes.

SAW TWO PRESIDENTS SHOT.

Dover, N. H., March 1.—Everett O. Foss, age 86, formerly a newspaper publisher of this city who claimed the distinction of being the only man to witness the assassination of two presidents, died to-day. He was at Ford's theatre when Lincoln was hot and also was present at the shooting of Garfield.

HAPPENINGS IN VT.; NEWS BY COUNTIES

ADDISON COUNTY

MIDDLEBURY.

The reports of the town officials for a year were published Thursday. From the reports of the auditors it appears that orders were drawn during the year by the selectmen amounting to $15,829.89; by the poormaster, $1,500.77; and by the road commissioner, $3,853.98, total, $19,282.84. The liabilities of the town are: Selectmen's orders outstanding, $19,229.22; poormaster's orders outstanding, $248.02; State school tax, $2,482.37; State highway tax, $1,216.19; town hall orders due in October, $1,000; estimate for support of the poor, $2,000; estimate for building and repairs of bridges, $1,000; salaries for town officials, $500; which, with a number of smaller items, make a total of $28,803.21. With cash in the treasury of $1,038.24, there are estimated assets of $2,287.24, and this, with $7,750 of town orders not due, leaves the amount to be raised by taxation, $18,788.97. The auditors estimate that a tax of 85 cents on the dollar will pay all outstanding orders, except town hall orders not due, and the expense of running the town for the coming year. In case the underpass amounting to $5,731 is allowed to remain on interest, a tax of 65 cents on a dollar will be sufficient. Orders were drawn by the school directors for the outside districts since August for $1,824.29, and the estimated expense for these districts for the coming year is $5,236. There is cash on hand of $1,753.86, which with other funds makes the total assets $2,295.86, leaving the amount to be provided for tax $3,157.11, for which a tax of 59 cents on the dollar will be sufficient.

A meeting of the board of civil authority will be held in the town clerk's office this evening and Saturday evening, March 4, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of revising the check list to be used at the town meeting March 7.—Mrs. R. L. Brough has gone to St. Albans, where her husband is engaged in business. Her apartments in the Battell block have been taken by Mr. and Mrs. M. Lavoniche of Brandon.—Mrs. George E. Mead, who has been visiting her aunt, Miss L. A. Goodrich, a few weeks, has returned to Glen Ridge, N. J.—The banns of marriage were published for the first time at St. Mary's Catholic Church Sunday for Miss Margaret Vaselette and Harold Murray of Cornwall.—Superintendent Arthur W. Eddy will hold a teachers' examination in the graded school building Thursday and Friday, March 2 and 3.—Mrs. Hattie Bensley is ill.—Miss Mary Boylan has returned from Burlington, where she spent 10 days.—Mrs. A. D. Vittum is ill.—Miss Gertrude Hodges of Burlington is in town to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Hodges.—Miss Maude Wissell who has been confined to the house for two weeks by illness, has so far recovered as to be able to be out again.—The marble mill at Beldens, owned by the Vermont Marble company, has been re-opened after having been shut down for about a year and a half, and there are or will be soon about 40 hands at work there. The mill at Middlebury, which has been shut down for several months, will also be started up within a few days and will be run to its full capacity.—Mr. and Mrs. Erving Perkins of Main street are parents of a daughter, born Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Forest have returned from Proctor, where they have been on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Walter Small. They were accompanied by their grandson, Raymond Small, who has been here to visit his grandparents for two weeks.—Miss Ruth Wright, who was brought here a week ago from Burlington, where she had been very ill for four weeks with pneumonia, is gradually improving at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ellen Wright.—John Glancy and William M. Wright have returned from Fayston, where they have been employed for two weeks, and have secured positions with former employers.—Arthur Fitzpatrick moved the first part of this week to the William P. Nash farm on the New Haven river, which he recently leased for a term of years, provided that the roads are in fit shape for teaming.—Miss Elizabeth Stokes of Rutland came Friday night and went from here to Shoreham to spend a few days with her mother, Mrs. Anna Stokes.—Mrs. John H. Sargent of the Middlebury inn, who has been ill for two weeks with an attack of the grip, is now much improved, but not entirely recovered.—Mr. and Mrs. George G. Graham of Somerville, Mass., are visiting in town for two weeks.—Oakley Smith suffered a severe shock Friday and is practically helpless.—George Morcomb, who has been the deliveryman at the Henfield grocery store for a year, has severed his connection there and will move this week to the Prof. Arthur W. Eddy farm, just south of this village.

The postponed annual meeting and banquet of the Congregational Church was held in the church vestry Thursday evening with a large attendance. The supper was served by the ladies of the congregation. The election of officers followed, the same officers that served last year being re-elected, except C. F. Abbott, who was chosen superintendent of the Bible school in place of Judge John E. Weeks, who had served for several years and declined re-election. Reports were made as follows for the society by A. W. Dickens, for the church by Clerk Edward J. Mathews and Treasurer Thomas E. Boyce, for the Bible school R. G. Merritt, for the Women's association, the Labaree society and the Christian Endeavor society by Miss Lillian Myers, J. E. Crane, Naomi B. Price, C. H. Wright, C. F. Abbott, L. A. Moorhouse spoke.

The funeral of Mrs. Patrick Condon was held at St. Mary's Catholic Church Monday morning at nine o'clock. Father T. J. Leonard officiated and interment was in the Catholic cemetery. Mrs. Condon had been in ill health for some time at her home on Court street with a complication of diseases and the end came early Saturday morning, at the age of 74 years. She is survived by a husband, one daughter, Mrs. Thomas Burke, with whom she made her home, and two brothers, John and James Condon of Shoreham. The bearers were James Hinckes, William McNulty, Edward Goodro, Isar Lafonche, Sr., William Halnon and Louis Goulette.—Joseph Forest and daughter, Miss Margaret Forest, have returned from Proctor, where they have been to visit his daughter, Mrs. Walter Small.—Miss Esther Frost of Hartland is in town to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Frost.—J. P. Hoyt has returned from Whiting, where he preached at the Congregational church Sunday.—Monday, market day, eggs brought 30 to 32 cents and butter 31 to 33 cents.—Fred W. Beckwith left Sunday noon for New York on a few days' business trip.—E. P. Cushman and son, Harry L. Cushman, left Sunday noon for Boston, where they will spend ten days on business.—Mrs. Manley Winch and son, Stanley, who have been visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Gilmore, for a week, have returned to Pittsford.—G. Moccomb and family have commenced to move to the Eddy farm just south of this village, which he will carry on this season.—Seven inches of snow fell Saturday and Sunday and there is now more snow on the ground and better sleighing than at any previous time this winter.—Mrs. C. H. V. Allen, who has been visiting in Weybridge at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Child, has returned to Fair Haven.—Miss Ada Smith has returned to Proctor after a week here at the home of her parents.—Samuel Hill has returned from a several days' business trip to Burlington.—Mrs. T. J. Wissell of Shoreham is visiting at the home of Mrs. Stokes.—Mrs. Eva Pond of Bridport is in town for a few days' visit to her son, Ira Pond, and family in the Battell block.—Harry Vassau has entered the employ of Lewis Henfield as delivery man.

Arrangements have been completed for a public debate between Prof. Raymond McFarland, representing State-wide prohibition, and Mayor E. F. Hanson of Belfast, Me., an advocate of local option, at the town hall Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.—The Century club held a well attended meeting at the home of Mrs. S. B. Ames on South street Tuesday evening.—About 25 couples were present at the middle-aged married people's dance at the Masonic Temple Monday evening. Calheoun's orchestra furnished the music and the ladies furnished a banquet at the close.—Arthur Fitzpatrick is moving his family to the Nash farm on New Haven river, which he has taken for a term of years.—Miss Jennie Wright, who has been confined for some time with an injured knee, caused from a fall, is slowly recovering and is now able to be about with the aid of a crutch.—Winfield Denniman and family will move to the Powers farm on the New Haven river this week.—Robert T. Morse has gone to Rutland to spend two weeks with his family.—Mrs. Ransom Mallory and daughter, Miss Goldie Mallory of Hartford, Conn., are visiting in this vicinity.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mumbo have returned from a week's visit with relatives and friends in Saxtons River and Grafton.—Miss Elizabeth Stokes returned to Rutland Tuesday after a few days' visit with her mother, Mrs. Edwin Stokes.—Frank Yatter of Salisbury, a former resident of Middlebury, is staying in town for a few days.—Henry Pigeon has gone to Bristol, Conn., where he has taken employment on a year's contract.—Benjamin Lamere has gone to Ludlow to spend a few days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lamere.—Harry L. Hunt, the retiring member of the board of selectmen, will be a candidate for re-election at the coming March meeting.

The winter stock show to be held at the C. S. Morgan horse farm Friday, March 3, promises to be larger than ever before this year. Many entries have been received and the fact that there will be only one day instead of two this year, with George M. Rommell, chief of the bureau of animal industry, G. Arthur Bell, cattle expert, F. R. Marshall, sheep expert, Harry M. Lamson, poultry expert from the U. S. bureau of animal industry, and the free lunch, will attract large numbers.—Joseph A. Peck has resigned as one of the receivers of the Green Mountain Lime company, to take effect as soon after March 1 as his successor can be appointed to serve with Allan Calhoun, the other receiver. The business will not be interrupted. The company has recently added an agricultural lime plant which is also crowded with orders. Mr. Peck will become sales manager of the Heublein Garage company in Hartford, Conn., leaving here Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McCarthy of Brooklyn, N. Y., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Saunders. Mrs. McCarthy is a daughter of Mr. Saunders.—Grand Warden Edwards of Burlington visited Lake Dunmore Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., Wednesday evening and during the evening gave a talk. The initiatory degree was conferred on one candidate. At the close of the meeting a fine banquet was served in their banquet hall.—Wright Caswell left Wednesday morning on a trip to Boston, Springfield, and New York city. He will be gone about a week.—F. S. Fenton has gone to Manchester where he will visit friends for the rest of the week.—G. L. Huestis has returned from a few days' visit in different parts of New York State.—Mrs. E. N. Holmes entertained her Sunday school class in the parlors of the Memorial Baptist Church Tuesday evening. At six o'clock a supper was served.—S. B. Hobbs and daughter have returned from a 10 days' visit in Ellenburg, N. Y.—Mr. Gallagher has gone to Burlington to spend a few days.—The Ladies' Missionary society of the Memorial Baptist Church held a well attended meeting in the church parlors Wednesday evening.—Mrs. William Foote has returned from West Rutland, where she has been on a visit to friends for a few days.—Thomas Moore of Boston is in town for a few days' visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Moore.—Clarence E. Taylor of Seymour street, who has been ill for a week, is reported as better.—The farmers of Salisbury met at the home of Frank Nelson Tuesday evening. County Agent Carrigan gave a talk on the "Field Demonstration Work for 1916 and the Handling of Alfalfa." The farmers decided to organize the Salisbury Farmers' club, and elected Frank Nelson temporary president, and William Hump temporary secretary and treasurer. The next meeting, when they will organize permanently, will be held at the home of S. W. Leland on the evening of March 9.—There will be a meeting of farmers and their wives in the schoolhouse of the Fenn district in Middlebury the evening March 1. A. W. Eddy and County Agent Carrigan will give short talks. Mr. Eddy will discuss "Home Mixing Fertilizers" and Mr. Carrigan will discuss "Dairy Feeding."—Miss Stella Turs-

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J. GRANT LYMAN, ALLEGED SWINDLER, BACK IN NEW YORK

Charged with Obtaining $300,000 from People of the Country by Selling Them Alleged Oil Stocks as J. H. Putnam Co.

STOOD TO CLEAN UP MILLION

Would Have Done So Had He Been Permitted to Operate Six Weeks Longer—Lyman with Plenty of Cash Was Arrested at St. Petersburg, Fla.

New York, March 1.—John Grant Lyman, who was arrested several days ago at St. Petersburg, Fla., where he fled from this city February 5 after the discovery of an alleged oil stock swindle said to have netted him more than $300,000, was returned here to-night in the custody of government agents. Deputy U. S. Marshal W. D. Vinzant of Florida who accompanied the party, declared Lyman confided in him on the way here that if he could have operated six weeks longer as "John H. Putnam & Co." he would have "cleaned up a million dollars." Lyman, who it is believed was about to leave for Spanish Honduras on a motor boat when he was apprehended, boasted that persons throughout the country who sent their money to him for investment were above the average in intelligence and that "it was a pleasure to him to know that he got the best of them" according to Vinzant.

Lyman was locked up in the Tombs. He will be arraigned to-morrow in federal court on an indictment charging illegal use of the mails. His wife accompanied him here from Philadelphia, where she went earlier in the day. She was permitted to sit with him during the two-hour journey.

Lyman is quoted as stating that his disappearance from New York was not due to postoffice inspectors' investigation of Putnam & Co., but to the fact that Gorham Tufts of Los Angles, who was on his bond of $20,000 when he fled from the California city two years ago after being convicted there in a land fraud, was on his track, and secret service men were trailing a chuffeur formerly in his employ in the hope of learning his whereabouts.

Postoffice inspectors who went to Florida to get the fugitive say he protested to them that Putnam & Co. was "solvent" and that he would make a fight to oust the receiver. He also told them, they said, that once, "when he was an honest broker," he was cleaned out of a fortune of $300,000. He then became "a sort of get-rich-quick operator." They said he boasted of having reaped a "fat graft" last year promoting premium bonds in Switzerland.

ACCUSED OF CHEATING AGED GRANDMOTHER

Wallingford Youth Arrested on Charge of Four-Year-Old Forgery.

Rutland, March 1.—Anson H. Harrington of South Wallingford, a farmer, was arrested to-day by Deputy Sheriff Allen A. Leonard of Wallingford and was placed under bail on a charge of forgery committed four years ago by which he cheated his grandmother, Mrs. Diamedha Harrington of Danby, who is an octogenarian, out of $300. The case is a peculiar one, the alleged crime being discovered after the long lapse of time because the Rutland Trust company recently called in its deposit books for checking up accounts.

It is alleged that on February 5, 1912, Mrs. Harrington gave her grandson $57 in cash to deposit for her with the Rutland Trust company. He deposited $57 with the company designated in the name of Mrs. Harrington and placed $300 to his credit in the Killington National bank, which does business in the same quarters as the trust company.

On returning to Danby he gave his grandmother a Rutland Trust company book which showed $357 deposited to her credit. The "3" in this entry is in different colored ink and in a different handwriting than the "5" and the "7." All this was discovered by the directors of the trust company a short time ago when the books were being checked. The matter has been under investigation by Mr. Poulin for a few days.

RAY COLLINS TO COACH.

Bellows Free Academy Announces Baseball Schedule of 15 Games.

Fairfax, March 1.—The baseball schedule of Bellows Free Academy is announced as follows:

St. Albans high school, April 28; Essex Junction high school, 29; Enosburg Falls high school, May 5; Johnson high school, 22; Swanton high school, 24; Brigham Academy, 30; Burlington high school, June 1; Milton high school, 8. Games away: St. Albans at St. Albans, May 6; Swanton at Swanton, 8; Burlington at Burlington, 12; Essex Junction at Essex Junction, 23; Johnson at Johnson, 26; Enosburg Falls at Enosburg Falls, June 3; Brigham Academy at Bakersfield, 6.

The school secured Ray W. Collins for coach this season.

OCTOGENARIANS DIE.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan C. Emerson Succumb to Pneumonia.

Bristol, March 1.—United in life, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan C. Emerson are now united in death. Mr. Edwards, aged about 84 years, died last evening at his home on Bristol flat, and this morning Mrs. Emerson, aged about 82 years, died. Both succumbed to pneumonia.