

WAR PREPARATIONS STIR WASHINGTON

Pacific Policy of Wilson Administration Toward Huerta Abandoned After His Failure to Salute American Flag By 6 P. M. on Sunday.

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD TO TAKE COMMAND

War and Navy Departments Put Long Contemplated Plans in Motion in Anticipation of Hostile Declaration By Congress.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Armed action by the United States against that part of Mexico controlled by the Huerta government waited to-day only for the authority of Congress, which was about to be asked by President Wilson.

The pacific policy of the Wilson administration toward the Mexico dictator was abandoned last night at 6 o'clock, when the president's ultimatum expired, with Huerta still flatly refusing to comply with the unconditional demand that he salute the stars and stripes in reparation for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico.

Active preparations went forward at the war and navy departments during the day. Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, who had been in conference until long after midnight, were at their desks early, conferring with their assistants and high officers of the army and navy and dispatching orders, completing the details of the plans for operations that had been in the making for months.

Secretary Garrison announced that in the event of hostilities with Mexico, Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, would command the American forces.

President Wilson returned to the capital this morning from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where he spent Sunday with Mrs. Wilson, and was driven immediately to the White House for a conference with his officials and for the cabinet meeting shortly after 9 o'clock. Secretary Bryan went into conference with the president and there were no new developments up to that time.

Bryan Told of Negotiations. During the absence of President Wilson, Secretary Bryan was in charge of the situation here. Secretary Bryan issued the following statement at midnight last night:

"A little after 11 o'clock last night a brief despatch came from Charge O'Shaughnessy at Mexico City, saying that the president's demand of yesterday had been communicated to the foreign minister and was being carried by him to General Huerta.

"The foreign minister asked O'Shaughnessy whether in case General Huerta acceded to the demand a protocol would be signed providing for a return of the salute. The following despatch was sent to Charge O'Shaughnessy, in substance: "President Wilson is out of the city. Impossible to reach him before 8 a. m. tomorrow. Am certain that he would not consent to have you sign the protocol mentioned in your telegram. The salute should be fired without any agreement as to the return of the salute. The United States of America can be relied upon, according to international custom and courtesy, to do its duty. The signing of the protocol would be objectionable in addition to other reasons because of the fact that it might be construed as recognition of the Huerta government, whereas the president has no intention of recognizing that government.

"Early this morning a despatch was received from Charge O'Shaughnessy saying that General Huerta was willing to accede to the demand of Admiral Mayo providing a protocol was signed and setting forth a copy of the proposed protocol. Charge O'Shaughnessy asked whether he was authorized to sign it. I communicated with President Wilson by telephone, and at his direction sent a telegram to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, of which the following is a paraphrase:

"Copy of your telegram of 8 p. m. last night was sent to the president with copy of my reply to the effect that a protocol would be objectionable. The president replied: "Your reply to O'Shaughnessy is exactly what I should have wished it to be. In no case should any concessions of any kind in detail or otherwise be made." I talked with the president over the telephone when your telegram of 11 p. m. last night was received, to the effect that General Huerta had acceded to the demand, but only on condition that you sign a protocol. He repeated most emphatically his objection to any agreement or protocol. His salute shall not be fired as a matter of contract or with any stipulation that it be returned by us. It must be fired in accordance with international custom as an apology for the insult offered. General Huerta must trust that the United States will live up to the requirements of international courtesy in returning his salute when it shall have been fired. The proposed protocol is especially objectionable for it is so phrased that General Huerta might construe it as recognizing his government, whereas the president has in-

formed General Huerta and the foreign government will not be recognized. Gen. Huerta's acceptance of the demand of Admiral Mayo must be unconditional. The details can be arranged directly with Admiral Mayo after General Huerta announces he will comply with that demand. Make it clear to General Huerta that further negotiations are unnecessary. It is expected that he accept at once in order that incident shall be closed.

"At 9 o'clock a telegram was received from Charge O'Shaughnessy, but it was not conclusive and stated that he would call at the foreign office at 6 o'clock for a final answer.

"At 10 o'clock a telegram of which the following is the substance, was received from Charge O'Shaughnessy, conveying General Huerta's final refusal. This was communicated to the president immediately by telephone and he directed that a cabinet meeting be called for 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

"At 5:50 p. m. I called at the foreign office and was handed a note verbal by the minister for foreign affairs. The note states in substance that the government of Mexico is not disposed to accede to the unconditional demand of the government of the United States. It further states that the American government is disposed to act according to the terms of the protocol which I have transmitted to you. I informed him that so far as this embassy is concerned the matter is closed, and that I should immediately inform my government that General Huerta had definitely refused to accede to the demand of the government of the United States. A translation of the note will be called later."

U. S. AVAILABLE STRENGTH. 17,950 Sailors, 3,970 Marines and 855 Officers with Warships. Washington, D. C., April 20.—Officials of the navy department said that there are now in Mexican waters or en route by the east and west coasts 17,950 sailors, 3,970 marines, and 855 officers. Of this number 14,170 sailors, 2,990 marines, and 700 officers are in the Gulf of Mexico, while off Pacific Mexican ports or en route there are 3,530 sailors, 980 marines, and 140 officers. The force includes: At Vera Cruz—Two battleships, 1,824 men, 120 marines; Prairie 260 men, 50 marines. At Tampico—Two battleships, 1,829 men, 120 marines; Des Moines, 240 men; Chester, 300 men, 200 marines; Dolphin, 180 men; San Francisco, 400 men; So-lace, hospital ship; Hancock, transport, 950 marines. With Admiral Badger en route to Tampico—Eight battleships, 7,280 men, 500 marines; Tacoma, 240 men; Nashville, 180 men. En route from Pensacola to Tampico—Birmingham, 300 men; Dixie, repair ship; 14 destroyers, 1,150 men. The Dixie will carry two hydro-aeroplanes with spare motors and pontoons. Battleship Mississippi at Pensacola, awaiting orders, will carry 500 marines. On Mexican Pacific coast—Raleigh, 350 men; New Orleans, 350 men; Annapolis, 150 men; Yorktown, 180 men; California, 900 men, 60 marines; supply ship Glacier. En route to Mexican Pacific coast—Battleship South Dakota and collier Ju-

VERMONT'S DEBT IS \$1.58 PER PERSON

Ratio Much Higher Than 30 Years Ago, While Ratio for the Entire Country Has Been Decreasing.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Preliminary figures from the forthcoming bulletin pertaining to national and state indebtedness and funds and investments have been given out by Director W. J. Harris, of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. The bulletin carries information for the state of Vermont, as well as for the other states and the United States. The data were compiled under the supervision of John Lee Coulter, expert special agent in charge of the inquiry on wealth, debt, and taxation.

The bulletin, which will soon be issued, will contain statistics for each state for each year from 1890 to 1913, inclusive, as far as statistics are available, and will also contain details for the year most nearly corresponding to 1890, thus making it possible to show the general movement during a period of over 30 years. The bulletin will show the total debt of the states as well as many details, such as the various classes of outstanding bonds and special debt obligations to public trust funds. It will also show the floating debt and its component parts. Under "Funds and Investments" will be shown separately all the different funds, and in each case cash and securities will be shown. The population of the states for each year under consideration will be used, and the per capita debt (less sinking fund assets) will be given.

An inspection of the tables for Vermont in the bulletin soon to be issued shows that the state had no bonded indebtedness from 1891 to 1913; \$4,000 was outstanding in 1890. The special debt obligations to public trust funds, amounting to \$347,000, remained unchanged throughout the period. The floating debt changed from year to year but shows a general tendency to increase, \$175,000 in 1891 rising to \$223,000 in 1913.

In the case of funds and investments the securities remained unchanged until 1903, when \$332,000 was reduced to \$348,000; this amount was subsequently increased, and in 1913, \$1,249,000 was held in securities.

No sinking fund assets, as such, were recorded in any year; thus leaving the debt (less sinking fund assets) the same as the total debt.

The debt of the state increased during the 30-year period, and the slight increase in population was not sufficient to bring about a decrease in the per capita indebtedness.

In 1890 the total debt of Vermont at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, was \$151,000; in 1891 it was \$322,000, and in 1913 amounted to \$570,000. The population of the state increased from 332,000 in 1890 to 360,000 in 1913. In 1890 the per capita debt was \$0.45; in 1913 it had advanced to \$1.58; following the fluctuations of the total debt, the per capita debt rose to \$2.02 in 1890, and fell to the minimum, \$0.99, in 1909; in 1913 the per capita debt was \$1.58.

In contrast with the state of Vermont, which had taken the entire debt (less sinking fund assets) for the 48 states, the per capita debt, according to the latest report, is \$3.52, or \$1.94 more than the per capita debt for Vermont. Comparing the movement of the per capita debt of Vermont and the 48 states, for the 30-year period, we find that \$5.48 fell to \$3.52 in the average for the 48 states, and \$0.49 advanced to \$1.58 in Vermont.

At the present time about 0.4 per cent of the total population of the United States will be found in the state of Vermont, and 0.1 per cent of the total debt (less sinking fund assets) is attributed to that state.

MURDER IN BOSTON. Graham Cox Was Shot by William C. Cortell Sunday Night.

Boston, April 20.—After he had forced his way into the lodging house at 13 Warren street, Roxbury, conducted by his wife, Freda Cox, and brutally choked and beat her, Graham Cox attacked William C. Cortell, a lodger, and was shot three times and almost instantly killed by Cortell last night.

Cortell, the police say, drew a revolver from his bureau drawer during the fight. He fired four shots. The first bullet entered his own wrist. Then wrenching himself clear of Cox he fired three times in quick succession. Two shots entered Cox's abdomen. The fourth lodged in his thigh.

Cortell was arrested by Sergt. Murphy and Patrolman Murphy and after having his wrist treated was locked up at the Dudley street police station on a charge of murder. He is a widower, 31 years old and a tool maker.

FUNERAL OF MRS. LUCY FOSTER. Was Held from the Home of Peter Thom This Afternoon.

There was a large gathering of old-time neighbors and friends assembled at the home of Peter Thom, 171 North Seminary street, this afternoon to pay their last respects to the memory of Mrs. Lucy A. Miles Foster, whose death Saturday forenoon brought to its close a long life of usefulness. Funeral services were held at 2 o'clock in charge of Rev. E. F. Newell, pastor of the Hedding Methodist church, where the deceased was an attendant while her health permitted. The bearers were as follows: George Adams and Mr. Lewis of South Vermont; William Avery and George A. Merrill of Middlebury; and Peter Thom, sons-in-law of Mrs. Foster. The interment was in the family lot at Hope cemetery.

MIDDLESEX. The entertainment given by the glee and social club Wednesday evening was quite well attended. The musical program was followed by sugar on snow, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Charles Holt returned Wednesday night from a few days' vacation. Two Italians arrived from Italy the first of the week and spent Tuesday with their relatives here, going to Albany, N. Y., that night.

Rev. W. J. O'Sullivan of Montpelier was in town Friday to visit John Herbert, who is very ill. Mr. Herbert is 88 years of age and his condition is considered serious.

Miss Lois Bryant of Hartford, Conn., is a guest of Miss Mildred Bigelow.

TALK OF THE TOWN. Curmstained sermons 15c at Knight's. Custard rods 5 and 10c at Knight's. Thirty-five ladies in Barre can give the correct way to massage the skin by calling at the Red Cross pharmacy. Call at once.

WILSON FLATLY REFUSED. Suggestion for "Simultaneous Salute" to American Flag.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—President Wilson flatly rejected General Huerta's suggestion for a "simultaneous salute" to the American and Mexican flags, informing him that the United States would insist on a literal compliance with the original demand of Rear Admiral Mayo, made on April 9 in a written communication to General Zaragoza immediately after the arrest of American bluejackets.

The Washington government informed Huerta that his wish for simultaneous firing of the salute was untenable, and that as demanded by Rear Admiral Mayo, a salute of 21 guns would be insisted upon, the manner of returning the salute to be left to the American admiral, who had agreed to fire one to the Mexican flag. Naval precedent showed no "simultaneous salute" had ever been fired in apology for an offense.

PROBATE COURT ACTIONS. Senator Dillingham Settles Accounts in Julia C. Dillingham Estate.

In Washington county probate court to-day William P. Dillingham settled the accounts as administrator of the estate of Julia C. Dillingham, his mother. Charles G. Baldwin was appointed administrator of the estate of Julia S. Ellis, late of Northfield, and E. A. Boyce was appointed administrator of the estate of Betsey Boyce, late of Waterbury.

VERMONT BUSINESS TROUBLES. Clyde E. Willey of Barre Has No Assets.

Rutland, April 20.—Hiram L. Cook of St. Albans has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the office of Clerk F. S. Platt of the United States court. He has liabilities of \$2,089.75 and assets of \$350, all claimed to be exempt. His attorney is M. H. Allen. A petition has also been filed by Clyde E. Willey of Barre, a teamster, who gives his liabilities as \$695.03 and states that his assets are \$150, all exempt. E. R. Davis is his lawyer.

WILSON SEEKS ONLY JUSTICE

Not After War, He Told Newspaper Correspondents

HUERTA THE OBJECT OF HIS ACTIVITY

"Under No Circumstances Will United States Fight Mexican People"

Washington, D. C., April 20.—President Wilson told the newspaper correspondents to-day not to get the impression that the United States is going to war with Mexico. He pointed out that under no circumstances would the United States fight the Mexican people; that this country is their friend.

Wilson said he was going to Congress to tell of the special situation and ask the approval of plans to meet the special situation. He declared the issue is only one between the United States and a man who calls himself the president of Mexico, but whose right to such title is not admitted by the United States.

President Wilson said the intention of the United States was to help Mexico and he had gotten a feeling of uneasiness when he found the newspapers fired with enthusiasm for war. Wilson declared he did not want war but justice. The president said he thought it wise in the interest of peace to cut off the repeated offenses against the United States at an early stage. The president said he had a message ready, making about 1,000 words. The joint session of Congress to receive it was arranged for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PATRIOTS' DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Features in Boston Were Military Parade and Marathon Run, Latter Under Auspices of Boston Athletic Assn.

Boston, April 20.—Patriotic celebrations in Lexington and Concord and sports of various kinds throughout the state marked the celebration of Patriots' day to-day. A military parade over a portion of Paul Revere's route and the annual Marathon run of the Boston Athletic association were the principal events.

TWO TRAINS RESTORED. Vigorous Representations Caused Change of B. & M. Plans.

St. Johnsbury, April 20.—Announcement is made that the two passenger trains which were taken off the Passumpsic division of the Boston & Maine will be put back on their old schedules. When these trains were discontinued in the fall the Commercial club of St. Johnsbury met Superintendent Folsom and a compromise was reached and a train was put on from Wells River to Lyndonville in the early evening to replace the through passenger train which had been discontinued. But this served only a limited territory and the traveling men took up the matter in a more vigorous manner.

At a hearing with Frank A. Miles of Newport, representing nine petitioners, it developed that the management still continued these two trains in the fall without getting the consent of the public service commission, which had ordered the continuance of the trains, and whose order had been confirmed by the supreme court of Vermont.

Mr. Miles took the matter up with the officials of the Boston & Maine system, who acknowledged that the discontinuance of these trains was a violation of the public service commission's order, and the noon train southbound would resume running Monday. Thus the railroad escapes the liability of prosecution on a criminal charge and contempt of court, while the public gets the benefit of a railroad service that was much appreciated and fairly well patronized.

LEAVES BROTHER IN BARRE. Mrs. Julia Jerry Was Sister of A. H. Burke.

Burlington, April 20.—Mrs. Julia Jerry of Halletts Bay died yesterday morning at 2:10 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. L. Warner of 58 Hyde street, of a complication of diseases. Mrs. Jerry had been in ill health for two years, but was confined to her bed but three weeks. She was 62 years of age.

She was born in Sciota, N. Y. Dorella Burke, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burke. Besides her husband, she is survived by five children. They are: Albert B. of Montreal, Wilber W. of Boston and Mrs. F. L. Warner, Cora H. and Gertrude L., all of this city; and also one brother, A. H. Burke of Barre. Mrs. Jerry was of a kind and beautiful nature and endeared herself to all who met her. She will be missed by a wide circle of friends.

DEATH AT MILL VILLAGE. Of Mrs. John Burnett, Who Had Been Ill Many Months.

At Mill village, so-called, in Williamstown, Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock occurred the death of Mrs. Hattie Adams Burnett, wife of John Burnett. Mrs. Burnett had been ill since last October. Besides her husband, she leaves a daughter, Miss Abbie Burnett, of Williamstown; three sisters, Mrs. Alma George of Williamstown, Mrs. Ellen Boyce of Waitsfield, and Mrs. Minnie Richardson of Middlesex. A brother, George Adams, lives in South Barre.

Mrs. Burnett was born in North Fayston October 29, 1859. She lived in various towns in central Vermont until her marriage in this city in 1880 to Mr. Burnett. She had been a resident of Williamstown for nearly 10 years. Mrs. Burnett was a devoted adherent of the Centenary Methodist church and had a large number of friends in her home town as well as in Barre and Barre Town who will deeply regret her passing. Prayer services will be held at the house Tuesday forenoon at 10:30 o'clock and the funeral will be in the Methodist church directly afterward. The pastor, Rev. Albert Abbott, will officiate and he will be assisted by Rev. John Irons of the Congregational church. Interment will be in the village cemetery.

Weather Forecast. Rain or snow and colder to-night. Tuesday probably cloudy and colder. Moderate shifting winds.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT. For Barre Central of Vermont Tel. & Tel. Co. Being Installed.

W. F. Heller, switchboard installer of the Western Electric company, is now engaged with a force of men in putting in an addition to the local switchboards at the central office of the Vermont Tel. & Tel. company. This addition provides for an additional operator's position with 80 additional lines, and is required properly to accommodate the requirements of the office to the increased demands for new lines, principally of the one and two party class.

When the Barre office was cut to common battery system on April 17, 1910, there were installed six sections of relay board to which an increase is now to be made to meet the requirements of the next two years. This additional equipment is made by the Western Electric company at their factory at Hawthorne, Ill., and is assembled for frame work, keys, and local wiring. After its arrival the expert workmen proceed to set it up, wire in the relays and special circuits and to connect it to the balance of the equipment, after which it is tested out and put into operation, the work requiring about two weeks' time.

In this additional section there are 80 additional subscribers' lines, answering jacks and line relays, besides 30 cords, 60 keys and cord signal lamps together with 80 subscribers' line lamps.

The connecting of the section requires cables to the intermediate distributing frame and an additional run to the main frame to connect with the underground cables. With this addition the local switchboard will have a total of 580 subscribers' lines and 640 subscribers' answering jacks which contain the lamp signals to designate when a call comes in.

The following will give an idea of what is required to provide one operator's position of a common battery switchboard. Besides the wood and iron frame-work to hold the keys, cords, jacks, lamps, etc., there will be added three condensers, six designation strips, five fuses, one induction coil, six telephone jacks, 23 jack spaces, 200 lamp caps, 85 lamp sockets, 100 number plates, 30 relays, 40 resistances, 30 cords, 30 keys, 1,200 feet braided wire, 200 feet switchboard cable, consisting of 24,480 feet of single wire. The principal addition, however, is included in 80 answering jacks and 560 multiple jacks.

In this last item is shown a feature of the multiple switchboard that does not obtain in smaller switchboards where but one or two operators are employed. In the larger switchboard all operators although capable of answering but a limited number of lines must have access to all lines for making connections, since the calls that are answered may go to any other line in the exchange. To make this possible a second jack is provided for every line, in addition to the one where the operator answers the call, not only is this necessary but each one of these additional jacks (called multiple jacks) have to be repeated in every position for the use of all operators.

Thus in a switchboard having 500 answering jacks (which are holes into which the plug is inserted by the operator, connecting with springs which in turn connect with the line wires, when answering calls) must have 1,600 multiple jacks. This is one reason why the cost per line for central office equipment increases as the number of subscribers to a greater degree than is represented by the latter figure and not only affects new subscribers' lines added but adds to the cost of all lines already connected.

The cost of the above addition will be approximately \$800. The installation of the section requires the opening up of all lines in order to multiple them into the new position panels, which work is arranged to be done so that subscribers' service will be uninterrupted.

DEATH OF YOUNG WOMAN. Mrs. Alezio De Battista Passed Away Saturday Afternoon.

Mrs. Alezio De Battista of East Barre passed away at the City hospital Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, death following a few hours after the birth of a daughter, which was but a short time. Besides her husband, a stonecutter employed at North Barre, the deceased leaves her parents and several brothers and sisters living in Italy, and a brother, Joseph Spera, of this city. Mrs. De Battista's maiden name was Concilia Spera and she lived until Saturday she would have been 17 years old. She came to Barre July 6, 1911, and was married upon her arrival in this country to Mr. De Battista. Since the wedding they had made their home at East Barre. During her residence in this locality, Mrs. De Battista gained a wide circle of friends in the Italian colony and her untimely taking-away will be deeply mourned by all who knew her.

Funeral services were held from 22 George street this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There was a large gathering of friends and a profuse floral offering came from the young woman's acquaintances. The interment was in the Catholic cemetery on Beckley street. The bearers were chosen from a delegation of family friends.

MERCHANTS LEND AID. To Hotel Project for Barre—Much Interest Being Aroused.

Whether Barre is to have the much discussed new hotel will be determined by the end of the present week. Either next week will see preparations for the erection of the building going on apace or it will witness only a vacuum where an ambitious hotel project once existed. Those who have long held a modern hostelry to be the very thing the city needs as a complement to its industrial and business prestige in Vermont claim that the voters will not allow the project to die a natural death. Anyhow, the city meeting Friday night will go a long way toward deciding the matter.

The movement in favor of granting exemption to the incorporators received another impetus this morning when it was announced that the Barre Retail Merchants' association had decided to turn to with a will and help boost the project. Customarily, the association has marked the end of the winter with a pretentious banquet which has often been made the occasion for introducing an out-of-town speaker. Even as late as Saturday plans were in the making for this annual affair, but since that it has been decided to abandon any idea of holding a banquet. Instead, the merchants will devote their whole effort to spreading the hotel gospel. In common with many others who believe they see a great deal of civic good in the movement the merchants are ready to talk understandingly to any and all who are not familiar with the offer of the Barre Hotel Co., the steps necessary before the hotel can become a reality, and the crying need for larger and improved hotel accommodations.

RIISING WATER DOES DAMAGE

Section of the Williamstown Branch Railroad Line Is Considered Unsafe

TP REFER FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

Water in Jail and Stevens Branches Highest in a Year

High water which caused a wash-out that disrupted traffic on the Williamstown branch of the Central Vermont railroad last night and the sudden rise in temperature, coupled with the heavy rains, threatens to do considerable damage in the valley of the Jail and Stevens branches. Near the Greason & Beckett shed in Williamstown, the branch road for a distance of nearly 300 feet is unsafe for travel. The washout was discovered by Central Vermont track-walkers early this morning and after communications passed between the local station and the railroad offices in St. Albans, arrangements were made for continuing the service throughout the day. Since sunrise all trains have proceeded to a point below the washout, and passengers, as well as freight and express, have been transferred by teams to the station.

Repairs on the line were started at once. The damage resulted from an overflow when the river, swollen by many little brooks, leaping its bounds, swept over the highway to the tracks. None of the track was washed away but for a distance of several rods the road-bed was undermined. Section men who were busy this forenoon patrolling the Barre branch from this city to Montpelier reported that the tracks were still intact and perfectly safe, although it wasn't predicted that the road would escape damage altogether if the river continues to rise.

Following yesterday's hard thunder shower and the continuing rainfall, there was a good deal of anxiety among local merchants and other business men. Many hurried to their mercantile establishments and began to transfer merchandise from the basements to the ground floors. Little fear of inundation along North Main street is expressed by the interested persons, although an additional number took precautionary measures this forenoon. Stephens branch rose 18 inches after the rain last night. At midnight it was higher than at any time since the big flood of Easter Sunday in 1912. Toward morning there was a recession of nearly a foot, but during the afternoon instead of continuing to recede, the water began to approach the bank levels again. In the past few days much of the snow in the hill districts has been melted and the water, to a certain extent, has sunk into the ground. The ice in the larger streams left several days ago. When it disappeared in the Winooski branches it was so thoroughly honey-combed that it could do no damage.

With the rain still falling briskly at noon, there were few who would forecast the outcome. Bridge No. 8 on the Barre branch and the highway bridge at Blackwell street a short distance down the streams were in no danger of being washed by the water, although the river was already lapping some of the higher trusses of both bridges. The water in the lower part of the mountain bank-full and the lower part of the little trestle on the electric car line was immersed in water. The bridge is strongly buttressed, however, and the car men were not at all alarmed by the appearance of the stream. Sometime during the night water flooded the rear end of the Harrison Granite company shed at the north end. Much of the loose boxing timber lying in the structure was floated around, but the damage was slight. In the North Barre manufacturing section, where shed owners have experienced heavy losses from high water in years past, the water did not threaten, and the belief was expressed that any threatened inundation at the center of the city would not be followed necessarily by similar trouble at North Barre.

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