

REPULSES FOR GERMANS

In Their Efforts to Retake Lost Positions in Avocourt Wood

SEVERAL ATTACKS MADE LAST NIGHT

North of Malancourt, Where Germans Gained Yesterday, Was Quiet To-day

After having pushed back the French lines along the western bend of the salient in the Malancourt region, northwest of Verdun, the Germans have desisted for the present from further efforts to advance there.

The workers in the British munitions shops in the Clyde district, who struck, have been called upon by the trade organization to return to work, the strike being declared unconstitutional and in contravention of the munitions act.

The recent war council was characterized by complete unity of purpose and all the conferences without exception were satisfied with the decisions reached, says Premier Salandra in Italy in a newspaper interview.

SWEEPING GERMAN GAIN

Forged Ahead Over Mile-front, While French Were Shelling Elsewhere.

London, March 30.—The Germans to the northwest of Verdun in an infantry attack started with huge effectiveness have gained north of Malancourt and have even penetrated the northwest corner of the village.

The attempts of the Germans to carry their advance farther, however, were stopped by the French fire as also were three counter attacks against the positions in the Avocourt wood, south of Malancourt, which had previously been taken from them by a French infantry attack.

During the German offensive on Malancourt the French heavy guns from the Argonne were directing their fire on the Malancourt and Avocourt woods.

Aside from the infantry attacks and counter attacks in this region a heavy bombardment has been in progress from Avocourt northeastward to Bethincourt, a distance of five miles. There has also been a continuation of the sporadic outbursts of artillery fire to the north and east of Verdun; while in the Vosges mountains the French batteries have been keeping up their bombardment of German organizations.

In mining operations in the Argonne the French have blown up German posts and between the Oise and the Aisne have dispersed German convoys with their guns. The Germans claim that in a hand grenade encounter, they recaptured from the British a mine crater at St. Elio. The British declare they have consolidated all the ground gained on March 27.

AN AIR BATTLE OVER SALONIKI

French Airmen Attacked German Aeroplanes Which Attempted a Raid Several Bombs Dropped

On Orfani.

Paris, March 30.—A Havas dispatch from Saloniki says that another aerial raid on that city was attempted by the Germans yesterday. The French airmen engaged them and compelled them to turn about without accomplishing their object. Several bombs were dropped on Orfani, but did no damage.

BIG SHIP SUNK

British Steamer Diadem of 3,700 Tons Destroyed.

London, March 30.—The British steamer Diadem of 3,700 tons has been sunk. The vessel was last reported on her arrival at Marseilles February 15 from Wales.

RESCUING SHIP WAS FIRED ON

Submarine Attacked British Destroyer Which Was Taking Sussex Passengers Out of English Channel.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—For the information of the state department, American Ambassador Page at London to-day forwarded the report that the British destroyer, which aided in rescuing the survivors from the Sussex, was itself fired upon twice by a submarine. Ambassador Page said the information was not official but he believed it authentic.

EXPLOSIONS SENT FIREBRANDS WIDELY

Boston & Maine Roundhouse at Plymouth, N. H., Destroyed and Six Locomotives Were Damaged.

Plymouth, N. H., March 30.—The roundhouse of the Boston & Maine railroad was destroyed by fire to-day, with a loss of \$60,000. Six locomotives were badly damaged. Shortly after the fire was discovered many barrels of oil stored nearby exploded and this quickly spread the flames through the entire structure.

SEEK THE UNDERTAKER

Who Embalmed the Body of Peck for Dr. Waite.

New York, March 30.—District Attorney Edward Swann centered his efforts to-day on finding Eugene Oliver Kane, who embalmed the body of John E. Peck, whose murder his son-in-law, Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, is under arrest here. Kane's arrest has been ordered on the charge of conspiring to commit a crime.

Waite is said by Mr. Swann to have declared that Kane accepted \$9,000 in cash and a check for \$9,400 as part payment of \$25,000 he was to be paid for swearing that he used arsenic in embalming Peck's body. This arrangement, Waite said, according to the district attorney, was made after an autopsy on Peck's body disclosed the presence of a large quantity of arsenic.

John S. Potter, the undertaker who had charge of Peck's funeral, and who employed Kane as embalmer, reiterated denials that he had any part in the alleged negotiations between Kane and Waite, except to send Kane to the dentist's apartment when Waite desired to know the formula of the embalming fluid used on Peck's body. He did admit, however, that he received a letter from Waite asking him and Kane not to telephone him, as Waite believed his telephone wire had been "tapped" and also telling him he need not worry about his check.

Kane embalmed the body of Mrs. Katherine Adams in the famous Molinesux case, and Potter was the undertaker who attended to the body of William M. Rice, for whose death Albert T. Patrick was tried.

Ineffective efforts were made by Mrs. Margaret Weaver Horton, Waite's friend, who has been closely questioned by the district attorney, to obtain permission to visit Waite at Bellevue hospital. Her attorney, Harold Spiegelberg, said that if neither he nor Mrs. Horton is allowed to see Waite to-day he will take some action. Mrs. Horton, in a letter to Waite yesterday, expressed her sympathy and confidence in his innocence.

WILSON COMMENDED.

By Maine Democrats Who Praised His Foreign Policy.

Bangor, Me., March 30.—Praise for the foreign policy of President Wilson, liberal endorsement of the nation and state administration pledges to support President Wilson, Gov. Oakley C. Curtis, Senator Charles F. Johnson and Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy and condemnation of the alleged use of a large fund to procure the nomination and election of candidates for the important elective offices, were given at the Democratic state convention yesterday.

A set of 12 delegates and their alternates to attend the Democratic national convention at St. Louis on June 14 was elected and six candidates for electors of president and vice president of the United States are nominated. The customary demand for re-submission of the liquor prohibitory law to popular vote was missing from the declaration of principles, which was adopted without opposition. There was, however, a plank requesting that a convention be called for a revision of the constitution.

President Wilson was declared to be the "safest, the wisest, the most humane and the most clear headed statesman now on the stage of the world." Honest elections were demanded, the charge being made that there is a concerted effort on the part of certain men to buy nominations for important elective offices, and the voters were urged to stand with the Democrats in rebuking such a practice.

VERMONT ROADS PRAISED

At the Windsor County Road Builders' Conference.

White River Junction, March 30.—"Vermont Country Roads and What Can Be Done to Improve Them" was the subject of discussion by road agents and selectmen from every town in Windsor county at a dinner tendered to State Highway Commissioner Stoddard L. Bates of Derby at the Junction house here last evening.

The affairs were given by the good roads committee of the board of trade, consisting of David A. Elliott, B. L. Bogle, C. W. Cameron, F. I. Palmer and D. H. Miller, and brought together more than 100 of the leading citizens from the 24 different towns in the county. David A. Elliott acted as toastmaster and the principal speakers were Mr. Bates and James B. Estee of Montpelier, president of the Vermont state fair.

Mr. Bates spoke at length upon the condition of the roads and the expense of keeping them in first-class condition, which, he explained, was less than in many other states on account of the hardness of the natural roadbed. "Four-ists," he said, "claimed that Vermont country roads were far ahead of any ordinary roads in New England."

Mr. Estee spoke on "Country Roads with Regard to Agricultural Fairs." Following the dinner the company adjourned to the Iroquois club rooms, where a smoke talk was held.

Suitor—What makes you think, sir, that I will not be able to support your daughter? The Father—The difficulty I have had in doing it myself.—Boston Transcript.

CARRANZA TROOPS GONE

Less Than 200 Remain in Casas Grandes and Galeana Districts

SAYS SENATOR FALL AFTER INVESTIGATION

Also Declares They Allowed Villa to Pass Unharmd

Douglas, Arizona, March 30.—Not 200 Carranza troops remain in the Casas Grandes and Galeana districts of Chihuahua, according to a statement to-day by United States Senator Fall of New Mexico who said he was so informed on good authority. Senator Fall arrived last night from Hachita, New Mexico, in an automobile tour of the border.

All of Carranza's soldiers might as well be withdrawn for all the good they are doing in aiding our men, he said. They made no attempt to stop Villa when he passed Casas Grandes in broad daylight, less than a mile from the garison. He had no more than 300 men with him at that time.

USE OF RAILROADS GIVEN BY CARRANZA

De Facto Government in Mexico to Permit United States Government to Employ Them in Commercial Business.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—One of the army's most serious problems in hunting Villa was solved when General Carranza promptly granted the renewed request of the state department for permission to use the Mexican Northwestern railroad in carrying out the pursuit.

General Carranza received the new request yesterday morning; his answer was in Washington before dark. It was contained in a brief message from John L. Rodgers, special agent of the United States at Queretaro, saying the head of the de facto government agreed to the commercial use of the line. Officials here assumed he would be equally prompt in notifying his officers on the border and that General Funston might begin shipments at once.

Although the army will proceed to use the railroad on a commercial basis, which is construed here as meaning that all service shall be paid for at regular rates, the state department will negotiate further with Carranza to bring about a more complete understanding as to just what he has agreed to. Yesterday's response is regarded as being satisfactory in a measure, but it is not sufficiently definite. It may be too that in order to assure the arrival and delivery of supplies shipped to points along the line General Funston will desire to place guards on the trains.

AMERICAN PLANS ARE CONCEALED

It is Not Known When Mexican Northwestern Railroad Will Be Used to Send Supplies.

San Antonio, Tex., March 30.—Washington has imposed strict secrecy on Major General Funston regarding the plans for using the Mexican Northwestern railroad to send supplies to American troops. He declined to say early to-day whether the immediate use of the line would be ordered. Hope was expressed in military circles that further negotiations between the state department and Carranza might result in the Mexican government making certain concessions by which the shipping problem would be made easier. The army desires authority to place guards over supplies in transit, even if the goods must move as freight.

Because of the feeling that the railroad will not solve the transportation problem under the conditions imposed the operation of motor trucks between Columbus and the field base will be continued for the present.

TRACING SOURCE OF VILLA MONEY

Department of Justice Agents Follow the Trail to New York and Other American Cities.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—Agents of the department of justice following the lead to the American sources of supply for Villa have uncovered evidence in New York and other cities which, it is believed, when fully developed, will justify the charge. The allegation, often made, that Villa received aid from German sources is also being investigated but no indication has been given as to whether any evidence has been found.

VILLA IN SANTA MARIA.

Doubtful if He Will Be Caught Till Reward is Known.

El Paso, Tex., March 30.—Military men made no secret to-day to the belief that Villa had slipped through the cordon of American troops and Carranza forces pursuing him in Mexico. The latest information was that the bandit leader was moving through the Santa Maria valley. Ranchers from the Chihuahua district said that when it became known there was a price on Villa's head, dead or alive, the bandit would be in constant danger of betrayal. It is not known whether American troops have let it be known that there is a reward for Villa.

NEARING END OF SUIT.

J. E. Alexander Important Witness in News Vending Co. Case.

Burlington, March 30.—It is expected that the case of Gardner B. Arnold of Burlington against E. X. Somers et al, will be finished in Chittenden county court to-day. J. E. Alexander, salesman for the American News Vending Machine company of St. Johnsbury, was one of the last witnesses for the defendant.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bullard as to whether or not Mr. Arnold had heard a certain conversation, Mr. Alexander replied, "I don't know, I haven't his ears," to which the examining attorney retorted, "No, but you have nearly everything else he has, haven't you?" Judge Stanton ordered the remarks expunged from the record. Two of the directors of the company, Dr. W. J. Aldrich and A. P. Ladd, both of St. Johnsbury, testified at the afternoon session.

One important fact brought out by Mr. Alexander's testimony yesterday morning was that on Oct. 28, 1912, four days after the contract between Mr. Arnold and Mr. Alexander and the American News Vending Machine company was signed, the directors of the company voted Alexander a 50 per cent commission on the sale of equipment for the company. Mr. Bullard also endeavored to show that the witness had left Plattsburgh, N. Y., where he was managing the affairs of the Eureka Vending Machine company, because of prosecutions filed against him for the misappropriation of funds, but this was denied.

Dr. W. J. Aldrich of St. Johnsbury, a director of the American News Vending Machine company, testified as to the assets of the company at the present time, these consisting principally of machinery and equipment at the factory at St. Johnsbury, with a total value of about \$18,000. He testified that he knew Arnold and Alexander had an idea that Arnold was one of the parties in the deal and also knew that Alexander was to receive a 50 per cent commission on the sale. He also testified that the directors' vote of a 50 per cent commission to Alexander on the sale of tool equipment after the contract was signed, was in ratification of a previous act of E. X. Somers. He testified that he never had ever had any connection with the making of any misrepresentations to Arnold and said that he was not aware that the latter claimed to be deceived until just before the filing of this suit.

USED SHOT GUN ON SELF.

Ansel Kelsey, 68, of Middlebury, Died of Wound in Head

Middlebury, March 30.—Ansel Kelsey, aged 68 years, killed himself with a shot gun yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. K. J. Piper, two miles south of the village. Mr. Kelsey was a prosperous farmer and longtime resident of Salisbury. Dependancy is thought to have prompted his act. Mr. Kelsey drove yesterday morning to the home of his daughter, hitched his horse back of the house, and after talking with his daughter told her he would go out to feed the horse. Later, the report of the gun was heard and Mr. Piper, his son-in-law, found Mr. Kelsey on the floor of the barn. In discharging the shot gun he had used a wall stick. Mr. Kelsey had passed through his left cheek up through the top of his head.

His son, John Kelsey, who until a few days ago had lived with his parents on the farm, had moved into Middlebury as he had a position with the Champlain Valley Telephone company. This, it is thought, may have caused his despondency. Mrs. Kelsey, who had been spending a few weeks with their daughter, Miss Bertha Kelsey of Brookport, N. Y., was expected home to-day. Besides his wife, he leaves four daughters, Mrs. Frances Conant, Mrs. K. J. Piper, Mrs. Fred Nash, all of Middlebury, and Miss Bertha Kelsey of Brookport, N. Y., and one son, John Kelsey.

GOT PURSE OF GOLD.

Among Other Presents at Their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Bellows Falls, March 30.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Conant observed the 50th anniversary of their wedding yesterday in their home at 22 Henry street. Among the gifts presented them was a purse of gold from the members of the parish of Immanuel church and other friends.

Mr. Conant was born in Bellows Falls February 28, 1843, and has always lived here. He has been sexton of Immanuel church since September, 1875, and has lived in Bellows Falls longer than any other present resident. Following the Civil war he was captain of Company E, 12th Vermont regiment, two years. Mrs. Conant was born in Clinton, N. Y., November 9, 1847, and came to live here when she was seven years of age. When she was 14 she went to Chicago and attended a high school. She also attended the Wheaton female seminary at Norton, Mass. She was married to Mr. Conant March 29, 1866, in Chicago.

DIED FROM MORPHINE.

Abraham Maxfield May Have Taken It Internally.

Georgia, March 30.—Abraham Maxfield of East Georgia died suddenly Wednesday evening from what appears to be the effects of an overdose of morphine taken internally. The funeral arrangements have not been completed. Mr. Maxfield was ill with typhoid fever early in the winter and since then he has appeared not quite himself. Dr. C. F. Whitney, of the state laboratory of hygiene, Burlington, will perform an autopsy on the body to-day to determine whether death was caused by morphine and what quantity was taken. Should the autopsy disclose morphine as the cause of death an attempt will be made to discover where Mr. Maxfield obtained the morphine.

The deceased is survived by a niece, Mrs. Flora Gould, who lived with him. A brother, Frank Maxfield, of East Georgia, died a few weeks ago.

C.V. TRAINMEN MAKE DEMAND

They Presented Statement to Pres. E. C. Smith This Morning

HAVING JOINED IN GENERAL MOVEMENT

Want a Full Day's Pay for Eight Hours' Work; Time and Half for Overtime

St. Albans, March 30.—A committee representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the Central Vermont Railway company, having joined the nation-wide movement of those organizations, this morning presented their demands for increased pay to President E. C. Smith of the Central Vermont Railway company. The chief demands of the men are for a full day's pay for eight hours' work and time and a half for overtime.

DELEGATES BUSY IN M. E. CONFERENCE

Consideration of the Needs of Montpelier Seminary Was Taken Up at Montpelier.

Bishop Hamilton presided at the opening of the second day's session of the Vermont Methodist conference at Montpelier to-day and spoke for a short time on personal evangelism, after which he called upon Rev. E. W. Owens of Brattleboro and Rev. W. C. Christie of Canaan to tell the result of that work in their towns, the former reporting that 47 had joined the Brattleboro church since Jan. 1 and the latter stating that 22 had joined the Canaan church.

Fraternel greetings to the conference were extended by Rev. W. A. Davidson, representing the Baptist state convention; by Rev. C. A. Boyd, representing the state Sunday School association and the Vermont Bible society; and by Rev. Stanley F. Blomfield of Montpelier, representing the Congregational church. Praying Elder E. W. Sharpe of the Brattleboro district read his report, and the same was accepted. Dr. Sheldon of Wesleyan university was given a few minutes, and he was followed by Principal J. W. Hatch of Montpelier seminary. Students of the latter institution also assisted in the session.

Rev. Patrick Joseph Maveety, D. D., of Cincinnati, O., spoke last evening to a gathering which filled the church, describing vividly the needs of the colored people in the South and the efforts being made by the Freedman's Aid society, through the establishment of schools and hospitals, to supply those needs. He appealed to the conference not to forget the society in making the annual appropriation, keeping in mind that some day, not far distant, the race which is now being aided will be able to reciprocate, and even now colored conferences of the South are laying aside money for use in other friends of the church.

Rev. Harry G. McCain of Topeka, Kan., being unable to be present and deliver a talk on temperance, Dr. Maveety devoted his opening remarks to that subject and incidentally handed out words of encouragement, touching upon the recent referendum vote in this state. Dr. Maveety expressed the conviction that never in all history has temperance had the success which it is meeting, even the war helping the cause. Prohibition exists in Russia and forms of it in other European countries.

Referring to the result of the recent Vermont vote on the liquor question, local opinion, he said, is a form of temperance and we may expect that absolute prohibition will eventually follow. Scientists, educators, huge business houses, legislators, and the church on the question and it is only a question of patience.

The wet forces, declared the speaker, are recognizing the inevitable, and rapidly people are getting out of the liquor business. He urged his listeners not to get discouraged, for local option is the first step toward temperance, ultimately to be followed by state-wide prohibition and by national prohibition. Don't use the word temperance anymore, instructed Dr. Maveety, but talk of prohibition of alcoholic poison.

The white South is in favor of temperance because of the terrible effects of alcohol on the negro, although, probably, the white South is not any more temperate than the northern states. It effects not only the negro's morals, but his economic usefulness.

Invariably a weak race adopts the vices of the stronger race, fall into the vices before the virtues, and because of this rule, the white man of the South has adopted prohibition out of self-defense and whereas he prohibits for the negro he also prohibits for himself.

The ten millions of colored people constitute a race problem, just as any race would have constituted a problem given the same conditions after the close of the war which meant their freedom from slavery. The Freedman's Aid society is working out the same by instructing the negroes, with the Bible in one hand, and the spelling book in the other. Dr. Maveety emphasized the point that the church without the school fails of its purpose as is shown by Mexico, Cuba and the Philippines. The United States in a score of years has done more for the Philippines by church and school co-operation than Spain did in 300 years with church alone.

The society has established 21 schools in the South, including a theological seminary at Atlanta, Ga., and a medical college at Nashville, Tenn. The colored people need physicians badly, there being at present but one doctor to every 4,000 persons. The death rate among

GAVE VERDICT TO M'DONALD

Jury Holds That Value of Maine Land Was Not as Represented

TRIAL OF THE CASE CONCLUDED TO-DAY

Court Now Occupied with a Suit for Damage by Automobile

That the defendant, Rev. Frederick McNeil of Graniteville, induced the plaintiff, D. H. McDonald, to furnish \$1,982 by false statements or representations as claimed by the plaintiff, was the verdict found by the jury in Washington county in the case of McDonald vs. McNeil, alleged fraud, the trial of which commenced the first of this week. The verdict was returned at 9:30 o'clock this forenoon, the case having been completed at 6 o'clock last evening. The jury decided that \$400 was a fair sum to be awarded the plaintiff for damages.

Acting under instructions from Judge Butler, the jury, in returning the verdict, decided that the fair value of the property purchased by plaintiff and defendant was \$1,980 and the difference between that and the value of the property as it was and what it would have been if it had been as represented by the defendant, amounted, according to the jury's estimate, to \$800. Inasmuch as plaintiff and defendant were partners in the purchase, one-half of this amount was taken as due the plaintiff for damages. Charles L. Holton acted as foreman of the jury. John W. Gordon represented the plaintiff and Fred L. Laird the defendant.

NO CHANGE AT QUINCY

And There Is But Slight Progress at Settlement Elsewhere.

Tabloid reports from the various New England granite centers that are having periodic adjustments of relations between employes and quarriers and manufacturers indicate that settlements in some localities are immediately possible, while in other sections settlements seem very remote. Although Bethel granite cutters have settled on a \$4 minimum basis, the agreement to expire in 1920, work has not been resumed, as a settlement with the lumpers has not been effected.

Reports received in Barre to-day state that Milford, N. H., cutters have accepted the \$4 minimum and the 1920 limitation, a vote to that effect having been taken by the branch. Other items in the bill have not been settled and operations are still suspended. In Waterford, Conn., where the bill expires to-morrow, cutters are agreeable to a \$4 minimum, but the lumpers have not been effected.

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DEATH OF F. B. CATE.

Former Real Estate Man in Barre Died at Nashua, N. H.

A telegram received in Barre last night by Mrs. Dean Bassett announced the death of Frank B. Cate, a former resident of Barre, who passed away at his home in Nashua, N. H., yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Cate had been in failing health for some time.

He was born in Cabot May 14, 1845. Removing to Massachusetts many years ago he was for several years the postmaster at Chestnut Hill. He came to Barre in 1899 and after residing here a few months he engaged in the real estate business. Four years ago he moved to Nashua, where he purchased a place just outside the city. Latterly he had engaged to some extent in the produce business.

Mr. Cate is survived by his wife, who was Miss Billa Shirley of Fryeburg, Me., and two brothers, Nelson H. Cate of Rockford, Ill., and Joshua C. Cate of West Danville. Surviving also are two sisters, Mrs. Adelia J. Ring of Nashua and Mrs. Helen C. Whittier of Barre. Other relatives left are: Mrs. Dean T. Bassett of this city, a niece, and three nephews, Harry H. Cate of Wrent, Ill., Herbert Cate of Rockford, Ill., and Frank C. Ring of Nashua.

MISS NELLIE J. HAYES.

A Native of Moretown Died in Montpelier.

Miss Nellie J. Hayes died at Heaton hospital in Montpelier at 7 o'clock last night after six months' illness with a throat trouble and complications. She had been at the hospital for some time, after which she returned home, only to go back to the hospital last week.

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AN AUTO DAMAGE SUIT ON TRIAL.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Nina Lovely of Moretown against Fred A. Milhan of Barre was started after the verdict had been returned in the McDonald-McNeil case. The Moretown woman is suing Milhan for damages sustained when her carriage was struck by an automobile belonging to the Bailey farm north of Montpelier one night last year. Mrs. Lovely's carriage was smashed and she was thrown out.

The following jury is hearing the case: A. W. White, John Osborn, William R. Cooley, Martin S. Herbert, Harry Patterson, J. W. Averill, Vera Shayton, A. E. Foss, S. A. Nelson, John F. Lee, Lancel L. Knapp and Burt R. Nelson. The plaintiff is represented by F. L. Laird and the defendant by William Wishart.

Witnesses heard this morning were the plaintiff, who told of the collision, and Fred Laundry, an employe of the Capital Garage company of Montpelier, who was driving a car just ahead of Milhan's car. The witness said he heard Milhan say at the time of the accident that his brakes failed to work properly and that he would pay for the damage. Witness told of taking Mrs. Lovely to her home.

CARS ARE TILTED AT SHARP ANGLE

But No One Was Hurt in Accident to Boston & Maine Train Near Boston To-day.

Laconia, N. H., March 30.—The smoking car and two passenger cars on the White Mountain Express, south-bound, on the Boston & Maine railroad, were derailed just outside of Boston to-day. The cars were tipped to an angle of forty-five degrees and many windows in them were broken, but the officials said that no one was injured.

The train was moving slowly and after bumping along the ties for a short distance, was brought to a halt. The smoker tipped partly over, but the other two cars remained upright.

PLANS FINE GRANITE PLANT.

Aaron Gustafson of Johnson & Gustafson Has Let Contract.

On one of the most desirable stoned sites in the Barre granite belt, Johnson & Gustafson, a Granite street firm, is to begin work on the erection of a new plant as soon as the frost is out of the ground, according to a detailed statement made by Aaron Gustafson, head of the firm, this forenoon. Between the railroad track and the new W. A. Milne plant on Boynton street in the south end, Johnson & Gustafson plan to have a modern granite working plant ready for occupancy by July 1. A. B. Lane has been awarded the contract and once work is started it will be expedited as much as possible.

Specifications in the contract call for a plant the main dimensions of which will be 180 and 50 feet. It is to be located on a slope and facilities for dumping waste material have, therefore, been provided by nature. Near the stoned area of the site, two stories high, with lateral dimensions of 24 and 18 feet is to be built. Mr. Gustafson, who has conducted the affairs of the concern since Mr. Johnson retired, has placed orders for the equipment, which will be available as soon as the shed begins to approach completion.

A traveling crane and a large compressor have been purchased already. Mr. Gustafson's decision to have a shed of his own is due to the fact that his business has outgrown its present quarters on Granite street. The proprietor, a native of Smoland, Sweden, served his apprenticeship in Quincy, Mass., coming to Barre in 1904, where he worked first for the Lessey Granite