

DUBLIN PARTLY ON FIRE

Report to London Newspaper from Belfast Says That Sections of the City Are in Flames and That Street Fighting Is Being Kept Up

100 CASUALTIES NOW REPORTED

Rioters, Hidden in Houses Commanding Prominent Streets, Are Shooting Down Loyal Civilians, as Well as Soldiers — Cork Uprising Failed

London, April 29.—Parts of the city of Dublin are in flames, an Evening News dispatch filed at Belfast last night says. Street fighting continues and there is much looting, it is said, but the reinforced military is making steady progress. Most of the shops are closed and passenger communication has been cut off.

A dispatch from Ireland this afternoon says that Hackville and Grafton streets in Dublin are in flames and artillery is being used on the houses.

London, April 29.—Upwards of 100 have been killed or wounded thus far in Dublin, the correspondent of the Evening News reports in a dispatch filed last night. He says that the rioters, hidden in houses commanding the important streets, are keeping up a constant fusillade and the list of casualties continues to lengthen. It includes many civilians who, the correspondent says, have been picked off by Sinn Fein snipers for no other reason than that they were believed to be loyal. A cordon of troops is being drawn gradually but surely around the rebel strongholds and every effort is being made to avoid unnecessary bloodshed and damage.

In an interview published to-day, the leader of the Sinn Feiners in Cork declares that the members there planned to rise simultaneously with their Dublin comrades but that something went wrong with the arrangements. "We might have been in possession of the postoffice but for the fact that the military were there first," said the leader. "I do not think we will rise here now," he continued, "but if they come to demand our arms we shall shoot them. When the news of the Dublin rising came Monday we all retired to our armored barracks, loaded our rifles, polished our bayonets, set in a store of provisions and prepared for anything. The bishop of Cork and the lord mayor came to the barracks at midnight and implored us to lay down our arms but we refused absolutely."

"The thing that surprises me most about the uprising in Dublin is the supply of munitions in the hands of the rebels," said an Irishman who arrived this morning and who spent ten hours in Dublin Tuesday. "There is little doubt in the popular mind that the Germans have been landing arms from submarines for months," he continued, "and it is one said, although I don't believe it, that a few Germans also organized and landed."

"GERMAN PLOT HAS FAILED"

Declares John Redmond, Leader of Irish Nationalists.

London, April 29.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons, last night gave the Associated Press the following statement concerning the uprising in Dublin: "My first feeling, of course, on hearing of this insane movement was one of horror, discouragement and almost despair. I asked myself whether Ireland was so often before in her tragic history was to flash the cup of liberty from her lips—was the insanity of a small section of her people once again to turn all her marvelous victories of the last few years to irreparable defeat and to send her back on the very eve of her final recognition as a free nation into another long night of slavery, incalculable suffering and weary and uncertain struggling."

"For look at the Irish position to-day. In the short space of 40 years Ireland has by a constitutional movement made an almost unbrokenly triumphant march from pauperism and slavery to prosperity and freedom. She has won back the possession of Irish land; she has stayed emigration; she has at last begun an era of national prosperity. Finally she has succeeded in placing on the statute books the greatest charter of freedom ever offered her since the days of Grattan. Is all this to be lost?"

"When war came she made a choice which was inevitable if she was to be true to all the principles which she had held through all her history and which she had just so completely vindicated on her own soil, namely, the rights of small nations, sacred principles of nationality, liberty and democracy."

"Moreover, the nations for which through all her history she had felt the sympathy and common aspirations were trampled as she in her time had been trampled under the iron heel of arrogant force."

"What has Ireland suffered in the past

which Poland, Alsace, Belgium and Serbia have not suffered at the hands of Germany? And I may add also that portion of the soil of France, her old friend and ally, which is in the hands of Germany?"

"What has been the record of Germany but the suppression of nationality, of suppression of all things for which for centuries Ireland has struggled, the victory which Ireland has achieved. Take the case of Belgium. Has there not been the same ruthless shedding of blood of the priests and the people that is part of Ireland's own history? Leave the question of principle out and consider the question only of the mere interests of Ireland herself. What did the situation demand?"

"Neutrality? That was impossible. Hostility to the just cause of the allies? Is there a sane man in Ireland who does not see that this meant the drowning of Ireland's newly won liberties in Irish blood? Be this view right or wrong, this was the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people. It was the opinion which thousands of Irish soldiers have sealed with their blood by dying in the cause of the liberty of Ireland and of the world."

"But, anyhow, it was the opinion of Ireland and surely I need not argue the principle especially with anybody who has professed himself a home ruler that the policy of Ireland must be decided by Ireland herself."

"Millions of our people in the United States and elsewhere whose generous devotion helped us so largely to win our victories for the motherland of our race have always accepted it. However bounteous their help, never have they denied Ireland's right to choose her policy for herself. That doctrine has been contested only by the very same men who today have tried to make Ireland a cat's paw of Germany."

"In all our long and successful struggle to obtain home rule we have been thwarted and opposed by that same section. We have won home rule not through them, but in spite of them. This wicked move of theirs was their last blow at home rule. It was not half as much treason to the cause of the allies as to the cause of home rule."

"This attempt to force the home rule carried on through this section is made more wicked, more insolent, by this fact—that Germany plotted it. So far as Germany's share in it is concerned it is a German invasion of Ireland as brutal, as selfish, as cynical as Germany's invasion of Belgium. Blood has been shed and Ireland has not been reduced to the condition of Belgium with her slave people, her massacred priests and her violated convents, it is not the fault of Germany."

"And the final result of this movement is this. The misguided, insane young men who have taken part in this movement in Ireland have risked and some of them lost their lives. But what am I to say of those men who have sent them into this insane and anti-patriotic movement while they have remained in the safe remoteness of American cities?"

"I might add that this movement has been set in motion by this same class of men at the very moment when America is demanding reparation for the blood of innocent American men, women and children shed by Germany and that they are guilty of double treason—treason to the generous land that received them as well as to the land which gave them birth."

ORGANIZED REBELS ARE CONFINED TO FEW LOCALITIES

Field Marshal French Reports Troops are Closing in On Them—Considerable Damage By Fires.

London, April 29.—"The military operations for the suppression of the rebellion in Dublin are proceeding satisfactorily," says a communication issued by Field Marshal French, commanding the home forces, last night.

"What must be described as the organized forces of the rebels," the communication adds, "are confined to a few localities, the principal one being the Sackville-street district, in which the rebels headquarters appear to be the general postoffice."

"The cordon of troops around this district has been drawn closer, and the rebels in this locality are now confined behind the line of barricades."

"Sniping from houses in which small parties of the rebels have established themselves in various parts of the city still continues. The district where this is most prevalent is that northeast of the Four Courts, which are still in the possession of the rebels. The clearance of these snipers is a matter of time."

"Considerable damage was caused by fires on the 27th and a large fire is still burning in Sackville-street."

"In other parts of Ireland the principal centers of disturbances are in County Galway and in Ennisclonkey. Disturbances also are reported at Killarney, Glonnel and Gorey."

"The other parts of Ireland appear normal. The general trend of the reports received indicates that the disturbances are local in character."

SIEGE OF KUT WINS

British Forces Under Command of Major-General Charles Townsend Were Forced by Lack of Supplies to Surrender to the Turkish Army

RELIEF EXPEDITION BY RIVER GROUNDED

Following That Failure, the Imprisoned British, Who Had Been Cooped Up Since December, Were Obligated to Capitulate

London, April 29.—Maj. Gen. Charles Townsend, commander of the British forces besieged at Kut-el-Amara by Turkish forces since last December, has surrendered, it was officially announced this afternoon.

Announcement was made yesterday that an attempt to relieve the beleaguered forces failed when a vessel loaded with supplies grounded in the Tigris river four miles east of Kut-el-Amara.

TROOPS MASSES FOR AN ATTACK WERE DISPERSED

Germans Got Ready to Make Assault on Avocourt Positions and Hill No. 304, but They Were Unable to Leave Trenches.

Paris, April 29.—After a violent bombardment of French positions near Avocourt and Hill No. 304 on the Verdun front, west of the Meuse, German troops massed for an assault, but this attack was prevented by French artillery which dispersed the German troops, the war office announced this afternoon.

A vigorous attack was made on French trenches east of Thiaumont farm, but the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

The battle of Verdun may now be considered as ended, according to opinion prevailing in French military circles. Not only the recent French official reports but yesterday's German announcement stated that nothing important had developed in that region. It is nearly two months since the German war office has made such a statement. Heavy German batteries in considerable number have been withdrawn from before Verdun and it is expected that the Germans gradually will reduce the frequency and intensity of their bombardments until normal conditions are restored.

Artillery action was about all that was reported in the official communication last night, which was as follows: "North of the Aisne the cannonading has become violent in the region of Bois des Buttes."

"West of the Meuse artillery fighting occurred in the sector of the wood of Marlemont."

"East of the Meuse a violent bombardment was directed against our positions between the Cote du Poivre and Douaumont."

"In the Woivre the day has been comparatively quiet."

"In the Vosges our batteries caught under their fire an enemy convoy near Monsey."

"On the rest of the front nothing important has occurred."

"Aviation during the night of 27-28th our aeroplanes shelled the station at Andun le Roman, some military huts near Spincourt and the stations at Grand Pre and Chaligny."

"Belgian communication: 'A rather violent cannonade occurred at certain points, especially toward Ramscapelle.'"

SETTLE AT CAPE ANN

New Quarry Workers' Bill Will Expire in 1921.

Cape Ann, Mass., quarryworkers reached a settlement with the employers yesterday, according to a statement made to-day by Secretary F. W. Suitor of the international association, who returned this morning from a trip to Massachusetts. The new bill, which is to expire in 1921, gives the quarrymen an increase from two cents to five cents on a graduated scale. For 1916 they are to receive 27 cents per hour, and a cent increase each year until a 30-cent minimum is reached in 1920. The scale for 1921 is to remain at 30 cents. Two hundred and fifty quarryworkers, affected by the settlement, will resume work Monday and it is stated that 1,800 men, including cutters and granite cutters, will shortly resume work, as other settlements were contingent upon a satisfactory agreement between the quarryworkers and their employers.

BUSINESS AND ELECTION. Occupied Attention of the Central Labor Union Last Evening.

Considerable routine business was transacted, and officers were elected at the meeting of the Central Labor Union last evening, President Thomas Nichols being in the chair. After the regular business had been disposed of, new delegates were received from the Granite Cutters' union, the Machinists, the Bakers, the Quarry Workers' of Graniteville and the Lumpers' union.

President Nichols appointed Alfred Mahani as judge and W. J. Kimball and John T. Callaghan as tellers of the election. Alexander Ironside of the Granite Cutters' union was unanimously elected president, John S. MacDonald of the Polishers' union was nominated for vice-president, but was excused, and C. R. Hall of the Carpenters' union was elected to the position. George Maker of the Typographical union was named for secretary but was excused, and Angus MacDonald of the Granite Cutters' union was elected.

H. J. Houghton was elected treasurer. When W. J. Kimball of the Engineers' union was nominated for doorkeeper, he asked to be excused, and John T. Callaghan was elected to that position. Other officers were chosen as follows: Executive board, the president and secretary, together with Fred W. Suitor of the Lumpers' union, Arthur Edwards of the Truckmen's union, and L. A. Carpenter of the Typographical union; auditors, C. J. Pillsbury of the Typographical union, F. W. Suitor and O. N. Philbrick of the Carpenters' union.

After the officers had been installed, it was decided to set up the new meeting place for the union in the new building at the corner of State and Commercial streets, American Federation of Labor, convention in August, and also the matter of a picnic next Labor day.

ABOUT 300 "LISTED" PEOPLE Are Barred from Dealing at Saloons, Which Open Monday.

To-night the board of license commissioners meets at city hall to consider some of the less important details that enter into the legalized sale of liquor. Monday morning Barre becomes an oasis in a county that is strictly dry except for a single saloon in the town of Middlesex, although it is anticipated that several first and second class licenses in this city, for various reasons, will be unable to open their places of business May 1. In at least five instances where transfers have been arranged, licensees will not begin to do business until after a hearing before the commissioners Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Others have failed to get their establishments in readiness for opening day. Nevertheless, there will be plenty of relief in sight for the thirsty, as there are licensees of both the first and second class who plan to be all "hooked up," as the barkeepers say, before to-morrow night.

Rules to govern the conduct of licensed places are to be laid down at the commission meeting to-night. Judge H. W. Scott of Barre city court, Judge E. M. Harvey of the Montpelier city court as well as the overseers of poor departments in Barre and Montpelier will have ready a list of names that are to be posted by the commissioners Monday morning. It is said that upward of 300 places are in this vicinity will be prevented from dealing with the licensees, either because they are listed as habitual drunkards or because they have been aided by a charity department.

MONTEPELIER NOW IN SPLENDID OFFICES.

Runaway Horse Caused Pedestrians to Scatter.

A lively runaway in the early part of last evening caused Main street pedestrians near the corner of State street to seek sheltering doorways and quite a number had narrow escapes from injury. The horse became frightened on Barre street and rounded the Main street corner with considerable speed. In front of the city hall the animal freed itself from the wagon and most of the harness and took the sidewalk to the State street corner. It fell in front of the Blakely drug store and a man proceeded to follow the customary rule and sit on its head until aid came. The owner of the horse could not be learned but the police took the battered wagon to the rear of a Main street block and the horse, uninjured, save from a few scratches, was cared for.

Rev. William Shaw, pastor of Trinity church, left this forenoon for Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he will spend a month attending, as a delegate from the Vermont Methodist conference, the general conference in that city. Rev. W. R. Dukeshire of St. Albans will preach at the local church to-morrow.

John H. Watson of Liberty street, who has been passing several weeks with his son at Cleveland, O., returned last evening and is in readiness for the opening of the May term of supreme court next Tuesday forenoon.

In probate court to-day, Frank M. Bryan was appointed administrator of the estate of Martha L. Park, late of Montpelier. Mr. Bryan returned yesterday from Cleveland, where he went two weeks ago in the interest of the National Life Insurance company.

A son was born Friday morning to Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Colton at Heaton hospital, and a son was born the 29th to Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Philie of 199 Elm street.

NO AGREEMENT YET.

But Granite Workers and Manufacturers Meet Again at Concord.

Concord, N. H., April 29.—The stone cutters and the manufacturers held a conference at this morning's hall last night. No decision on a wage scale was reached, but another meeting will be held to-day.

Hawatha lodge, No. 29, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, celebrated the anniversary of the founding of the order with appropriate services at the Odd Fellows' hall in the Gordon block last evening. A program, consisting of a prayer by Charles C. Carr, a vocal solo by Miss Mary Patterson, an address by Rev. J. B. Reardon, grand chaplain grand lodge of Vermont, L. O. O. F., a vocal solo by George Mackay, the presentation of veteran jewels by Frank W. Jackson, P. G. Rep., and responses by the veterans who received the jewels, was carried out. There were also brief speeches from members of the grand lodge and branches at Streets' Corner, N. S., and Avondale, N. S., signed up yesterday with satisfactory advances. Five hundred refreshments of punch and waters were served. There was a large attendance.

MAY JOIN IN VILLA SEARCH

Large Number of Carranza Troops Arrive South of Herrera

COL. DODD'S TROOP RETURN TO BASE

United States May Urge a Plan of Concerted Action in Pursuit

Field headquarters at Namiquipa, April 28, via wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 29.—A column of American cavalry under Colonel George A. Dodd, which for days has been pursuing a large band of Villa bandits under four different chiefs through the rocky defiles of the continental divide, were reported to-day to have returned to their base at Mianaca. The bandit bands are said to be practically dispersed, a number of their members apparently holding to the belief that Villa is dead. Four trainloads of Carranza forces are detaining south of Herrera to-day and it is reported that they are intending to co-operate with the Americans.

Washington, D. C., April 29.—On the eve of the conference at Juarez between General Obregon, Carranza war minister, and Generals Scott and Funston, representing the United States, it became known here that the American officers had been instructed to attempt to work out in detail military plans for the co-operation of the Mexican and American troops in the dispersing of bandit bands, including a division of northern Mexico into spheres of activity for the two forces.

Generally speaking, the aim of Generals Scott and Funston will be to secure the consent of General Obregon to the employment of the American troops in the territory immediately south of the border and to the organization of the Mexican forces along definite lines in order that all of northern Mexico may be scoured thoroughly for Villa and other outlaws.

General Obregon will be assured that the troops will be withdrawn just as soon as there are reasonable grounds to believe that American border towns will be free from raids similar to that in Columbus.

Officials here have noted the statement in border dispatches that General Obregon would assert that 40,000 Carranza troops now were employed in policing territory south of the border, thus insuring protection of American border towns from Mexican raiders. It is generally understood, however, that this will not be regarded as the convincing demonstration desired by the Washington government.

HELD FOR MILFORD POLICE.

Henry A. White Is Wanted in Massachusetts Town.

Henry A. White, wanted by the police of Milford, Mass., to answer to a statutory charge, was arrested in Barre last night by Officer Harry Gamble and locked up at police headquarters, pending advice from Milford. Early this morning Chief of Police Jerry Murphy of Milford wired Chief Sinclair that he would arrive in Barre last Sunday morning. Milford authorities suspected that he had come from Massachusetts to Vermont with the result that Barre police headquarters was asked to co-operate in locating the man. White is a young man. He offered no objections last night when Officer Gamble placed him under arrest. Chief Murphy will probably return to Milford with the man early Sunday morning.

Twenty-four pints of whiskey seized by Chief Sinclair and Constable George L. Morris in a team driven by Benjamin Cruz near the city line on Quarry street Thursday were claimed by F. Borta, a Cuban, residing in Graniteville, when Cruz entered a plea of not guilty to transporting liquor contrary to law and a case was set for a hearing Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. He was admitted to \$500 bail. The Cuban, Borta, told the court that the whiskey was consigned to him from Boston after he had signed his name to one of several slips mailed him several months ago by a Boston liquor concern. One of the slips submitted to the judge for inspection dated 1913. The whiskey was turned over to Borta.

BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEES Were Selected at Meeting of Directors Last Evening.

The directors of the Barre Board of Trade held a special meeting last evening discussing various subjects of interest, and the president, W. G. Reynolds, made the following committee appointments for the ensuing year, which were confirmed by the directors. The committees are as follows:

Legislative—C. W. Meleher, N. D. Phelps, S. H. Jackson.

Arbitration—B. Reardon, William Barclay, E. J. Owen.

Advisory—J. W. Carver, F. E. Langley, A. P. Abbott.

Education—C. H. White, O. K. Hollister, H. G. Woodruff.

Electric power—D. M. Barclay, J. P. Corbick, J. T. Morrison, Alexander Dunlop.

NEVER LOVED MRS. PHELPS

Declared Utley in Testifying in the \$10,000 Suit Against Him

CASE ADJOURNED TILL TUESDAY

After a Few Witnesses Were Put on the Stand in County Court

Crowding the testimony of six witnesses, in rebuttal, into a half hour's session this forenoon, Washington county court took a recess at 9 o'clock until Tuesday forenoon at the same hour. The defense in the alienation case, Phelps against Utley, finished late yesterday afternoon and it was agreed to convene at 8:30 o'clock this forenoon so that the plaintiff might introduce the half dozen witnesses before next week.

The arguments will probably commence Tuesday and the jury be given the case the following day. Those who testified this forenoon were the plaintiff, Frank Phelps, and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wheeler and William Lance, all Cabot residents.

On direct examination yesterday afternoon the defendant continued his testimony, contradicting the evidence submitted during Mrs. Phelps' story of their relations. He denied that he met the woman in the woods on Nov. 2, nor did he see her near the gate house on Oct. 20, or anywhere else. He said he had never attempted to induce her to go to St. Johnsbury or any other place so that he might meet her.

Utley said he had never been in love with Charlotte Phelps and had never made love to her. He averred that the story as told by her, that they would commit suicide by shooting or drowning if the husband found out their relations, was untrue. He emphatically denied that he ever had any secret meetings with Mrs. Phelps or ever had any criminal intimacy or attempted to have such intimacy with her.

On cross examination, conducted by Atty. Laird, Utley said he was 42 years of age and now resided in Hardwick. Asked about the automobile ride which he took with Mrs. Phelps as a companion in 1912, he said he had never mentioned the ride to Mr. Phelps because he thought it was all right. The next meeting with Mrs. Phelps after the ride that evening took place at the home of Horace Peck on Nov. 24. There he talked with her a few minutes in the roadway in front of the house.

Mr. Utley denied that he had asked Mrs. Phelps to keep a record of the dates of their meetings so that he could establish alibis if necessary on those occasions. Utley admitted that he knew Phelps was unfriendly toward him by his actions but that this feeling did not stop him from speaking to or talking with Mrs. Phelps when they met. All the meetings, he averred, were accidental and when he met her in the road he didn't feel that it was necessary for him to leave the road to avoid coming into contact with her.

A new case was entered with the county clerk to-day, Maria M. Mudgett of Wolcott vs. W. M. Parker of Montpelier, an action to recover \$4,000 for alleged failure to pay the amounts of several promissory notes. Dunnett and Shields are attorneys for the plaintiff.

\$600 FINE IMPOSED FOR LIQUOR SALE IN MONTEPELIER

Mrs. Mary Monti, Finally Brought to Trial After Many Delays, Was Convicted—Her Attorney May Take Case to Supreme Court.

After several postponements for different reasons, including the illness of the respondent, the case of State vs. Mrs. Mary Monti of Putnam street, charged with selling intoxicating liquor, was taken up in Montpelier city court this forenoon before Judge E. M. Harvey, and the respondent was found guilty. She was fined \$600, with costs. Her attorney, G. L. Hunt, may take the case to supreme court on the ground that the complaint was not properly brought.

Grand Juror A. C. Thibault, who prosecuted, and two witnesses on the stand, William Lapan and a Mr. LaRose, both of whom testified to having purchased liquor of the respondent. LaRose was arrested last Saturday for intoxication and paid a fine and he told in court to-day of having purchased the liquor Saturday afternoon at the Monti house. To combat his testimony the defense put on two witnesses, Mr. Stackpole and William Brown, to show that LaRose on the Saturday afternoon mentioned appeared at the Monti barn, where they were working, and produced a quart of whiskey and invited them to drink with him. They refused, he testified only half an hour to escape a shower and then departed without going into the house. LaRose denied that he had a quart that day, but had purchased a pint. Stackpole and Brown were unable to describe LaRose's appearance when they saw him and noticed nothing peculiar about him. When arrested LaRose was dressed in a blue suit with brass buttons and presented a unique appearance, to say the least.

SCOTT AND FUNSTON ARRIVE.

And Commence Negotiations for Concurrence with Obregon.

El Paso, Tex., April 29.—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott and Frederick Funston reached El Paso shortly before 6 o'clock last night and immediately conferred with Andres Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso, to arrange for the date and place of the first conference between the American officers and Gen. Obregon, minister of war of Mexico.

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