

FRANCE AND ITALY REFUSE TO GIVE UP MILITARY SERVICE

After Much Debate in the Conference on a Society of Nations, It Was Voted to Allow Each Country to Decide Upon Its Own System.

WAS THE ONLY ARTICLE NOT APPROVED AT PARIS

ANIMATED DISCUSSION OF MILITARY COERCION

Against Those Nations That Break the Rules of the Society of Nations—The Decision on That Was Postponed.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Eleven articles of the project for the society of nations were discussed and approved with small modifications by the peace conference commission on that subject at its meeting last night. President Wilson presided at the meeting.

The only article not approved was the paragraph concerning abolition of compulsory military service unless required by reason of national defense under extraordinary circumstances. Premier Orlando of Italy opposed the paragraph, remarking that if conscription once was abolished an attempt to revive it might lead to serious trouble, even a revolution. Leon Bourgeois, one of the French members, joined Premier Orlando in strongly opposing the abolition of conscription.

He declared that France, owing to her geographical position, needs a standing army and could never consent to strip herself of her defenses. The paragraph was then cancelled and it was decided to leave to each country freedom to select a system of recruiting its forces up to the amount of troops which will be fixed later by the society of nations.

Another article which caused animated discussion was that concerning the method of applying military coercion to the countries refusing to comply with the decision of society of nations of breaking its rules owing to the very conflicting view expressed. The commission decided to postpone a definite decision until another meeting.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The number of territorial conflicts now making their appearance in Paris conference circles is attributed in some quarters to the prospects of an early realization of a society of nations plan which will involve the examination of all such claims by a legal tribunal of the society for adjudication with due regard to the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of the districts in dispute.

The community of interest of some nations in certain questions has led to hints of co-operation between those nations to make up a majority in the conference. Gossip in the corridors even mentions threats of resistance to any decisions adverse to those interests.

The special commission working on the society of nations plan is not moved by these rumors, and is going about its work quietly but rapidly.

At the same time the supreme council in short sessions continues its policy of hearing patiently all claims and generally referring them to special or standing committees for thorough examination, although this procedure, it is understood, is not entirely agreeable to all the powers interested.

Secret treaties made under the stress of war and which may be considered out of harmony with the principles on which a society of nations is being organized have provoked a great deal of comment. The American delegates, at least, have said that such agreements, in so far as they are in conflict with the principles of a society of nations, must give way.

The Russian problem again will come to the fore to-day in connection with the acceptance by the Moscow bolshevik government of the invitation to the conference on the Princes islands. In some quarters the action of the Moscow government has been hailed with satisfaction and a relief in view of the promise it gives of an immediate termination of bolshevik attacks on the little allied army in the Archangel sector.

Small crowds are beginning to gather around the foreign offices where the supreme council meets, but they do not disturb the experienced diplomats, who say that what surprises them is that the proceedings have been so remarkably harmonious in view of the multiplicity and complexity of the questions.

The society of nations commission met again last night under the chairmanship of President Wilson, who is pressing forward to bring about a complete constitution for the society in these nightly sessions, which last until midnight.

The great progress now being made indicates that the task may be completed within the next four or five days, or well ahead of the president's return to the United States, on Feb. 15.

The members of the commission emphasize, however, that decisions reached so far are provisional and in principle only. The entire structure may yet have to be revised when it comes to agreeing on details. This is the reason assigned for the rigid secrecy with which the text of the project is being guarded.

The main discussion last night was

MORE DRASTIC TERMS PLANNED FOR GERMANY

Paris, Feb. 7.—The allied premiers, who will meet this afternoon on the representation given to small powers, probably will fix new terms to be imposed upon Germany, whose tactics of obstruction and recrimination are said to have reached a climax in a threat made at Weimar by Chancellor Ebert that Germany would break off negotiations with the allies.

ON THE FORMATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY OF NATIONS

President Wilson, Leon Bourgeois for France, and Lord Robert Cecil each presented plans on the representation given to small powers. Each plan differed slightly.

Unofficial information is that President Wilson's proposal was for an executive branch of five members from the great powers and four members from the small powers, making a council of nine, with a two-thirds vote required for the adoption of measures.

Qualification for membership, which also is being discussed, involves the membership of neutrals and enemy powers as well as the great and small powers. The presence at the meeting last night of the nine representatives of all the small powers with the ten of the large powers was taken to mean that the executive branch of the league, as finally formed will include both the great and small nations, instead of leaving the executive direction exclusively in the hands of the great powers.

The new delegates from the small powers present were Premier Venizelos, representing Greece, Premier Kramarz, of Czechoslovakia; M. Dmowski for Poland, and Premier Bratianu for Rumania. No decision, however, was arrived at concerning the representation of the small countries in the executive council of the society of nations.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The society of nations commission of the peace conference held a session last night which was attended by all the nineteen members and which continued for three hours. The commission made considerable progress and disposed of additional sections of the plans for the society of nations.

The commission will continue to meet nightly until a complete plan is agreed upon.

President Wilson was with the commission at the opening of its session and remained throughout the entire evening.

ARRANGE FOR WILSON'S ABSENCE

Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain is also expected to be away.

Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 6.—Conferences between President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George are understood to be in progress for the purpose of determining the program to be followed by the American and British delegations, respectively, while the president and the premier are absent. They are arranging affairs so that the business of the conference may move smoothly after their departure, while the campaign for speed in dealing with the peace settlement which they have been heading is considered to be responsible for much of the more rapid progress that the conference has made.

It is stated that Premier Lloyd George will probably leave Paris on Saturday, to be absent for two or three weeks.

ARABIA'S CLAIMS PRESENTED

Country Wants to Be Under British Mandate and France Objects.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 6.—The supreme council to-day heard the claims of King Hejaz of Arabia, speaking through his son, Prince Feisal. The prince maintained that Arabia, including Syria and Mesopotamia, had a non-Arabic population of less than 1 per cent and that the principles of nationality enunciated by President Wilson should leave the Arabs to govern Arabia with possibly some mandatory to develop intercourse with the outside world.

The prince is said to have advocated Great Britain as the mandatory for Arabia. This has aroused sharp criticism from French newspapers, owing to the French interests in Syria.

WANT TO JOIN SWEDEN.

Aland Islands Present Their Claim to Italy.

Paris, Feb. 6.—A delegation from the Aland Islands to-day conferred with Premier Orlando of Italy concerning their claim for annexation to Sweden. The premier assured them of Italy's support.

A Paris dispatch of Thursday filed before the foregoing incorrectly reported that the delegates claimed annexation to Finland.

AMERICAN DELEGATES NAMED

To Attend the Marmora Conference with the Russians.

Paris, Feb. 7.—William Allen White of Emporia, Kans., and Professor George Davis Herron have been appointed the American delegates to the Marmora conference with the Russians.

FLOUR PRICES TO DROP IF BILL IS PASSED

But Government Would Be Expected to Stand-the Loss Between the Purchase and Sale Price of Wheat.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Members of the House agriculture committee to-day expressed the opinion that the price of flour would be lowered and that the cost to consumer of other principal food-stuffs would decline should Congress pass the bill for carrying out the government wheat price guaranty as approved last night by the committee.

The bill provides that while the government would carry out its promise to the farmers of \$2.26 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop, the price to the consumer would be fixed only by the law of supply and demand. The government would lose the difference between the purchase and sale price, and the bill proposes an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 for this purpose.

Members of the committee said to-day that testimony submitted at the hearing on the subject developed a general forecast that under the law of supply and demand a probable price would be about \$1.25 a bushel.

FRENCH PEOPLE DISTURBED.

Are Complaining Over the Reported Scarcity of Food.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 6.—During the debate on the bill introduced in the chamber of deputies to-day by Louis Nail, minister of justice, imposing severe penalties on profiteering middlemen, Deputy Pierre Laval, socialist, said the measure was introduced "simply in an effort to quiet popular recrimination."

TO FIX SCALE OF PRICES FOR BASIC COMMODITIES

Secretary Redfield Has Asked Pres. Wilson to Name Commission to Investigate and Decide What the Government Will Pay.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—President Wilson has been asked to name a commission of industrial leaders and government representatives which will have the power to investigate and suggest a scale of prices for basic commodities at which the government will buy during the post-war period. Secretary of Commerce Redfield announced to-day.

The step was taken after conferences of producers and labor representatives and government officials, who were unanimous, the secretary said, in recommending it.

General unemployment and industrial depression were threatened, Secretary Garfield said, by the waiting tendency noted in nearly all industries, due to a doubt as to the trend of prices, and it was decided that if someone having official sanction could determine the price levels for the government itself, this would furnish a guide for private enterprise in resuming activities.

There is no prospect in the immediate future for a restoration of pre-war prices, the secretary's statement said.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN BREMEN.

Insurgents Are Said to Have Suffered More Serious Losses.

Bremen, Wednesday, Feb. 6.—(By the Associated Press).—Unconfirmed press dispatches from Bremen indicate that the insurgents there are continuing guerrilla warfare in the outskirts of the city and in the harbor, notwithstanding the government's claim that the uprising was quelled Tuesday. The casualties are estimated at 30 dead and more than 100 wounded, the insurgents being the heaviest losers.

The communists retreated toward the suburbs as soon as government troops began to advance in earnest. Gustav Noske, who is in charge of military affairs in the Ebert cabinet, has ordered the soldiers' council at Erfurt to restrict the arms which were illegally abstracted from the arsenal there and distributed among the civilians. If the order is not obeyed within four days, it is announced, the government will disarm the civilians, who are said to be presumably organized for an attack on the national assembly at Weimar.

POWER STRIKE POSTPONED.

London May Go in Darkness at Midnight Next Saturday.

London, Thursday, Feb. 6.—Postponement of the electrical trades union strike set for to-night was announced this evening. It is understood that the latest plan is to call out the engineers in London's 60 powerhouses at midnight Saturday.

Some of the electricians struck during the evening, but up to a late hour none of the public services was affected. All the powerhouses were working as usual.

GREEK DELEGATES ARRIVE.

And Siam's Representatives Will Reach Paris To-day.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 6.—Basil Sarrakidou, brother-in-law of Premier Venizelos of Greece, accompanied by Alexander Rhalis and another member of the Greek delegation to the peace conference, arrived at Marseilles to-day en route to Paris. The Siamese government's delegation, headed by Prince Traifou, will arrive Friday.

GERMAN PEOPLE BOUND TO RULE

Declared Chancellor Ebert in Opening National Assembly

WILL MAKE "EMPIRE OF JUSTICE AND TRUTH"

He Addressed the Assembly in Democratic Way as "Ladies and Gentlemen"

Weimar, Thursday, Feb. 6 (by the Associated Press).—The old order in Germany has gone beyond recall and the people are determined to rule themselves, declared Friedrich Ebert, the chancellor, calling the national assembly to order here this afternoon.

"We will call on the old German spirit of Weimar," he said. "We will be an empire of justice and truth."

The chancellor opened the proceedings of the assembly at 3:15 o'clock. He was received with applause as he advanced for the ceremonial. In opening he addressed the assembly as "Ladies and gentlemen"—a form of address never before heard in a German legislative body.

The chancellor's speech was an earnest appeal for unity and untiring labor. The assembly, 397 members of which were present, adopted the old standing orders of the Reichstag as temporary rules of procedure. The assembly will meet again to-morrow.

WAGE REDUCTION MAY CAUSE STRIKE

Montana Mine Owners Reduced Pay of Their Men One Dollar a Day, the Action Affecting About 20,000.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 7.—The official publication of the miners' union declared to-day that the metal trades union and the independent miners' union are considering a strike because of the wage reductions of one dollar a day, announced yesterday, affecting approximately 20,000 employees in Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls. The new wage of \$4.75 for miners is based on the contract entered into several years ago with the Western Federation of Miners, which provides, for bonuses of 50 cents a day for every two-cent increase in the price of copper, except that the present wage figured on 18 cents, copper is 50 cents above the contract schedule.

Those announcing the reduction are: Anaconda Copper Mining company, Butte & Superior, North Butte, the W. A. Clark properties, the East Butte and Davis companies.

LAWRENCE STRIKER WAS FATALLY SHOT

Five Men and a Girl Were Arrested for Minor Disturbances in Connection with Picketing To-day.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 7.—Five men and a girl were arrested for minor disturbances in connection with picketing when the mill gates opened to-day. Otherwise the Lexel strike situation here was quiet. The great plants of the American Woolen company and the Arlington Pacific and Uaweco continued in operation, but only in part.

A systematic search of the district in which Biaggio Ventino, a striker, was fatally shot early to-day, was begun by the police at daybreak. This shooting was the first fatality of the strike, which began Monday to enforce a demand for 54 hours' pay and for 48 hours' week.

FRANCE OPPOSED TO LIFTING BLOCKADE

Because Germany, Having Wiped Out Large Part of French Industry, Would Be Able to Start Up Sooner.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 6 (By the Associated Press).—Captain Andre Tardieu, one of the French representatives on the commission of the society of nations, announced to-night that the program for the society will be ready sometime next week.

France is opposed to the raising of the blockade on raw materials against Germany until her damage to French industries has been made good. Germany was responsible for the destruction of one-third of the factories of France and, if allowed to resume production with equal facilities, it will be a serious economic handicap for us.

Captain Tardieu expressed the belief that the allies would not disagree with the contention of France. He added that the blockade committee advocated raising the raw material embargo against neutrals at the earliest possible date, with the understanding that materials are not to be reshipped to Germany.

WHOLE CITY SHUTS DOWN.

Dusseldorf, in Germany, Has Completely "Walked Out."

Berlin, Wednesday, Feb. 6 (By the Associated Press).—The whole city of Dusseldorf has "walked out." Officials, clerks and other employees in the service of railroads, posts, telegraph, telephone and service lines; bankers, lawyers, physicians, school teachers and other people engaged in professions have quit work. The employees on all public service lines are striking in keeping with the threat to the executive council of the communist government to call a general strike of all bourgeois classes if their demands were not granted.

Theatres and restaurants are forced to close, as they are without service. Big industrial plants have shut down, as office forces everywhere have joined in the walkout. This unique protest is the first of its kind to be applied on a big scale as a retaliation against Spartan terror.

THREE DEAD, FOURTH VERY ILL

The Epidemic Caused Three Deaths in One House in 36 Hours

HAMLIN G. BARNES' FAMILY AFFECTED

In Addition, He Has Lost Three Others from Pneumonia in Seven Years

Bethel, Feb. 7.—The third death from pneumonia in the same house within 36 hours occurred this morning when Raymond E. Barnes, aged 19, passed away at the home of Mrs. Walter M. Winot in Rochester, and Mrs. Winot is herself critically ill with the same disease. The others who died were Roy Coady, aged 36, of this town, who died Wednesday night, and Mr. Winot, aged 26, husband of the woman now seriously ill, who died yesterday morning.

All really are members of the family of Hamlin G. Barnes, whose son, Shirley Barnes, died of pneumonia seven years ago, his wife of pneumonia six years ago, his grandson, Louis E. Dean, of pneumonia Oct. 1 last year, and now another step-son, a son-in-law and a son. Mrs. Walter M. Winot, who is critically ill, is his daughter, Gladys. Mr. Coady boarded in the Winot home.

Funeral services for Walter M. Winot were held at A. Lee Cady's undertaking rooms in this village yesterday, with interment in the Barnes lot at Fairview cemetery. Services for Mr. Coady were to be held at the same place to-day, with interment in the Dean lot at Cherry Hill cemetery, Rev. J. Wesley Miller officiating.

Raymond E. Barnes, who died to-day, was the youngest Bethel soldier in the present war, having enlisted when 18 years of age, in December, 1917. He went to Fort Snelling and was transferred to Camp Meade, where he almost immediately went to the hospital, having a tubercular trouble. He was discharged in March, 1918, and came home, going to Rochester last August to work as fireman for the Eastern Talc company and to live with his sister, Mrs. Winot.

Hamlin G. Barnes, father of the young man, has another son, Leon, who is with the 20th division of the U. S. army in France and who is believed to have gone through the war without a scratch or a serious illness.

NATIONAL GUARD UNITS ARE ON WAY HOME

They Are Included in Total of Nearly 6,000 Men on Five Transports That Have Already Sailed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Sailing of five transports from France with about 300 officers and 5,500 men, consisting mainly of former National Guard units, was announced to-day by the war department.

The cruiser Huntington is due to arrive at New York Feb. 15 with elements of the 104th infantry, 41st division, and of the 161st infantry; the 104th ambulance company and a casual company for Pennsylvania.

The Heredia, due at New York Feb. 20, is bringing detachments of base hospital numbers 14, 18 and 66. The E. J. Luckenbach also will arrive at New York Feb. 20 with a few casual officers.

The Mercury is due at Newport News Feb. 16 with the 69th regiment, coast artillery complete; 340th ammunition train; 835th stevedore company; a detachment of battery B, 61st regiment, coast artillery; convalescent detachment No. 65; 26 casual officers and six officers and 439 men of the navy.

The steamers Eurate, due at Newport News Feb. 16 and E. K. Luckenbach due at New York Feb. 20 bring a few casual officers.

CASUAL TROOPS BROUGHT

On Two Steamers Which Arrived at New York To-day.

New York, Feb. 7.—The French line steamship Espagne arrived here to-day from Bordeaux with 422 troops, all casuals. They included casual companies 26 of Pennsylvania, 29 of New York, and 30 of Illinois.

The steamship Zaepla, also from Bordeaux, brought six officers and seven men of the headquarters company of the 37th brigade, coast artillery corps, 73 casual officers, 29 nurses, five of whom were ill, and six children.

A FORD-NEWBERRY COMPROMISE

Is Likely to Be Developed, It Was Announced in Senate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—In view of negotiations toward a compromise plan for proceeding with the Ford-Newberry Michigan senatorial election contest, Chairman Pomeroy of the Senate privileges and elections committee formally announced in the Senate to-day that he would not press his resolution proposing an immediate investigation at the present time, but would consider further steps which give promise of satisfying both sides.

BURLINGTON MAN IMPERSONATED OFFICER

Said He Was an Army Captain and Endeavored to Defraud—He Gave Name of Robert Brown.

New York, Feb. 7.—Robert Brown, who said his home was in Burlington, Vt., pleaded guilty in the federal district court to-day to impersonating an army captain with intent to defraud and was sentenced to one year and six months in the Atlanta prison. He was accused of collecting money for charity and failing to turn the money in.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Lucius A. Curtis, Janitor of the St. Albans Armory.

St. Albans, Feb. 7.—Lucius A. Curtis died suddenly at his home on Rugg street this morning at 8 o'clock as he was preparing to leave for the armory, where he was janitor. He had been in poor health for some time and a week ago to-night had a bad fall.

He was born in Massachusetts April 28, 1857, and was in his 62d year. He came to St. Albans 38 years ago and was in the fruit business and later in the meat business. He was janitor of the city hall and public library several years, and since janitor of the armory. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Marion L. Curtis, of this city.

BOLD HOLD-UP ON BOSTON STREET

Elisha H. Wilcox, Superintendent of the General Fire Extinguisher Co., Was Robbed of \$600 by Two Men.

Boston, Feb. 7.—Two men held up Elisha H. Wilcox, superintendent of the General Fire Extinguisher Co., on a busy street in the down-town district here to-day, robbed him of the weekly pay-roll amounting to \$600, and escaped.

BOYS WERE ELUSIVE.

Wormed Their Way Out of Bradford "Cooler," but Caught After Two Days.

Harold and Arthur Johnson, two West Newbury boys who had been convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the industrial school at Vergennes, only to escape from the Bradford "cooler" and give the officers a merry chase for two days into New Hampshire, were placed in the county jail at Montpelier last night by Sheriff George Tracy of Chelsea and were taken to-day to the industrial school at Vergennes.

After being placed in the Bradford "cooler," the boys wormed their way out and headed for the hills of New Hampshire. It took the officers two days to find them in the hill region of Pike in that state.

WANTS CASE DISMISSED.

On the Ground That Subpoena Was Not Served According to Statute.

Before Judge L. P. Slack at Montpelier was heard to-day the case of Hamilton S. Peck vs. Mary Louise LeGrande, the hearing being on the motion of the defendant to dismiss the bill on the ground that the subpoena served on the defendant was not according to the statutes.

MILLIONS OF TAX BLANKS

Are Ready to Be Distributed When Wilson Signs Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Several million tax return blanks for incomes of \$5,000 and less were dispatched to revenue collectors to-day by the internal revenue bureau. These will be released by collectors as soon as President Wilson signs the revenue bill, pending completion in Congress. Corporation incomes and excess profits return forms and blank forms for individual incomes of more than \$5,000 now are being printed and will be in the hands of collectors before March 1.

ACCUSED IS UNCONCERNED.

Bert Kelsey on Trial at Newport for First Degree Murder.

Newport, Feb. 7.—Bert Kelsey, charged with the murder of aged James Allen in a lumber yard at Orleans on Dec. 5, is on trial in Orleans county court. Kelsey is said to have confessed his crime, but pleads not guilty to the first degree charge, which the state will try to prove. State's Attorney Thompson of Barton appears for the state and Walter Cleary for the defendant. Kelsey's appearance in court is as unconcerned as though he were not interested in the case at all.

FUNERAL OF MRS. A. COOPER.

Was Held From Her Home on Ayers Street Yesterday Afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. Archibald Cooper, who died Tuesday evening, was held from her late home, 41 Ayers street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The funeral was private. Rev. F. L. Goodspeed of the Barre Congregational church officiated at the services. The bearers were Alexander Fowler, Alex Harper, William Lane, William McHardy, Sr., Thomas Harper and William Gray. The body was placed in the vault in the Elmwood cemetery to await burial in the spring.

SOLDIERS' TAXES MAY BE ABATED

Bill to That Effect Was Introduced in the Vermont Legislature

AND FRANCHISE RIGHT IF POLL NOT TAKEN

Both the House and Senate Cleaned Up Considerable Work

With a flood of bills on both the House and Senate calendars this morning, both branches waded in with a rush and race for the Friday adjournment. The Senate went out with a good lead, closing up business in time to hear a few remarks from the Hon. John Barrett on the proposed league of nations before their adjournment at 11:30 until 8 o'clock Monday evening. The House also voted this morning that when they adjourn to-day, it will be until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

There was little discussion on bills before either house this morning, the wheels of legislation running smoothly and rapidly. A long list of new bills were introduced in the House, from 160 to 187, inclusive.

Among these new bills is one which has been long expected, H. 181, increasing the pay of the members of the general assembly to \$2 a day, to take effect from passage. There was a buzz of excitement and a general smile when this bill appeared. It was introduced by Mr. Lambert of Montgomery.

Two bills of especial interest to returned soldiers of the war with Germany, H. 178 and H. 179, provide that taxes assessed in 1917, 1918 and 1919 against persons in the world war may be abated, also that persons in the military or naval service of the United States may vote, even though their poll tax was not taken while they were in the service. Mr. Ayers of Barre introduced a bill to make refusal to pay taxes a misdemeanor.

The Senate refused passage this morning to H. 71, providing that the town clerk may be collector of taxes in certain towns. Senator Maurice called attention to the fact that the passage of the bill would allow a town clerk to collect taxes while sitting as a member of the board of civil authority, which may abate taxes.

Passage was also refused on H. 79, relating to the use of telephones by county officials. Senator Daniels opposed the bill. Senators Maurice and Ayers favored it. Senators Kingsley, Steele, Howell, Adams and Carr spoke against it.

Senator Adams introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Senate and House committees on penal institutions to visit the state prison and house of correction in order to investigate the conditions and management and report thereon. This resolution was referred to the Senate joint committee on penal institutions and state and court expenses.

A companion measure was introduced in the House in the form of a joint resolution by Mr. Dyer of Salisbury, authorizing the Senate and House committees on state institutions to visit, investigate and report on the state hospital for the insane at Waterbury. This resolution was referred to the committee on state and court expenses.

Two new bills were introduced in the Senate this morning: S. 50, Senator Carr, relating to the surplus to be carried by savings banks and by savings banks and trust companies; and S. 51, Senator Root, an act permitting the attorney general to appoint a deputy attorney general, with an annual salary of \$2,800.

Passed in Concurrence by Senate.

H. 3, relating to the taking of muskrats in Addison county.

H. 22, to regulate the importation of dependent children into the state, and relating to dependent, neglected and delinquent children.

H. 49, relating to the disposition and care of children in non-support and desertion cases.

H. 64, relating to foreign corporations, prohibiting the granting of a certificate of authority in certain cases.

H. 65, relating to charterers of domestic corporations, establishing the fee payable for amendment thereto.

H. 91 (with proposal of amendment), relating to appropriations by towns for free hospital beds.

Passed in Concurrence by House.

S. 10, an act to amend section 7491 of the general laws, increasing the compensation of assistant judges, etc.

S. 24, an act to amend section 273 of the general laws, relating to canvassing votes for representatives in Congress.