

THREE OFFICIALS SHOT AND RIOTS SPREADING IN BAVARIAN CAPITAL

Bavarian Minister of Interior Auer Is Not Expected to Recover, Bullet Having Grazed His Heart—Minister of Justice Timm Mortally Wounded.

MINISTER UNTERLEITNER ALSO WOUNDED

Assassination of Premier Kurt Eisner Caused Tremendous Uprising—Bavarian Diet Was Immediately Adjourned After the Shooting Took Place.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—Minister of Justice Timm and Minister of Social Affairs Unterleitner of Bavaria were wounded during the shooting which took place at the Bavarian Landtag yesterday when Herr Auer, Bavarian minister of the interior, was shot.

Having fired at Herr Auer, a man sprang in among the deputies and fired further shots at the ministers' bench. At the same moment several shots were fired from the strangers' gallery.

Herr Auer and Herr Timm were not expected to recover from their injuries. A bullet grazed Auer's heart.

The assassination of Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, caused a tremendous riot in Munich. The streets adjacent to the parliamentary building were thronged with crowds during the day, and the chamber where the diet was in session was invaded by a mob.

The attempted assassination of Herr Auer, and the Bavarian minister of the interior is interpreted as an act of revenge for the killing of Premier Eisner, according to advices from various German sources. The men were bitter opponents. Herr Auer is a majority socialist minister and had been looked upon as a man likely to displace Herr Eisner as premier.

The latter was the idol of the ultra-radicals, was a staunch defender of the soldiers' and workmen's council, and was uncompromisingly for the national assembly.

The political situation in Munich has been drifting rapidly to the point of an explosion and the ultra radicals, who comprise the independent socialists and the spartacists, are suspected of uniting in a final desperate attempt to save their political control.

The immediate adjournment of the Bavarian diet after the shooting was due to the fear that the holding of further sessions would aggravate the situation.

The Lokai Anzeiger in a Munich dispatch gives the details of the shooting of Herr Auer, says that the diet, which had adjourned for a half hour when the news of Premier Eisner's assassination was received, had just resumed when a soldier, apparently a spartacist, appeared in the entrance hall and ran toward the ministerial bench shouting as he advanced. Shots were also fired from the tribune. Herr Auer, the account continues, was struck in the left breast and sank dying on the tribune. Deputy Osel and two officials, the account adds, were also wounded. The deputies fled in panic.

Herr Auer is a member of the majority socialist party. He first came into prominence last November, at the time of the revolution in Bavaria, taking the portfolio of minister of the interior in the new cabinet.

The following month, when the period of unrest in Munich became grave, Auer was compelled, at the points of revolvers of revolutionists who visited his house at night, to resign his portfolio. He was given two minutes in which to do this. In his written resignation, Auer declared that he was surrendering to force. This did not satisfy the revolutionists, who demanded a statement that the resignation was voluntary.

A short time afterward the ministerial council of the people of Bavaria expressed its anger over the forcing of Auer to relinquish his position and declared that his resignation "naturally is void and the minister remains a member of the government." The document was signed by Kurt Eisner as minister president. Auer was the recipient of many expressions of sympathy from throughout Bavaria as a result of the incident.

Last Dec. 17 prominent men, including one non-Bavarian duke, were arrested in Munich, charged with having been engaged in a conference with the local soldiers' council. It was asserted that a revolutionary plot was on foot and that Auer was connected with it. A speech in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 7, Auer said he proposed to intervene with arms against Germany if the unsettled conditions in Berlin continued.

"REVENGE FOR EISNER."

Is the Slogan Which Is Most Used in Bavarian Riot.

press because of his hostile attitude toward Eisner. Most of the afternoon editions did not appear to-day and the newspaper plants are under military protection.

SAYS AUER IS DEAD. And Adds That Two Additional Members of Cabinet Were Shot.

Copenhagen, Feb. 22.—Minister of the Interior Auer of Bavaria has died of his wounds, according to the Munich correspondent of the Politiken. Deputy Svelter, the dispatch adds, fired the shots which fatally wounded Minister Auer and killed Deputy Osel.

Herron Hoffman and Frauendrofer, members of the Bavarian cabinet, the correspondent says, were wounded by a man in uniform who fired from the gallery.

A previous report that Ministers Hoffman and Frauendrofer had been wounded was denied later by a dispatch from the same source in Berlin. The above dispatch was filed in London two hours after the denial of the first report.

CLEMENCEAU NOT ALLOWED TO TALK Being a "Naughty Boy" Yesterday Brought Considerable Fatigue to Him, His Physicians Report.

Paris, Feb. 22.—Premier Clemenceau is somewhat fatigued and will receive no one to-day," said Dr. Cautra, of the medical staff attending the premier, after the examination of the premier shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. "He is absolutely forbidden to talk," Dr. Cautra added. "His temperature is 37.1 (centigrade) and his pulse normal, 72."

The doctor's statement was understood to be a synopsis of the official bulletin which at this hour, 9:30 o'clock, has not yet been issued.

Alexandre Milleran, former minister of war, was one of premier Clemenceau's earliest visitors to-day. "The premier," said M. Milleran after his visit, "is rather more tired to-day. You know he was a naughty boy yesterday and over-taxed himself. However, his condition is generally satisfactory."

A REFRACTORY PATIENT. Clemenceau Proves Hard Sick Man to Deal With.

Paris, Feb. 22.—Premier Clemenceau rested well during the night after his exertion yesterday, which caused considerable anxiety to his physicians and family. During the day he saw forty persons.

All the physicians agreed that the action of the premier's lungs should be reduced as much as possible, as movement causes the edges of the wound to rub against each other. The only way of effecting this was an injection of morphine, which no one cared to propose to the premier, foreseeing how he would receive the suggestion. At last Dr. Laury volunteered, says the Petit Journal. He appealed to the premier as a "brother doctor," but M. Clemenceau sprang up, seized the physician by the shoulders and shouted: "What, what, morphine, morphine, you want to finish me. Are you in the pay of the bolsheviks?"

Dr. Laury threw up his hands and said: "There you are. We want to give your chest rest and you nearly burst it."

Premier Poincare called on Premier Clemenceau yesterday and remained for some time. The premier is impatient to resume his work at the peace conference, and talks of presiding at Monday's meeting if his improvement continues. During the day he twice asked that Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, and Paul Dutaite, French minister to Switzerland, be summoned. He also conferred with Louis Klotz, minister of finance; Captain Andre Tardieu, one of the French delegates to the peace conference, and Louis Loucheur, minister of munitions.

The police continue to work on the case of Emile Cottin, who shot Premier Clemenceau. They are endeavoring to trace a young man who had called to see him at his lodging a few times recently, and whose description is thought to correspond with that of a man known as "Michael," who is alleged to have an aesthetic leanings. So far the police have not discovered his whereabouts, nor have they found where Cottin got the trench pistol he used when he fired upon the premier.

The official bulletin on the premier's condition, issued this morning, reads: "The premier is a little more fatigued and will receive nobody to-day. He is absolutely forbidden to speak. Temperature 98.7 (Fahrenheit); pulse normal, 72."

TO PUNISH NATIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE WAS CONSIDERED by Commission To-day.

Paris, Friday, Feb. 21.—Methods of dealing with complaints against states for failing to observe the provisions of the international labor conference to which it is a party were considered by the commission on international labor legislation at its meeting to-day. The official statement issued after the meeting follows: The 12th meeting of the commission on international labor legislation was held this morning under the presidency of Samuel Gompers. Continuing examination of the British scheme, the commission discussed articles dealing with the procedure in regard to complaints lodged against a state for failure to carry out the provisions of the international labor conference to which it is a party.

GERMAN SOLDIERS PUT IN PROTEST Do Not Want to Give Up Land as Demanded by Marshal Foch in Conditions Relating to the Poles.

Berlin, Feb. 22 (By the Associated Press).—German troops defending the Posen front against the Poles at Birnebaum had addressed a communication to National Assemblyman Olier, protesting against an official order to vacate territory held by them in accordance with the conditions laid down by Marshal Foch in which a line of demarcation between the Germans and Poles was defined. The communication declares: "We propose to remain in the positions held by us so long as we have a cartridge left and a spark of fire remains in our rifles. The path to the point designated by Marshal Foch will lead over the dead bodies of thousands of German men. If Marshal Foch is determined to force matters to the uttermost extreme, he will find us ready. We will open the gates to bolshevism which will overflow Europe."

In a supplementary communication, the officers of the corps at Birnebaum declare that it is considered a matter of honor "to hold the present position to the last breath."

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS GO TO COUNCIL At the Suggest of President Wilson, It Was Announced Officially in Paris.

Paris, Feb. 22.—All economic measures of a transitory nature which come before the peace conference will be referred to the economic council, which was appointed by the conference at the suggestion of President Wilson, it was announced to-day in the official communiqué issued by the supreme council of the conference. The communiqué follows: "The allied and associated representatives were in session at the Quai d'Orsay to-day from 3 to 5:30 p. m. Dr. Stephen Pichon, French minister of foreign affairs, presided. The following matters were considered: "The question of the creation of a neutral zone between the Hungarians and Rumanians in Transylvania was referred to the supreme war council at Versailles."

"It was decided that the allies, as a result of the session of the Polish diet, at which the powers of the Polish ministers were confirmed and at which Ignace Jan Paderewski was acclaimed as head of the government, should recognize the British government."

"Conclusions reached by the commission formed to draw up a plan of procedure for disposing of economic questions were considered. It was decided to refer to the economic council appointed by the conference at the suggestion of President Wilson all economic measures of a transitory nature. Matters of a permanent nature will be examined by a special commission to be appointed by the conference at an early session."

"Five delegates of the powers have been entrusted with the task of drafting a plan of procedure for the new cabinet, a sub-committee being formed to make suggestions regarding its composition and in so doing to take into account the reservations made by Lord Robert Cecil regarding the representation of the British dominions. This question was referred to the commission on foreign affairs."

"The next meeting will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock."

FEW AMERICANS HELD PRISONER IN RUSSIA It Is Believed That the Men Reported as Missing Were Killed, as Bolsheviki Tactics Were to Take Few Prisoners.

With the American Forces in Northern Russia, Thursday, Feb. 20 (By the Associated Press).—While vague reports have reached the American forces on this front indicating that a few American soldiers may be held captive at Volozda or Moscow, it appears that the majority of the 35 Americans listed as missing in action since the beginning of the campaign must be counted as dead. Some of these were wounded men who became lost in the woods, while others were members of small detachments which were surrounded and are believed to have died fighting.

One American captain, who commanded the force operating near Shenkurak, said that the 17 men who were missing after that attack were undoubtedly dead, as the bolsheviki apparently had conducted their campaign on the basis of taking no prisoners.

Although the American casualties in the field during last December and in January were heavier than those for all the other months combined, the total losses in killed, died of wounds or disease, or missing, for the entire expedition up to to-day are only 192, of which number eight were officers. This is less than a per cent of the forces involved.

DEMobilIZATION FIGURES. Show That 74,313 Officers and 1,164,518 Men Have Left Service.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—The weekly interview with General March, chief of staff, having been deferred because of a holiday, the war department made public to-day the usual statistical review of the progress of demobilization, showing that a total of 74,313 officers have either resigned or been discharged from the army to date, while 1,164,518 men have been released.

Orders issued up to Feb. 20 provide for the demobilization of approximately 1,530,000 additional men, 249,000 of whom are those returned from overseas.

WHEAT PRICE BILL PASSED

The House Voted 277 to 15 to Guarantee the Prices ON 1918-1919 CROPS AT QUOTATIONS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—The wheat guarantee bill, announcing the president to use existing agencies or create new ones to buy wheat of the 1918 and 1919 crops at the government guaranteed price and dispose of it at market prices, was passed to-day by the House by a vote of 277 to 15.

The measure, which carried an appropriation of a billion dollars, was passed with only two important amendments—one changing the date when the act shall cease to be effective, from Oct. 15, 1920, to June 1, 1920, and the other giving the president greater authority in restricting importations of wheat to protect the government from undue loss.

The president is given blanket authority to provide all the machinery for handling the wheat from the time it is purchased from the farmer until sold to the consumer, with control over millers, wholesalers, jobbers and bakers, importers, manufacturers and exchanges.

SEN. REED DENOUNCED. Sided with Those Republicans Opposing League of Nations.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Support for the Republican attacks in the Senate upon the proposed league of nations came from the Democratic side to-day when Senator Reed of Missouri, Democrat, delivered prepared addresses in denunciation of the plan.

Free American government, Senator Reed asserted, would through the league be largely displaced by a government controlled by "European monarchs and Asiatic despots." He supported the charge of Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican, that the league would abrogate the Monroe doctrine, involve America in all world conflicts and compel submission of vital American questions to a foreign tribunal.

England, Senator Reed asserted, virtually would dominate the league and on all questions, he insisted, the United States would be overwhelmingly outvoted.

Denouncing the league as a movement of internationalism, Senator Reed asserted that "the fangs of bolshevism" were plainly visible in the league constitution. The provision requiring America to fight foreign wars, he said, was "monstrous."

The league charter, Senator Reed also declared, plainly conflicted with the American constitution, but he said he would reserve discussion of that point until some future time.

"I shall surrender with the pen what Washington gained by his sword," asked the senator.

"I shall repudiate the nationalism under which we have become the first people of the earth for the doubtful experiment of internationalism."

"The answers to these questions is involved in the acceptance or rejection of the proposed constitution of the league of nations."

19 YEARS IN PRISON, FOR I. W. W. AGITATORS But Mayor L. Nehring May Be Deported Before He Can Get Very Far Toward Serving Out His Term.

Cleveland, Feb. 22.—"I presume that the Russian bolsheviks would welcome you and Lenin and Trotsky would be glad to see you back if the government should support the Federal Judge M. K. L. Hayer L. Nehring, alleged I. W. W. organizer, convicted on a charge of violating the espionage act, when the prisoner appeared in court to be sentenced."

"If the government does not send you back to Russia, I am going to protect America from your activities by sending you to the Atlanta penitentiary for 10 years for sedition."

The United States immigration bureau here has received word from Washington to ask for the retention of Nehring and it is believed he will be deported.

THOUGHT TO BE DEAD. But After a Time People Recovered from Shock Received in Runaway.

Winoski, Feb. 22.—A runaway accident occurred yesterday afternoon, two women and a couple of children being somewhat cut and bruised. The team was driven by a soldier, George Coveau, who had recently returned from France and who is visiting at the home of Mrs. Frank Louise of Main street, who, with her daughter, Mrs. George Merchant, was in the vehicle.

DANIELS TALKED TO PRES. WILSON

Sent a Telephonic Message Nearly 800 Miles to the George Washington

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Secretary Daniels transmitted a telephonic greeting to President Wilson to-day by naval radio. From his desk at the navy department the secretary's voice was carried to the transport George Washington, nearly 800 miles off the Atlantic coast.

As the George Washington is not equipped for long distance radio telephone transmission, Mr. Daniels talked without receiving a direct reply and acknowledgment of the greeting came by ordinary radio.

The president's ship was reported in a position estimated at less than 800 miles off the coast at 1 o'clock this morning. She was in smooth seas and with her own convoy, the armored cruiser, North Carolina, was making 16 1/2 knots an hour. This should bring her into Boston harbor early Monday morning, as she is logging 400 miles a day.

The long distance radio telephone equipment had been set up when Mr. Daniels reached his office. With Rear Admiral Griffin, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, and Commander Hooper, the radio expert of the bureau, supervising the experiment, the secretary's regular desk telephone instrument was connected up through the telegraph wires to the transmitting station at the sea coast, where his voice was projected by radio waves to the acrials of the George Washington.

Mr. Daniels opened his message by stating that it was the secretary of the navy talking and that the message was for the president. He said a great welcome awaited the president in Boston and again in Washington when he told how Mayor Peters of Boston and Rear Admiral Wood had made arrangements to have naval vessels and aircraft meet the George Washington and while ashore there would be an escort of troops. Mr. Daniels repeated his sentences several times to make sure that he was understood.

"Good-bye," the secretary said into the instrument. "I will see you Tuesday. Good-bye."

WILSON'S ADDRESS IN BOSTON SHORT

He Will Not Go Into Detail Much About Progress of Negotiations Toward League of Nations and Peace.

On Board U. S. S. George Washington, Friday, Feb. 21, 8 p. m. (By wireless to the Associated Press).—Favored with continued good weather President Wilson's steamer to-night was less than 1,000 miles almost due east of Boston and heading in shore at a speed of 17 knots an hour. The seas have been calming down and, escorted by the cruiser North Carolina, the George Washington made a fine day's run to-night.

The president continued during the day with the work claiming his attention, with intervals for rest and exercise. The plans for his reception at Boston have been virtually completed. They call for a speech by him during the afternoon and possibly a reception by the Massachusetts legislature, and his departure immediately thereafter for Washington.

The president's speech may not be so comprehensive as generally had been expected. It seems probable that he will reserve his full statement on the subject of the league of nations and questions concerning the peace conference for the occasion when he will discuss these matters with members of the Congress and that he will confine himself in Boston to a speech appropriate to the welcoming ceremonies.

HAD JOLLY EVENING. President Wilson Attended Bluejackets' Entertainment.

On Board the U. S. S. George Washington, Feb. 20 (By Associated Press).—President Wilson spent a merry evening at an entertainment provided by bluejackets to-night. The presidential party joined all the soldiers and ship's company that could crowd into the "Old Salt" theater on the lower deck of the liner.

The George Washington is again in wireless communication with the shore, having picked up the cruiser North Carolina, which is bringing troops back from Europe. By Mr. Wilson's orders, the cruiser will remain in touch with the George Washington until the presidential camp work reaches with shore stations. Wireless facilities are absolutely necessary because arrangements from Mr. Wilson's visit to Boston are being made entirely through the air.

The weather was moderating to-day.

BIG CONTINGENTS OF SOLDIERS COME

Transports Henderson and Orizaba Arrived at New York To-day with 77 Officers and 4,203 Men.

New York, Feb. 22.—The army transports Henderson and Orizaba arrived here to-day from Bordeaux with 77 officers and 4,203 men. Troops aboard the Henderson included convalescent detachments numbers 10, 10, 43, 45, 46, 54, 58, 68, 86, and 77, inclusive, and detachment A of casual company number 33, destined for Camp Grant. Five officers and twelve men were bedridden.

CUDWORTH FEELS SOME RESENTMENT

And Tells Colleagues in Vermont House That They Don't Need to Get Outside Their Own Room to Get Ideas About State Expenses.

After rejecting the committee report in the case of the contested membership from St. George and seating the returned member, Earl Ayer, amid great applause, the Vermont House yesterday afternoon dispatched some routine business and then broke up in a disagreement over the Senate resolution to investigate state expenses, J. R. S. 17.

The debate at times waxed fast and furious. Following the remark of Mr. Ayer, Montpelier, that there had been a "whispering campaign" against the resolution, Mr. Cudworth of Londonderry warmly denied the allegation and insisted that such an investigation could not be conducted within the time remaining of the present session. He declared that the very matters covered by the resolution were already being taken care of by House and Senate committees.

Later, after hearing the name of Senator Ames repeatedly mentioned in connection with the introduction of the resolution, he said: "A name has been mentioned here, the name of Senator Ames. He has been before this and that committee and has been taking a great interest in this investigation. I think I have found the root on which this thing grows, and I want to say we do not need any one man to tell us what to do about state expenses. We don't need to go out of this room to get our ideas about state expenses."

The debate started when Mr. Hopkins of Burlington moved to amend the resolution by limiting the scope of the investigation to the present session, the work to be done without prolonging it, which was adopted. Mr. Buxton of Middletown Springs moved to amend still further by limiting the scope of the same to the methods of doing business, which was lost, but not before the discussion had covered the whole question.

Mr. Belknap of Rockingham asked what the result would be if the committee were to report an normal school at Castleton, one agricultural school at Randolph and the giving back of the "white elephant at Lyndon." He said that it would probably prolong the session until summer. Mr. Aiken of Putney proposed another committee to investigate the investigators and Mr. Tracy of Johnson said he did not live in Montpelier and would like to get home some time before spring.

Pending the main question, Mr. Williams of Proctor moved that the resolution be ordered to lie and be made a special order for Tuesday morning at 10:30, and the House adjourned with a large section of the calendar untouched.

The member from St. George was seated by a vote of 143 to 36, the House bill being refused to excuse Dr. Stanton of Morrisville from voting, and the next bill on the calendar, H. 94, raising the salary of the Winoski municipal judge, although up for final passage, was rejected by a vote of 133 to 25. Mr. Aiken of Putney challenged the farmers to take a stand against salary raising, and Mr. Wilson of Rutland said the work in the municipal court of Rutland could be done in an hour a day's work.

"I leave it to you to say," he added, "whether salaries should be raised or lowered."

The House passed the following: H. 11, uniform provisions for accident policies; H. 157, permitting teachers to be hired without the consent of superintendent; H. 163, amending charter of village of Waterbury; H. 172, specifying exemptions from process of persons attending court; H. 196, regulating investment companies; H. 210, amending charter of Jeffersonville; H. 225, raising standard of osteopathy.

H. 100, relating to classification of forest lands, which was passed yesterday, was recalled and recommitted for amendment.

VERMONT BANKERS MET

And Elected L. H. Bixby of Montpelier President.

The annual meeting of the Vermont State Bankers' association occurred in Montpelier Friday afternoon and evening with some 100 persons attending. The meeting was called to order in the Kellogg-Hubbard hall by the president, A. H. Chandler of Bellows Falls. Prayer was offered and the roll call responded to, after which the committee on nominations was named. A. G. Eaton of Montpelier being chairman, Mayor F. W. Mitchell gave the members a welcome to the city, to which C. P. Smith of Burlington responded. D. W. Davis, who was on the program, being absent, Homer H. Webster made the report of the executive committee and S. C. Webster the secretary's report.

The report of the nominating committee resulted in the following elections: President, L. H. Bixby, Montpelier; vice-president, Gilbert E. Woods, St. Johnsbury; secretary, C. S. Webster, Barton; treasurer, D. L. Wells, Orwell; member of the executive committee one year, L. H. Baldwin, Rutland; for two years, W. H. Roberts, Montpelier; C. J. Johnson, Branch, Jr., St. Albans, W. C. Johnson, Barre.

In the evening the annual dinner took place at the Pavilion, after which Dr. John Wesley Hill of Lincoln Memorial university spoke to the members of the organization, giving them an interesting talk upon banking subjects.

A large number of the members went to the State House Friday morning to confer with members of the assembly relative to the progress of legislation wanted in different parts of the state.

ENGINE WENT DOWN A BANK

Fireman Johnson Got Broken Leg in Wreck Near East Granville

PASSENGERS WERE NOT INJURED

The Train Service on Central Vermont Badly Knocked Out

A wreck at East Granville yesterday afternoon in which Fireman Johnson of the northbound passenger train sustained a broken leg and Engineer H. E. Toff received bruises when their locomotive plunged off the iron and turned partly over almost put the Central Vermont train service out of business yesterday afternoon and last night, the wreckage not being cleared until 3 o'clock this morning. The passenger train following the one that was wrecked had to be sent from White River Junction around by the Boston & Maine to Wells River and thence over the Montpelier & Wells River road to Montpelier, where the Central Vermont iron was reached again.

The wreck occurred at the Webb spur, a short distance from East Granville village, the train being the northbound mail due in Montpelier at 3:22. It seems that a freight train going south had a broken brake rigging, and this defect bent the rods which hold the point of the switch to the spur track. The south-bound afternoon express train went over the place all right but when the northbound train came along the point of the switch was open, so that the engine went off the iron, with the result that it plunged down a 15-foot embankment, partly turning over. Fireman Johnson was pulled out from beneath a pile of coal and was taken to the sanatorium at Randolph, where the fracture of his leg was reduced and his other injuries attended to. Engineer Toff did not need to go to the hospital.

The baggage cars and two coaches also left the iron but the rear car remained on the rails. The passengers were not injured.

The wrecking equipment from St. Albans was called to the scene, arriving later in the afternoon. It was early seen that the New England States Limited could not get by, so that that train was sent over the Boston & Maine railroad to Wells River, thence over the Montpelier & Wells River to Montpelier, leaving Montpelier over its own iron about 8:30 o'clock, or four hours late, for St. Albans. A fast run was made over the Boston & Maine iron. It is reported that the 40 miles was run in 41 minutes, one of the heaviest Central Vermont engines being used, under the handling of a Boston & Maine engineer.

The wreck and the delay to the express left the passengers going north in bad shape, so a special train was made up in Montpelier, which was in reality the Barre branch passenger train and in charge of Conductor Charles Simmons and Engineer John Farrell. They did the local work to Essex Junction. Turning their train there, they came back to Montpelier, arriving here a little after 9 o'clock. It is many years since Mr. Farrell has been running on the main line but he made an excellent run, going to Essex Junction in a little less than one hour.

The south-bound evening passenger train was "tied up" at Montpelier Junction. The passengers going south were placed on the milk train, which was run to the site of the wreck and they were carried by an extra train which took them south to their homes along the Central Vermont.

The wreck was cleared about 3 o'clock this morning so that the northbound express train was only about 30 minutes late.

GOT BROKEN LEG IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Mrs. H. W. Fowler Was in Car with Her Husband When Machine Went Over Bank Near Sharon.

Bethel, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Howard W. Fowler of South Royalton sustained a broken leg when the Cadillac automobile in which she and her husband were riding went over the way to Woodstock went over a bank into a field near Sharon yesterday. It is supposed that the car struck a rough place in the road which caused the vehicle to swerve off the highway.

Neither occupant of the car was crushed under the car but both were thrown clear when the machine went down the slight declivity. Mrs. Fowler was taken to the sanatorium in Randolph for treatment.

FUNERAL AT ST. MONICA'S.

Many Tributes to Margaret A. McLean To-day.

The funeral of Margaret A. McLean, who died at her home, 331 North Main street, Thursday morning, was held from St. Monica's church at 9 o'clock this morning with Rev. Fr. P. M. McKenna officiating. There was a large gathering of friends of the deceased, and those who were unable to be present sent a profusion of flowers as a silent testimony of the esteem in which they held her.

The bearers were as follows: Frank Fitzmorris, Bert Smith, William Rabatov and Mike Miles. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery on Besley street.

CONGRESS KEPT BUSY DESPITE HOLIDAY

But Nearly All Other Governmental Activity in Washington Was Suspended To-day.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Governmental activities with the exception of Congress ceased to-day in commemoration of the birth of George Washington. Faced with much urgent business and with adjournment sine die little more than a week distant, Congress remained in session. In accordance with custom, Washington's farewell address was read in the House and Senate.

The holiday was observed in the most of the military camps of the country and units of the American fleet in all parts of the world fired the usual salute.