

BIG TERRORIST PLOT REACHED NO PERSONS MARKED FOR DEATH

Bombs Were Exploded in Eight Cities—One Watchman Was Killed in New York, and a Bomber Was Blown to Pieces in Washington by Premature Explosion of His Missile.

EXPLOSION A SEQUEL TO MAY-DAY PLOT

In Boston an Effort Was Made to Kill Judge Who Had Imposed Heavy Sentences on May-Day Rioters and on Legislator Who Had Been Prominent in the Anti-Bolshevik Legislation.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Department of justice agents and police throughout the country to-day were hunting the organized band of anarchists who last night launched what they called an attempt to overthrow the government by assassinating with high explosive bombs government officials and prominent men opposed to the spread of lawlessness.

Explosions took place in Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Newtonville, Mass., Boston, Philadelphia, Paterson, N. J., and New York. None of the men for whom the bombs were intended was hurt, but one man, a watchman in New York, was killed, several persons were injured, buildings were wrecked and in Washington one of the plotters himself was blown to pieces when an infernal machine intended for Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer exploded prematurely.

The police have established that the dead anarchist who probably was an Italian, came to Washington from Philadelphia and they have reason for believing that the nation-wide plot was conceived in and directed from that city.

The head of the dead anarchist was found on the roof of a house more than a block away from the scene of the explosion and taken down by firemen, who were searching for possible evidence.

Anarchists and radicals with anarchistic ideas all over the country were being questioned to-day by agents of the department of justice. Postmaster General Burleson said to-day he had received thousands of threatening letters in the mails during the last month, and that a large majority of them were written by women with tendencies toward violence.

The bomb outrages were denounced in the Senate, and drastic legislation was urged. The Senate halted consideration of the woman suffrage resolution and other business while Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, who has had charge of drafting anti-anarchistic bills, called the Senate's attention to the explosions.

Senator Walsh reintroduced a bill favorably reported to the Senate last winter, but which failed of passage, providing severe penalties against acts of advocacy of violence designed to overthrow the government. He also presented the anarchist circular found on the man who carried the bomb to Attorney General Palmer's home. It was read in full to the Senate.

ONE OF SUSPECTS HELD IN BOSTON

Police Found Quantity of Foreign Literature in Man's Home—No One Injured in Two Explosions.

Boston, June 3.—Two men, suspected of being concerned in explosions last night at the homes of Judge Albert F. Hayden in the Roxbury district in this city, and State Representative Leland Powers at Newton, were arrested by the Boston police to-day. One was released but the other was held pending further investigation. In the home of the latter the police found a quantity of foreign literature.

No one was injured in either explosion. Except for a son, all the members of Judge Hayden's family were at their summer residence in Plymouth. The son was just returning to the Roxbury residence and was nearly a few hundred feet down the street when the explosion occurred.

Judge Hayden expressed the opinion that the attack on his home was made because of his attitude in the cases of nearly a hundred May day rioters who recently appeared in his court and upon many of whom he imposed heavy sentences.

The only occasion that could be ascribed for the attempt to blow up the Powers home was the legislative activity of Representative Powers on the anti-anarchist bill recently adopted.

Superintendent of Police Mitchell H. Crowley expressed the opinion that the men responsible for the bomb outrage came here from other cities for the purpose and were experts in the handling of explosives.

EXPLOSION AT PATERSON, N. J.

Two-Story House Wrecked and Another Damaged.

Paterson, N. J., June 3.—Police in-

vestigation has so far failed to throw any light on the mysterious explosion that early to-day wrecked a two-story dwelling house at 351 East 31st street, damaged the adjoining house of Max Gold, a silk manufacturer, broke windows in other nearby houses and created a panic in the neighborhood. Captain Ryan of the police department expressed the belief that the explosion was caused by a bomb planted in a driveway near Gold's residence, but no fragments of the infernal machine have been discovered.

The occupants of the wrecked house, I. Cohen and M. Morris and their families, were hurled from their beds by the force of the explosion but all escaped injury.

Investigation has shown that the bomb was placed in the entrance hall of the 31st street building and was, consequently, not directed against the residence of Mr. Gold. The only person of any prominence connected with the wrecked building is John J. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who vacated a flat in the building on May 15.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES USED IN BOMBS

According to Chemist Who Examined the Remains of Bombs Exploded in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 3.—The automobile used by the men who bombed the Catholic church was found early to-day abandoned in Fairmount park, the city's big pleasure ground. Later it was learned that the car had been stolen from the street in the upper section of the city. The police are searching for clues to the identity of the man who was killed in exploding a bomb at the home of Attorney General Palmer in Washington. The Washington authorities reported that he wore a hat bearing the name of a Philadelphia hat store. The store is located in the Italian quarter of the city but the proprietor said he could not recall selling such a hat. It is being brought here in an endeavor to have him recall the identity of the man to whom it was sold.

A chemist who made an investigation expressed the opinion that high-powered explosives were used in the bombs exploded here.

The police later discovered that the suspicious primed matter found in the motor car stolen by the men who threw the bombs was merely literature issued by a reputable beneficial association of which the owner of the stolen car was a member.

Police activity is now centered on the clue from Washington connecting the man blown to pieces by his own bomb in this city with a central organization in this city.

Louis Jagielky, whose residence was bombed, said to-day he believed the attack was due to a misapprehension on the part of the bombers. The police theory is that after the attack on the church the men hurrying from the scene in an automobile found themselves in this city with a central organization in this city.

TRIED TO KILL MAYOR

Bomb Exploded at Residence of Mayor Davis of Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., June 3.—Police of Cleveland, Columbus and other cities to-day are searching for two men who are believed to have planted a bomb at the home of Mayor Harry L. Davis, late last night. The house was partly wrecked, but no one was injured.

The bomb, which is believed to have been heavily charged with dynamite, was planted under a cellar window and, according to the police, was a time bomb. Pieces found indicate that it was made of brass pipe.

The explosion was so terrific that it tore out practically the entire north side of the house. Windows in many houses for several blocks were broken. Mayor Davis was seated on the lawn on the opposite side of the house with his wife and several friends when the explosion occurred. His three-year-old son and a maid were the only occupants of the house. Mrs. Davis had just joined the party when the explosion occurred.

Shortly before she had been standing in the kitchen, practically over where the blast occurred.

Two men, one of them carrying a suitcase, were seen prowling around the house about an hour before the explosion. Less than half an hour before the blast the mayor twice received mysterious telephone calls. Police believe these were to get him into the house about the time the bomb was regulated to explode. For several months the mayor has been a target for anonymous threatening letters, which he ignored.

MAKING ARRESTS IN PITTSBURG

Following Five Bomb Explosions There Last Night.

Pittsburg, June 3.—A round-up of all suspicious Russians, I. W. W. sympathizers and bolshevik agents was begun this morning by agents of the department of justice as the result of the wrecking last night of five homes, including those of Judge W. H. S. Thompson of the United States district court, and W. W. Sibray, chief inspector of the bureau of immigration, in connection with the nation-wide plot against prominent men.

Up to 10 o'clock 15 men, mostly Russians, had been arrested. Edgar Speer, special agent of the department of justice, announced that many will be apprehended before to-night.

MAN KILLED IN NEW YORK

By Bomb Placed Near Home of Judge Nott.

New York, June 3.—One man was killed and several men and women had a narrow escape from serious injury early to-day, when a bomb placed at a basement entrance to the home of Judge Charles C. Nott of general sessions court exploded. The front part of the Nott residence was blown out and houses nearby on East 61st street were dam-

aged. Judge Nott was not at home and Mrs. Nott, who was asleep on the second floor, was uninjured.

William Boehner, a private watchman, was blown to pieces, parts of his body being found half a block from the scene of the explosion. He was identified by his two sons from particles of his clothing and a ring of keys. For the last 10 years Boehner has been employed as a watchman for a number of private dwellings in the neighborhood of Judge Nott's home. The exact time of the explosion was learned when it was discovered that a large clock in the hallway had stopped at 12:55 a. m.

The bomb, according to Inspector Owen Eagan of the bureau of combustibles, was most powerful. Experts differed as to whether the bomb was loaded with dynamite or trinitrotoluol.

Judge Nott, with three daughters, was at his summer home near New London, Conn. With Mrs. Nott in the house were the caretaker and his family. They suffered only from shock, and minor injuries received when they were thrown from their beds.

The homes of Richard D. Lydon, a lawyer, and Dr. John C. Macew adjoining the Nott residence, were badly damaged. All glass was broken and doors broken in by the concussion. No one in these houses was injured.

Directly across the street, army men, guests of the club, maintained by the war camp community service, were awakened by windows crashing in. Portions of a body were found in the club. Officers, who saw service overseas, said that the force of the explosion equalled anything they had heard in France during the war.

Immediately following the explosion and the receipt of news dispatches telling of similar outrages in other cities, the police detailed strong forces to guard the homes of prominent men in New York.

I. W. W. LEADER TRIED TO KILL DETECTIVES

Several Bullets Went Through the Clothing of the Officers When They Opened Robert Johnson's Office Door at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, June 3.—Robert Johnson, 35, president of the I. W. W. organization here and internationally known as a radical, was arrested after a fight with detectives and agents of the department of justice in a downtown office building this noon. Johnson opened fire on the detectives with a revolver when they opened the door of the I. W. W. headquarters on the third floor of the building, with a key taken from a suspect arrested in connection with the bomb explosion here last night. Several bullets passed through the clothes of detectives, but no one was injured. Johnson was overpowered and taken to police headquarters with a quantity of anarchist literature found in the office.

"RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE"

Was the Way Government Railroad Operation Was Characterized.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Demand that railroad employees submit to government regulations as to the companies was made by President B. M. Robinson to-day at the convention here of the American Short Line Railroad association.

"While the government regulation of the carriers is expanded to the most minute details," he said, "the employees are left to exercise their own sweet will, which they often do in most autocratic way. Wage demands have absorbed all ready the \$1,000,000,000 rate increase which is being paid by the public."

In view of the "reckless extravagance" of the government in all its business, Mr. Robinson said, the demand for railroad economy was "ridiculous." He denounced the claim of \$118,000,000 saved in the first year of government operation as unjustified and charged that, in fact, government operation caused a deficit of \$1,000,000,000 every day in the first 16 months of government control.

MEXICANS PROTEST

Against Speaker Gillett's Statement Concerning Mexico.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Diplomatic protest has been made by the Mexican embassy against a speech delivered by Speaker Gillett yesterday at the pan-American congress in which Mr. Gillett declared Mexico the greatest impediment to the establishment of satisfactory trade relations between the American republics.

Counselor Rojo, of the embassy, addressed a verbal protest to Assistant Secretary Phillips of the state department and this has been forwarded by a formal written communication in which it is charged that Speaker Gillett abused the hospitality of the congress in that it was stipulated that no politics were to be discussed. The protest declares Speaker Gillett's utterances false so far as they relate to the state of Mexican commerce, which it is asserted has shown remarkable development during the last year or two.

SEVERAL CASUAL COMPANIES

Returned on the Transport Argentina Arriving To-day.

New York, June 3.—The transport Argentina arrived here to-day with 1,185 returning soldiers, composed of a number of casual companies.

More than 3,000 former National Guardsmen from Texas and Oklahoma, 30th division, arrived here to-day on the transport Trov. The transport also brought the 305th engineers, 80th division (New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia), 40 officers and 1,518 men.

RESTORE RATE WORKING POWER

To Interstate Commerce Commission By Act of Congress.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—The Senate interstate commerce commission by unanimous vote to-day ordered favorably reported a bill by Chairman Cummins restoring at once the rate making powers of the interstate commerce commission.

AUSTRIANS BEG FOR MERCY

Say Their New Government Was Not Responsible for the War

BUT IS LEGATEE OF WAR'S HORRORS

Admit That the Allies Saved People from "Down-right Starvation"

St. Germain, Monday, June 2.—Upon receiving the treaty from the allies here to-day, Dr. Karl Renner, chairman of the Austrian delegation, outlined briefly the history of the establishment of the German-Austrian republic and declared it had no relation with the former Hapsburg empire. He spoke as follows:

"For a long time the people of German Austria were waiting in distress for this present day to come, which shall relieve the tension caused by the uncertainty as to that people's future state. We were longing for the hour of decision, because it was to render peace at last to our hard-pressed country and to offer us an opportunity to proclaim before this illustrious tribunal, the world's highest authority, what our country is, and what the conditions are under which we may hope to organize the possibility of the existence of an independent commonwealth."

"The Danube monarchy, against which the allied and associated powers have waged war, and with which they have concluded an armistice, has ceased to exist. The 12th of November, 1918, may be considered the day of its death. From this day on, there was no monarch any more, nor abiding, moreover, has he held away. There is no more the fatal dualism, neither an Austrian nor a Hungarian government, no army nor any other recognized institution vested with power."

"There remained only eight nationalities deprived of any public organization, and overnight they created their own parliaments, their own government, and their own armies; in short, their own independent states. In the same way as the other nationalities, our new republic, too, has sprung into life. Consequently, the can no more than the former be considered the successor of the late monarchy. From this point arises the fundamental contradiction under which we are laboring the most and which is waiting to be cleared before this high assembly."

"On the one hand, no one could from the judicious statement recently proclaimed by the chairman of this conference, reason that a modification of the political form of government or a change in the constitution of the state should release a nation from assumed obligations. This entails the conclusion that all the territories of the ancient monarchy and their peoples could be made responsible for the consequences of the war, which was forced upon them by their former governments. Thus is weighing upon us, as upon all the other nationalities established on the territory of the Austria-Hungarian monarchy, a portion of the great burden of its leading persons would suffice to liquidate the former partnership and settling the future relations under the intervention and guarantee of the powers, for which we pray. Nevertheless, these succeeding states, meeting face to face in Paris, are playing quite a different role in regard to their obligations assumed in the past. We expect to eliminate this responsibility at the peace conference. I reserve to myself the opportunity of drawing like conclusions from this contradiction later on."

"We are before you as one of the parts of the vanquished and fallen empire. We assume our portion of the liabilities growing out of these our relations to the allied powers, and we are well aware of the fact that our fate is resting in your hands."

"We hope and believe that the conscience of the world shall not deny to our people, nor curtail, the inalienable rights of self-determination, which the allied powers have always proclaimed to be the very aim of their war waged against the Hapsburg and the Hohenzollern monarchies, a right which our people, confiding in the principles recognized by the allied powers, have adopted as a fundamental basis of their new constitution."

"We trust that the world's common sense will not have in view nor will permit our economic ruin. The destruction of the economic unit, the separation of our mountainous country from all its national resources has condemned us, these last six months, to privations which are far exceeding the sufferings endured in war time. It was only due to the generous relief action organized by Mr. Hoover, on resolutions passed by the allied powers, that we have been saved from downright starvation; but in all these times of distress our people

RESTORE WIRE LINES AT ONCE

Kellogg Bill Ordering It Reported Unanimously by Senate Committee

BUT EXISTING RATES CONTINUE 60 DAYS

After the Final Action by Congress on the Measure

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Favorable report on the bill of Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, for the immediate return of the telephone and telegraph wires to private ownership was ordered to-day by the Senate interstate commerce committee after the measure had been amended so as to continue existing rates for 60 days after final action by Congress. The vote of the committee was unanimous.

No provision was made for continuing telegraph rates which recently were increased by order of Postmaster General Burleson, whose action was sustained yesterday by the supreme court. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, in recent letters to members of Congress urging immediate return of the wires, promised a 20 per cent decrease in rates by his company.

The amendment providing for continuation of existing telephone rates was designed, members said, to give time for state commissions to make rate orders, and to prevent any temporary disruption of service of financial difficulty for companies.

CONFESSED TO MURDER

But Winooski Man Said He Did It in Self-Defense.

Burlington, June 3.—Michael Ariuzza, who is a cousin of Dominic Ariuzza, who was stabbed to death in Winooski Sunday night, confessed yesterday that he was the man who killed his relative. The confession was made in Chittenden county jail to State's Attorney Martin and Chief of Police Barber of Winooski.

The stabbing was done with shears, nine inches long, which were found covered with blood in the pocket of the prisoner's coat. The confession was a result of the arrest to-day of an Italian, Mike Momona. Momona, it has been ascertained, was mixed up in the quarrel between the two men and had endeavored to separate them. When Michael Ariuzza learned of Momona's arrest, he broke down and said he had done the killing.

He told the officer that he had met his cousin on the street and that they had quarreled as they walked along, the quarrel growing in violence until they reached the corner of High and West Lane streets. There, according to Ariuzza's story, Dominic pulled a knife on him. He pleaded with Dominic not to fight but the latter persisted and Michael finally stabbed him. He said he had the shears in his pocket because he had taken them away from his little girl who had been playing with them.

He expressed regret over what he had done. He has been employed as a tender for masons, working at the American Woolen company. Dominic, the dead man, was the night fireman at the plant.

have, in manner deserving of admiration, shown very good judgment, and, having faith in the decisions of this conference, she even has abstained from any military action against her neighbors, although she has occupied two-fifths of her territory. She has proved to be a mainstay of peaceful and organized social development in central Europe.

"We know that we had to receive peace from your hands—from the hands of victors—but we are firmly resolved conscientiously to weigh each and every proposition laid before us and every advice offered to us by you. We shall, in all, make it a point thoroughly to inform you of the conditions prevailing in our country and to enlighten you regarding the primary exigencies of our existence. If you heretofore have had the opportunity to hear, with a few exceptions only, the voice of our neighbors, we now invoke your hearing. For you, the arbiters of a great world, will have to decide the fate of our small world also, and it is only just and right that arbiters should hear both parties."

"We pray for a decision which will insure for all our national political and economic existence."

MAY ACCEPT GERMAN OFFER OF INDEMNITY

Proposal Is Under Consideration By the Council of Four—Second Proposed Change Is for Plebiscite in Silesia.

Paris, June 3.—Two changes in the German peace terms, one territorial and the other financial, are being considered by the council of four, it became known to-day.

The financial question is the possibility of the acceptance of the German proposal to pay an indemnity of 100,000,000,000 marks, which would involve dissolution of the allied financial commission, to which the Germans strongly object. It is understood that this proposal has strong support in certain quarters.

The second proposal is for a plebiscite in Silesia in order to guarantee to Germany a coal supply from the Silesian mines.

There will be a practice meeting of all cabinet members at 7:15 to-morrow evening, but all will be at the fire station at that hour.

A daughter, Virginia Lillie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Milne of 21 Brook street June 2.

DELEGATES ARRIVING FOR CLUB CONVENTION

Vermont State Federation Will Convene in Barre To-night and Sessions Will Continue Through Thursday.

Incoming trains into Barre this afternoon brought a large number of women, officers of the Vermont State Federation of Women's Clubs and delegates, to attend the meetings held here this week, beginning at the Congregational church this evening and closing Thursday night. Speakers of more than usual renown are on the program and an enthusiastic convention is anticipated. Two addresses of respect prominence will be made for this evening, those of Dr. William F. Slocum, former president of Colorado college, on "The League of Nations," and of John F. Scully, superintendent of schools at Brockton, Mass., on "Americanization."

The entire program for the evening is as follows: 8 o'clock, "Vermont," Federation song; invocation, Rev. F. L. Goodspeed, D. D., address of welcome by Miss Blanche J. Tilden, vice-president of the Barre Woman's club, E. C. Glynason, mayor, for the city, and Chauncey M. Willey for the Barre Board of Trade; response, Mrs. Walter W. Slack, first vice-president of the state federation; music; opening of the convention by Mrs. Gilbert F. Davis, president state federation; report of the Barre Woman's club, Mrs. A. C. Jones, past president the addresses by Dr. Slocum and Mr. Scully; "Star Spangled Banner."

To-morrow morning will be given over largely to business and to-morrow afternoon occurs the motor trip to the quarry, followed by department reports.

The members of the Barre Woman's club are entertaining the out-of-town guests at their homes.

OVERCOME BY HEAT AND WAS DROWNED

Charles M. Hoag Was Painting Boat in Mallett's Bay To-day and Fell into Lake Champlain.

Burlington, June 3.—Charles M. Hoag, 35, was overcome by the heat while painting a boat in Mallett's bay, near Coates' island, and, falling into the water, was drowned. His home was in Boston, but he had been living at Williston for several months.

FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED

That of Mrs. John B. Magnaghi Held Yesterday Afternoon.

One of the largest funerals to be held in Barre for a considerable time was that of Mrs. John B. Magnaghi yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A great number of friends and acquaintances of the deceased assembled at the home to pay their last respects. The large profusion of flowers showed in part the esteem in which she was held. The funeral procession proceeded to Hope cemetery, where burial took place. The six people who acted as pall bearers were: Joseph Sanguinetti, Angelo Calderara, Armando Comoli, Gerome Veronesi, Louis Sassi and Paul Scampini.

Among the mourners were several out of town people, among whom were two uncles, Mrs. Magnaghi, John and Jacob Catto of Westley, R. L. Mrs. Myra Botting of Redstone, N. H., and a brother, Louis Catto, of Milford, Mass.

WANTS TO SECURE LABOR

That Is One Reason Why Concern Proposes to Come to Barre.

At a meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade, held last evening, the committee that went to Boston last week to investigate the affairs of the knitting mill that is contemplating locating here, reported the results of their plan where 200 people are employed in investigations. They found the company does a large volume of business, and has surroundings that are ideal. The financial affairs of the company are in excellent condition. The main object in coming here will be to secure adequate help to operate the plant. Barre can furnish the people to do the work where every citizen of this city should be interested in doing everything possible to bring this concern here to locate. Plans are being worked out to give everybody an opportunity of knowing all the facts in connection with the proposition.

BOY TRIED SUICIDE

Because Warned the Truant Officer Might Get Him.

Nashua, N. H., June 3.—Fearing a visit by the truant officer because he had not attended school, 15-year-old Wesley Woodruff, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Woodruff, shot himself under the chin with a 32-calibre revolver yesterday afternoon in the front room of his home. When found the boy was bleeding profusely and was at once removed to the Memorial hospital, where his condition is said to be serious. The boy's family only 10 days ago moved here from Burlington, Vt., and as he had not yet begun to go to school it is alleged that the truant officer told him that he would have to do so or else the officer would be obliged to take him into custody.

STRIKE AT WINOOSKI

Small Number of Spinners Demand Better Class of Work.

Burlington, June 3.—Between 50 and 60 spinners of the American Woolen mill at Winooski went out on strike this morning. They demand a better class of work or that the piece-work ratings be adjusted to meet the new conditions. The mill was put on the new 48-hour schedule yesterday.

WILL PLAY GAME OVER

Montpelier Seminary and St. Michaels to Meet Next Monday.

Coach Maiden of the Montpelier seminary baseball team stated to-day that he had conceded that Pitcher Duba made a balk in the game with St. Michael's college, a contention over which caused the St. Michaels team to leave the field, and that the game would be played over again at Montpelier next Monday.

O'BRIEN TRIAL JUNE 16

In Case of Rutland Man Who Charged with Perjury.

Rutland, June 3.—A hearing took place at the Rutland county court yesterday before Judge Stanley C. Wilson, in the case of Attorney Ernest H. O'Brien of Rutland, who is under indictment on a charge of perjury in connection with the boundary case of the Vermont Marble company against George P. Eastman.

The latter was acquitted of a perjury charge on the same issue in the county court about two months ago.

At the hearing yesterday Attorneys J. C. Jones of Rutland and Matt G. Leary of Burlington moved to have the case disposed of at once. Attorney General Frank C. Archibald, for the state, argued to have the case put over until the September term of court. Judge Wilson set the case down for trial June 16.

BARRE'S TAX RATE IS \$3.40

Levy Was Decided by the City Council at Evening Session

INCREASE OF 50 CENTS OVER LAST YEAR

The School Commissioners Demanded the Full Amount Allowed

A tax rate of \$3.40 on the dollar of the grand list was voted last night by the Barre city council for the current year. It was not without considerable trepidation that the vote was taken, but each and every one of the council expressed the opinion that he couldn't see how the business could be carried on on a less rate. That rate is an increase of 50 cents on the dollar over the 1918 levy.

The new levy was made on the basis of figures submitted by City Clerk Mackay that the expenses for the year are going to run \$26,575 over the estimate and on the promise that the grand list will be reduced approximately \$1,000 over last year. The \$3.40 tax would raise enough money to cover the anticipated increases in various departments, it was said, and to complete some street work which it was considered by the council to be good economy to carry out, lest the streets come out badly through lack of attention.

When the matter of taxation first came up, it was suggested that a \$3.30 tax might carry the city along but it was stated that the street appropriation is practically half gone and that much work remains to be done; so rather than sacrifice the street work the council adopted a resolution calling for a \$3.40 rate.

There was some complaint that the school commissioners demanded the entire dollar on the dollar which the new authority gave them a limit; and it was stated that the expectation had been that the commissioners would stay at least a few cents inside the limit. The school tax jumped from 70 cents on the dollar to a dollar on the dollar.

Another heart-breaker was the demand of the state for a direct tax of 40 cents on the dollar, an increase of 20 cents over last year.

Of the total \$3.40, as much as \$1.94 was in fixed charges. Analyzed, the new rate shows up as follows: Direct state tax, 40 cents; state school tax, 10 cents; state highway tax, five cents; county tax, one cent; city highway tax, 20 cents; city school tax, \$1; evening drawing school, three cents; sinking fund, 15 cents; general city tax, \$1.46; total, \$3.40.

At the outset of the meeting a resolution relating to departmental appropriations was adopted, having been previously presented. The wire inspector reported 21 applications granted. Goddard Seminary's request for better fire protection was referred to the water superintendent and fire chief. The Berlin Construction company of Berlin, Conn., made application for the job of repairing the city's bridges, and the letter was referred to the street committee. The building inspector's recommendation for a permit to H. F. Cutler to build an outside chimney at his garage, 13 South Main street, was adopted, there being certain stipulations attached.

The mayor has been authorized to sign a lease for the Barre opera house with John E. Hoban at \$20 a night when the theatre is used. The following warrants were paid: Street payroll, \$500.29; water payroll, \$101.09; engineering payroll, \$42.33; fire payroll, \$136.84; assessments payroll, \$74.24; hall janitor, \$10; Mrs. M. E. Morgan, \$10; Sully to Cecchini, tax rebate, \$5.70; F. Rizzi, \$5.70; H. A. Rockwood, tax rebate, \$25.65; social worker, \$18; overseer of the poor, \$102.43.

RUTLAND TAX RATE \$2.20