

CARRANZA AT BAY WITH ONLY 4,000 MEN WHILE REBELS ARE CLOSING IN

Fleeing President of Mexican Republic Is Reported to Be at San Marcos, Having Broken Through the Rebel Lines and Approached 20 Miles Nearer Vera Cruz.

CARRANZA MISINFORMED ABOUT THE REVOLUTION

He Had Expected to Find Friends in Vera Cruz and Had Planned to Make a Stand There at the Head of Faithful Troops—Thus Far There Has Been but Little Disorder.

(By the Associated Press.) Advice from Mexico on the revolutionary situation, while fragmentary and conflicting, cast considerable doubt on the reports that President Carranza has been made a prisoner.

A Vera Cruz dispatch from the newspaper El Dictamen, a member of the Associated Press, bearing Monday's date, declared that Carranza, who was making an effort to reach Vera Cruz, had broken through the revolutionary lines and was standing at bay with 4,000 men at San Marcos, 27 miles north of Puebla.

On the other hand, the revolutionary leaders along the border are still claiming that Carranza has been made a captive, naming the place of his capture as a point near Apizaco, in the state of Hidalgo. These reports, however, gave few details of the capture except to declare that the entire convoy was taken with the president, that three generals who were with him—Murguía, Orozco and Barragan—had been executed, and another general wounded.

It was added that Carranza had been ordered returned to Mexico City with all consideration and that none of his party would be killed or mistreated. Even presupposing the accuracy of the reports that Carranza is still at liberty, his situation is precarious, according to the Vera Cruz advices. It is announced that government troops in Vera Cruz have deserted their commander, General Candido Aguilar, the governor of the state, and gone over to the revolutionists, making that state apparently no longer a safe refuge for the president.

In addition, revolutionary forces under Generals Hill and Trevino were reported closing in on Carranza near San Marcos. Other reports declared that General Aguilar, Carranza's son-in-law, had lost his life in the fighting between loyal forces and revolutionists in Vera Cruz state.

Mexico City dispatches report the situation there as quiet, with the troops of General Obregon in full possession. All Mexico, in fact, with the exception of a few localities, notably the states of Yucatan, Campeche and Chiapas, is declared to be in the hands of the revolutionists.

The overturn has been effected with little bloodshed, all advices indicate.

Vera Cruz, Mex., May 11.—President Carranza, whose train was stopped at Apizaco by revolutionary forces on Saturday, has succeeded in breaking through the rebel lines and has come twenty miles nearer this city, according to despatches. Latest reports received here indicate he is standing at bay with 4,000 men, at San Marcos, a railroad junction point, 27 miles northeast of Puebla. Rebel troops commanded by Generals Hill and Trevino are closing in on him there.

Soldiers mobilized at Oaxaca and Puebla have been sent to San Marcos and three trainloads of other troops have been sent from here to participate in the operation.

Troops commanded by General Candido Aguilar, governor of the state of Vera Cruz and son-in-law of President Carranza, have deserted him and gone over to the revolutionists, according to the correspondent of El Dictamen, who accompanied the Aguilar forces in western Vera Cruz.

Despatches indicate President Carranza, when he fled from Mexico City, did not know of the revolutionary movement in this state and planned to make a stand at the head of faithful troops sent here in anticipation of trouble.

Three hundred Mexican soldiers, federal employes and customs officials arrived last night from Tampico on the steamer Jalisco, having fled to this city after Manuel Pelaez had taken over control of that town. They knew nothing of the situation in this interior of the country.

While on their way to this city the refugees said, the Jalisco was in communication with a Mexican general who reported that troops had been

sent to disarm and capture Colonel Carlos S. Orozco, chief of operations in the Tampico district and the brother of General Murguía, who was recalled from Tampico recently and made commander of the department of the valley of Mexico.

The American destroyer, which arrived here to-day did not fire a salute upon reaching port, but her commander exchanged calls with the marine commandant here.

CARRANZA'S MISTAKE ANTAGONIZING AMERICA

According to Statement by His Nephew, Sebastian Carranza, Jr., Now on His Way to Boston.

EL PASO, TEXAS, May 11.—Carranza's foreign policy and politics with regard to the United States and his insistence upon the presidential candidacy of Ygnacio Bonillas, were the chief causes of his downfall, according to Sebastian Carranza, Jr., his nephew, who until recently was lieutenant general of the state of Tamaulipas, and is now on the way to Boston.

"There is no doubt that the revolution will triumph," Sebastian Carranza said to-day. "I believe that it will profit by the mistakes of past regimes and will pay greater attention to the industrial and educational development of the people."

President Carranza made a grave error when he antagonized the United States, his nephew said.

"Anyone who has studied the American people knows that they do not wish to gobble up Mexico," he added.

Agents of the revolutionists announced here to-day that gambling in all parts of the territory controlled by the revolutionists would be stopped and belief was expressed that the saloons would not be allowed to continue to operate for any length of time. The Juarez gambling houses were permanently closed to-day.

PROVISIONAL GOVT. EXPECTED TO BE SET UP

Washington Officialdom Does Not Believe There Will Be a Counter.

Resolution in Mexico Right Off.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—With practically all of Mexico dominated by revolutionists, official interest here shifted to-day from the military phases of the situation to the expected political developments.

Agents of the de facto rulers professed to believe steps would be taken immediately toward the establishment of a provisional government to be succeeded as soon as possible by a constitutional regime. Reports received through official channels, as well as those to the revolutionary agents, continued to indicate absence of serious disorders, although the dispatch of a battleship and additional destroyers to southern waters suggested the determination of this government to afford foreigners protection in event of serious trouble.

Officials here considered the revolutionary movement as too untried for judgment, the impression was manifested that for a time, at least, it would not have to face the usual counter-revolution. Villa, who defied Carranza successfully, has reportedly made peace with the winners, Manuel Pelaez, ruler of the oil regions, was said to have joined in the movement without reservation, and there remained no outstanding rebellions.

The possibility, however, that some of Carranza's loyal officers might fill the role of rebel was suggested, although revolutionary agents asserted its improbability. What was thought for a time to be a potential discord was the recent declaration of General Pablo Gonzalez that while he was fighting Carranza, he had not agreed to support the general revolutionary movement. Both official and unofficial reports, however, have indicated either an understanding between him and Alvaro Obregon or the domination of Gonzalez by Obregon. Gonzalez was the first to enter Mexico City but recent reports pointed to Obregon as the dominant figure.

If the revolutionists carry out their program announced in the plan of Agua Prieta no time will be lost in setting up a provisional government. The promise made in the announcement was that upon the occupation of Mexico City and the adherence to the revolutionary plan of half the state government, a convention of delegates representing the different state governments would be called to select a provisional president, who would without delay call a special session of Congress which, in accordance with the constitution, would proceed to the election of a president.

Under the existing organization, Adolfo de Huerta, governor of Sonora frontier as the "pre-provisional" president. His selection was intended, it was explained as being merely for the purpose of giving the revolution a temporary organization. Agents of the revolution here expected he would proceed to Mexico City, but in the meantime Obregon appeared to be functioning as a dictator.

Representatives of the revolutionists declared the leaders of the movement would not concern themselves at this time with the question of recognition of other than the de facto character of the government. The leaders of the revolution, they asserted, recognize the greater importance of restoring constitutional government.

TAKING ON SUPPLIES. Dreadnought and Three Destroyers are in Hudson River.

New York, May 11.—The dreadnought Oklahoma and the destroyers Herbert, Preble and Ellis were taking

WANT WARSHIP SENT TO BATUM To Protect American Lives and Property at Black Sea Port

REQUEST OF WILSON IN A RESOLUTION Which Was Unanimously Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Comm.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—A resolution requesting President Wilson to send an American warship and marine to Batum on the Black Sea to protect American lives and property at that port and along the railroad to Baku, was reported unanimously to-day by the Senate foreign relations committee.

The president spoke as commander-in-chief of the navy at a time when the German submarine menace was uncurbed. In laying the text of his remarks before the Senate naval investigation committee, Secretary Daniels said they showed the "bold and vigorous" policy the president had outlined for the navy.

"Do not stop to think what is prudent for a moment," the president said. "You will win by the audacity method when you cannot win by circumspection and prudence."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army, because that is the kind of folks we are."

"There will have to come a new tradition to a service which does not do new and audacious and successful things."

The president also expressed his dissatisfaction with progress then being made toward crushing the submarine campaign.

"We are hunting hornets all over the farm and letting the nest alone," he said. "I am willing, for my part, and I know that you are willing, because I know the stuff you are made of—I am willing to sacrifice half the navy—Great Britain and we together have to crush that nest, because if we crush it the war is won."

The British admiralty had set American aggressiveness against it, according to statements which "it never had been done," the president said, adding:

"And I felt like saying 'well, nothing was ever done so systematically as nothing is being done now.'"

In opening his address to the officers, the president said:

"Admiral Mayo and gentlemen: I have not come here with malice premeditated to make a speech, but I have come here to have a look at you and to say things that perhaps may be intimately said and, even though the company is large, said in confidence."

"This is an honorable war, and, therefore, it is a war in one sense for amateurs. Nobody ever before conducted a war like this and, therefore, nobody can pretend to be a professional in a war like this. Here are two great navies—not to speak of the others associated with us—and the British outnumbering by a very great margin the navy to which we are opposed, and yet casting about for a way in which to use our superiority and our strength."

"Now, somebody has got to think this war out. Somebody has got to think out a way to fight the submarine, but to do something different from what we are doing."

"We are hunting hornets all over the farm and letting the nest alone. None of us know how to go to the nest and crush it and yet I despair of hunting hornets, to crush the nest, because if we crush it the war is won. I have come here to say that I do not care where it comes from. I do not care whether it comes from the youngest officer or the oldest, but I want the officers of this navy to have the assistance of saying how this war is going to be won."

"I am willing to make any sacrifice for that. I mean any sacrifice of time or anything else. I am ready to put myself at the disposal of any officer in the navy who thinks he knows how to run this war. I will not undertake to tell anybody you do or do not, because I know that I do not, but I will undertake to put him in communication with those who can find out whether his idea will work or not. I have the authority to do that and will do it with the greatest pleasure."

"I wish that I could think and had the brains to think in the terms of marine warfare, because I would feel then that I was figuring out the future history of the political freedom of mankind. I do not see how any man can look at the flag of the United States and feel that he is not crowded with reminiscences of the number of unselfish men, seeking no object of their own, the advantage of no dynasty, the advantage of no group of privileged people, who have died under the folds of that beautiful emblem, wondering if men who do die under it realize the distinction they have."

Wilson Sorry He Had to Play Peaceful Part.

"There is a distinction in the privilege, and I for my part am sorry to play so peaceful a part in the business as I myself am obliged to play, and I conceive it a privilege to come and look at you men who have the other thing to do and ask you to come and tell me or tell anybody you want to tell how this thing can be better done; and we will thank God that we have got men of original brains among us."

"As I have said, gentlemen, I take it

BOLD POLICY FOR U. S. NAVY

"Throw Tradition to the Wind," Said Pres. Wilson to Officers

"DO THE THING THAT IS AUDACIOUS"

Sec. Daniels Revealed Remarkable Speech Delivered Aug. 11, 1917

Washington, D. C., May 11.—President Wilson's hitherto unpublished war instructions to the officers of the Atlantic fleet given in person on the quarter deck of the flagship Pennsylvania on Aug. 11, 1917, and bidding them "throw tradition to the wind," "strike the word prudent from their vocabularies" and "do the thing that is audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring," were made public to-day by Secretary Daniels.

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FIFTEEN REGIMENTS OF SMITHS IN U. S. ARMY.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—Smiths made up 15 regiments in the American war army, of which 11, 10,000 men, to Williams, Joneses and Millers seven each.

Records at the bureau of war risk insurance, where the names of 4,622,422 former service men are indexed, also show that Anderson and Davis families are the most numerous sufficient number to compose more than five regiments each, and the Wilsons, Moores and Taylors, four each.

It is granted that nothing that I say here will be repeated, and therefore I am going to say this:

"Every time we have suggested anything to the British admiralty the reply has come back that virtually amounted to this, that it had never been done that way, and I felt like saying: 'Well, nothing was ever done so systematically as nothing is being done now.' Therefore, I should like to see something unusual happen, something that was never done before; and inasmuch as the British admiralty is so sure that it has never been done before, don't you think it is worth while to try something that was never done before against those who are doing them to you?"

"There is no other way to win, and the whole principle of this war is the kind of thing that virtually heartens and stimulates America. America is the prize amateur nation of the world. Germany is the prize professional nation of the world. Now, when it comes to doing new things and doing them well, I will back the amateur against the professional every time. He knows so little about it that he is fool enough to try the right thing. The men that do not know the danger are the riskiest men."

Forget the Word Prudent.

"Please have out of your vocabularies altogether the word 'prudent'; do not stop to think about what is prudent for a moment. Do the thing that is audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is exactly the thing that the other side does not understand and they win by the audacity method when you cannot win by circumspection and prudence."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army, because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones."

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ATTEMPT TO ROB U. S. NAVY OF CREDIT

For Establishing North Sea Mine Barrage, Secretary Daniels Charged Rear Admiral Sims.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—A counter-charge that establishment of the North Sea mine barrage was delayed six months because of the opposition of Rear Admiral Sims and the British admiralty, was made before the Senate naval investigation committee to-day by Secretary Daniels in presenting the second part of his reply to the officer's charges that the navy department had unnecessarily prolonged the war through failure to cooperate fully at first with allied naval forces.

The secretary also charged that Sims had attempted in his testimony to rob the navy of credit for this project and to give it to the British.

The plan was conceived, he said, in the bureau of ordinance at the navy department and urged on the British admiralty for six months before it was accepted. During this time, Admiral Sims constantly discouraged and opposed the idea, he added, and when Admiral Mayo was sent abroad and finally convinced the admiralty of the worth of the scheme and the necessity for adopting it, Admiral Sims attempted to convey the impression that the project had been delayed while the British attempted to get the American navy department's approval.

James, before his capture, was followed through many towns, and when he was brought to the stable and asked John Perkins for a horse and buggy to drive out into the country a couple of miles. He said that he wanted to get back before it rained. This was about one o'clock and at four o'clock the liverman learned that the horse was in the city. At 7:30 he began to wonder what had become of it and on investigation found that it had been in Winoski. The evening wore along until late and then the investigation began in earnest.

Sunday morning, Perkins learned that his horse had been in Vergennes at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. That was not enough driving for the animal, however, and Jones was traced to Bristol, where he stayed overnight with relatives, making between 50 and 60 miles he had driven in a day. Arthur Lyman, the first started out after Jones, kept tabs on Jones and communicated with Lyman.

It was found that Jones went up through Lincoln and three George Garland, a deputy, took him to the city. The two men traced Jones to near Warren mountain and learned where he had tried to swap the horse once and sell the horse at another time. Jones went to the house of an uncle of his wife's and the horse was found there. When the officer arrived, Jones was missing, but the deputy sheriff deputized the uncle, Mr. Moody, and he arrested Jones yesterday morning. The man was brought to Burlington by Deputy Sheriff Farr of Bristol. The horse is expected back in the city today.

Jones was arrested last fall for breach of the peace and served 90 days. He is about 25 years of age.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Marlboro, Mass., Has 15,017; Increase of 3 Per Cent.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—Census returns for 1920 announced to-day, included:

Marlboro, Mass., 15,017, increase 48, or 3 per cent over 1910.

Petersen, N. J., 133,806, increase of 10,266, or 8.2 per cent.

Hackensack, N. J., 17,967, increase 1,817, or 25.2 per cent.

WAS FOREMOST MAN OF LETTERS

William Dean Howells, Who Died To-day, Was Author of 71 Volumes

WAS ALSO EDITOR OF PUBLICATIONS

Mr. Howells Had Recently Returned to New York from the South

New York, May 11.—William Dean Howells, the novelist, died here to-day. He returned a few weeks ago from Savannah, where he had spent the winter. While in the south, he was stricken with influenza and never fully recovered from its effects.

At a dinner given in New York in 1912 to do honor to Mr. Howells upon his 70th birthday, William Howard Taft, then president of the United States, landed the guest as "the greatest living American writer and novelist."

He was the dean of American letters; poet, essayist, dramatist and editor, as well as a writer of fiction.

"Beginning his first book, 'Poems of Two Friends,' just before the Civil war, Mr. Howells had completed and published 71 volumes at the time of his death, besides acting as editor of various publications, crossing the ocean 18 times in search of material for his novels, and writing essays, criticisms and magazine articles."

Born in Hartin's Ferry, O., in 1837, he served his literary apprenticeship as a compositor, reporter and editor on his father's newspaper.

"Inwardly I was a poet," said the eminent novelist in reviewing his early experience, "with no wish to be anything else, unless in a moment of careless affluence I might so far forget myself as to be a novelist."

When 23 years old he traveled to Boston to make the acquaintance of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Holmes and Lowell. Though a boy among masters, he became their intimate, learning their literary traditions and preserving many of them throughout his long life.

At the age of 24 he was appointed by President Lincoln an United States consul at Venice. He combined his consular duties with literary work, and produced his celebrated book, "Venetian Life."

Four years later, in 1865, he came to New York with his wife, who was Elinor G. Head of Vermont, and whom he had married in Paris in 1862. For years he wrote editorials for the New York Nation, the Times and the Tribune, and then moved to Boston, where as assistant editor he began his association with the Atlantic Monthly, succeeding James Russell Lowell as editor in 1872. At this age of 44 he retired to devote himself to his novels, which he produced for many years at the rate of two a year.

When 50 years old, Mr. Howells found time to become contributing editor, and later writer for the "Editor's Easy Chair" department in the Atlantic Monthly. For a number of years he acted as editor of the Cosmopolitan.

Dr. Howells had received degrees from Yale, Harvard, Oxford and Columbia universities, though he had never attended college—was a keen student of current events. He avowed "I cannot see," he declared, "that the remedy for existing conditions lies anywhere else. But if it is to be a remedy it must come slowly. Violent revolutions do not permanently solve these problems."

On the subject of woman suffrage his opinion was declared.

"It is one of the most important developments of this generation and one of the most hopeful. The men have made such a mess of things that if the women do not come to the rescue, I'm sure I don't know what is to become of us."

TRACED TO WARREN.

And Was Arrested on Charge of Stealing Horse in Burlington.

Burlington, May 11.—William Jones was brought to the city yesterday and placed in jail charged with stealing a horse from the livery stable of Lyman & Perkins Saturday afternoon. The horse was recovered in Warren, and Jones, before his capture, was followed through many towns, and when he was brought to the stable and asked John Perkins for a horse and buggy to drive out into the country a couple of miles. He said that he wanted to get back before it rained. This was about one o'clock and at four o'clock the liverman learned that the horse was in the city. At 7:30 he began to wonder what had become of it and on investigation found that it had been in Winoski. The evening wore along until late and then the investigation began in earnest.

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CLAIM GAIN IN LOOMS.

New Bedford Manufacturers Say Situation is Improving.

New Bedford, Mass., May 11.—The Manufacturers' association in a statement to-day, claimed a gain of \$21 looms in operation over the number operated yesterday. Total in town operated yesterday, 1,990 looms over the previous week.

COUNTY S. S. CONVENTION.

Will Be Held at Montpelier Wednesday, May 19.

The Washington county Sunday school convention will be held with Bethany Congregational church, Montpelier, Wednesday, May 19, with the following program:

10 a. m., devotional, Rev. J. B. Sargent, Northfield; 10:15, statement of purpose, county president, Rev. R. L. Goodspeed; 11, increasing survey of county—reports from schools, Mrs. W. F. Milne, county secretary; recommendations of county superintendent; Children's division, Mrs. Isabelle Ewen; Barre; young people's division, Mrs. Etta Graves; Waterbury; adult division, Rev. H. Lock, Waterbury; church department, Miss Anna Cummings, Montpelier; religious education, G. E. Young, Barre; temperance, Mrs. Bertha Kellogg, Plainfield; missions, Mrs. N. E. Avery, East Barre; significance of these facts, Rev. C. S. John; 11:45, business; 12, address, "The Gary Plan," speaker to be announced; 12:30, dinner (self-entertainment).

1:30 p. m., devotions, Rev. William McEn. Kirtland, Barre; 1:45, conference, "Solving Our Church Problems," conducted by William J. Lawrence, Boston; increasing survey of the operation of the home; "Using available material," "Taking inventory," "Taking our job seriously," "Observing special days," "Church attendance as a part of religious education," "Making the lesson interesting," Sunday school publicity, "The need of life reports," "Securing teachers," 3 o'clock, business session; 3:30, "The Whole Task," G. Ernest Robbins, general secretary Vermont Sunday School association; 4, adjournment.

City conference, Montpelier, May 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1920, devotions, Rev. W. S. Nichols, Montpelier; "Our Task, What Is It?" Rev. B. G. Lipsky; round table, "The Community Program of Religious Education," conducted by William L. Lawrence of Boston.

Every Sunday school worker in Washington county is a delegate, without election, to this convention. It will be a self-entertaining convention, so those attending will carry their own lunches or go to local restaurants for dinner.

WOULD BE DESERTION OF U. S. ASSOCIATES

To Adopt Resolution Calling for Ending the State of War, Says Senator McCumber.