

OLD GUARD LACKS LEADER TO GUIDE PARTY IN PROGRAM

No Announcement of Program Made Because No Program Has Been Agreed Upon

WRANGLE DEVELOPS IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS

Harding Unable to Bring Order Out of Chaos, Which Senator Overman Thinks Unfortunate For Country; Irell Meares Looking For Job; G. O. P. To Shelve Georgia Negro

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District Natl. Bank Bldg. By JOE L. BAKER. (By Special Licensed Wire)

Washington, March 9.—The Republicans are "milling around" for lack of real leadership, is an opinion voiced by Senator Overman to the News and Observer correspondent today. The reason they haven't announced any constructive program for the extra session of Congress President Harding plans to call upon the Senate, they continued, and they cannot agree upon a program, or at least have failed thus far to do so, because they haven't any leader of compelling strength to bring the discordant groups together.

It is no secret about the national capital that there is very great jealousy among different Congressional leaders; the Senate is jealous of the House, and in each of the houses various leaders and would-be leaders are jealous of one another. One man won't agree to the program of another because he wants to have his own ideas adopted and thus far the new administration has failed to develop any man of commanding mind and of personality strong enough to bring the different factions and individuals together into the concord necessary to an agreement upon and advancement of a constructive program.

Need Leader Like Wilson.

"The longer this milling continues the more will be the need of a great leader like former President Wilson become apparent," Senator Overman prophesied. Senator Overman has a high personal regard for President Harding, but doubts that he will be able to develop the leadership that President Wilson exercised nor is he sure that, despite the promises of co-operation between the executive and legislative branches of the government, he will be able to banish the petty jealousies that now threaten the success of the new administration, for the reason that the leaders and would-be leaders in Congress are hardly big enough to put their own interests aside and consent to any program that may involve their own emolument. It appears that every man in the two houses who imagines he is a leader wants his own bill adopted, so that it may bear his name and he may have the credit therefor, and already there are signs of the great majority which the Republicans have in the two houses breaking up into cliques and factions which threaten the success of the whole administration.

While this may put Democrats in a position to say "I told you so," it is nevertheless to be deplored, Senator Overman thinks, because the entire country must suffer. In the last Congress the Republican majority would adopt no constructive suggestions which came from the White House because they came from a Democratic President. They kept promising the country that as they came into complete power they would do this thing and that, that industry might resume full tilt, business conditions improve and a new era of prosperity dawn. Yet with the new administration less than a week old, the leaders can't even agree on a date for the extra session; they can't decide which should have right of way on the legislative calendar, tariff or tax revision, and the country is continuing to get along as best it can, with the problems left by the war still unsettled. Democrats are ready to join in any worthy efforts, but the responsibility is with the majority and until the majority comes forward with some plan or program, the Democrats can only sit and wait, concluded Senator Overman.

Irell Meares Wants Job.

Irell Meares, of Wilmington, is in Washington looking for a Federal berth. He has his eye on a place in the Department of Justice, and would like to be an Assistant Attorney General. It is understood that he has the endorsement of National Committeeman Morehead and State Chairman Linnay. Meares was Hiram Johnson's campaign manager in North Carolina during the pre-convention fight, and will have the California Senator's support for anything he goes after. But Senator Johnson's status in the new administration hasn't been definitely established as yet, and it isn't proven that his endorsement will go far with President Harding and his Cabinet members.

It is rumored that former Senator Marion Butler will be taken care of with a foreign post, and some of the Democrats about the capital are naughty enough to say that although Mr. Butler seems to have been ignored by the "organization" crowd in making up the slate for Federal patronage in North Carolina, he can have the endorsement of Morehead, Linnay and the whole "organization" in his State for a foreign post. Of course, the inference is that they are willing for Mr. Butler to have a job if it will take him away from North Carolina and away from Washington.

Butler Completely Ignored. Mr. Butler was completely ignored in the recommendations that have been handed in for the North Carolina selection.

New and Old Attorney Generals of the U. S.



Attorney General Palmer, left, congratulating his successor, Attorney General Clegg, after the latter's appointment.

FIGHT ON TREATY OPENS IN SENATE

President In First Message Asks Ratification of Colombian Treaty

Washington, March 9.—A special message by President Harding to the Senate today asking early ratification of the \$25,000,000 treaty with Colombia, immediately started a vigorous controversy with a considerable group of Republicans aligned in opposition. It was the new executive's first Congressional message and as anticipated developed the first open differences between Senate Republicans. The communication was brief and was understood to have recommended ratification of the long delayed treaty principally on the ground that such would improve relations between the United States and Colombia and have a beneficial effect on relations between the United States and all of Latin America. Publication of the message, read in an executive session of the Senate, was deferred.

Immediate action on the treaty at the present extra session of the Senate was urged by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader, but objections came from both Republicans and Democrats and the matter went over until tomorrow together with a proposal to discuss the treaty in open session.

Postponement of the treaty's consideration until the April session of Congress appeared probable. Leaders among advocates and opponents of the treaty started negotiations and tomorrow it was hoped that an agreement might be reached which would defer consideration until next month, limit debate after the Senate reassembles in April and fix a definite date for a final vote. If the treaty is set aside until the April session, leaders tonight said that the extra Senate session might terminate next Saturday. Should the Senate proceed at once with the treaty it was predicted generally that the extra session would continue right into the April session.

POSTMASTER GUDGER WRITES A SHARP LETTER

Ashville, March 9.—Postmaster Owen Gudger today wrote a hot letter to first Assistant Postmaster General John C. Koons denouncing that official's action in stating that Gudger would be removed for making public correspondence in the Bollins case here. Mr. Gudger says in the letter that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways and he is at a loss to understand why Mr. Koons two years ago made public correspondence when he was trying to remove Gudger and now does not wish to make public the same regarding Miss Bollins. In his letter today Gudger refers to what took place two years ago when he refused to make public the suspension and subsequent reinstatement of Miss Bollins and states that action this time was taken by inspectors and not at his suggestion.

"When Mr. Koons tried to oust me four years ago," said Mr. Gudger in his letter, "he let it be known publicly through the press on what grounds he was bringing charges. When Miss Bollins was recently suspended by post-office inspectors, I made public only what the department inspectors returned in their reports, doing so in answer to those who charged me with seeking the removal of Miss Bollins for political reasons. "Mr. Koons brought charges against me four years ago, specifying lack of executive ability. The Senate at that time showing a Republican majority, without a dissenting vote confirmed my appointment as postmaster."

GERMANY MUST PAY COUNCIL DECIDES

Penalties Will Cease Only Upon Satisfactory Solution of Reparations Problem

London, March 9. (By The Associated Press).—The penalties imposed upon Germany will cease only when a satisfactory solution of the questions of reparations, disarmament and war criminals has been accepted by the allies.

This is the decision of the Supreme Council taken at its meeting tonight at which time also M. Briand declared that the French government had no intention of permanently occupying territory on the left bank of the Rhine. He said that the only object was to secure execution of the treaty.

The council agreed to instruct the allied high commission of the Rhineland to invite the attendance of Italian representatives when economic questions resulting from the application of the penalties were under consideration. M. Briand and the heads of the other delegations expressed appreciation of Mr. Lloyd George's conduct of the conference and his lucid speech.

Besides dealing with sanctions, the council decided to draft a bill for a fifty per cent toll on the sales of German goods. In this connection, it was stated that imports to the allied countries through neutral countries will be required to have certificates from the respective chambers of commerce in the neutral countries or in the countries of trans-shipment, showing the origin of the goods.

The discussion of the questions relating to Turkey and Greece was resumed, and tomorrow they will be private conversations with the Greeks and Turks in the hope of arriving at a settlement.

Premier Lloyd George, alluding to French newspaper comment on the occupation of additional German territory asked the French premier for assurances that annexation was not contemplated. The French comment indicated the belief that the institution of a customs barrier was likely to lead to complete separation between the occupied territories and the rest of Germany.

Former Premier Clemenceau's repudiation of permanent occupation was brought into the discussion. Mr. Lloyd George said that though he had absolute confidence in M. Briand and the good sense of the majority of Frenchmen, and although he had received assurances from former Premiers Clemenceau and Millerand, who had fought hard against the annexationist policy, he would welcome a new and definite assurance from M. Briand that France contemplated neither annexation nor even autonomy of the Rhineland. M. Briand emphatically denied that any such feeling existed "even in the back of the minds" of responsible French statesmen. Not five out of every hundred Frenchmen he asserted dreamed of such a thing. Mr. Lloyd George expressed satisfaction at this announcement.

WOODWORKING PLANT BURNED IN TWIN CITY
Winston-Salem, March 9.—Fire completely destroyed one of the large woodworking buildings of the Briggs-Shaffner Company's plant here tonight, entailing a loss of \$100,000 covered by insurance. The other two buildings were not damaged. The origin of the fire is undetermined.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL BODY MEETS IN JACKSONVILLE.
Jacksonville, March 9.—This city was host to members of the National Editorial Association today with a program that included a boat ride on the St. Johns and a banquet at a local hotel tonight. The editors were leaving late tonight for St. Augustine where they will begin tomorrow their three-day annual convention. Subsequently they will visit other Florida cities, ending their tour of Florida at Miami on March 25.

BEER PROMOTED TO MEDICAL CLASS BY GOVERNMENT RULE

Wines Can Also Be Used For Medical and Other Non-Beverage Purposes Now

IMPORTANT RULING BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Opinion Handed Down By Retiring Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer Considered Most Important Since Advent of National Prohibition; Its Effect Not Determined

Washington, March 9.—Beer and wines are given the same status as whiskey under an opinion by the Attorney General made public today by the bureau of internal revenue.

The ruling, one of the most important since the advent of National prohibition, makes it possible for all alcoholic liquors to be used for medical and other non-beverage purposes and for all to be manufactured and sold for these purposes subject only to the limitations of the Volstead act, not however to the prohibitions of the National Prohibition Act.

Attorney General Palmer, the day before he retired from office, and was in reply to a series of questions from internal revenue and prohibition officials bearing on construction of half a dozen moot points in the law. Whether it will upset any regulations of the revenue and enforcement bureaus had not been determined tonight, Commissioner Williams of the revenue bureau, saying he had not had an opportunity to study the opinion. He made it public without comment and said that officials concerned with enforcement would prepare at once to draft regulations carrying out the Attorney General's construction of the dry law. Makes Beer Medicine.

There were many rumors afloat that the opinion had wrecked plans of dry advocates to obtain further restriction of liquor sales. Officials refused to comment on the reports, however, but Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, issued a statement in which he said that 39 States had to consent, unless the new State law prohibited, the prescribing of beer for medical purposes. Mr. Wheeler declared the opinion was not in accord with the purpose of the Federal law.

"Congress clearly did not intend to attempt to legalize what the State laws prohibit," Mr. Wheeler said. "Unless the opinion is overruled, Congress should amend the law. It is difficult, of course, to overrule it because the callers and the brewers are on the same side of the case and there is no one to contest it, unless the new Attorney General overrules the opinion."

Opinion Appears Ambiguous. The opinion appeared ambiguous in some respects, officials said, and as a result they were unable to determine whether the government had power in the light of the ruling, to limit the number of prescriptions which a physician may write except that the law specifies no more than a pint per person in a ten-day period. Mr. Palmer declared he believed it the purpose of Congress to leave the physician "unfettered by governmental control" yet he thought that regulations might properly restrict the amount to be sold on any one prescription.

Mr. Palmer called attention to provisions of the law which apparently had left the physician to act on his judgment. He suggested that when a physician was supplied by that of the State today, he should be the physician be supplemented by that of enforcement officials.

Limited Only to Classes. Replying to the question whether the government could restrict the number of permits to manufacture, sell or prescribe in any State or community, Mr. Palmer explained that the Volstead act had limited only the classes to which permits could be issued and had permitted no discrimination between persons within those classes. He said the withholding of permits could not be done legally even though officials were convinced that fewer permits would suffice in any given state or city.

Mr. Palmer advised officials that they had "ample authority" to write such regulations as they believed necessary to make certain the enforcement of the law. Dry advocates stressed this statement, declaring that if it means would be found which would circumvent and handicap the sale of beer and wines and would not throw open the door to manufacture of quantities of high alcoholic beer again as anti-prohibitionists insisted.

SECRETARY McLEAN ASKED FOR RULING FROM PALMER
"Is beer medicine" was the query made of the then Attorney General by A. Wilton McLean, of North Carolina, then assistant secretary of the Treasury, to whom had come many inquiries. It was up to Mr. McLean to rule on the question and he called on Mr. Palmer for legal advice. The opinion handed out yesterday was in response to his request.

ATTORNEYS FOR BALL PLAYERS WILL OPPOSE POSTPONEMENT
Chicago, Ill., March 9.—Attorneys who will defend the White Sox baseball players accused of throwing the 1919 world series tonight said they would oppose a further postponement of the trial which is scheduled to begin on Monday. This was in reply to a report today that attorneys for the prosecution would ask on Monday that Judge Wm. E. Dever, who will preside, grant a six month continuance. "The players," said Attorney Benedict Short, one of their defenders, "are eager to get the case to trial. Their attorneys will oppose any postponement."

Attorney General Construes New Marriage License Statute

Says Conscientious Physician Applying Rule of Reason Will Have Little Difficulty In Complying With Certification Requirements; Physicians and Registers of Deeds Do Not Anticipate Such An Easy Task

A conscientious physician applying the rule of reason will have little difficulty in dealing with applicants for health certificates under the Bellamy marriage license act, which became a law in the closing days of the General Assembly, according to Attorney General James S. Manning, who was called upon from all parts of the State yesterday to construe the statute. Particular objection on the part of registers of deeds and physicians lies in the penalties attached. The law requires male applicants for marriage license to present a physician's certificate to the effect that he has no venereal disease, no tuberculosis in its infectious stages and has not been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction an idiot, imbecile or of unsound mind. Female applicants are excused from venereal disease certificate. For the register of deeds who issues a license without the accompanying certificates a penalty of \$200 or imprisonment for thirty days is prescribed, while the physician who "knowingly and willfully" makes a false statement in a certificate shall be fined not less than \$200 or imprisoned not

determining venereal disease and even of tuberculosis in certain stages without a protracted observation of the subject, and insist that it is absolutely impossible for a physician, without exhaustive research of records in many cases not available, to determine whether or not a man or woman has been adjudged non compos mentis by "a court of competent jurisdiction."

Knowingly and Willfully. Attorney General Manning, however, points to the words "knowingly and willfully" as the key to the problem, and lets the case rest on the grounds of reasonable effort to get at the truth. "The certifying physician," he says, "is not an insurer of the truth of statements in the certificates. All the law requires of him is that he should satisfy his judgment in each particular case, with the individual features incident to it, by the ordinary means accessible to him."

No one anticipated the storm of inquiries and the flood of doubt that the passage of the bill caused when copies were put in the hands of registers of deeds of the State. In many counties, it is understood, officers have flatly refused to issue licenses until they are

INVASION CAUSES LITTLE CONCERN

Inhabitants of German City Manifest No Resentment Toward Allied Troops

Duesseldorf, Germany, March 9.—(By The Associated Press).—Twenty-four hours have passed since the allied troops marched into the new zone of occupation. Not the slightest untoward incident has occurred and General Degoutte in command of the occupation has returned to Magence.

"One could almost say that our arrival is the fulfillment of a long cherished hope," commented a high allied officer today. The workers, who might be expected to give trouble, show no signs of dissatisfaction. The Socialist leaders say the army has promised to respect their organizations; that is all they ask. If the army rides them of the hated "green devils," as the State police are called, they promise to live on the best terms with it.

At Duisburg and Ruhrort a certain ferment is apparent. The walls are plastered with placards headed with the red flag. The soldiers had occasionally to disperse sullen feeling groups, but it seems merely a passing show of ill-humor, for the factories are working full blast while other sections of the population appear to feel relief. The occupation assures the maintenance of that order so dear to the German heart, while General Degoutte's proclamation promising a better food supply has made an excellent impression.

Allied troops to the number of 5,000 with four tanks and three river flotillas, are stationed here, but the military are not in evidence except that double sentinels were at the street corners, with machine guns. Alongside the order of the French general of occupation, which was posted in public places, was the proclamation by President Ebert, calling upon the people to bear peacefully under the entente's "alleviation" General Degoutte's order places the miners "and other functionaries of the public utilities" under military control. It likewise forbids passenger train service, except for workmen and international travelers. There have been, so far no cancellations of trains or other changes in the service.

General Coucher, commanding the French troops in Duesseldorf, visited the burgo-master today and told him General Degoutte had no objection to the meeting of the Rhine provincial landtag called for Sunday, provided no speeches were made, with regard to the occupation. The communal police are remaining on duty. The local police forces, which were disbanded yesterday, received their arms back today. The men on duty were reduced to the smallest number consistent with the protection of order, although the burgo-master had urged that the force be retained at its former strength.

TWO BRITISH TANKS AROUSE INTEREST AMONG THE GERMANS.
Duesseldorf, March 9.—The most conspicuous evidence of the occupation of Duesseldorf are two British tanks standing at the Hindenburg wall near the Rhine, around which crowds gathered today, among them two soldiers, who examined the war machines with professional interest. Yesterday had interest in the arrival of the allied troops had largely diminished today, the inhabitants showing mostly what General Gancher termed "benevolent indifference."

Many Germans are calling at the French headquarters and offering to enlist in the Foreign Legion. An effective installation of the customs regime on the Rhine and along the allied frontiers is still waiting on the decision of the allied governments as to the details of application. The first real cash payment on reparations was collected yesterday when the allies seized all the money in the cash boxes of the customs houses on the French and Belgian frontiers. The total amount which has not been made known, will be turned over to the reparations commission.

The censorship announced in General Degoutte's proclamation applies only to local publications. The censorship is (Continued on Page Three)

CALL ON HARDING TO STOP PROPOSED WAGE REDUCTIONS

President Faces First Big Industrial Problem Since His Inauguration

GOMPERS REQUESTED TO VISIT WHITE HOUSE

Representatives of Packing House Employees Send Telegram to Nation's Chief Executive To Annul Abrogation of Wartime Agreement Between Packers and Workers

Omaha, Neb., March 9.—President Harding was appealed to tonight by representatives of packing house employees with a request that he try to prevent a proposed reduction of wages and readjustment of working hours, which have been announced by meat packers to become effective March 14. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was asked in another telegram to go to the White House as the direct representative of the meat cutters' union and urge immediate action on the request.

The telegram, which was sent to the White House, was signed by delegates to the conference here called by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America voted unanimously late today to appeal to the President in an effort to forestall abrogation of the wartime agreement between the packers and their employees. The action of the delegates who represent workers in every large packing center, affects 200,000 employees, union officials said.

Strike Is Threatened.

The telegram to the President asked him to request the packers to hold in abeyance the wage and hour changes, announced as effective Monday, until the Secretary of Labor can investigate charges contained in the message. The conference also adopted a resolution requesting the President to "use his good offices to compel the packers to comply with the agreement entered into by the government and that unless the packers consent, that he exercise his power to place the packing house industry under government control and operation and publicly brand the present owners and managers of the industry as a menace to the government and society in general."

A strike warning appeared in the same resolution, which instructed the union officers "to take such action as will result in a unanimous vote of effective resistance to a return to the ten-hour work day, wage reductions and other barbaric conditions that existed prior to 1917," unless President Harding sends assurance of action. This resolution according to Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the union means authorization for a strike affecting all packing house employees of the United States and Canada.

The decision to appeal to the Chief Executive was made in a lengthy afternoon of the executive board this session. The recommendations were immediately placed before the delegates in general conference. A heated discussion followed in which the proposed action of the packers in reducing wages by approximately 15 per cent and making straight "time" apply for ten hours daily instead of eight, was unanimously denounced.

Review War Conditions

The delegates present were unanimously in favor of striking if the changes announced by the packers are put into effect, according to Mr. Lane. A referendum vote will be necessary, however, before the strike order can be issued, he said. During the war, the telegram continued, "workers of the packing plants were confronted with mounting living costs, and at the same time information of the 'enormous profits' of the packers was published broadcast. "In this National emergency," the telegram said, "the employers showed fight and said they were willing that a strike should take place. On the other hand, the employees' representative induced them to remain on the job as a patriotic duty. President Wilson succeeded in bringing the packers into conference and the result was an agreement that, during the period of the war, they would submit all points of difference with their employes to arbitration. Judge Aleschler was selected to arbitrate these differences."

The telegram further recites that the agreement was continued after the armistice at the request of the packers and that "now, at the very beginning of the reconstruction period, the packers repudiate their agreement. They have further announced that beginning next Monday they reduce wages 12 1/2 to 15 per cent and reinstate the ten-hour day in all their plants. Judge Aleschler having granted the employes an eight-hour day in his first award."

"We charge," the telegram said, "that the packers, having forced livestock prices down to a lower than pre-war level and having filled their storehouses to overflowing with meat bought at the lowest of prices on the hoof, now propose to cripple industry deliberately for the purpose of unloading this meat at enhanced prices upon the public, thereby achieving the double purpose of enormous profits by adding to the cost of living to the general public, and of striking, at the same time, a body blow at organized labor for the purpose of destroying it."

An "orderly and established method of proceeding in industrial affairs" by conference and arbitration is advocated in the telegram. Denial that the packers had large stores of meat on hand was made in a statement tonight by Richard Hebb, of Chicago, speaking for the packers. He said that all storage stocks on hand on February 28 were but \$3,000,000 pounds, more than the same date last year and \$1,000,000 pounds lower than in 1918.

WANT AMERICA TO AID IN UPRISING

Present Russian Revolution Different From Previous Ones, It Is Claimed

Paris, March 9.—The executive committee for former members of the Russian Duma, with headquarters here, sent a cable message today to Boris Bakhtmetoff, the Russian "ambassador" at Washington, to make representations at the State Department on behalf of the revolutionary movement in Kronstadt and elsewhere. The ambassador was asked to explain the nature of the revolution and to request that food and other aid, on purely humanitarian grounds, be sent to the scene directly or through the American Red Cross.

Nicolai Avskantseff, president of the committee, told the Associated Press today that the committee, as a result of direct secret communication established with the interior of Russia, established the fact that the present revolution was different from all previous outbreaks. "It is a declaration of resentment of the people of Russia against Bolshevism. We believe this is the beginning of the end of Bolshevism."

The executive committee decided last January that Bolshevism can be defeated only from within and not with expeditions such as that of General Wrangel. The present revolution proves the wisdom of our decision. The anti-Bolshevik movement will help with propaganda, supplies of food and similar aid, but no military force will ever be attempted again.

"Our present desire is to rush food to the area temporarily freed from the Bolsheviks. We hope the American Red Cross will give us the supplies it has available in northeast Europe. We do not ask the United States to participate in the situation in any way politically, but by continuing itself strictly to humanitarian aid it can do much indirectly to bring about freedom in Russia."

NEW BOLSHEVIK UPRISING REPORTED IN RUSSIAN TOWN.

Batum, March 9.—A Bolshevik uprising has broken out here. Thousands of persons, in addition to the Allied mission and members of the Georgian government, are leaving. The Bolsheviks hold the railway from Kutais to Batum.

ALL BOLSHEVIK LEADERS ESCAPE FROM PETROGRAD.

London, March 9.—A despatch to the London Times from Bata dated Wednesday says that all the Bolshevik leaders in Petrograd escaped by motor car following the capture by the revolutionaries this morning of the entire city, with the exception of the Nicolai and Finland railroad stations. The Soviet troops suffered heavy losses at Krasnoye Selo, 18 miles southeast of Petrograd, and at Gatchina, 30 miles to the south west.

The Krasnoye Gorko and Oranienbaum fortresses have surrendered. The red army has retreated twenty versts. **TORNADO INJURES SCORE IN MISSISSIPPI COUNTY**
Macon, Miss., March 9.—A tornado, which struck several points in Nacogee county today at 2 p. m., injured a score of persons and caused damage estimated at \$25,000. Pairs Point, two miles from here was hit hardest, practically every building in the village being demolished or damaged. The few business houses there were blown down and a number of people hurt, but no deaths were reported. The loss there was about \$20,000. Macon suffered little damage, but the Macon cemetery, half a mile from town, was swept by the tornado, monuments and markers of the majority of graves being leveled. Ten or twelve buildings, including a few dwellings in the vicinity of the cemetery were unroofed. The damage was estimated at \$5,000. Meagre reports reached here of damage at remote places in the county, but no lives were reported killed. The cyclone came from a southeasterly direction. (Continued on Page Three)