



FURTHER TALK OF FEDERAL CONTROL HEARD AT CAPITAL

Increased Government Control Regarded As Ultimate Outcome of Fight

EXPRESS BELIEF THAT STRIKE WILL NOT OCCUR

Washington Post Writer Grows Sarcastic Over Railway Situation; Punishment In Store For Representative Blanton, With No Democrats Coming To His Aid

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By EDWARD E. BRITTON. (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Oct. 26.—The decision of the Railroad Labor Board that the railroads must make no further wage reduction until next July, regarded as a straight victory for the railroad employees, and held to be the position of the Harding administration, has brought forward more talk that the final outcome of the strike battle between the railroad executives and the employees will be increased government control of the roads to be followed by government ownership.

Settlement Must Come. The decision and the attitude of the contending forces is regarded as merely postponing for a time a settlement of some kind that must come. While both sides to the controversy are girding up their loins for the hour of the strike, the railroads to carry on operations and the employees to make the strike effective, the feeling grows that there will be no strike, that a compromise will be effected and that the day of reckoning will be delayed. That the strike, even if started, will be abortive, is the belief of many, these holding that public opinion is not back of it. That there is disaffection in the ranks of the employees which would have led to a settlement is a point that has been made in a number of places, that the vast amount of unemployment throughout the country would make it rather an easy matter to replace the strikers.

Writer Gets Sarcastic. In taking the position that the strike would not materialize, a special writer in the Washington Post, George Rothwell Brown, grows emphatic and sarcastic at the same time. In discussing the recent developments in the matter and the decision of the Railroad Labor Board forbidding further wage cuts by the railroads for eight months, he says: "The threatened strike dissolves into the thin mist of nothingness. It never existed. It has been a myth and a delusion from the beginning. There never has been any such thing and the public press has published voluminous about something that never was. There being no requests for another reduction in wages before the board, there is nothing for the board to act upon, nothing for the brotherhoods to get excited about, nothing upon which to predicate a strike." And turning to the matter of the final outcome, at the same time denouncing government ownership, he says this: "All that is left by this settlement is a railroad situation in the United States whose red danger signals give warning of the calamity of government ownership ahead. The railroads are a nuisance, like the Shipping Board. They are on crutches, and about everybody has fast sympathy for them. Folks wish they would get well—or something."

The Blanton episode gives a feeling of nausea to all who have read the indecent, obscene, scurrilous references in a letter he incorporated in his "leave to print" speech made the other day in Congress in which he assailed labor unions—his pet aversion. Democrats and Republicans alike condemn his incorporation of a letter of the complaining employees of the government printing office in his remarks. That the Congressional Record is broadcasted over the country, that it goes into homes and into schools where students can read the vulgar and obscenity of the letter is justly regarded as scandalous, and there is talk of the adoption of some method by which "leave to print" speeches can be examined by some board of censors before going into the Congressional Record. There is in some cases condemnation of Public Printer Carter because he did not inform some of the House leaders of the indecent letter used in the speech of Congressman Blanton despite the order of the Texas Congressman to print the speech. It is not believed that any reputable printing office in the United States that even any proof reader would have passed up an article with such language in it without having called it to the attention of some one in authority before it went to press. And Public Printer Carter's attention was called to the vulgarity.

Question of Decency. Though Congressman Blanton is a Democrat, it was not necessary for the Republican steering committee to attempt to deal with the matter as a party question. It is a question of simple decency and not one Democrat is defending Blanton. Exactly how to deal with him is the only question. While there is a widespread feeling that he richly deserves expulsion from the House for his action, there are some who think that a drastic course, with Congressman Blanton called before the House to receive it, should be the punishment. That he will be punished in some way is certain, and should be, for the language that he quoted is of the gutter brand, filthy in the extreme, language that is used by only the most debased and the foulest-mouthed creatures. The page of the Congressional Record containing the speech should be torn up on the publication by every decent person into whose hands it falls. There are some Congressmen who are already writing to schools which receive the Record call.

(Continued on Page Four)

Injunction Against Printing Trades Unions Is Dissolved

Supreme Court Files Opinion Finding Error in Trial of Case Before Judge W. M. Bond; Says Evidence Adduced Not Sufficient to Warrant Continuance of Order

Injunction secured by non-union printing houses in Raleigh against the members of the three printing trades unions was dissolved by the Supreme Court yesterday when it found error in the hearing of the case before Judge W. M. Bond in Wake county court, and held that evidence then adduced was not sufficient to warrant a continuance of the order. The unanimous opinion of the court, dissolving the order "without prejudice to the rights of any of the parties," was written by Associate Justice W. P. Stacy.

Temporary restraining order issued by Judge E. H. Cramer and made returnable before Judge W. M. Bond in Wake Superior court, September 3, prohibited the three defendant labor unions, officers, members, aiders, abettors and associates from gathering in groups around the plaintiff printing shops or in any way annoying any of the non-union employees of these establishments brought in to break a strike for the forty-four-hour week which began on May 1.

Organized Labor Aroused. The resort to the courts aroused organized labor in the State and the local unions received immediate support from other organized labor bodies in the State in the fight through the courts. R. N. Simms, Douglas & Douglas, Evans & Eason and Charles W. Harris appeared for the defendants, while the plaintiffs, including the non-union print shops and their present employees, were represented by former Governor T. W. Bickett and Murray Allen.

After a full day of affidavits and argument, Judge Bond continued the injunction and the defense appealed to the Supreme Court.

The opinion of the court was brief, except that part of it containing the complaint.

Opinion of Court. "Some serious and weighty questions of law are presented by the demurrer and the several motions filed in the case," reads the court's opinion, "but we deem it unnecessary to pass upon them now, as we are convinced, from a perusal of the record, that the evidence adduced and offered on the hearing was not sufficient to warrant a continuance of the injunction. It will, therefore, be dissolved without prejudice to the rights of any of the parties."

The full opinion of the court follows: Supreme Court of North Carolina—Fall Term, 1921. No. 52—Marguerite McGinnis, et al. v. Raleigh Typographical Union No. 54, et al.

Appeal by defendants from Bond, J., et al., 3 September, 1921, from Wake.

Civil action to enjoin the defendants from certain alleged unlawful and wrongful practices.

The material allegations upon which (Continued on Page Four.)

Winston-Salem Company Has Hearing Before State Commission

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Opposition to the petition came from Fred Parrish, attorney of Winston-Salem, and W. H. Holcombe, commissioner of Accounts and Finance, who urged the Corporation Commission to make a visit to Winston-Salem for the purpose of inspecting the plant there and getting first hand information on the inadequacy of the service of the company before making an order.

The Commission, evincing no disposition to go to Winston-Salem, took the case under advisement.

UTILITIES RENEW FIGHT TO INCREASE STATE GAS RATES

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First In Series. This is just the first in a series of gas hearings. The Carolina Power and Light Company filed petition for an increase in rates on July 29, and it is understood others are to follow. Both the Winston-Salem Company and the Carolina Power and Light Company figured in the hearings which resulted in the decrease of the war time emergency rate of \$2.30 to \$1.95. Both companies now say that the revenue under the decreased rates is inadequate and that the companies cannot make any reasonable return on their investment under the decreased rate.

The representatives of Winston-Salem consumers were confused yesterday at the turn the case took. The petition of the Winston-Salem Company was an informal one, presented in the form of a letter to the Commission. In that, it was suggested that the increase be allowed through the agency of a fifty cent service charge for each meter or by an increase of ten cents on the present scale.

The petition as actually presented yesterday was for a revision of the present rates on the basis of service. The charges proposed are \$1.50 for the first 300 feet; up to 10,000 cubic feet, \$1.50 for the first 300 and the remainder 9,700 at the rate of \$1.70 per thousand; up to 20,000 feet, the first 10,000 on the above basis and the next at \$1.70; over 20,000 cubic feet on the same basis up to that point and \$1.60 per thousand and for all over.

H. H. Smith, of Detroit, general counsel of the parent company, appeared for the petitioner with H. M. Eaton, and W. L. Clay, general manager of the Winston-Salem concern attended the hearing.

Says It Is Defunct. Mr. Parrish and Mr. Holcombe also appeared for Winston-Salem. They offered testimony beyond the fact that Winston-Salem has 30,000 feet of asphalt pavement laid in thickly populated sections under which the company has laid no gas lines.

Mr. Parrish charged bluntly that the Winston-Salem concern is powerless and is unable to meet the requirements of Winston-Salem for gas. The water system, he said, is municipally owned and he suggested that the citizens might take over the gas concern with beneficial results.

"What Winston-Salem wants is a gas company," said Mr. Parrish. "The Mayor and the board of aldermen are not satisfied with the service rendered and they want the commission to come to Winston-Salem and see for themselves the kind of service we have to put up with."

The valuation on which the company is demanding a return the attorney declared, was that of May 1, 1919, and he argued that the commission should take judicial notice of the fact that the value under present conditions of deflation must be at least a third less.

He drew from the petitioners the admission that whereas Winston-Salem has doubled its population, the gas concern has added not more than twenty five per cent to its list of customers and has a plant and equipment adequate to double its service.

He made light of the contentions of the petitioners that they needed increased rates to invite attention to their securities for financial strengthening, by pointing out to the commission that they extracted hundreds more feet of streets already paved well in line at a cost five times greater than the time at which W. S. Selwyn, authorities notified the gas company of the proposed increase and asked that gas mains be laid.

"It's just a defunct proposition, your honor," charged the attorney.

Would Force Confiscation. This line of argument the attorney for the gas company answered with some heat to the effect that the Winston-Salem authorities are trying to force a confiscation of the property.

PROPERTY LOSS IN FLORIDA ENORMOUS FOLLOWING STORM

Damage Will Run Into Millions of Dollars; Several Deaths Reported

TAMPA WORST HIT BY TERRIFIC GULF STORM

Fashionable Bay Shore Drive Section Panorama of Destruction; Many Beach Resorts Completely Destroyed; Transportation Service Crippled and Wires Down

Lakeland, Fla., Oct. 26.—South Florida spent today in recapitulating the damage estimated to run well into millions of dollars caused by the gulf hurricane, which tore northwardly across Florida's peninsula yesterday. At times, attaining a velocity of 70 miles an hour, the gale wrought destruction to smaller obstacles in its path, but only in a few instances, according to reports, causing a loss of life.

Several Deaths Reported. While there have been only three or four isolated cases of deaths from the storm, it is feared the clearing away of the debris in Tampa's wrecked portions might add to the list. Of the cities and towns within a radius of forty miles of Lakeland, the only one reached by automobile today, Tampa appears to have suffered the greatest damage. The Bay Shore Drive residential section from Franklin Street to Port Tampa is a panorama of destruction. Trees are down, houses with roofs torn away and foundations weakened from the tidal wave that swept in over the sea wall from Tampa Bay have collapsed and logs and other debris swept in on the rushing water's crest now grace what were once the beautiful lawns of the Hyatt Park section, one of Tampa's most fashionable suburbs. Along the water front large sections of the sea wall were swept away and parts of streets were washed into the bay. Houses immediately adjoining the beach and were crushed in by the gale without apparent resistance.

Resort Destroyed. Sunset Beach, a popular resort of Tampa, was completely destroyed. Small houses were torn down and washed away and the white sands of the beach now show no vestige of ever having been inhabited.

The downtown section of Tampa was more fortunate than the outskirts of the suburbs, the damage in the city proper being confined to the bracking of plate glass windows, the tearing away of awnings and the unroofing of buildings. A warehouse occupied by the Gulf and Southern Steamship Co., was destroyed as was part of the Malibu Line docks.

Power Plant Idle. Here and there throughout the city are stranded street cars, the victims of the sudden falling of the city's power plant. Telephone and electric wires dangle in a tangled mass, giving little hope of an early resumption of service.

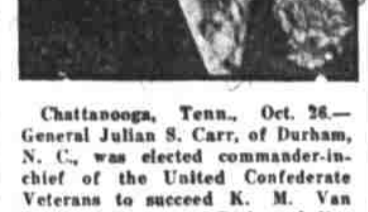
Conservative estimates placed the damage in Tampa proper at \$3,000,000. The storm, traveling north, appeared to concentrate its full force on Vior City, the Latin quarter of Tampa. Nearly 500 houses were wrecked in that section. In the Palmetto Beach section approximately four square miles of ground was inundated. Women and (Continued on Page Two.)

GENERAL CARR HEADS CONFEDERATE VETERANS

U. C. V. COMMANDER

Succeeds General Van Zandt; Richmond Chosen As Next Reunion City

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 26.—General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., was elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans to succeed K. M. Van Zandt, of Texas, and Richmond, Va., was chosen as the next reunion city at the closing session here tonight of the Veterans' convention.



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The annual parade, the big event of the reunion, will be held tomorrow. Commander Van Zandt delivered a brief address to the veterans.

Richmond won the next reunion city over Savannah, Nashville, and Sulphur, Okla.

The reunion went on record with a declaration that "these reunions would be continued from year to year so long as there are as many as four veterans left alive and able to travel to the reunion city and so long as the people of Southern cities see fit to invite them to come."

The convention voted to accept an invitation to send representatives to the memorial exercises next year at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of General Grant.

Resolutions adopted included one requesting national publishers of school books to use more articles written by Southern authors and another calling on the State of Tennessee to observe the day of Sam Davis' execution as "Sam Davis Memorial Day."

Elect Wilmington Man. Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Judge Edgar Scary, of Wichita Falls, Texas, was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at the final business session of the organization here today. Judge Scary succeeds Nathan B. Forrest, of Atlanta, secretary of Lamar University.

Dr. W. C. Galloway, of Wilmington, N. C., was named commander of the army of Northern Virginia, after General J. S. Tatum had declined to stand for reelection.

UNION CHIEFS SAY NOTHING CAN STOP STRIKE ON SUNDAY

Make Declaration Following Day of Jockeying With Rail Labor Board

GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR INJUNCTION INDICATED

Brotherhood Chiefs Declare Nothing But a "Satisfactory Settlement" Will Prevent Their Men From Walking Out; Day of Fruitless Questioning at Windy City

TO MAKE FINAL APPEAL TO STOP STRIKE TODAY

Chicago, Oct. 26.—(By The Associated Press).—The government will make its final appeal to prevent the threatened general railroad strike tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock when presidents, general chairmen and executive committees of the five train service unions meet here at a conference reported to have been arranged at the instigation of the United States Railroad Labor Board. The board's investigation of the causes of the strike threat ended abruptly at 8:30 tonight when the five union leaders asked permission to make an announcement to their men.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—(By The Associated Press).—Executives of the "Big Four" brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union of North America, after a day of verbal jockeying with the U. S. Railroad Labor Board, declared late today that no power on earth save a "satisfactory settlement" can prevent their men walking out, beginning next Sunday morning at 6 o'clock.

Their declaration came at the close of a day of fruitless questioning, when Judge R. M. Barton, chairman of the Labor Board, called each union President in turn and asked him for prepared questions, the third of which was:

Pointed Question. "If the board shall declare a strike is not justified and should not occur and direct that the employees not strike, will that order be obeyed?"

The union chiefs, Warren S. Stone of the engineers; W. G. Lee, of the trainmen; L. E. Sheppard, of the conductors; W. S. Carter, of the firemen; and T. C. Cashen, of the switchmen—declared in turn they had no power to cancel the strike order, expressed the individual opinion that their men would not obey an order from them or the board to remain at work and reiterated their previous declarations that "only a satisfactory settlement" could avert the walkout.

Avenues of Settlement. Such a settlement, they said, would be consideration by the labor board of its twelve per cent reduction order of last July for a movement by the individual railroads to confer with the unions and set aside the board's order.

W. S. Carter declared a settlement should also reimburse the men for the pay lost since July 1 as a result of the wage cut.

The other three questions asked the union leaders were:

Other Questions. "Who, or what authority, in your labor organization can withdraw the order to strike or stop a strike?"

"Suppose you, the chief executive of your organization or your executive committee issued an order or a statement that a strike should not occur, do you not believe the strike would be prevented?"

"Will you, as chief executive, use your power and influence to see that the orders of the board on the matter be obeyed?"

Plans Injunction. That the government contemplates injunction proceedings against the unions for violation of the Transportation Act was indicated by the trend of questions, conducted by Ben W. Hooper, representative of the public on the board.

Hooper sought throughout his examination of the five union leaders to bring out that their strike order was not only in defiance of the July wage-cut decision, but by including other and unsettled questions, violated that part of the Transportation Act which says all disputes "shall" be referred to the board first for settlement.

Lee, of the trainmen, and his organization's ballot was based a reply on the July 1 wage cut and declared he had withdrawn from the brotherhood's joint meeting and refused to subscribe to their ballot. The language of the joint ballot, he said, implied other questions were involved.

Trial Of Negro In Greene County Murder Case Opens

Snow Hill, Oct. 26.—The case of Wright House, the negro charged with murder in connection with the killing of William Whitley, well-known Walnutburg farmer, was given to a jury composed of Wayne county men late tonight. At last reports no verdict had been rendered.

The negro's trial began in Greene County Superior court here this morning before Judge Frank A. Daniels and went to the jury after House had testified in his own behalf following his examination by Dr. Falcon, from the colored man's asylum at Goldsboro, as to his sanity. House was adjudged to be normal.

Try Woman Today. The trial of Mrs. Sarah Whitley, wife of the murdered man, also charged with murder, is scheduled to begin in court tomorrow, when a case of Tom Hayes, who faces a similar charge, was to have been continued until the Dr. Falcon trial. Mrs. Whitley and Hayes, who were said to have been re-arrested, are supposed to have conspired to kill Whitley and offered the negro \$500 to commit the deed.

Following the completion of the State's exhibit, shortly after noon, attorneys for the negro requested that the court order House to be examined to determine whether or not he was normal, raising the insanity issue. The request was granted and Dr. Falcon was called from Goldsboro. Court recessed until 5 o'clock to allow time for Dr. Falcon to arrive. The negro was examined and court reconvened after Dr. Falcon had declared House to have normal possession of his faculties. Another recess was taken until 7 o'clock and House went on the stand as the first and probably the only witness for the defense. Dr. Falcon did not go on the witness stand, merely making his report of the examination to the court.

The trial of House, who is alleged to have actually killed Whitley, was begun in court here this morning at 10 o'clock when selection of a jury from among a special venire of Wayne county men started. It required about two hours to get the twelve men in the jury box, both sides making their selec-

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President Presents His Views On Race Question

Declares Social Equality Between The Races Cannot Be Considered

SPEAKS BEFORE GREAT CROWD AT BIRMINGHAM

Says Negro Should Have Increased Educational and Political Opportunity

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 26.—North and South, whites and blacks, were admonished by President Harding here today to put aside old prejudices and pretenses and set the face of the nation courageously toward a constructive and permanent solution of the race problem.

No Social Equality. In a sweeping presentation of his views, which was received with varying manifestations of emotion by a crowd of several thousand whites and negroes, the President declared social equality between the races must not be considered a possibility, but that the black man must have an increased political, economic and educational opportunity if the American nation is to live true to its traditions of democracy.

The address, one of five delivered here by the President during a day's visit to the Birmingham Semi-Centennial celebration, was driven home with vigor as Mr. Harding seldom has employed since he became Chief Executive. He spoke with a manifest determination to drive his shafts to the heart of racial disagreements and to make the pronouncement one of the most plain spoken of his administration.

Crowd Packs Park. The crowd before whom he appeared was packed in the inadequate confines of Woodrow Wilson park and many hundreds on the outskirts apparently unable to hear kept up a hubbub which made his declarations inaudible to all but those who were close by. Repeated bursts of cheering swept the segregated sections allotted to the negroes as they caught portions of the speech relating to political and economic questions.

In the white section there were occasional ripples of applause as the significance of the phrase here and there was realized and pondered by those near the speaker.

Given Big Welcome. In other parts of the city, during a day crowded with events of many varieties, Mr. Harding was received with a succession of intensive demonstrations. For a mile he rode through surging crowds in a street parade, a roar of cheering accompanying him from start to finish. He was cheered nearly a minute when he appeared to speak at a luncheon after the park address, and he received repeated applause, as attested in scholastic cap and gown, he addressed the students of Birmingham Southern College and then wearing a Masonic apron, he laid the cornerstone of a new Masonic Temple.

Non-Partisan Visit. Throughout the day the President insisted that his visit to the heart of the South was wholly non-partisan, and everywhere he went he was accompanied by Senator Underwood, of Alabama, the Democratic leader of the Senate. At a reception late in the day at the Neopitan club he asked Senator Underwood to stand at his side and shake hands with each of those in the line, and in his luncheon address he paid a warm tribute to the statesmanship of the Alabama legislator. During the early evening he paid a call on Mr. Underwood's mother in the residential section of Birmingham.

Triumph of Address. "The World War brought us to full recognition that the race problem is national rather than merely sectional. There are no authentic statistics but it is common knowledge that the world war was marked by a great migration of colored people to the North and West. They were attracted by the demand for labor and the higher wages offered. It has brought the question of race closer to North and West and, I believe it has served to modify somewhat the views of those sections on this question. It has made the South realize its industrial dependence on the labor

(Continued on Page Two.)

NEW GERMAN CABINET GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE

Berlin, Oct. 26.—(By The Associated Press).—The Reichstag voted confidence in the new ministry of Dr. Wirth tonight. The vote was 230 to 132. The majority was made up of Majority Socialists, Independent Socialists, Catholics and Democrats.

(Continued on Page Two)