FRANKFORT IS ON JACKSON ROAD

LOCAL BOOSTERS RETURN FROM HIGHWAY MEETING—A BIG CROWD ATTENDED.

NASHVILLE HONORED VISITORS

2,000 Representatives Reported to Have Been in Attendance—Form Permanent Association.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort.—The Frankfort Jackson Highway delegates returned from Nashville with glowing reports of the success of the convention. They reported about two thousand representatives in attendance and royal entertainment at the hands of the citizens of Nashville. Although the Tennessee State Fair was in progress at the same time, the city opened its doors to the strangers and every one was comfortably quartered.

The Jackson Highway now is officially mapped out by the permanent Jackson Highway Association, all the way north of Nashville as far as Chicago on the western division and through Frankfort, Lexington and Maysville on the eastern division.

National Guard Shoot.

The company teams, First and Second regiments, K. N. G., went to the rifle range at Earlington, where they remained from September 23 to 30. Third regiment team left their respective stations the morning of September 23. The company teams consist of five men and an alternate, all of whom must have performed 75 per cent of all military duty since October 15, 1914. The company teams compete for a first prize of $100, second prize of $75, third prize of $50, fourth prize of $25 and fifth prize of $10. All officers below the grade of major and enlisted men may enter the Governor's match (individual) for the gold medal and 60 per cent of the entrance fees; a second prize of 25 per cent and a third prize of 15 per cent. Teams composed of six officers and men from each regiment making the highest aggregate individual scores in the company team match will compete in a regimental match for the regimental trophy, now held by the Second infantry.

After New Members.

A state-wide membership campaign for the Insurance Federation of Kentucky, to begin late in October, was mapped out at a meeting of members of the Executive Committee with Mark T. McKee, of Detroit, secretary of the National Council of Executive Insurance Federations. District meetings, conducted by Mr. McKee, will be held prior to the formation of organizations in each county. Representatives of all lines of insurance, fraternal bodies and buyers of insurance will be admitted. The state federation is organizing a fight against the adoption of state insurance in Kentucky.

Secretary Issues Notice.

A majority of the candidates nominated in the August primary have filed their certificates of nomination, but notice has been served by Secretary of State C. F. Crecelius that certificates must be filed in his office before October 4 in order that the names to go on the ballot may be certified to the county clerks. All those candidates, whose petitions to get their names on the primary ballots were filed with the secretary of state, must file their certificates of nomination with him also.

Education Association to Meet.

The annual meeting of the Seventh District Educational Association will be held in Frankfort Oct. 15 and 16, and some of the best known educators in the state will be present and deliver addresses. The executive committee of the association at a meeting at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington selected Frankfort as the place for holding the annual meeting and outlined plans for the meeting.

Hundreds of Volunteers.

All but 20 of the 120 counties of the state have been reached during the speaking campaign since July 1, under auspices of the state illiteracy commission, and hundreds of volunteers have been added to the teaching force in the effort to eradicate illiteracy by 1920.

New State Bank Examiner.

Commissioner Thos. J. Smith has appointed Henry F. Mansfield, of Munfordville, bank examiner, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John B. Chenault, who recently resigned to become a national bank examiner.

Permanent Forestry Exhibit.

State Forester Barton is taking up with the timbermen of Kentucky the project of erecting a forestry exhibit at the State fair. He believes it will be of incalculable value, not only in exploiting the timber resources of the state, but also in educating the people to the importance of the industry, awakening interest in reforestration and conservation and bringing the department more closely to the attention of the land owners. His plan is a building with a rustic exterior, to show the lumber in its native state.

Railroad Assessments.

Assessments of the tangible property of railroads will remain at the same mileage assessment as in 1914, when the total was $70,621,072. When the additions to their property and deductions for property disposed of are computed, the total tangible assessment will be practically the same as last year. The commission has concluded its hearings, and the state board of valuation and assessment is hearing the railroads on the final assessment of their capital stock.

Relieves of Responsibility.

Reversing the judgment of the Daviess circuit court in the case of the Owensboro City Railway Co. against the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railroad Co., the appellate court held that the railway company did not have to contribute to the railroad company any part of the damage awarded to William Haden. The $2,000 judgment given to Mrs. Mahala Chambers against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. by the Jefferson circuit court was reversed by the appellate court. A box car belonging to the company was backed through a fence and within a few feet of the residence of Mrs. Chambers. The $500 verdict given to Edgar Holeonback, of Pulaski county, against the Western Union Telegraph Co. for failure to deliver a telegram was set aside by the appellate court. Holeonback is a guard at the Frankfort reformatory. His uncle died in Pulaski county and he claimed that the telegram was not delivered to him in time to permit him to attend the funeral.

Good Presentation.

Kentucky was well represented at the Mississippi Conference on Tuberculosis at Indianapolis. Gov. McCreary and Dr. U. V. Williams, member of the state commission, were on the program, and Dr. Dunning Wilson, of Louisville; Roy L. French, retiring secretary of the state commission, and his successor, Col. L. M. Maus, attended. Mr. French and Miss Chloe Jackson, formerly on the commission staff, were chiefly instrumental in organizing sectional meetings to supplement the national association's efforts. Miss Jackson was on the committee to arrange the program. Especial attention was given to tuberculosis among children and medical inspection in the schools. Other subjects were separate sanatoria, the best tuberculosis prevention, management and conduct of tuberculosis clinics, and visiting nurse work.

Associated Charities.

The associated charities, for the purpose of preventing duplications of relief, which wastes the energies and resources of charity, and to that extent deprives deserving poor of a full measure of benefit, is proposing to become a clearing house for charity cases this winter. To this end correspondence has been entered into with various lodges, societies and organizations in the city engaged more or less in this sort of work, and a meeting of representatives of all of them probably will be held in the near future at the Associated Charities. By means of the plan to be proposed it is expected that prompt and more widespread relief will be given cases of charity this winter. The Associated Charities, while relieving immediate necessities, investigates every case reported and ascertains exactly what is needed.

Millions of Fish in Streams.

Not counting the 10,000,000 pike perch delivered in the state game and fish commission's own car and the 30 carloads of matured fish delivered by it, the commission through co-operation with the national bureau has distributed this year among the streams of Kentucky 8,400,000 pike perch, 210,000 small-mouth black bass, 14,080 crappie, 52,651 large-mouth black bass, 4,325 catfish, 4,000 brook trout, 600 rainbow trout, 7,350 rock bass, 7,925 sunfish, 1,665 yellow perch, and 380 yellow bass. This is more fish than have been distributed, perhaps, all told before the creation of the commission, as the federal government would furnish none for the streams until protection was assured against the wholesale slaughter of fish for market.

Securing Evidence.

Internal Revenue Collector T. Scott Mayes has six special deputy collectors in the field collecting information against commission merchants, commercial brokers and others, who are said to be endeavoring to evade payment of the special government tax levied under the emergency revenue law, enacted October 22, 1914. Mr. Mayes says prosecutions for all such evations will be instituted through the office of the United States District Attorney.

Louisville Convict Flees.

Charlie Smith, a one-armed negro convict from Louisville, escaped from the reformatory farm, just 24 days before he would have been eligible for parole. When the prison farm hands quit work he said he had left his coat where he had been working, and went back for it. He has not been seen since. Smith was serving a term of one to five years for chicken stealing.

State Fair Plan to Wait.

J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture, returned from Louisville, and the department, which was conducted there during the State fair, is back in its office in the Capitol. Commissioner Newman said nothing will be done in regard to the 1916 fair until after the November election.

Erect Sanatoria.

Col. L. M. Maus, secretary of the tuberculosis commission, said that it is his hope that within the next few years Kentucky will build one or more properly equipped sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis. He said the treatment has become a special science, requiring properly selected environments, careful nursing and nourishment, pleasant surroundings and rest. These are too often lacking in small and imperfectly equipped institutions, where the watchful care of the patients is not constant.

Paroles Granted By Board.

Paroles granted by the state prison board were: Robert Lee Mitchell, Garrard, one to five years, for false swearing; Will shephard, Harlan, two to eleven, false swearing and barn burning; Ann Shobe, Warren, two to ten, housebreaking; Wesley Riggles, Trimble, one to two, grand larceny; James Gibson, Henderson, two to ten, car-breaking; Alex Hamilton, Boyd, two to twenty-one, manslaughter; Chas. Rogers, Warren, two to seven, detaining a woman; John Smith, Knox, two to twenty-one.

PHONE TO EUROPE?

LONG DISTANCE WIRELESS TELEPHONY IS SUCCESSFUL—HEARD 2,500 MILES.

TO TALK TO SHIPS AT SEA

Human Voice Transmitted Between Arlington, Md., and Mare Island, Cal.—Secretary Daniels Announces Successful Outcome of Tests.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Long distance wireless telephony, the dream of scientists for years, became a reality on Wednesday when the human voice was transmitted from the Arlington radio station, on the outskirts of Washington, to the Mare Island station at San Francisco, about 2,500 miles.

It is believed now that telephonic communication by wireless between the United States and Europe is well within the realms of possibility.

It was demonstrated also that the land telephone can be connected with the wireless.

To Talk to Ships at Sea.

Consequently it is thought that the day is comparatively near at hand when it will be possible for a person anywhere in the United States to take his receiver off his hook, call up one of the coast wireless stations, obtain connection with the wireless and hold conversation with persons aboard ships in midocean or in Paris, London or elsewhere in Europe.

The following official statement was given out by the navy department:

"Secretary Daniels is pleased to announce the successful outcome of experiments which have been carried on the past few months by the American Telegraph and Telephone company and Western Electric company in co-operation with radio stations under jurisdiction of the navy department by which long-distance wireless telephony has been made possible.

Talks 2,500 Miles.

"Wednesday, September 29, speech was successfully transmitted from the Arlington radio station to the radio station at Mare Island, California, and there successfully received, thus making possible conversation without wires over a distance of approximately 2,500 miles, the first time this great distance has been covered by wireless telephony.

"In the first experiments on Wednesday the voice was successfully transmitted by radio to Mare Island from Arlington, the return answers and communications being made over the transcontinental land telephone line. This was successfully accomplished in the presence of officials and engineers of the Western Electric company, a representative of the signal corps of the army, representatives of the technical and operating departments of the navy department and a few other interested parties.

Words Plainly Heard.

"After this successful demonstration, conversation originating in New York was transmitted over the land line to Arlington, there automatically connected to the radio transmitter which carried the voice to Mare Island, where it was clearly and distinctly received, and answers and other conversations were from there transmitted over the transcontinental line to the originating office in New York.

"The conversation was carried on by the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, Mr. Vail, the vice-president, Mr. Bethell and Mr. Waterbury, one of the directors, while at Mare Island were officials of the navy department, Mr. John J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and representatives of the Western Electric company."

KILLS WOMAN AND SELF

Son of Kansas City Contractor Shoots Widow—Leaves Note Calling Her a Vampire.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Desperate because of his inability to break the bonds of affection between himself and Mrs. Mae Whitney, whom he characterized as a "vampire," Washington Irving Morley, formerly of Kansas City, shot and killed the woman and then committed suicide. The double tragedy was enacted in a cafe. According to the information obtained by the police the couple had parted following a series of quarrels.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29.—Irving Morley was the son of P. J. Morley, a general contractor. He went to Chicago to become a superintendent for a building concern. He was separated from his wife. She has since remarried.

TWO GERMAN CHIEFS OUSTED

Von Hindenburg May Take Command of Kaiser's Armies in the West.

Paris, Sept. 30.—German newspapers announced that two generals, unnamed, have been dismissed from German commands in the western zone in connection with the recent setback at the hands of the allies, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

It is probable, the dispatch adds, that a new German commander in chief of the western armies soon will be named. In this connection the name of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is mentioned.

GENERAL SAVOFF

General Savoff, one of the great figures of the war of the Balkan nations against Turkey, has come to the front again with the mobilization of the armed forces of Bulgaria, his country.

BIG DAMAGE CAUSED BY STORM AT NEW ORLEANS

Five Persons Known to Have Perished in Hurricane—Million Dollar Loss.

New Orleans, via wireless, steamships Excelsior and Creole to Mobile, Sept. 30.—Five persons are known to be dead and many injured and property loss reaching into the millions, has been caused by the most severe gulf storm in the history of the city. A gale with a velocity of 86 miles swept the city at six o'clock, demolishing scores of buildings, stripping the roofs from hundreds of other structures and strewing the streets with broken glass and debris.

A West Indian hurricane escaped the bounds of the Gulf of Mexico, swooped around New Orleans at the rate of 60 miles an hour and began a tortuous dash up the Mississippi river.

It cut New Orleans off from rail and wire communication, burst levees south of that city, raised Lake Pontchartrain 12 feet and showed government weather recorders a 90-mile-an-hour velocity for several minutes.

A dozen ships, chiefly coasting schooners and fishing boats, were driven ashore. Southern Pacific car ferry 5 was stranded for hours on mud flats below Avondale, near New Orleans.

From Mobile came reports of a terrific windstorm to the west, and from Dallas came similar reports of disaster to the East, indicating that the hurricane was making a sweep for the Mississippi river valley, centering its point of entry between New Orleans and Atchafalaya bay.

The Southern Pacific liner Creole notified the shore by wireless at five o'clock that below the broken levees down the river from New Orleans houses were floating in midstream and bodies had been seen.

Automobiles began bringing in refugees to New Orleans from Milneburg and all the territory deltaward from that city. A railway car barn was blown down and at three o'clock the barometer registered 28.98.

Warnings were sent out through the central South and to all gulf ports warning shippers to be on the watch-out. While only reports of a heavy windstorm were received at Chicago from the country north of New Orleans, the weather bureau officials predicted that the effects of the storm would be felt all the way up the valley until atmospheric conditions at the great lakes checked the storm.

R.W.MUELLER AND WIFE SLAIN

Hunters Find Summer Home of Milwaukee Banker in Ashes—Formerly Commanded Cavalry.

Milwaukee, Sept. 27.—Col. Robert W. Mueller, former banker, and his wife of this city were murdered at the summer home near Princeton. Robbery probably was the motive. The slayers set fire to the house to efface the evidences of their crime, but failed. A state-wide search has been started. Colonel Mueller formerly commanded the state's only cavalry troop. Hunters saw the smoke of what appeared to be a big fire. They hurried to the Mueller home and found it almost consumed. Coroner's deputies went into the ruins and found the bodies of Colonel Mueller and his wife.

TURKS REPORTED IN RETREAT

British Rout Sultan's Men in Mesopotamia—Many Prisoners and Guns Taken.

London, Sept. 30.—A sweeping victory for the allies in the Dardanelles is reported. It was announced in the house of commons that the British army had routed the Turks in Mesopotamia with heavy loss and that the Turks were in full retreat toward Bagdad. Many prisoners and guns were taken. The sultan's loss in dead is described as severe.

Importance of the Corn Crop.

Corn is king of all the crops. More than 20 per cent of all the improved farm land in the United States is annually devoted to the growing of corn. In 1914 105,000,000 acres were planted to corn in this country, producing 2,700,000,000 bushels, which brought the growers $1,900,000,000. For nearly fifty years the land planted to corn has been equal if not greater than the acreage of all other cereal crops combined.

Corn from a standpoint of acreage yield and value exceeds every other crop.

Wherever corn is grown, there you find high-priced land and prosperous people.

No other crop can replace corn, but corn can readily take the place of any other grain crop.

Corn is put to a greater number of uses than any other crop that grows.

There are greater possibilities for improvement, yield and quality of corn than any other crop.—From a Lecture by P. G. Holden.

GERMANS HALT DRIVE

TEUTONS CHECK FRENCH ARMY IN THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT.

20,000 TEUTONS CAPTURED

Official Statement Issued at Berlin Admits Repulse—French Push Enemy Back on Fifteen-Mile Front—British Take Five Miles of Trenches.

London, Sept. 28.—While the great allied drive in France has been temporarily checked by the Germans, particularly in the Champagne district, where their counter-attacks have been carried out at a terrific cost in men and guns, the French and British have reached the second line of the German trenches and are subjecting them to a heavy bombardment.

Field Marshal French reported that the offensive of the British east of Loos, which was captured Sunday, is progressing favorably. This movement is aimed to outflank the Germans around Lens, and already the British have bent the German line back to the north of the rich mining section of Lens and are struggling desperately to break it.

Germans Repulsed.

Northwest of Hulluch the Germans delivered a series of counter-attacks against the British lines, but were repulsed with heavy losses, according to General French's report.

The captures made on both sides since the big drive began last Friday, as given by the official statements of the belligerents, now total as follows:

GERMANS.

	Men.	Guns.
Germans	6,000	14
ALLIES.		
French	21,500	47
British	2,853	50
Belgians	50	1
Totals	24,403	98

20,000 Germans Captured.

London, Sept. 27.—The greatest victory for the allied arms since the battle of the Marne, when the strategy of General Joffre and Sir John French saved Paris, has crowned the first move of the great Franco-British drive to hurl the Germans from France.

In the two days since the great allied offensive began, striking at the extremities of this great German triangle, with the purpose of flanking both angles, the French and British have captured 20,000 unwounded prisoners.

The French, on the southern line of the German triangle, have smashed their way for two and a half miles through the German line on a front of fifteen miles, while at the northern end near Arras the British army has captured five miles of trenches and broken the German line in some places for a depth of 4,000 yards.

The German war office admits the loss of Loos and Souchez and the retirement of the Germans for more than a mile over a wide section of the front.

The greatest intensity of the French attack is being covered on the lower or left flank of the German line in the Champagne region, where the French on Friday drove the Germans from their first line of trenches in the most furious battle which has taken place in France since last autumn.

Underground Positions Lost.

Paris reports that the powerful system of entrenchments, caves, redoubts, protection sheds and fortifications which the Germans spent the winter in constructing and protecting have been taken by the French on the front between Auberive and Ville-sur-Tourbe, just east of Reims in the Champagne district.

After driving the Germans from these positions the French attacked again with a terrific vigor and forced the Germans to retreat between three and four kilometers (two and a half miles) to their second line of entrenchments. In this battle alone the French took 16,000 prisoners, 200 of whom are officers, 24 field guns and a vast quantity of supplies stored in the works the Germans were compelled to abandon.

French Take Village.

In the joint drive the British and Belgian troops have taken a valorous part in the district between Arras and Ypres. The advance was timed so that the British attacked near La Bassee at the same time the French started their drive around Arras. East of Grenay and Vermelles, south of the La Bassee canal, the British broke through the German lines for a depth of 4,000 yards across a front of five miles, capturing the village of Loos, part of the village of Hulluch and the earthworks adjoining Hill No. 70.

The losses on both sides are reported to be fearful. Every known engine of destruction has been used by the Germans and allies in the terrific conflict. Thousands of bodies are lying unburied for more than 100 miles.

ENVOY DUMBA TO SAIL OCT. 5

Austrian Ambassador Notifies Washington That He Has Been Ordered Home by Vienna.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Doctor Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, will sail for home October 5, Count Burian, the Austrian foreign minister, having assured Ambassador Penfield at Vienna that his recall is final. Doctor Dumba has received his instructions from Vienna and has notified the state department he has been ordered home and asked for a safe conduct. The incident is regarded as closed with the friendship of the two countries unimpaired.

HELPED OUT BY COMMANDER

French Soldier, Under Orders From General Joffre, Vanquished Adversary in Game of Chess.

They are telling this story in Paris. Making a round of the trenches recently, General Joffre came upon two soldiers absorbed in a game of chess. Now, chess is the general's favorite game; he prides himself on the excellence of his chess strategy. The two players lit their pipes and paid no attention to him. They were not good players, but the game was an even and exciting one.

The general looked on in silence, mindful of the conventions of the game, which denies the right of comment to any spectator. But he had not played for months, and finally could contain himself no longer. "Move that pawn," he ordered, "and then push up that one." The startled player looked up. What could he do but obey the order of his commander in chief? He won the game.

CROWN PRINCE BORIS

Crown Prince Boris, though only twenty-one years of age, has been made generalissimo of the armies of Bulgaria.

ALLIES SECURE WAR LOAN FROM AMERICAN BANKERS

Anglo-French Commission Announces Terms of $500,000,000 Credit—Five Per Cent Bonds Security.

New York, Sept. 30.—Representatives of England and France came to the United States seeking a billion-dollar war loan, and they got a loan the ultimate net value of which will be $355,000,000 when the premiums and interest are paid.

Following the formal announcement of the Anglo-French credit commission that a war loan, the nominal size of which is $500,000,000 has been secured, the work preliminary to putting the bonds upon the market was begun by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Financial agents of Great Britain and France, in America to float a vast credit loan, announced formally in Chicago on Tuesday night that half a billion dollars was the amount sought by the warring nations.

The announcement, carrying with it the terms of the proposed loan, was made simultaneously in Chicago and New York. The local declaration followed the banquet to the members of the Anglo-French commission at the Blackstone hotel.

Here are the terms of the history-making loan, as described for newspaper men by Baron Reading of Erleigh (Sir Rufus Isaacs), lord chief justice of England:

"A total of $500,000,000 to be issued on joint Anglo-French five-year 5 per cent bonds offered to the public at 98, and to the syndicate of underwriters at 96.

"Furthermore, the proposition is to issue the bonds in denominations as low as $100, and arrangements may be made by which subscribers might pay for them by installment," explained Baron Reading and his European colleagues at the banquet given by the Commercial club.

The New York announcement of the amount and terms of the loan was made through J. P. Morgan & Co. Dispatches told of a repetition of the announcement made here.

Before making their announcement the finance commissioners were informed by long-distance telephone communication that opposition to the loan by the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had been withdrawn. Jacob H. Schiff, New York banker, communicated with them.

PELZER, BANK HEAD, DEAD

Kansas City Man Falls to Death—Insured for $425,000—Owned $500,000 Worth of Property.

Kansas City, Sept. 30.—A five-story fall from his office window caused the death of Theodor C. Pelzer, who is said to have carried insurance policies aggregating $425,000 and to have left an additional estate worth $500,000. His accident policies totaled $85,000. Mr. Pelzer was president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company and a real estate operator. He inherited a fortune from the estate of his father. He leaves a widow.

PHILLIES TAKE THE PENNANT

Braves' Last Chance Is Lost When Alex Hurls One-Hit Victory—Score Is 5 to 0.

Boston, Sept. 30.—The Philadelphias Boston, Oct. 1.—The Philadelphias on Wednesday won the National league championship for 1915, with Alexander pitching a one-hit game against the present title-holding Braves. The score was 5 to 0. The defeat of the Braves makes it possible for the league leaders to lose all their remaining games and still have clear title to first place.

HURRICANE SWEEPS CITIES

TRAIL OF RUIN LEFT BY THE STORM ALONG THE COAST OF THE GULF.

New Orleans Loss Is $2,000,000—Wind Blows 120 Miles an Hour.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Mobile, Ala.—Capt. C. J. Menges, Nelson Place, Newport, Ky., was killed when the hurricane struck New Orleans, according to a message received from that city via Baton Rouge. Menges was killed when the tugboat Corsair, with 15 aboard, sank. He was manager of the Pittsburg Coal Co. Others killed were Stanley Meyers, deckhand; William Freeman, cook; Albert Mitchell, deckhand, and Mike Florine.

The West Indian hurricane that spent its force against New Orleans took a toll of at least three score lives and did extensive property damage at smaller cities and resorts along the Central Gulf coast, according to advices coming in slowly over crippled lines of communication. Most of the loss of life reported was in New Orleans, Frenier and Manshac, La. The railroad agent at Frenier telegraphed that 8 white persons and 17 negroes had been drowned and many injured when the wind drove the waters of Lake Ponchartrain into the streets. At Manshac, ten miles further north, a railroad section foreman and 16 negro laborers were drowned.

Low districts of a number of other cities and villages along the coast are flooded. Three feet of water is reported at Slidell, La., near the east bank of Lake Ponchartrain, and property damage there from wind is said to be great. Water is said to be two feet deep in the streets of Coden, Miss., and the bay front shell road there is inundated to a depth of six feet. Three miles of railroad track near Ruddock, La., has been washed away.

GERMANY TO SEIZE METALS.

Geneva.—The Emperor's palace in Berlin was visited by the commission having in charge the seizure of metals for government use and a list of the metals at the Court was demanded. The Court Chamberlain ordered all the members of the royal family to make individual lists. By the orders of Emperor William all metals not in actual necessary use will be seized.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.12, No. 3 $1.02@1.08, No. 4 90c@$1.

Corn—No. 1 white 68c, No. 2 white 67½@68c, No. 1 yellow 68½c, No. 2 yellow 68@68½c, No. 1 mixed 67½c, No. 2 mixed 67@67½c, yellow ear 71@73c, mixed ear 69@71c, white ear 69@71c.

Oats—No. 2 white 40@42c, standard white 38@40c, No. 3 white 35½@36½c, No. 4 white 33@34c, No. 2 mixed 35@36c, No. 3 mixed 34@35c, No. 4 mixed 31@33c.

Rye—No. 2 98@99c, No. 3 94@98c, No. 4 88@92c.

Mill Feed—Bran $21, mixed feed $22.50@23, middlings, coarse $26, middlings, fine $27.50@28.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $16.50, No. 2 $14.50, No. 3 $12.50, No. 1 clover mixed $14.50@15, No. 2 $12.50@13, No. 1 clover $12, No. 2 $9@10.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 30c, centralized creamery extras 27½c, firsts 24c, seconds 21c, dairy fancy 22c, No. 1 packing stock 18½c, No. 2 16½c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 26@27c, firsts 23@24c, ordinary firsts 21@22c, seconds 17½@18½c.

Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under, 17½c; fryers, over 2 lbs, 16c; roasting, 4 lbs and over, 15c; fowls, 4½ lbs and over, 15½c; 3½ lbs and over, 14½c; under 3½ lbs, 13c; roosters 10½c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over 15c; 2 lbs and over, 12c; ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 13½c; white, over 3 lbs, 12½c; white, under 3 lbs, 12½c; colored, 11c; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 19c; tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 19c.

Cattle—Shippers $5.90@8, extra $8.15@8.50; butcher steers, extra $7.35@8, good to choice $6.25@7.25, common to fair $4.50@6; heifers, extra $7.10@7.25, good to choice $6.25@7, common to fair $3.50@4.50; cows, extra $6@6.25, good to choice $4.75@5.75, common to fair $2.50@4.50; canners $3@4.

Bulls—Bologna $5.25@6.25, fat bulls $6.25@6.50.

Calves—Extra $11.75@12, fair to good $8.50@11.75, common and large $6@11.25.

Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers $8.40@8.45, mixed packers, $8.15@8.40, stags $4.50@5.75, extra $6.85@6, common to choice heavy fat sows $5.85@7.25, extra $7.30@7.40, light shippers $8.05@8.30, pigs (110 lbs and less) $5.50@7.50.

Lambs—Extra $9.15@9.25, good to choice $7.90@9.05, common to fair $5.25@7.65, culls $4.50@6.50, stock ewes $6@7.

SEVENTY-FIVE BURIED ALIVE.

Peoria, Ill.—One man was killed, one other is dying and 75 others were buried alive as a result of an explosion in the mine of the Logan Coal Co. at Hanna City. The explosion occurred in Gallery No. 6, 250 feet below the surface of the earth, and a mile from the shaft. Seventy-seven men were in the near vicinity of the explosion and were entombed by falling slate and rock when the props holding up the top of the gallery were blown from their position.

SOLDIER'S BODY MUTILATED.

Washington.—The War Department sent to the State Department a report from Gen. Funston on the death of Trooper Richard J. Johnson, of the Twelfth Cavalry, who was tortured and mutilated by Mexicans. The question of reparation was placed in the hands of the State Department. The War Department, according to officials, is powerless to act to avenge the crime, as American soldiers are without authority to cross the boundary. This matter will be given much weight when the conferees meet.

NOW SEE WAR ONLY AS GREAT SHOW AFFAIR

Parisians Take Interest in Struggle Only as a Magnificent Spectacle.

PEN PICTURE OF FRENCH LIFE

People Make Pilgrimages to Points of Vantage Behind the Lines Where Gay Week-End Parties Are Held — Chatter Shows Trend of Thought.

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

(International News Service.)

Paris.—Parisians have become so used to the war that they are now taking great interest in it as a magnificent spectacle. Daily crowds of French people and tourists from England and America make pilgrimages to points of vantage behind the lines, and gay week-end parties are held.

The following letter comes from a hotel near Boulogne-Sur-Mer:

"If you would focus the war, or that large part of it which is collected at the base, come to the hotel.

"In all wars, of course—from Scutari to Capetown—there is just one hotel which is, so to say, a universal tryst, a sort of Charing Cross, where everyone meets eventually and in the end. It is a vanity fair, perhaps also a slough of despond and delectable mountain, where pilgrims of all types and two sexes jostle and nudge, where in a flood of khaki and brassards and woman's uniforms some few civilians go astray, where the incoming and outgoing hero relaxes for a moment his heroism, where comedy prods tragedy in the ribs, where sentiment turns up holy eyes at quiet courage, and where all the medley of actors, interrupted in their parts by the hoots of steamers, the burr of hydroplanes and the tramp of route marches are apt to miss their cues in the fog of general rumor and incorrigible chatter.

"Could anyone tell what sort of piece, in what country, he was asked to watch? Was he 'assisting' at his majesty's, the comedie francaise, the empire, or—merely Armageddon?

"Listen for a moment at random to some chattering groups.

"'Who would have thought of meeting you here?'

"All the meetings begin like that: the one-armed colonel who hadn't met his friend since Dongola in '84, or the infant cavalry subaltern who ran into his Eton friend's second sister now tracing missing men at a base office, or the old, old, ex-major of something ending in Chester who exchanged questions with a famous statesman on the convalescence of their respective sons.

And Thus They Chatter.

"The greeting was followed in this particular instance by a flood of questions and answers. Who have you come to see? Is it the brother or the husband who is wounded? What! Not both! Impossible! Hurt the same week! The two of them on different floors of No. 7 hospital! Both shrapnel, and in the shoulder? Dear me. Dear me. But if you are going to be wounded, give me the shoulder. All shoulders do well. And what heroes they will be! Why am I here? Oh, I'm running a feed-the-brute stall. You know. Coffee and cigarettes and bread and butter at peace-and-plenty prices. Started with $25 capital in a waiting room. Now built bath houses and stalls regardless and feed 'em by the hundred. Oh, soldiers, all soldiers—of sorts. The difference is that all the fighters say, 'Thank you, miss,' and the base fellows are apt to grouse. The army had thoughts of killing us off. We started a year ago in September. They thought about it till April and are now going the pace. However, they won't kill me in a hurry. Might as well try to kill the Y. M. C. A., who do a roaring trade in the same business. We save a tragedy a day from bad temper and starvation and a score from drunkenness. But if any of your friends went to send us something, plump for boxing gloves and punch balls. Now wait half a moment while I watch my chauffeur—she cuts the bread and butter, you know—and we'll have lunch.

Idiom of Initials.

"The room was full of people with amazing brassards on their arms, red, white, tricolor, and even green, and someone was retelling the standard story of the newcomer who asked an habitue at the base how to go somewhere or other. The answer began glibly in the prevalent idiom of initials:

"'Oh, I should go to a T. C. O., who will introduce you to the D. A. D. R. T., who will refer the matter to G. H. Q., and then—' But this was too much for the questioner.

"'Excuse me,' he said, 'I'm off to have a B. and S.'

"If he had gone on this mission at the moment he would have found two airmen, with their feet on the brass rail of the American bar, drinking an orange squash and discussing earnestly whether it was worse to be shelled in the air or the trenches. They decided in favor of the air.

"'I'm fairly terrified at shells on the ground,' said one. 'But in the air they don't seem to matter.'

"From this they diverged to the obtuseness of certain aerial observers who had to see a battery from all angles and make figures of eight above it before they could decide whether it was not a mowing machine or a manure heap. However, in spite of the observers they were doomed to carry and the shrapnel that was always puncturing their wings but missing their tank and the ground fog and the new German air colossus, they were quite decided that the air was the place of places and their job the picked job. And it is a fact that of all the men of all types who pass through this vanity fair the airmen are the most distinct in type. The air has lent them its peculiar qualities of light and breadth, as the sailor has borrowed the salt of his character from the expanses of the unharvested sea.

Wanted His Appetite.

"With their noses on the same brass rail lay two great dogs, a lurcher with every air of aristocracy in his form and manner, despite his mixed ancestry, and a red Irish retriever. One of the masters had come out from his county town to hunt down missing kits. The other had left the stock exchange to blossom into a train-conducting officer and wear a red brassard.

"'Just got an invitation to shoot grouse on the 'Sth,' said one, and a neighbor countered with a quotation from his wife's letter, which he took from his pocket and read. 'If you don't come home soon the patch of lithospermum will be over, and as our only gardener went off today to make fuses it's likely to be the last you will see. Besides, your appetite is wanted. Even the village can't eat all the vegetables we plant.'

"He began to read the next sentence, but stopped with a jerk, almost with a blush, and put the letter carefully in his pocketbook.

"Then came stories of the dogs' rival intelligences, and these were lost in a sea of chatter, of tittle-tattle mixed with the grimmest anecdotes of war in this way.

"'Oh, she's out for the limelight—and other things. Thinks she looks nice in a nurse's kit.'

"'How anyone ever took the idea of giving that man the job, heaven knows. You know what he does in town?'—and the voices sink. . . . 'Awful fun it was! Bits of Deutsches flying up the air—and they squeaked like rabbits when we cheered.'

Like Boy on Holiday.

"The old soldier who spoke had the soft complexion of a boy and the hilarity of a schoolboy off—as indeed he was—for a holiday.

"'Things are bad. Take it from me. What! You don't believe it? Well, will you bet me a pony to a fiver that the Deutsch are not in Calais before the end of October? Done with you. That's a bet.'

"Then it was dissipating time, and the great ladies motored off to their new hospitals, and some went to work, and some went to bathe, and some to the boat, and some to the front; and all promised to do all sorts of things at that vague wonderful and evanescent date known as apres la guerre."

DEAD AT THEIR POSTS IN A TRENCH

French sanitary officers inspecting a captured German trench in which is an unbroken line of dead soldiers who were killed as they fought.

RO IS BRAND-NEW TONGUE

Ohio Clergyman Invents Language and Believes It Will Become Universal.

Youngstown, O.—A brand new language by the name of Ro, which advocates declare is sure to become universal, is being demonstrated in this city by Rev. E. P. Foster of Marietta, its author.

He says it may be acquired with even less pains than Esperanto and that it has many advantages over that tongue.

The new language is said to be so scientifically wrought that there is no possible ambiguity about any words, especially pronouns.

Killed Horned Rabbit.

Roscoe, Tex.—Another horned rabbit was killed near here a few days ago by W. A. Ater of Roscoe. It was the second cottontail with horns to be found in Texas, and leads to the conclusion on the part of local scientists that there is a distinct breed of this species.

$225 PEARL IN A MUSSEL

Indiana Digger Opens Big One for Good Luck, and Makes Rich Discovery.

Rockport, Ind.—"I am going to crack that big, rusty-looking shell open for good luck," said John Stutevile, a mussel digger, as he was preparing to turn over his boatload of mussels to the buyer. Stutevile opened the large mussel shell and found a 41-grain pear-shaped pearl that he disposed of to a pearl dealer here for $225.

STRAY CAT RIDES IN TAXI

Rescued While Trying to Save a Few of Its Nine Lives From Swirling Autos.

New York.—He is neither a kitten nor yet a full-grown coloratura, lyrico robusto, backyard fencico performer, but as a gray cat which arrived in a taxi cab, he is now in a position of prominence at the West Sixty-eighth street police station.

Miss Ruth Blossom saw this gray cat in Columbus circle trying to save a few of its nine lives ducking swirling automobiles which, as is well known, swirl in all directions in that neighborhood. The gray cat was having such arduous experiences that Miss Blossom took it into her arms and called up the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, from where it was suggested that the nearest refuge would be a police station.

Miss Blossom then gave the lucky gray cat a taxi ride to the station.

Live Portland Gossip.

Portland, Ore.—A big wildcat was shot dead from a fir tree directly in front of the mayor's house. All the neighbors gathered when the cat was treed, and there was such a fusillade that strangers from the East thought the town was being shot up. The animal weighed 50 pounds and measured five feet three inches from tip to tip.

Optimistic Thought.

Virtue not pedigree characterizes nobility.

SAFE FROM BURGLARS' RAIDS

Ingenious Automatic Lock Which It Is Believed Will Be Protection Against Robbery.

To protect vaults from being broken into by cracksmen, a secret auxiliary locking device has been invented which acts automatically when the combination of a safe is disturbed. It is installed between the door and the back cover plate and so arranged that it is neutral at all times unless the regular combination is blown off or tampered with in an illicit manner, at which time the concealed lock is automatically sprung. This confronts the cracksman with a puzzling situation, for there is no means of his ascertaining the position of the second locking member, even if he is aware of its presence. The location of the device may be varied, while its bolts are also placed in different positions and hidden from view even when the door is opened. Only the owner and the lock company are aware of the exact place at which the device is fitted.—Popular Mechanics.

Knew His Business.

"Look here," exclaimed the irate customer as he entered the meat shop, "that steak you sent me this morning is no good—it's from the back of the neck."

"Vell, dot vas all right, don't it?" answered the butcher. "All dot beef vat I sells vas from the neck back. Dere vas notting but horns by de frond of der neck alreaty."

HIS TIME OF OPPORTUNITY

"Hero" Willing to Make Wreck of His Attire to Distinguish Himself in Girl's Eyes.

It was long past the bathing hour at Old Sweet Springs. The bathhouse, a quaint structure built more than six decades ago of brick manufactured on the grounds, and with pool opening to the sky, was deserted except for Miss Five-Foot-One and Mr. Six-Foot-Two, who were taking a sun bath on the gallery, and a colored attendant. High over the heads of the chatting couple, between the aged bricks and piping, nestled several fledglings, and the soft ripples of the pool allured one baby bird. It fluttered out of its nest and fell with a splash into the water. There was a widening circle on the face of the pool where it disappeared.

Miss Five-Foot-One gave a cry of sympathy, and there came a glance of appeal toward Mr. Six-Foot-Two. One glance was enough. Disregarding the fact that he was fully clothed—immaculate in summer attire, in fact—Mr. Six-Foot-Two plunged to the rescue, and back he swam in triumph with the scantily-feathered victim of the mishap. The mother bird, returning from a foraging expedition, found her bedraggled offspring somewhat wet and mussed, but otherwise safe and sound in its nest.

Mosquito Repellent.

Oil of citronella, 1 ounce; spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; oil of cedar, ½ ounce. Apply early and often.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Oct. 4, 1914.

Allies defeated flanking movement, and battleground shifted to vicinity of Arras.

Allies claimed success in Woevre and Soissons region.

British forces aided in defense of Antwerp.

Russians defeated Germans at Augustowo and their advance reached Nugy valley, in Hungary.

Germans made unsuccessful attacks on Ossowetz forts.

Japanese marched to Wei-Hsein.

Anglo-French fleet bombarded Cattaro and destroyed Lustica.

Belgian government issued Gray Paper.

France officially denied German charges of torture.

Prayers for peace offered in American churches.

Oct. 5, 1914.

Allies repulsed on left wing.

Germans resumed offensive in Argonne district and along the Meuse.

Three Antwerp forts taken by Germans.

Two Russian armies advanced on Allenstein.

Austrians defeated Montenegrins in East Bosnia.

Japanese captured German naval base in Marshall archipelago.

Prince of Wales fund reached $15,000,000.

Oct. 6, 1914.

Desperate fighting on the Oise.

Allies gained at Soissons.

German column was at Lille.

Germans claimed victories near Suwalki and Augustowo.

Russian forces from Baltic forced Germans back between Wirballen and Lyck.

Austrians claimed victory at Uzsok pass, but Cossacks were reported 80 miles from Budapest.

French laid mines in the Adriatic.

German prisoners in France sentenced to die for looting.

Oct. 7, 1914.

Allies drove German cavalry back from Lille and gained at Roye.

Germans bombarded Lanaeken because of attacks by civilians.

Germans closed in on Antwerp and crossed the Nethe.

Belgian government was moved to Ostend.

Germans on East Prussian frontier checked Russian advance.

Russians shelled Przemysl.

Austrians reported victory near Tesco, Hungary.

Canadian troops landed in England.

Japanese seized island of Yap.

British submarine sank German destroyer off mouth of River Ems.

Six Austrian torpedo boats sunk by mines in Adriatic.

New York Staats Zeitung barred from mails.

Oct. 8, 1914.

Antwerp bombarded by German siege guns and Zeppelins.

Germans crossed the Scheldt.

Douai, France, recaptured by Germans.

Allies gained near Arras, which was being shelled by the Germans.

Russians announced capture of Biala.

Montenegrins made gains in Herzegovina.

German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Paris.

Oct. 9, 1914.

Germans captured Antwerp, Belgian king and army escaping to Ostend.

Germans occupied Courtrai and destroyed bridges between Brussels and Mons.

Russians drove the Germans out of Lyck.

British air squadron destroyed Zeppelin in hangar at Dusseldorf.

Cavalry battles near Lille.

Not Clear to Paw.

Little Lemuel—"Say, paw, can any one see through glass?" Paw—"Certainly, son." Little Lemuel—"Then why can't Uncle Joe see through his glass eye?"

An Exhibitor.

"You say this man has had a rather lurid past?"

"Yes, but I mean no reflection on his character."

"No?"

"You see, he's been in the fireworks business."

An Exception.

"When a man is in earnest about looking for an opening he always finds it."

"That so? How about the early morning keyhole?"

No Tantrums.

"Managers say the grand opera stars are more tractable in vaudeville."

"Well, even a grand opera star can see the incongruity of being jealous of a performing chimpanzee or a trained seal."—Judge.

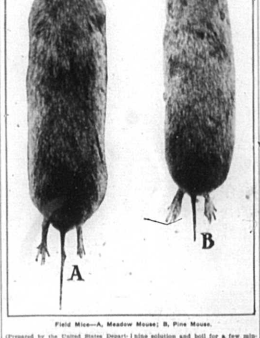
Professional Jealousy.

"Guess I'll have to get rid of one of my household treasures."

"How so?"

"The parrot is jealous of the phonograph."—Puck.

RID FARM OF INJURIOUS FIELD MICE



Field Mice—A, Meadow Mouse; B, Pine Mouse.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Field mice, under certain conditions, may become extraordinarily abundant, and, as they are injurious to most crops, methods for controlling them are of importance. Unfortunately most of their natural enemies are being destroyed or driven away from the farms, so that these mice are becoming more and more of a serious pest.

Altogether there are some fifty species of field mice known to exist in the United States, but for the farmer who is concerned only with getting rid of them there are only two classes—meadow mice and pine mice. The runs of meadow mice are mainly on the surface of the ground, under grass or some sheltering litter. These runs lead to shallow burrows which serve as winter homes. In summer the mice use surface nests of dead grass. The young may be brought forth in either.

Meadow mice destroy grass, cut down grain, clover and alfalfa, eat grain left standing in shocks, injure flowers and vegetables—in short, do harm in a hundred ways. In the lower Humboldt valley in Nevada in 1907-1908 they totally ruined 18,000 acres of alfalfa. Trees and shrubbery are also attacked and large nurseries of young apple trees have been known to have been almost wholly destroyed by the mice cutting through the bark at or below the surface of the ground.

When the mice completely girdle a shrub or young tree and eat through the inner layer of the bark, the action of the sun and wind soon complete the destruction of the tree or shrub. If the injury is not too extensive, prompt covering of the wounds will usually save the tree. In any case of girdling, heaping up fresh soil about the trunk so as to cover the wounds and prevent evaporation is recommended as the simplest remedy. To save large, valuable trees, however, bridge grafting is often resorted to.

Pine mice ordinarily live in the woods and are not, therefore, found on the open plains, though they like land that is not frequently cultivated. They tunnel their way from fence rows, hedges and woods into gardens and cultivated fields, where they live on seeds, roots and leaves. Like meadow mice, they also destroy fruit trees, particularly in upland orchards. They attack the trees below the surface, so that their work is frequently not revealed until the tree is dead.

Means of Extermination.

When the mice, both meadow and pine, are in small numbers, trapping is probably the easiest method of getting rid of them. From 12 to 20 traps to an acre may often be set with advantage in the mouse runs. Where the mice are abundant or the areas large, poisoning is a quicker means of extermination. The following formulas are recommended in Farmers' Bulletin 670 of the United States department of agriculture:

Dry Grain Formula.

Mix thoroughly one ounce powdered strychnine (alkaloid), one ounce powdered bicarbonate of soda and one-eighth ounce (or less) of saccharine. Put the mixture in a tin pepper box and sift it gradually over 50 pounds of crushed wheat or 40 pounds of crushed oats in a metal tub, mixing the grain constantly so that the poison will be evenly distributed.

Dry mixing, as above described, has the advantage that the grain may be kept any length of time without fermentation. If it is desired to moisten the grain to facilitate thorough mixing, it would be well to use a thin starch paste (as described below, but without strychnine) before applying the poison. The starch soon hardens and fermentation is not likely to follow.

If crushed oats or wheat cannot be obtained, whole oats may be used, but they should be of good quality. As mice hull the oats before eating them, it is desirable to have the poison penetrate the kernels. A very thin starch paste is recommended as a medium for applying poison to the grain. Prepare as follows:

Wet Grain Formula.

Dissolve one ounce of strychnia sulphate in two quarts of boiling water. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of laundry starch in one-half pint of cold water. Add the starch to the strychnine solution and boil for a few minutes until the starch is clear. A little saccharine may be added if desired, but it is not essential. Pour the hot starch over one bushel of oats in a metal tub and stir thoroughly. Let the grain stand overnight to absorb the poison.

Distributing Poisoned Grain.

The poisoned grain prepared by either of the above formulas is to be distributed over the infested area, not more than a teaspoonful at a place, care being taken to put it in mouse runs and at the entrances of burrows. Small drain tiles, 1½ inches in diameter, have sometimes been used to advantage to hold poisoned grain, but old tin cans with the edges bent nearly together will serve the same purpose.

Field mice may also be driven away by thorough cultivation of fields and the elimination of fence rows. In the case of trees, clean tillage and the removal from the neighborhood of weeds and grass will prove an effective precaution.

Finally, the farmer should remember that there are many animals, birds and snakes around the farm which do little or no harm, and are most useful in keeping down the numbers of field mice. Among these owls deserve special notice. Mice are the chief diet both of the short-eared and the barn owl. The common screech owl destroys English sparrows as well as mice. It stays close to orchards and farm buildings and is, therefore, a useful assistant.

TREATMENT FOR HOG VERMIN

Wise to Have Dipping Tank and Use It on All Stock, Whether They Need It or Not.

Lice on hogs are treated:

By getting the animal in a corner and scrubbing him with an old broom dipped in crude oil.

By pouring kerosene on his back with a can (this kills the lice and often pretty near kills the porker).

By hanging a blanket saturated with crude oil in a gap through which the hogs must pass, thus oiling them automatically.

By setting up a manufactured device which gives the animals an oiled surface against which to rub.

By providing a hog wallow in which a little crude oil is poured.

By dipping them in a dipping tank filled with a preparation sold for the purpose.

You may choose to let the pigs and the lice fight it out. In this case, you may be sure, the hogs will get the worst of it. The stock farm on which wisdom reigns has a dipping tank in which all the stock are dipped, "whether they need it or not."

LOOKOUT FOR BUMBLE FOOT

Often Caused by Fowl Alighting on Hard Floor From High Perch—Furnish Ample Litter.

Bumble foot is caused by a bruise on the foot resulting often by a fowl alighting on a cement or other hard floor without straw from a high perch. This results in the formation of pus, which, if not freed by lancing, will continue to grow until it is a hard cheesy mass under the skin. Fowls thus afflicted, often die as the result of negligence.

As a remedy, first try to remove the cause by having the floor well littered and the perches lowered, or construct ladders from them so the fowls may walk down.

If the enlarged foot is lanced when first noticed and the pus removed the foot may become well, but if allowed to go until it reaches the hard stage an incision can be made through the skin and the bumble removed easily.

To Test Milk.

A simple but absolute test as to whether milk is watered, is to dip a steel needle in a vessel of milk and immediately withdraw it in an upright position. If the milk is pure, some of the fluid will adhere to the needle; if there is water in the milk, it will not cling to the needle at all.

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BY

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