



The Atlanta Journal.

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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1915.

THE JOURNAL
COVERS DIXIE
LIKE THE DEW

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TURKS INVADE RUSSIA TO A POINT 50 MILES WITHIN HER BORDERS

Land Battles Sporadic in West
but Continued in East, Have
Brought No Material Change
in Situation

ENGLAND PRAYS TODAY FOR SUCCESS OF ALLIES

Russian War Office Says An-
other Defeat Has Been In-
flicted Upon Austrian Forces
in Galicia

Skulls Turned Up By Hunters Those Of Nelms Sisters?

Teeth Said to Answer Des-
cription of Those of Mrs.
Dennis—Other Human Bones
Found Near San Antonio

By Associated Press
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 2.—Per-
sons who were acquainted with
Elois Nelms Dennis and her sister, Miss
Beatrice Nelms, of Alpine, Tex., who
disappeared here last June, will be
asked to identify two sets of unearthened
teeth by hunters near San Antonio. It is
said that the teeth, in one of the
skull fragments found near Alpine, bear a
description of the teeth of Mrs. Dennis
and her sister. The two sisters were
reported to have been last seen in Alpine
shortly before their disappearance.

The skulls and several large bone
fragments were found in an old creek
bed and apparently had been buried
several months.

Gen. George, and his wife, of Eng-
land, recently were acquitted by a court
of charges of murder and conspiracy to
murder, with the disappearance of the
woman.

By Associated Press
LONDON, Jan. 2.—The English land
fighting, which is sporadic in the west, but
more continual in the east, has brought
about no material change in the situation
in the war, but the English are still
part along the western front, although
at points there has been close range
fighting.

The Turks have occupied Ardashan
penetrating fifty miles into the Russian
Caucasus, according to the Constantinople
dispatches of the Exchange Telegraph
company.

Ardashan is a fortified town on the
Kura, about miles northeast of Kuta
in Trans-Caucasia. Fighting between
the Turks and Russians has been going
on in the region of Ardashan for
several days.

Fearing a possible landing the
Germans have ordered the English
to withdraw from the coast, and the
workforce to enrolling a corps of civic
guards and volunteers, with headquarters
at the port of Ardashan.

The German and French reports
that they have been driven out of part
of the village of Ardashan appear
to be true, but no news of any
sanguinary fighting for a week past.

The fighting in Belgium and northern
France has been suspended, according to
official reports; so far as spectators
operations are concerned.

The English and French reports on the
Rivers Isar and Rawka, in Poland,
but seemingly the Germans are no
nearer to Warsaw.

They have commenced offensive opera-
tions in the direction of Kielce, one of
the large towns in southern Poland, but
whether they have been able to ob-
ject to the holding up of the Russian ad-
vance is not known.

Another attempt on the part of the Germans

to capture the French

Reported to Retraced reports, the
Russians continue to sweep the Aisne
westward along the south-
ern Oise, and out of the northern
foot of the carpenthe.

The Russians have organized a new campaign against
Galicia, advancing in four columns across
the frontier, and the attacks will be
like crotchet raids, but will be

regular invasions.

Further west the Russians are march-
ing across Bawaria, not far north of
the Russian frontier, toward Transyl-
vania, and will hasten by this step.

On the Caucasus front, the English
Marshall von Hindenburg, like a
man, the Turks have assumed the
offensive and crossed the Russian front-
ier at three points. Heavy fighting is
expected.

Request of King George, however,
will be observed as a day of intercess-
ion for the success of the allied arms, will be
observed in every church, and will be

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE

By W. S. Cousins, Editor *The American Banker*

First Half of 1914 Gave Promise of Excellent Prospects—Mexican Troubles Absorbed Attention, but Did Not Affect American Business—War in Europe Completely Shattered Foreign Finance Mechanism—American Bankers Show Their Zeal and Skill in the Relief Measures Devised Under Their Direction—Opening of Federal Reserve Banks an Important Milestone

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The year 1914 naturally divides itself into two periods of almost equal length, and the dividing line is easily placed at that eventful day which plunged all of Europe into a season of war. The first half of the year was given over to the general attention of the United States and the American people had been largely engrossed with the revolutionary uprisings of the unhappy little republics of the Iberian Peninsula, and, as far as we can see, to interfere with the natural course of business in this country. With the plunging of the five great nations of Europe into an armed conflict and the consequent diversion of the machinery of foreign trade and foreign exchange, the latter half of 1914 was called upon to witness with most severe pain the effects of the indicated war upon an unsuspecting community. It is highly gratifying, however, to realize that so far as America is concerned, 1914 is a somewhat few years ago, a period of comparative peace and quiet, and that 1915 may be fairly said to have started its course without any undue handicaps. The testimony of leading bankers, published in connection with the papers, proves that while American business, as far as we can see, has been able to so accommodate itself to the new conditions that her commerce will not be greatly injured thereby. In fact, the latest trade reports of the department of commerce show that the foreign trade for the later months of the year, and the initial success of those who have attempted to extend their business to foreign countries, more especially to South America, prove conclusively that the anticipated difficulties lie at the very bottom of American business institutions.

The year 1914 was ushered in under very favorable circumstances. Only a week previous, or on December 23, 1913, President Wilson had given the royal assent to the federal reserve act, and bankers felt assured that they had seen the end of financial chaos and monetary crises, and assumed every hope and every prospect of prosperity. In the review dated January 20, 1914, we summarized conditions prevailing at that time in the following terms:

"The month of January will rank as one of the most important periods of transition that the financial market of the world has ever known. A remarkable and most satisfactory financial condition was inaugurated simultaneously with the opening of the new year, and before the month of January had closed the Bank of England had three times reduced its bank rate from 5 per cent to 3 per cent, and had given every evidence of a return from the monetary straits which had long been suffering and home markets became exceedingly pliable under the influence of a redundant and expensive money market. Nor should it be forgotten that without doubt the most important change for the better came with the opening of the new year, and that the market was greatly stimulated not only by the easier position of the money market, but by the better prospect in the general business situation as well. That a merchant or a manufacturer finds that he has a few thousand dollars of surplus, or a manufacturer finds that he has a few thousand dollars of surplus, is a logical conclusion that such funds should be diverted into investments that are readily convertible into cash. Records and testimony of investment houses show that such investment buying did take place on a large scale."

"It is significant also that as the demand for investments has increased, interest rates have come down. This has naturally been beneficial to the borrower of capital, and in this respect it is noted that the borrower has gained the advantage which the investor held so rigidly during all of 1913. Money is now obtainable at a rate which is considerably higher than a higher rate than is now obtainable. There has come over the business world at large a change in sentiment which finds expression in increased confidence for the future, as well as in the tangible fact that important industrial concerns, as at a time of maximum of capacity, and that bank clearings, as one measure of the volume of trade, are showing substantial increases after many months of contraction."

"The foreign markets have been buyers of American securities on a very substantial scale, and may-and will—buy more. It is estimated that during January there were purchased for the foreign account on the New York stock exchange not less than 150,000 shares of American stocks. In addition, the European central bank has made a large amount of foreign loans, and the French bank of \$50,000,000, or even seventy times over-subscribed, proves conclusively that many millions will now be seeking attractive investments, not only in America, but in Europe as well. All foreign houses have taken a new state of activity which fast surpasses anything to which they have been accustomed during the past year."

It was at about this time, however, that anxiety concerning the increase in freight rates for the eastern railroad systems began to manifest itself, and investors became worried over the effect of the new rates on the securities held by the poor shipping lines by the roads in their published reports. The interstate commerce commission postponed from January to April, and further to September, the date at which an advance might be made in freight rates with the effect of a 5 per cent increase in the general tariff of 5 per cent increase in carrying rates by the eastern railroad systems. The unnecessary delay of the commerce commission in reaching any conclusion whatsoever in this important case until the very close of the year, was one of the greatest handicaps to general prosperity that the country had to contend with in 1914.

In the latter part of March the policy of the Wilson administration with regard to business legislation and "trust busting" became manifest in the five bills offered for the consideration of congress by President Wilson and his cabinet. At this time the administration was in the throes of a battle with business, while business and finance were contending in the following terms:

"Perhaps, before, to such an enormous extent, have the burdens of national business, burdens and business methods weighed so heavily upon those who are really responsible for the conducting of honest business in the United States; perhaps never before have such enormous burdens and handicaps been placed in the direct pathway of our industrial and commercial life. The administration has been compelled to contend with these unsolved problems have introduced into the situation that would hardly be logical to expend a boom-time while in the midst of an obvious transition period to what is hoped to be one of more abundant prosperity."

"Some of the results of these new burdens can be seen when we consider that the true policy of the new administration, as expressed in the five bills that are now pending in congress, has caused undutiful anxiety to many of our substantial business concerns; that the present administration, with its unadvised and unadvised, unadvised, and unadvised legislators has been a heavy handicapping to national prosperity, and has magnified, instead of reduced, the hardships of the common people; that the expensive, tardy and useless investigations conducted by federal, state and municipal committees and commissions have been established to solve these unsolved problems, and have not justified their own expense; that the failure of the interstate commerce commission to permit the adoption of a fair and equitable freight rate schedule for the eastern railroads has resulted not only in the economic burden of these charges, but also to the indirect concern that depend upon the railroads for their very existence; that in the application of the new tariff schedule and the new currency system new problems involving important details and details confronting our foreign trade have been created; that the newspaper and the commercial paper in its relation to the new federal reserve system are pressing particular attention. All these problems are pressing for solution, and it is hard to be expected that they will resume its normal course until the new forces removed from the scene."

During all this period, and indeed until the middle of July, there was every evidence of a world-wide abundance of money, and no concern had been felt either in this country or in Europe, as to their ability to take care of their debts, or to meet the regular dividend and interest payments on invested capital.

In May the surplus reserve of the New York clearing house banking institutions stood at nearly \$50,000,000, money rates were low, and commercial paper was in great demand as far as the market would take it. In half of an unusual bumper crop of wheat that had already been harvested, and it was then proved beyond a doubt that the splendid harvest would exceed, both in quality and quantity, the most sanguine predictions. Prices, both for grain and general supplies, were high, and were, however, clearly proven to be step in the preparation for the great conflict which in a few months was destined to disrupt the peace of Europe.

Perhaps the brightest page in the history of 1914 was written in June, when the official government report gave assurance of no new records in the history of the production of the. By the middle of June more than half of an unusual bumper crop of wheat that had already been harvested, and it was then proved beyond a doubt that the splendid harvest would exceed, both in quality and quantity, the most sanguine predictions. Prices, both for grain and general supplies, were high, and were, however, clearly proven to be step in the preparation for the great conflict which in a few months was destined to disrupt the peace of Europe.

It was not unnatural, therefore, that bankers and business men of the United States should look forward to the year 1915, as one of the most important and most fruitful in the history of the country. The policy of the national administration had meanwhile been changed to one of conciliation and helpfulness toward the business interests of the country, and already this change of attitude had materially assisted in the clarifying of the business atmosphere. The July dividends and interest disbursements, always the largest of the year, were accomplished without difficulty,

and in a very short period the funds thus paid found their way back into the channels of profitable investment.

In the last week of July it became apparent that the war clouds over Europe were gathering for a conflict for a short time, and that no longer could be kept from bursting, and their explosion would attend with disastrous consequences to the financial markets, not only of Europe, but of America as well. The New York stock market had hoped to weather this storm, and for a brief period of three days New York was the only open market for international exchange and the payment of gold. The New York stock exchange was compelled to suspend on the morning of Saturday, August 1.

The immediate effect of the war was the complete disruption of European and American military, and foreign banks were having been called to probability figures which almost complete disappearance of species from general circulation. The problem which American business men were compelled to face was that of a complete readjustment of our foreign trade and commerce, together with the devising of facilities for the payment of our debts, and the obtaining of gold for the payment of our debts.

The first problem that confronted our bankers was that of the foreign exchange situation. In the week following the declaration of war exchange was almost unobtainable, and then only at such exorbitant rates as 6.75 to 7.00 per dollar, and 7.25 to 7.50 per pound. Within two weeks this situation was greatly relieved, but the great "run" on the American commercial and financial experts in bringing about normal conditions in our financial mechanism from the day the New York stock exchange closed on August first to the uncertainties of the day of December 10, found a period of great difficulty, with a general collapse of American financial annals. Perhaps no one outside of those who actually participated will ever know or realize the intricacy of the problems which were solved during this trying period; but the complete success which crowned the efforts of our bankers, and the result of their efforts, is beyond question.

At home the diagnosis of the cotton market during the closing of the cotton exchanges, added another vexing proposition to those already called to the rescue, and the relief of the cotton market must also be credited to the efforts of our bankers.

The principal steps taken by our bankers to meet the crisis were as follows: First, the issuance of loan certificates by the various clearing house associations to be used as payment of balances between member banks; second, the issuance of "Emergency Currency" on December 10, to meet the emergency of the banking crisis; the creation of an \$80,000,000 gold pool for the payment of New York City's maturing obligations in Europe, and of a national \$100,000,000 pool for similar purposes; fifth, the formation of an \$35,000,000 "cotton loan pool" for loans to south cotton states collateral, which also made possible the reopening of the cotton exchanges.

One of the most important lessons of the reopening of the stock exchange was that the fear of foreign liquidation of American securities was largely unfounded. It was thought that as far as the door of the exchange was concerned there would be no selling of foreign bonds, and this in fact was the main reason why the initial success of trading was postponed for a week to week, during a period of four and one-half months.

Actual stock market has shown conclusively that the foreign liquidation of American securities has been negligible.

Perhaps the most important financial event of the past year was in the opening of the federal reserve banks on Monday, November 16. The opening of these twelve banks, in as many of the monetary centers of the United States as possible, marked the end of panic and economic disorder in the United States of America.

The paramount feature of the new system is that it centralizes the banking power of the country into twelve banks, in each of which is a federal reserve bank. These twelve banks will have control of the reserves of the member banks and their chief function will be the readjusting of paper, thus giving to the United States what it never had before, a proper discount market, along the lines of the old-established institutions of Europe. The central result of this function will be to supply the country with an entirely free supply of money, the life blood of new enterprise and expansion.

The periodical convulsions in the money market for some time past had indicated very clearly that the system which was then in existence was not the best, and that which was shown to be the lack of elasticity in the circulation. The new system is designed to fulfill this purpose. It possesses an inherent expansion over the old system, which has been variably calculated to be from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000. This would seem to take care of the financial and industrial expansion in the United States for some time to come.

The year 1914 ended with normal conditions prevailing in the money market, and with confidence in the future of the economy as the dominant factor. A good deal of anxiety in the money market, as in the cotton market, is due to the lack of elasticity in the circulation. The new system is designed to fulfill this purpose.

The twelve banks are now ready in the favored centers of the country to serve them by the Interstate commerce commission and are expected to pass along this prosperity to the steel trade and supply houses. We shall have the problem of unemployment, which is already vexing in some of its aspects, but there is no immediate cause for alarm, and we shall have no cause to remember these in distress and to contribute as far as possible toward their relief.

We are extremely thankful that America is able to enjoy the benefits of peace while all Europe is at war, and we give thanks for the brightness of the present outlook!

14 NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED IN DEC.

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The comptroller of the currency to begin business during December. The date is set for the first day of the calendar year, ending with December, 1915, applications to organize banks were recently filed with the comptroller. The total now doing business is 7,682, with an authorized total capital of \$1,000,000,000, and a outstanding circulation of \$1,029,114,921.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE UP IN HOUSE JANUARY 12

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A vote in the house on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment Tuesday, Jan. 12, was opened today to house leaders.

"TIZ" FIXES ACHING, SWOLLEN, SORE FEET

How "TIZ" does comfort tired, burning, calloused feet and corns.

"All right, 'TIZ is the thing!"



"TIZ fixes aching, swollen, sore feet."

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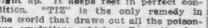
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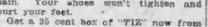
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"All right, 'TIZ is the thing!"

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<img alt="Illustration of a cartoon character named 'TIZ' standing next to a bathtub." data-bbox="312 1879 443 189

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CLOSES SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Many Important Movements
Brought to Success Through
Its Efforts

The year 1914, for the Atlanta chamber of commerce, under the presidency of Mell R. Wilkinson, was one of the most successful in the history of the organization.

First and foremost among the chamber's achievements during the year was the part it played in the movement of the regional power lines to Atlanta. The statistics compiled by Walter G. Cooper, secretary of the chamber, showing the results, will be of interest. Atlanta, and first among the cities of the southeast, were one of the strongest factors in this movement.

Second in importance on the 1914 calendar is the movement to establish a new permanent home for the chamber at Lakewood. This movement, originating prior to Mr. Wilkinson's administration as it was, was brought to a definite status under his leadership, and the new, practically an assured success.

A generally even year was the coming of the new into the splendid new home at the corner of Pryor street and Auburn avenue, a modern five-story building, which, in addition to the chamber, practically every other commercial body in the city, and the Atlanta branch of Atlanta's public school headquarters.

WORKED FOR NEW SCHOOL.

The chamber during 1914 performed a splendid and lasting service for Atlanta by its persistent efforts to obtain a new school for the Methodist university to the city. This guarantee, coupled with a cash gift of \$1,000,000, won the university.

In this connection should be noted another important cause for the attention performed by the chamber, the raising of \$30,000 for the Georgia School of Technology, to insure the future efficiency of the institution in the balance of the year.

The annual assembly was in session in Atlanta the chamber entertained the members of both house and senate, the Atlanta and the Druid Hills club, and the influence of the chamber was instrumental in securing the passage of the state bill of progressive measures which will place Georgia in the front rank of states in the matter of commercial legislation of the people.

The chamber is still at work on the Blockley place plan, which, we hope, will be adopted, and the plaza can be built, and is hopeful of success at the next general assembly.

The chamber at the outbreak of the European war was quick to form the committee to help the neutral states of the country in a business way, especially the adverse effects which would be felt in the south. It was the first to alert regarding the commercial benefits to be derived by the United States through the war, and the commerce and industry in Europe.

COTTON REDUCTION.

According to the chamber, a movement to secure the co-operation of the banks of the cotton belt in holding down the cotton market last year's cotton acreage, with the result that \$100 out of the \$600 banks in the cotton belt held in their cotton and their full influence to end this, in line with the opportunities created by the war, will be available to the convenience of southern merchants and manufacturers to discuss trade with South America.

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Tutt's Pills

at the first sign of dullness. At your druggist, sugar coated or plain.

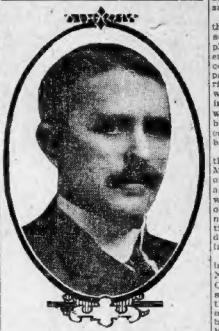
DR. GRIFFIN'S FAITH IN ATLANTA PAYS DIVIDEND POINTS WAY TO SUCCESS

"WRITING FOR THE PRESS" POINTS WAY TO SUCCESS

ATLANTA PAYS DIVIDEND

Thousands Spent in Modern
Dental Parlors Proves
Good Investment

When Dr. E. G. Griffin decided to give up his old dental offices which he had occupied for many years, and to fit up new ones diagonally across at an ex-



DR. E. G. GRIFFIN.

move of \$3,000, he looked upon the move both in the light of an investment.

But Dr. Griffin had, as he has always had, strong faith in the continued growth of the dental profession, and he believed that, regardless of the large expense involved, he would be justified in giving Atlanta the finest and best equipped dental office that could be had.

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ATLANTA PAYS DIVIDEND

New Book By Dudley Glass
Heartily Indorsed by
Southern Editors

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Hunts for Gold
Seen By His
Wife In a
Dream

Gov. Blease Releases
44 More Prisoners.
Preacher Who Held
Marriage Record
Died Last Week

ANNISTON, Ala., Jan. 2.—J. S. Leacock is searching the woods several miles north of here for several million dollars he found in a dream. Mr. Leacock was formerly a ladusine Crandall, and was said to be 11 with esoteric knowledge. She is said to be a medium, a clairvoyant, a time-teller, and a mind-reader, and is said to believe implicitly in her subconscious visions. He has engaged in the search for gold for 10 years, and declares he will continue until he finds it.

Prisoners Freed
By Gov. Blease

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 2.—Gov. Cole Blease ended the old year by releasing prisoners, 10 of whom were serving life sentences for murder. When he came into office four years ago, he said he would pardon all the prisoners then serving life sentences. He has pardoned 1,484 prisoners. One of the life-termers released last week was pardoned outright, and the other nine were paroled.

This Man Held
Marriage Record

GREENWOOD, S. C., Jan. 2.—The man who married more girls than any other preacher in Georgia, died here the other day. He was a minister, the Rev. John Anderson Callaway.

Besides the record of wedding more couples than any other minister in the state, Rev. Mr. Callaway is said to have baptized more people and to have conducted more funeral services. Over 100 couples in Atlanta alone were married on his ministry's pathway by Mr. Callaway.

Mr. Callaway was 77 years old at the time of his death. He had been a Baptist preacher over forty years, entering the ministry at the close of the Civil War and continuing in it actively until the day of his death.

He was pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church, Piedmont Baptist church, Carter's Grove church and the County Line church.

Tries to Burn His
Way Out of Prison

GERALD, Ga., Jan. 2.—"Burning out of jail" is the latest method prisoners have tried in attempting to break out of all catabolous. A negro confined in his cell last night, and in a fit of desperation, placed it against the end of the wall and had gutted out cavity that was almost wide enough to crawl through when the fire discovered by Sheriff Overman Boyd. The negro was fined \$25 by Mayor

Woman Rescued:
Hour In Water

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—The Cape ridge across the Hudson river, two miles north of here, fell in last week. John Azur, his mother, and a son, were in a buggy when it was driven by two miles. His mother fell from the buggy and floated down the stream. She was swollen by the recent rains. After floating for a hundred yards, she alighted on a swampy bank and held on to a tree. Finally, she was rescued by her son, assisted by neighbors. One of the mules was drowned, and also a boy and 30 chickens, which were in the wagon.

Baby Girl Is Left
on Y. W. C. A. Porch

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 2.—A baby was heard crying last Sunday night at the door of the Young Women's Christian association home. On the door was found a baby girl, a few days old. On the door was found a baby girl, a few days old. On the door was found a baby girl, a few days old. Both have been offered for adoption.

Tried to Hug Every
Woman on Train

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—Herman Germantown, Ill., is under arrest. The police say he tried to kidnap the daughter of the captain from Montgomery to Washington. A distance of 65 miles. Korte says he doesn't remember a thing about it. He was last seen in Atlanta, Ga., to Detroit, Mich., where he gave up his life. An examination by a doctor of his mental condition.

Berry School Gets
Aid From Burbank

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—Luther Burbank, probably the greatest naturalist in the world, has given the natural history of the school of Berryton, Ga., which he himself has built up. He says \$6,000 has been written to Miss Martha Berry, and he also encloses a check for \$50 to aid the school.



Girl Who Ears
\$6 a Week Will
Go Hungry

Majority of Women Wage-
Earners Endure Priva-
tization, Says Expert

By Associated Press

PINEGROVE, N. J., Jan. 2.—A girl who earns only \$6 a week must go hungry unless she receives some outside help, Mrs. Gladys Evans, of Princeton, decided last week before the American Economic association. Mrs. Evans has been connected with the work incident to the establishment of a minimum wage scale in New Jersey, and has made an extensive survey of conditions there.

The vast majority of wage-earning women work because they must, she said, and the vast majority earn wages far below the requirements of a decent living.

"How then do they live?" she asked. "The working part of society is far from the point of privation. The majority of them, I believe, are terribly underfed. Every student of nutrition and living conditions that I know has shown this. The average coffee and pie price is too high to conform to high prices. 'You see, I am dieting,' was the explanation of a girl for her dieting on the plot of green on Brunswick.

At Little Cumberland, which is a wretched waste of canebrake and sand, not far from the larger island, where the sister of Andrew Carnegie has built the handsome winter home in the south, wild bear are hunted by the Jekyll island people and, occasionally, small black bear are killed.

I do not tell you this story that an inference may be drawn as to regard to low wages. I do not do this," said Evans. "I tell it to illustrate the point I have made, that a girl who earns \$6 a week, unless she is helped out somehow, must go hungry."

Mrs. Evans then told the story of a girl who earned \$6 a week, unless she is helped out somehow, must go hungry.

The girl admitted that she received money from Illinois resources. She declared she was illiterate and, occasionally, small black bear are killed.

Airship In Which
Mr. Gould Will Fly
Was Bought In Paris

But glaeropating, to while away the winter months, is new. It is a fact that the daring of the war aviators in Europe prompted.

In fact, the particular airship in which Mr. Gould is first to fly from Brunswick to Jekyll Island was bought in Paris shortly after the outbreak of the European war. And it is expected later to establish minimum rates of pay in other industries.

Professional
Air-Pilots
Who Have
Flown Here

Edwin Gould Plans to Sail In an Airship From Jekyll Island Over to Brunswick, Ga., Every Morning Just After Breakfast—His Flight Will Be Across The Bay, And He Will Use an Air-craft Bought In Paris—Flight to Be Made This Week

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—That French air scouts are using in expeditions over the German lines, will lift itself in a few days from the earth at Brunswick Ga., and, with Edwin Gould, the millionaire, for a pilot, will try its wings over the bay to Jekyll Island.

This special airship, which will be a new contribution in place of the airship for the colony of millionaires who make up the Jekyll Island club and spend the winter on this plot of green on Brunswick.

At Little Cumberland, which is a wretched waste of canebrake and sand, not far from the larger island, where the sister of Andrew Carnegie has built the handsome winter home in the south, wild bear are hunted by the Jekyll island people and, occasionally, small black bear are killed.

I do not tell you this story that an inference may be drawn as to regard to low wages. I do not do this," said Evans. "I tell it to illustrate the point I have made, that a girl who earns \$6 a week, unless she is helped out somehow, must go hungry."

Mrs. Evans then told the story of a girl who earned \$6 a week, unless she is helped out somehow, must go hungry.

The girl admitted that she received money from Illinois resources. She declared she was illiterate and, occasionally, small black bear are killed.

Airship In Which
Mr. Gould Will Fly
Was Bought In Paris

But glaeropating, to while away the winter months, is new. It is a fact that the daring of the war aviators in Europe prompted.

In fact, the particular airship in which Mr. Gould is first to fly from Brunswick to Jekyll Island was bought in Paris shortly after the outbreak of the European war. And it is expected later to establish minimum rates of pay in other industries.

detained for a week in Paris by the interruption of traffic; and in that time, the German airmen made raids on the French capital.

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At the time this was written the serio-

piano was expected in Brunswick with Mr. Gould only a few hours behind. The first trial flight is to be made on Saturday morning or some time early next week, with Superintendent Grob of the Jekyll Island club as a passenger.

The City and Suburban railroad has allowed the use of the baseball park in Brunswick as a landing place and other arrangements for getting to earth have been made with the Jekyll Island club.

Mr. Gould is to make daily trips in the French aeroplane starting from Jekyll and touching not on at Brunswick but at various other near-by points.

It is probable that he will try long flights even a trip by air from Jekyll to Atlanta.

First Flight Will
Be Made Tomorrow
Or Early This Week

In some manner no one knows just how, this member of the Jekyll club bought an aeroplane in Paris and had it shipped to New York. His money had been used to finance the purchase of the aircraft needed then for army purposes, and it seems rather queer that one should have been sold to serve as a pleasure craft for a millionaire colony in South Georgia.

But that is what happened. An aeroplane that otherwise would have been equipped with armament and not for use in raids over the German lines, was bought lock and stock and barreled home, and, after a few trials, was put into service for aeroplane flights.

Now the owner, when he left the atmosphere of Paris and war, began to lose enthusiasm for aerodynamics and to think of the readiness with which aeroplanes somersault to the earth from the clouds.

of the clouds. So, he lent the machine to Mr. Gould, who ordered it shipped to Brunswick and prepared to follow and put it to use in getting the benefit of the

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Moyer Wants
Big Change
In Prison
Laws

Keep Men In Jail
Only so Long as
They Menace So-
ciety, He Says
In His Report

IN HIS annual report, now being printed, Warden William H. Moyer, of the Atlanta federal penitentiary, recommends that prisoners be sentenced until "reformation."

Keep men in jail until they are ready to be released, he says—just that and nothing more.

If a man is fit for liberty the day after his conviction, turn him loose. If years leave him still a menace to society, he should be held longer.

This theory, in its legal phase, is called "indeterminate sentence." But the warden, more expressively, says it's plain common sense.

The judge now tries men on whom he has no clear eyes and, though evidence may be conclusive, he knows nothing of the prisoner's make up, nothing of his temperament or disposition. Result: he may do worse than he did in the case; it's simply the evidence.

But the warden thinks the chief issue is the "man" and not the "judge" that the warden should be given authority to decide when the prisoner is fit to be released. He also thinks that this individual should be delegated to decide when he shall be released. It is the warden's opinion.

The warden first recommended indeterminate sentence a year ago, and this year repeats his recommendation. He has no reason to do so.

"In its origin crime is the result of individual thoughts and individual acts, and the effort to classify crimes and to punish offenders should be individualized under a blanket law which says, 'not less, now more,' is but an effort to make general laws fit individual cases with equal and exact justice. Thus, the warden says, the public is not to be deceived by the existence of the parole and the pardoning power. Under an indeterminate sentence every individual case can be considered and deserves of strictly upon its own merits, hence I strongly urge the passage of such a law."

385 Men Rescued
By Parole System

The warden's report shows the remarkable effect of the parole system of the federal prison system.

Since the beginning of the system in 1911, 295 prisoners have been paroled, and only 10 have violated their trust. Ninety-five per cent have been good. Only four per cent have failed. So extraordinary is this record that it will have its effect on all prisons. The penitentiary is to be the first to follow for greater humanity in the treatment of imprisoned men.

The 325 men paroled since 1911 have earned \$16,455.82, and have saved \$40,855.25. Those who have occupied virtuous positions, they have supported families, they have relieved the government of an expense of over \$4,000 a man, according to the warden, and have remained in prison. But most of all they have shown that liberty for them is the means of a new life.

No prisoner, he says, has ever committed a crime since his existence. He has never had someone to agree to employ him. He must report at stated times to the parole officer, and he must live in a quiet, peaceful place, must avoid saloons and all other places of bad influence. He must observe rules of good conduct that are broken by no one, and, yet, out of 385 prisoners paroled, only ten have violated their trust.

Pay Prisoners For
the Work They Do

Warden Moyer urges in his report that the government pay prisoners for prison labor. Families depend on many of the prisoners, and yet they are in prison for nothing. No matter what their intelligence or efficiency they are able to earn nothing for the support of wives or children. The warden urges that some way of paying prisoners for work in prison be devised.

How Convicts Live
At Federal Prison

Lastly, he enumerates the present changes by which the Atlanta federal prison, which was opened only 18 years ago, has been lifted from a dismal, "old-time" prison, to a humanitar-

ian institution.

Prisoners are prohibited from incoming prisoners to the prison, which is a punishment grade, have been discontinued, and they are admitted to the first or highest grade instead. The rule was pro-
hibited to all men, and all men against prisoners for bad conduct to be made in writing and the prisoner given an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf. A rule was promulgated granting prisoners the privilege of writing special letters to

their relatives.

Lastly, the warden urges that the privi-

leges of writing special letters to

their relatives be retained.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Drug Habit is Waning Here, Not Growing, Says Chief

Instead of Being a "Dope's Paradise", Atlanta is Weeding Out the Hop Joints

REGARDS and statements of officials at police station dispel the notion that Atlanta is hidden with drug dens, and shows, on the contrary, that within the past two years the traffic in cocaine, morphine, and other stimulants has been stamping out to some extent.

Instead of being "the dope's paradise" Atlanta is taking the lead among southern cities in weeding out "hop joints" and aiding the victims of drug addiction. The police chief intimated of a proof of the prevalence of the drug curse here, is the best evidence that it is being realized, met, and coped with successfully.

According to police records, Atlanta three years ago had more drug dens and was doing less for them than the city is today. Within the last two years, the energies of the police department have been concentrated against narcotics in drugs that, while more publicity than usual was given this phase of vice and the public mind in consequence, was not to be compared in size of amount to that known of before, at the same time the roots of the evil were torn out one by one, until Atlanta today is probably as free from it as any city of the South.

The chief difficulty the police have had to contend with in their campaign has been the stubbornness of the very victims of the vice habit. The man who buys "boot-leg" dope is not the "dope" that sold it to him if thereby he can save his own skin, but the drug fiend never tells. He will suffer silently, he will sell his life, but he will not say where he got the stuff.

New Drug, Heroin, Has Served to Hamper Efforts of the Police

In consequence, the police have been able to discover and break up but few hop joints. None of these have been brought into recorder's court and accused of selling drugs, but lack of evidence almost invariably saved them. Their patrons refused to furnish testimony necessary to conviction.

The addition of the new drug, heroin, has also served to hamper efforts to stamp out the traffic. Heroin is considered no more deadly than morphine or cocaine in popularity, but it is the most farreaching of all drugs, but it is one more drug to contend with. The cocaine victim is just as likely to take heroin as he is the other drug. He just doesn't know it.

Whichever makes dope deadly, says the police. Unless a man is the victim of drink, he is not likely to seek other stimulants. But the step from liquor to dope is so easily taken that he who craves the first is more than likely to seek the second.

Within there are many who desire to stamp out the evil, but are largely to the negro race. Figures show that of the white population of Atlanta, a mere handful use drugs; while of the colored race, the percentage sometimes assumes alarming proportions.

Uncle John, 105 Years Old, Saw the Stars Fall

HE CLAIMS he is 105 years old, does Uncle John Lucas, and, as he himself points out, there are none to say his statement may be true. "Dey's all dadd, all on 'em. Den' nobody low down on 'em," he quavers.

Since he bent and withered limbs and wrinkly white hair, are any proof of age, Uncle John is a living guarantee of his assertions. His broad face is covered with wrinkles, pointed hands knot like vines around his stick, and his rheumy eyes blind behind thick-lensed spectacles.

He lives on Martin street, No. 150, and he calls himself "de last ob de slaves." He claims to remember three wars and the time he was sold off the block "de night when de moon was full."

He has a few teeth, but he quavers.

"Law, man, how's Ah gwine know? All de white folks er den been dead dead an' de grave fifty year. I fust thing Ah members was born, sold off de block when Ah was ten years old down in Tal'ferro county. An' dat was long to de war."

Does you member when de moon was full? Den' it was er den, when Ah member?" Well, it was er long ergo, right soon arter de white was done run de Britishers out to de time when Ah was de year Ah was born in."

He lived in Tal'ferro county well was twenty year old. Den Ah moved to Warren county, an' Ah lived dere for a long time. Den Ah moved to de fief long time, an' den when Ah was wukkin', Ah took to preachin', an' ar re'vers' now."

"Bein' preachin' fer fifteen years—done an' odder. Ah wukkin' de gospel as de doctrine ob predestination."

"What does predestination mean, uncle?" he was asked.

"Wink west the brown eyes behind the spectacles, and sonorous rolled the voice.

"Don' you know? Don' you know? Predestination—predestination—holly ya know what predestination mean? Ah'd rather 'spain it to er who's crowd den two or three. Predestination—den. You know what dat mean? Yell tell me. He hemmed and hawed, and finally came out with it.

"Predestination mean fast, isn't all de time, no beginning, no end, das it?"

ATLANTA OFFICER OF THE SHIPWRECKED "TAHOMA" RETURNS FROM THE ARCTIC



Lieutenant Stephen Yeandle, of the Wrecked Vessel, Is Home on a Three Months' Leave of Absence

By Angus Perkerson

The bottom photograph here shows the "Tahoma" sinking off the Attu Islands, which are the furrows of a chain of volcanic rock that seems to have been caused by a convulsion of the sea, and to stand out as a stark detail in the lonely, unfinished effect of this part of the earth.

Putting away from the listing ship, the natives of the northern seas, and among them, the nimblest and most topsy-turvy is an "other" boat, commanded by Lieutenant Stephen Yeandle, of Atlanta.

Just before the ship sank, the photograph was made from one of the life saving craft, and in all the exposure, and danger which followed it was kept safe and sound. Finally it was brought to Atlanta by Lieutenant Yeandle, who is here to spend a three months' leave of absence with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Yeandle, of 312 Capitol Avenue.

The ship sank about 9 o'clock on the night of September 20, but in that latitude, the long days leave the light sufficient to photograph. Just as the vessel was turning on its side and settling, the exposure was made; and here you have the picture, rather vague, perhaps, but one in the third—natural photograph of the revenue cutter "Tahoma" going down off the chain of Alaskan islands, a week's sailing from any other vessel.

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The place of the wreck is like the end of the world—the sea torn by tides, uncharted, unknown; the long chain of islands from which the last uninhabited except for the bit of volcanic rock that forms the tip; and nothing to be seen in many days sailing except rock and bleak sea.

The "Tahoma" had been assigned to the revenue cutter service, was

crusing from the Alaskan coast to prevent seal poaching and to visit the small group of natives who live in utter loneliness on the last of the chain, where the rock seems to fall into the sea.

As long as the sea is left through the low, the "Tahoma" kept of the rock, but when it was time to run far northern waters to rescue distressed ships, to keep law and order among the natives, and to forbid poaching for seals, the ship had to leave the bleak sea.

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The place of the wreck is like the end of the world—the sea torn by tides, uncharted, unknown; the long chain of islands from which the last uninhabited except for the bit of volcanic rock that forms the tip; and nothing to be seen in many days sailing except rock and bleak sea.

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Bites 60-Penny Nails to Please Darktown

Bernhard Reichbach Has Tried Them All the Way From 60-Penny-weight to Railroad Spikes.

BERNHARD Reichbach bit a nail in two on Decatur street the other day.

It was a 60-pennyweight nail, which is the largest weight to a nail ever bit. First he took a hammer and drove the nail several inches into a post. Then he wrapped a handkerchief around the end that stuck out, and set his jaws down hard. In short, he bit his jaws down hard, and had severed the nail.

Afterward he laughed and spat out a few pieces of steel.

Bernhard is not angry with the nail. He enjoys biting them. He can bite two, four, six or as many as you want him to a day. Also, he can lift 100-pound radiators with his teeth, and swing chairs with his jaws at will.

He is sure that all this sounds like an old story. Many of us have been enough to hear it in two ways, until Bernhard comes along, none had achieved the joy of it. But it is sheer truth, I saw him do it, and so did two correspondents of the Atlanta Journal, and several score of blackbirds who roost on Decatur street between the viaduct and Pryor street.

Bernhard is not a showman like those seen on the stage. He takes pictures. With his little machine he stands on the corner and snaps you up. In fact, he is not a showman, but he develops into a beautiful artist, for which can give Bernhard a quarter.

He bites nails and does the other things to drum up trade. After he has manifested a couple of tricks and got a good crowd he will start in typing. He had found this a good method, and he buys pictures so that the watch Bernhard bite more nails, it is fascinating.

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Bernhard is an Austrian. He is a

Home Town News

Eats Oyster Knife

ANDERSON, S. C., Jan. 2.—Walking Tuesday night with some pins in his stomach after eating heartily of oysters from the shell, Major J. H. Godfrey consulted a physician and learned that an X-ray photograph showed a broken knife blade two and one-half inches long embedded in his side in the muscle tissue.

The blade was broken off in the opening of the oysters, and unconsciously swallowed by the major while he was out on a porch.

"You are a week behind time," the recorder told him, "and if you don't cut out your bone you may have to fool with a lot of eternal fireworks where the company name is ice-houses have about as much showing as a pendulum in Mexico."

"I just popped one oyster cracker and shot out one rock, Judge Johnson," he said, "and the professor as he tried to blink a blurry tear."

"That's not the number that numbers you with the transgressors," the recorder assured him, "but the whole was out of joint, as Shakespeare says."

Overstocked.

One morning Roete's teacher noticed her hanging around the desk with rather a worried expression.

"Well, Roete, what is it?" she finally asked, drawing the child to her.

"Asked, teacher, we've got a new boy in our class."

"Oh, have you, Roete? Just that?"

"Yes, teacher, he's been bewhiskered. 'Oh, teacher, we've got a new boy in our class.'

"I told you told me he had a baby."

A gleam of intelligence appeared on Roete's face. "No, teacher, his name's Moosey. I don't know it. We found we already got one like—Everybody's Magazine."

Brother Bruce.

Lillian proudly displayed some shiny coins she had picked up from the floor of the room.

"I wouldn't wear those," said Brother Bruce.

"Why not?" asked the little girl.

"If you do," said Bruce, "folk'll think you are a blockhead."

Parishioner (to departing minister)—"We're all very sorry to lose you, Mr. Foode."

Mr. Foode (modestly)—"Never mind, Mr. Foode. I've no doubt you'll get a better man next time."

Parishioner—Ah, no, Mr. Foode. That's just what the last minister said when he left.

Heaven.

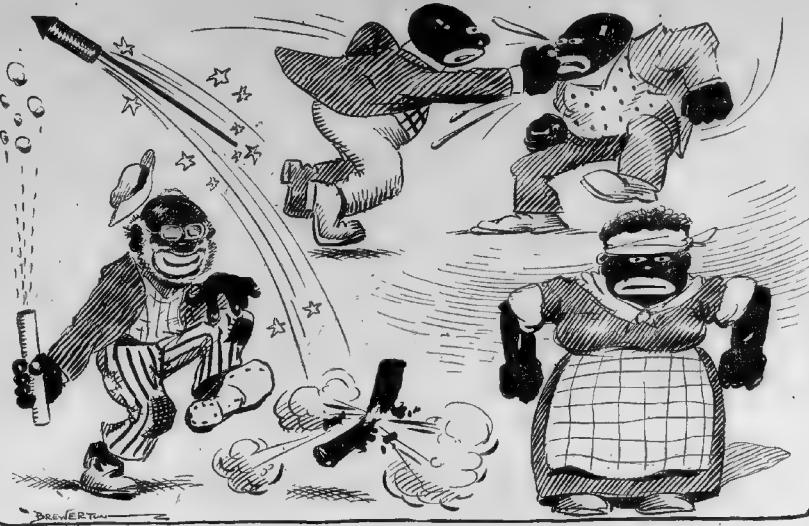
French at Dahlonega

POST OFFICE

A LA NUGGET

BREW

At Judge Johnsing's Police Matinee



By Gordon Noel Hurtel

While snoozing off his Oyster Knife.

He slept a week. When he awoke,

He popped a cracker; then, alas,

He heard Judge Johnson crack-er joke.

"Judge Johnsing," exclaimed Wil-

son James, a darktown celebrat-

ed celebrator at the police matine-

e, "you're a good fellow."

"I'm not," said the judge.

"I'm not," said the judge.</p



Boyd Taylor Sold a Poem on General Lee to "St. Nicholas" and Has Submitted Sketches to Various Nature Magazines

WHEN Boyd Taylor was eight years old, he sold a poem to *St. Nicholas* magazine. Then he became an artist. And now, at the age of thirteen, he has stopped writing and drawing, just for a little while, to study algebra and Latin and other things in the College Prep, his school.

Boyd is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Taylor. He is not the general conception of an infant prodigy, but he likes to draw and to poetry, and he likes to play football and baseball and go swimming in warm weather.

General Robert E. Lee was the inspiration for his first attempt in verse. When he wrote this, this is what Boyd wrote about the general:

"Brave was General Lee,
He fought for liberty,
I wish I could be
As great a man as he."

I cannot write
Nor can I sing,
But I love this man
For I know he can

So this is all
That I can say
Hurray! Hurray!
For Lee's birthday.

Not bad metre for an eight-year-old, is it? The editor of *St. Nicholas* liked it. The magazine printed the poem, and this

is the letter the editor wrote Boyd.

"Dear Boyd, I liked that poem you wrote about General Lee. He was a great soldier, wasn't he? But when you were eight years old he didn't know he was going to be; but he probably thought about it, and he probably wrote it just about everybody gets to be what he really likes. So there's a big chance for you to be great. I am sending you a little funny book; the pictures in which you know, I mean. Sincerely yours, William F. Tufts."

When he was ten, Boyd began to get interested in something else. He discovered he had a talent for drawing. He saw a bird.

"It was tufted and had a white line over its eye and showed crimson when it ruffled the gray feathers," he said.

Boyd did not know what kind of bird it was. So he drew a picture of it, and sent it to the *Oologist*, which is a bird magazine. The editor of the magazine printed it. And underneath was the name of the bird. It was a cedar waxwing.

Since then Boyd has sent other pictures to other magazines, Bird Lore, The Condor and The Western Ornithologist.

If Boyd has ever read the life of John James Audubon, he will know that when he was just about Boyd's age, the greatest naturalist of them all was doing just what Boyd is doing today.

DR. SAM DURHAM, OWNER OF SIX FEET OF WHISKERS

He Keeps His Beard
Buttoned in His Vest
Next to His Heart.
Seldom Shows It

AT THIS, Ga., Jan. 2.—Six feet of a beard, carefully combed, plaited, and cherished like the Ralph's diamond, roll from the chin of Dr. Sam Durham to sweep the ground. His is the longest beard known to the world.

Dr. Durham lives at a distance from here at Maxey's, Ga., where he enjoys a large practice of medicine and owns farm lands and much fine stock. But the growth is all his possessions to him is his beard.

Over twenty-five years ago, Dr. Durham, then a young man, a graduate of an Atlanta medical college, and a resident of Scull Shoals, Ga., when he began to practice.

One day he looked in his face in the glass and saw that above all things he wished a long beard.

"My practice will grow with my beard," he said, "it shall be a token."

He was a tall, thin man, and he moved to Maxey fifteen years ago, beard and practice grew together, the former a tawny reddish sweep of whiskers that was the envy of all and the pride of his ownership. To-day it is six feet long and still growing.

As Dr. Durham approaches you, the beard is all but invisible. It begins to start just below his chin, and reaches downward to disappear under his coat. The beard is buttoned under his vest, next to his heart, and it is seldom he takes it out to show it. It is parted and plaited and in prime condition.

Twice in Life Time
Dr. Durham Has Shown
Famous Beard to Public

Only twice in his life-time has Dr. Durham shown the famous beard at any public gathering. At the Atlanta Exposition in 1895 he took it out and hid behind it. Thousands of people gathered around him, others endeavoring to see the human wonder, especially walking along on its own hairs.

Again, in 1904, at the World's Fair at St. Louis, Dr. Durham walked into the Georgia pavilion, under the roof of his coat and let the beard fall like a curtain in front of him. A mob gathered within the pavilion, and the doctor put all his whiskers in his shirt.

Time and again Dr. Durham has refused tempting offers to join sideshows, but he has been asked to do so, and he has likewise declined to write testimonials for covetous hair tonic dealers.

Dr. Durham is a bachelor. Either his beard has proven doughty armor against the arrows of Dan Cupid or he



In Explaining How His Beard
Reached to Six Feet, He Says,
"It Just Grew"

has cared to entrust his cherished whiskers to the doubtful hands of a shyster. He has, however, admitted that "it's whispered that many a fair Georgia girl would willingly enough have helped to cultivate the doctor and his beard to the alien."

"I haven't time to talk with you," he answered. "Please don't bother me. I over, and the result of his thought was that he—J. H. Fulghum, apothecary, circus-ropeknocker and card-mailman—decided to be a right and proper peddler, and so he went right in a month or so, and bobbed back to Jackson, Miss. He joined the Ringling shows, worked as a 'talker' for two years, and then went to Memphis, where a queer thing happened.

The straight truth is, he did a little crooked worked—paid a man's pocket and was paid.

"Good Heaven," exclaimed the first Fulghum. "It's my own brother."

And it was. The brother had left him, and, joining the ring, had not seen him since, other than then.

They left, police, court together, shook hands on the outside, and haven't laid eyes on each other since.

He is a peddler, and he is a peddler.

"What's your name?" the recorder asked the prosecutor.

"Good Heaven," said Fulghum.

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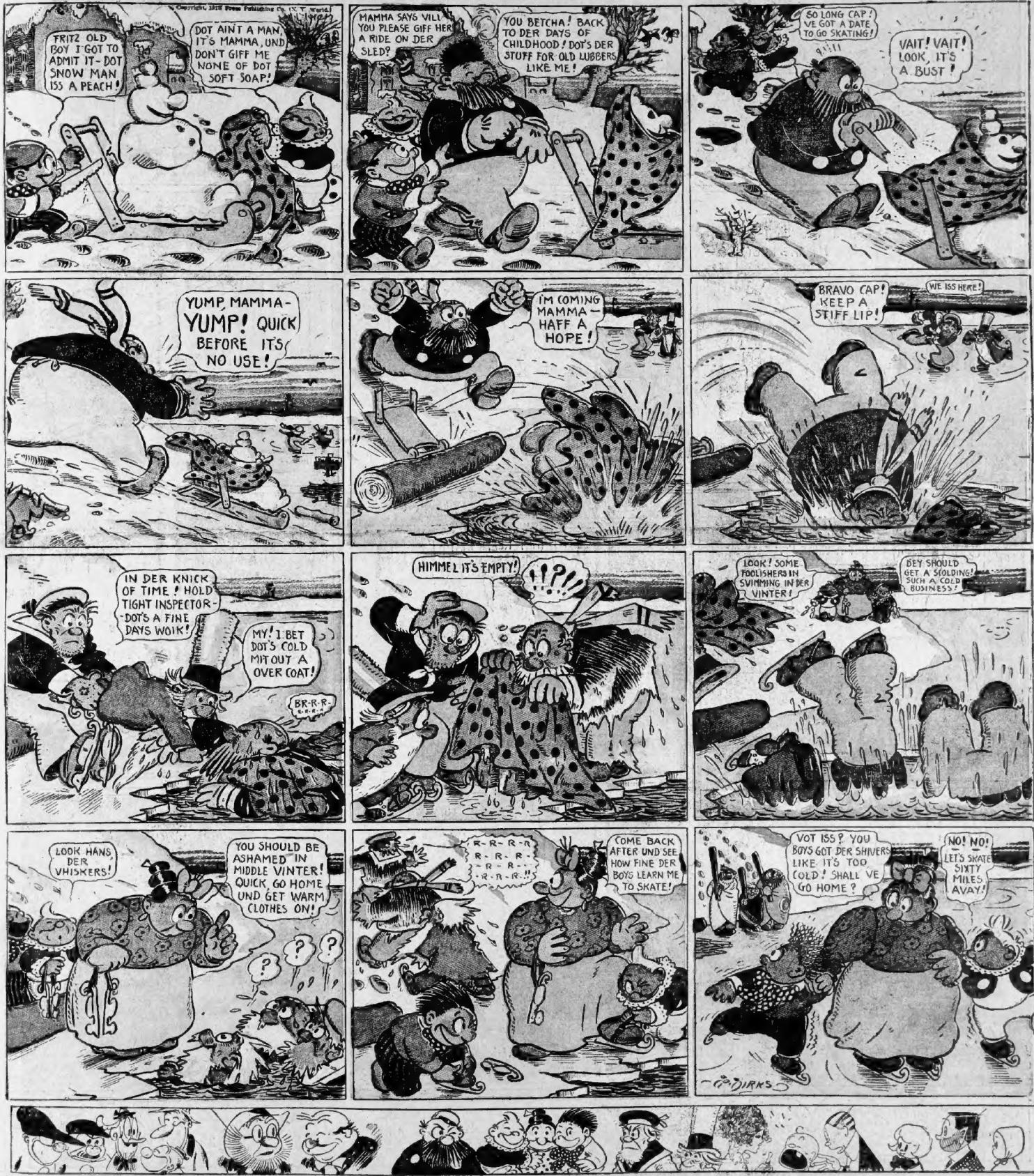
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SECTION OF The Atlanta Journal. WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1915.

Der Captain Iss a Hero---By Rudolph Dirks *Originator of the Katzenjammer Kids.*

*Originator of the
Katzenjammer Kids.*

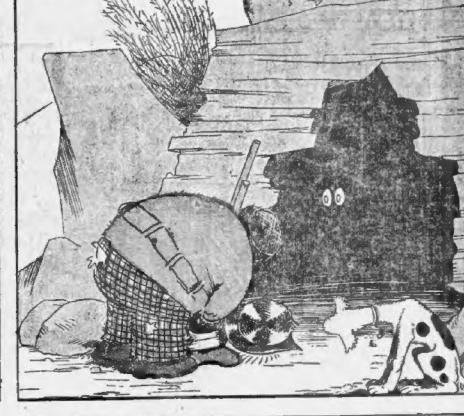
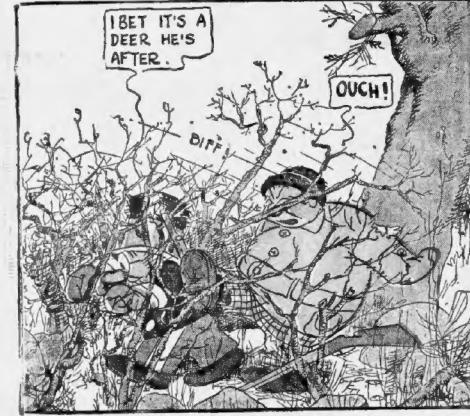
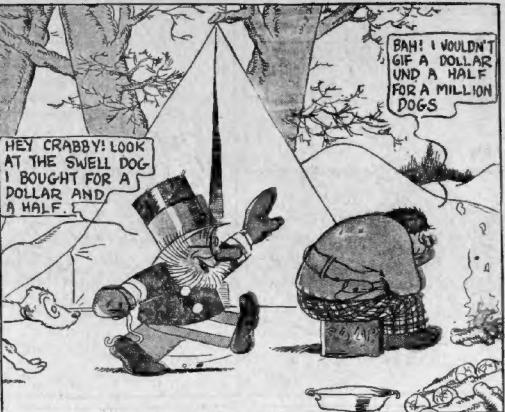


Hawkshaw the Detective and the Other Mrs. Schultz.



CRABBY DOESN'T THINK MUCH OF MAJOR STUFF'S DOG

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Mr. Hubby—His Wife Is at the "Safety First" Club



The Newlyweds—It Wasn't the Music That Attracted Snookums



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