UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD ANNOUNCES ANOTHER WAGE SLASH TO BEGIN JULY 1

Approximately 1,200,000 Railway Employees Will Share in Total Reduction of $135,000,000—Vigorous Protest from Unions Involved Has Followed Order.

Chicago, June 16—Pruning nearly $27,000,000 from the annual payroll of 225,000 railway employees by cutting clerks, signal men and stationary firemen from two to six cents an hour, the United States Railroad Labor Board today announced another wage slash, bringing total reductions under the Board's order up to $135,000,000 beginning July 1st. Clerks were cut 3 and 4 cents an hour, according to classification, signal men five cents and firemen two cents. Approximately 1,200,000 railway employees will share the total reduction which has brought vigorous protest from every union organization involved and is expected to result in a strike vote of ten railway labor bodies. The voting already is underway in seven unions.

Dissenting Opinion

A dissenting opinion, protesting against any reduction, was included in the decision. It was signed by Arthur O. W. Harton and Albert Phillips, both labor members. W. L. McMenimen, the third labor member, is in the West on an investigation trip for the Board.

"Definite recognition of a "living wage" and "saving wage" was made for the first time by the Board in today's decision. Although abnormal post-war conditions were pointed out as obstructions to fixing any scientific living or saving wage at present, the Board declared that as soon as this condition cleared away it would give increased consideration to all the intricate details incident to the scientific adjustment," of such a wage.

The bulk of those whose wages have been cut will be 200,000 clerks and 100,000 station employees.

Telephone girls who, the Board declared, have suffered from disproportionate increase and decreases, are given a minimum wage of $48 a month. A further proviso says that any "hello girls" that receive more than that amount at present shall not suffer any reduction.

Signal men, helpers, suffer a six cent slash. Signal foremen, assistant foremen and inspectors, however, escaped with no reduction. The 5,000 train dispatchers also escaped a cut. Stationary engineers, firemen and oilers, numbering ten thousand, were reduced two cents an hour. A decision covering 75,000 telegraphers will be issued by the Board later. Dining car employees will continue to get their present pay.

Figures in the decision showed that clerks will receive, under the new scale, an average of 58.5 cents an hour compared with 34.5 cents in December 1917 when the Government took over the railroads. The firemen and oilers shall receive an increase to 43.6 cents.

Give Carriers A Chance

"That the carriers shall have a fair opportunity to profit by the revival of business, in order that they may expend their facilities the cut is absolutely indispensable to their efficient service to the American public" the decision said, "Their unpreparedness now to cope with any greatly increased traffic is notorious.

Every facility of railway transportation has been skimped for the last several years and, as to mileage, there has been an actual decrease instead of an increase.

"This statement must not be misconstrued to mean that the employees should be called upon to bear the cost of railway re-habilitation, improved service and reduced rates. It simply means that it is the only patriotic, common sense and justice that every citizen, including the railway employee, should co-operate in a cordial spirit, should bear and forbear, until the carriers are back on their feet.

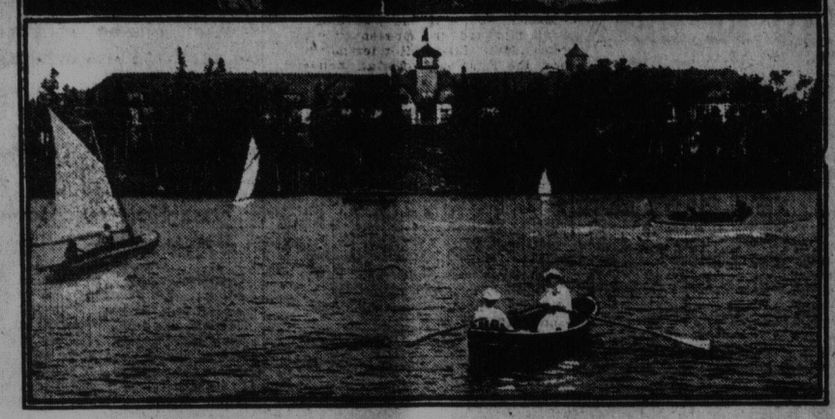
"When this accomplishment is safely underway, it will then be possible for the Railroad Labor Board to give increased consideration to all intricate details.

No Strike Ballot

Cincinnati, June 16—No general strike ballot will be sent out by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees, it was said tonight by E. H. Fitzgerald, its president. Timothy Healy, president of the firemen and oilers union, said a ballot on the strike would be in the mails tomorrow night.

Fitzgerald said the General Committee on each system or road would determine whether to call for a strike vote, and he added, that where such votes were taken the men would be bound by the result. No walk-out, he declared, would occur on the Southern Mobile and Ohio, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton and a number of other roads due to signed agreements, binding the men on these lines to accept reductions as fixed by the labor board.

Beautiful Minaki



The wealth of that vast stretch of country in Northern Ontario, reaching over 750 miles from the boundary of the Province of Quebec on the east, to Manitoba on the west, and north from the Great Lakes to the pathless regions of James Bay, is not confined to its minerals, its timber or its clay lands.

This country has matchless stretches, well wooded and watered by chains of charming lakes and rivers, where game fish are abundant and where the deer, the moose, and black bear freely roam. Civilization is gradually pushing the frontier back, and in the process creating new summer resorts farther and farther from the active centres of commerce, where the tourist breaks his journey for a few days on his "Across Canada" tour, and the holiday seeker spends his vacation. Thus the country capitalizes its scenery and sells it to the tourist.

Minaki, which derives its name from the Indian (Mee-Naw-Kee), meaning "Beautiful Country," is one of the beauty spots in this region. Minaki Station, on the Transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways, is situated 114 miles east of Winnipeg, on the Winnipeg River, one of the great rivers of the North that drains the Lake of the Woods chain of waterways into Lake Winnipeg.

Minaki Inn, a modern summer hotel, is located in a beautiful park overlooking Sand Bay, and during the past few years many summer homes and clubs have been built in the vicinity, making a large summer colony.

Minaki is historic ground, as it was by way of Winnipeg River that Wolseley made his way to Western Canada, half a century ago, to quell the first Riel rising.

OLD SCHOOLMASTER OF BASEBALL TRYING TO STAGE COMEBACK

How Mack, Former Winner of Pennants, Has Built Tail-End Team Into Winners Once More—Connie is a Real Old Timer.

The old schoolmaster of baseball is trying to stage a comeback, writes Fred E. Hamlin in the New York Times. One more pennant, another world's series. Veteran of the diamond as player or manager for about fifty years, idol of the baseball world in half a dozen or more classics, recently humbled and scorned and ridiculed by those same fans when his team struggled to keep out of last place.

Now the 1922 season is getting into full swing, and the old schoolmaster, lean and lanky, shrewd as ever, is piloting a team making a bid for first division honors at least.

Not long ago Mack's Athletics were in third place, then following a series of three games with the Yankees, they went to fifth place. However, a victory or two put them back in the first division. The "rejuvenated Athletics" is the way the New York sporting writers described Mack's team.

Of course, it is a little early just now to make any qualified or unqualified forecasts on the final standing of the American League teams. A pitcher or two may lose his "whip," a break or two may be against them, and there will be a different story to relate. But if you ask any Philadelphia fan what he thinks of Connie Mack's Athletics he'll tell you that Connie's comeback is genuine and that his team is worthy of winning another pennant and perhaps a world's series for the veteran manager.

Whether or not you need a rooter for Mack's team you will have to agree with the Philadelphia fans that the old schoolmaster of baseball has made a remarkable start. The Athletics apparently have developed an offensive and defensive style from the Mack School of players which has brought the team to within a few games of the top. The team is hitting and fielding, and the twirlers are doing their share.

Friends of Mack in New York do not hesitate to say that he has a wonderful baseball machine this year. But whether you are a prejudiced home-town fan, admirer of Mack or just an average fan, there is a story of the baseball diamond in Connie's comeback with an appeal to the heart of every true fan. All of the thrills, the ups and downs of the game and the romance of the sport are there, when you pause to consider, or recall, the events in the life of the Athletics' boss.

Like an Alger Story

To the youngsters, the story of Connie Mack is always new. It is the same stuff that makes for such as Horatio Alger's heroes; it's old, but it's good and there is a moral to spur the ambitions of every boy.

To the oldtimers, the majority of whom, it has been rather cruelly said, find satisfaction in the game called golf, there is an appearance the memory—the days when Connie was a catcher in the famous "Silvers Battery" and when "Pop" Anson was the King of Swat, Fence Buster, Chief of Sluggers, or whatever other title is bestowed by fandom and the sport world in general.

Baseball in the days when Connie was a catcher and Anson wielded a wicked stick, were the real days of the game, the oldtimers will tell you. And, if you've the time, the fans of almost half a century ago will recount yarns about the stars of those early days of the diamond that will shame Babe and his mighty bat and tame the obstreperous Hoyt.

Although the Athletics' chief always will be known as Connie Mack to the sporting world, his real name is Cornelius McGillicuddy. His father had the good old Irish name of Michael and it seems to have been unexplained to this day how it was that he allowed the name Cornelius to be given to his hopeful. Certainly it isn't a name calculated to inspire a crowd of baseball fans. So in his youth Cornelius became Connie McGillicuddy, of course, is a good name, but it was abruptly abbreviated by his playmates of school days in the home town of East Brookfield, Mass.

Mack's education was terminated when he was about 14 by the death of his father, and he became a worker in the shoe factories of the town. That was in 1878. He was born on Dec. 23, 1862.

Baseball was in its infancy then; inshoots, outdrops, catchers' masks, padded gloves and the other articles of the sport were unknown. And Connie with hands toughened by long hours of hard work with leather, became a catcher. In 1884 he got an offer to catch for the Meriden, Conn., team. He quit his factory job and thus started his career in the professional baseball world. In 1885 he went to Hartford, and in 1887 was purchased by the major league Washington team.

Connie, 6 feet 4 inches all, soon became famous. With the Washington team was an equally lanky pitcher, named Gilmore, and it seems that with Mack as catcher he had more success in sending across the plate a "sizzler"—just a fast, straight ball.

Early a Manager

Even in those days of the infancy of baseball, the sport writers and fans were fanciful and free with nicknames. They promptly called Gilmore and Mack the "Silver Battery." For years they were known by that title.

In 1894 Connie got his first experience as a manager, succeeding Al Buckenerger as manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates. He served as manager in 1895 and 1896, and went from the National League to the Milwaukee team, then in the Western League, as manager. Besides bossing the team, Mack continued as a catcher, but in 1901, when he became manager and the team entered the American League, he busied himself with managing rather than going behind the bat.

Since 1901 Mack has been with the Athletics, the oldest manager in the big leagues' service. His rivals were "Pop" Anson, who died recently, and John McGraw of the Giants. Anson was with the Chicago clubs for twenty-one consecutive seasons, and McGraw has been manager of the Giants nineteen years. Frank Selee with Boston for twelve seasons and Chicago four, was another rival.

For twenty-eight years Mack has been a baseball team manager, twenty-four years in the majors and twenty-one years with one club; and he is still going strong. McGraw seems to be the only one who stands a chance of even closely approaching Mack's record, for Connie isn't out of the game yet, and undoubtedly believes himself that the year 1922 will witness his come-back.

Still another old timer of baseball is Hugh Duffy, manager of the Boston Red Sox, who, Memorial Day, celebrated his thirty-fifth year as ballplayer or manager. He made his debut in the New England League with the Salem team.

Almost every fan recalls Connie's famous team of a few years ago. But with the selling of players right and left, Mack had to begin all over again to build up a new machine, to become a schoolmaster of baseball they said.

Remember that famous team? Eddie Collins, second baseman; Frank (Home Run) Baker, now with the Yankees; Jack Barry, Eddie Murphy, Bob Shawkey with the Yankees now; Carroll Brown, Jim Walsh and Schang, Strunk and Bush.

And, of course, young and old fans recall the star battery of Alexander and Killifer, sold to the Chicago clubs for $50,000. Wallie Schang, catcher with the Yankees, Outfielder Amos Strunk, Pitcher Joe Bush went to the Boston Red Sox for $60,000.

Sporting writers calculated that in 1917, from that championship team, Mack got $150,000. Here is the way they figure it:

Collins, to Chicago	$50,000
Baker, to Yankees	15,000
Jack Barry, to Boston	15,000
Eddie Murphy, to Chicago	12,000
Bob Shawkey, to Yankees	2,500
Carroll Brown, to Boston	2,500
Jim Walsh, to Boston	2,500
Schang, Strunk and Bush	60,000

Of the famous pennant team of ten years or more ago, only Stuffy McInnis remained at the end of 1917, when Mack had to start again to build up an entirely new baseball machine.

Took Year to Recoup

Mack, the records show, has been a shrewd business man in the baseball world. He never bought players at fancy prices; his theory was to get youngsters off the corner lot or from the college diamond and give them a chance to learn and be taught all the tricks and experiences which Mack had acquired in his many years as player and manager.

Plank, Bender and Coombs, his famous twirlers, were collegians; Eddie Collins and Jack Barry were on college teams when Mack got them, and Baker and McInnis were in Class B minors, and Strunk was playing on Philadelphia lots before they joined the Athletics.

That Mack's theory or system of being a schoolmaster for baseball players is the correct one has been proved by the fact that his youngsters from college diamonds and corner lots composed the team that won six pennants and three world series. Of the world classics the Athletics beat the Cubs in 1910 and the Giants in 1911 and 1913. Mack lost two world series, one to the Giants in 1905 and to the Boston Braves in 1914.

Mack's selling of players to other teams forced him to spend years of teaching, developing a team, worthy of the name of Athletics and able to realize his ambition to "come back" to win another American League pennant and a world's series.

For several years his youngsters did not perform in the championship style of the team he had broken up by sales to other clubs. The attendance slumped; the fans, instead of regarding Connie as their idol of other days, laughed and told stories calculated to humble and ridicule the team.

But the fans have forgotten those days; now they are all Mack admirers and rooters. A Philadelphia newspaper the other day, sensing Mack's comeback, said:

"The rooters are at last beginning to believe there is a Santa Claus. They turned out in goodly array for a Friday affair. Once the Mackmen reach June playing the sort of ball they give us daily and you cannot keep away the fans."

The old schoolmaster of baseball, evidently, is getting results. Of the 1922 Athletics, the outstanding player seems to be one Bing Miller. At the present writing he is among the leading batsmen of the American League, and had gathered thirteen home runs to May 30—two homers in one game, May 20, against the White Sox.

With Babe Ruth just getting back in the game, and Ken Williams of the St. Louis team holding the home-run spotlight with eleven homers to May 23, Miller has a good chance to be crowned the new King of Swat.

But, of course, it is too early to make a prediction. The smartest pupils in the classroom often become embarrassed and stammer and forget their lines when graduation exercises are staged; even in baseball a schoolmaster can only teach and have patience. With a break in luck, and an enthusiastic crowd of fans behind him, Connie Mack at least has made a start on his comeback.

John Jesso Was Further Remanded

Evidence Given on Serious Charge—Traffic and Prohibition Cases Dealt With.

The preliminary hearing of John Jesso, charged with committing a serious offence, a thirteen-year-old girl being the complainant, was commenced in the police court yesterday afternoon, and after the evidence of one witness was taken the prisoner was remanded for further evidence. The girl complainant was present for the purpose of giving testimony, but the stress of the circumstances proved too much for her, and she fainted away early in the course of the proceedings and was unable to take the stand.

The girl's mother, in her evidence, said that her daughter had been operated on for tonsilitis, and afterwards obtained a position in Jesso's house on Wentworth street, where his wife was ill. The witness said that the alleged offence occurred during the two weeks when the girl was employed there.

John Sullivan pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon to the charge of having beer over strength allowed by law, in his shop. He was fined $50, this being his first offence, and he promised to get out of the business immediately.

The case against Stephen Barton, charged with soliciting insurance, between May 1 and May 23, without having paid the Provincial license fee of $200, was to have been resumed in the police court yesterday morning, but owing to the absence of a witness the matter was further postponed for one week. F. R. Taylor, K. C., appeared for the insurance underwriters; W. M. Ryan for the Crown, and John B. McNair, of Fredericton, for the defendant.

Two by-law cases were dealt with yesterday morning. James Shephard and Cecil McLean, street car motormen, reported by Sergeant O'Neill for sweeping rubbish from their cars into the street, pleaded guilty to the charge. They said that there would be no repetition of the offence, and they would undertake to see that a notice would be posted in the car barns for the guidance of others. The striking of a penalty was considered.

John Journeay was charged with exceeding the speed limit on Prince Edward street and not sounding his horn, the report having been made by Policeman Corner. It being a first offence, a fine of $10 was struck. K. J. MacRae appeared for the defendant.

Two men, charged with being drunk, appeared in court yesterday morning. One man was fined $8 or two months in jail, and the other, who was arrested the day before on a similar charge, and allowed out after he had paid a fine of $8, was remanded to jail.

Hardening of Arteries

A serious condition which is relieved when you arouse the liver, kidneys and bowels to action by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Dr. Chases Kidney & Liver Pills

OLD WIVES TALES FASCINATING IN FOLK TALES LORE

Rich in Legends of Days Before White Man Came to Sask.

Regina, Sask., June 15.—(By Canadian Press.)—Among the many fascinating folk tales and legends concerning those almost forgotten days before the white man came, none present more interest or contain more glamor than the story of "Old Wives' Lake."

The geographer may take the map of Saskatchewan and search its length and breadth, but will fail to discover any lake so designated; it is there, however, though masquerading under another name, the name given by the palefaces—Lake Johnson.

Lake Johnson is situated about 20 miles southeast of Moose Jaw; today it is the centre of rich wheat lands. In the autumn it is a paradise for duck-hunters; within the memory of old-time inhabitants aboriginal tribes hunted the buffalo there.

Here is the story of how the Indians named Old Wives Lake, as told by one versed in the lore of the Crees:

One spring, many years ago, a great prairie fire had swept the country in the vicinity of the salt plains south of Humboldt in the Little Arm district and the Qu'Appelle Valley, where the Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Indians usually hunted their buffalo. The great herds roamed westward to what is now known as Wood Mountain.

Indian scouts, preceding the hunting party, could not find a single animal east of Moose Jaw Creek—the fire had driven the shaggy beasts farther west.

The hunters heard rumors of Blackfoot war parties, but food was scarce after the long winter and though burdened with women and children, the Cree party decided to cross the creek, enter the Blackfoot country and continue the quest for the lost herds. A summer without the meat of the buffalo was unthinkable for the Indians, and so they came to Wascana at the Old Crossing and followed the tracks which led away over the prairie to the southeast.

The prairie fire which had driven the buffalo herds before it, burnt itself out in the Dirt Hills and along the shores of Old Wives Lake, the hunting Crees found the animals for which they had searched long and dared much.

The usual clamor and commotion of the barbaric buffalo hunt ensued; a great many animals were slaughtered; the pemmican was made, hides were prepared and the proceeds of the hunt loaded on the backs of the wiry Indian horses; then a start was made on the return journey to the Qu'Appelle Valley.

The straggling, heavily-laden party was winding its way along the crooked shores of Old Wives Lake when a party of Blackfoot Indians in war-paint and feathers swooped from behind a neighboring butte. The scattered hunters gathered; they were in no position to resist an attack, hampered as they were by women and the carcasses of the slain buffalo. During the afternoon the Blackfeet, mounted on their splendid war ponies, attacked. They were met by a scattered volley of arrows and bullets from smooth-bore muskets, and as they came up they tried the famous manoeuvre borrowed from Comanches, the most splendid horsemen of the plains, and throwing themselves under their horses' necks they discharged bullets and arrows at the hunting party. They then retreated at a gallop. The Blackfeet suffered no casualties, but several of the Crees were hit and two were killed.

Burdened as they were, the Crees had little hope of reaching Qu'Appelle in safety. Evening was falling and the whole party was called into consultation. Among the large number of women with the hunting party were an unusual number of old squaws, skilled in the arts of dressing hides and curing the pemmican. While the chiefs of the party held council, an old squaw approached. Addressing the head man she said:

"My son, we old women who have the wisdom of age have talked together and have made a plan. We are old, and are no longer fit to become the mothers of men. The Blackfeet will not attack when the night bird is calling; like the wolves, they await the dawn. Let us make a camp here with many little fires and the old women will stay behind and tend while you take your young women and children, and, aided by the night, go your way. The Blackfeet will hear our talk and see our fires and when they come in the morning they will only get the grey scalps of the old women to hang on the poles of their lodges; they will be laughed at in all the camps along the Milk River."

The plan was carried out; in the morning the Blackfeet attacked and found only the old women sitting in their blankets about the camp fires. They killed them with much torture and the Lake was named "Old Wives Lake." Even today, the Indian travelling across country, will make hurried march to prevent camping on its shores; he fears the ghosts of the old wives.

FRANCE ISSUES NEW RECONSTRUCTION LOAN

Paris, June 16—Another loan in the series being issued by the government to obtain funds for reconstruction purposes was announced today by the Minister of Finance. The new credit will total 3,200,000,000 francs and bear six per cent interest. It will be issued at 99 3-5 and be payable in 1934, at 103, with various optional maturities. The subscription books will open on June 26.

VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS LOCATED

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 16—Large deposits of bentonite, the clay-like substance formed from volcanic ash, used in a process for taking ink from old newspapers, exist in Wyoming. A state official today declared that Wyoming could supply the world with bentonite for many years. Millions of tons are in sight at the surface," he said. "Within 48 hours we could begin shipping train load lots, loading cars with steamshovels."

Any man takes an unholy delight in seeing his bosom friend made a fool of himself.

MEN ENTRAPPED WHEN STEAMER TURNED OVER

Accident Occurred When Brazilian Liner Was Being Hauled from Drydock.

WORKING TO SAVE ENTOMBED MEN

Openings Being Forced in Hold in Efforts to Save Them.

Hamburg, June 16—Many men were entrapped in the hold of the Brazilian liner, Avare, when she capsized today while being hauled out of drydock at the Vulcan shipyards here. Openings were being forced this afternoon in the hold in efforts to save the men while the liner lay submerged for two-thirds of her extent in the bottom of the canal.

Members of the crew, who were on deck, jumped overboard when the ship, for some reason unknown, began to list heavily. They were saved by motor boats and the harbor fire department which immediately began operations to liberate the entrapped men.

The funnels and masts of the Avaro snapped off when she keeled over. She first listed to starboard and then to port before overturning.

The Avare, a twin screw steamer of 8,227 tons gross, is owned by the Brazilian Lloyd Company.

She left Santos, Brazil, April 27, proceeding to Havre and then to Lisbon before coming to Hamburg. She had been in dry dock here for the past eight days.

London, June 16—A dispatch to The Times from Hamburg says the Avare, formerly the Sierra Nevada, belonged to the Hamburg-South American line, and was handed over to Brazil in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty. The dispatch adds that 160 men were on board in addition to several dockyard mechanics but most of them were saved.

Sulphur Soothes Ugly, Itching Skin

The First Application Makes Skin Cool and Comfortable

If you are suffering from eczema or some other torturing, embarrassing skin trouble you may quickly be rid of it by using Mentho-Sulphur, declares a noted skin specialist.

This sulphur preparation, because of its germ destroying properties, seldom fails to quickly subdue itching, even of fiery eczema. The first application makes the skin cool and comfortable. Rash and blotches are healed right up. Mentho-Sulphur is applied like any pleasant cold cream and is perfectly harmless. You can obtain a small jar from any good druggist.

Routine Matters Before Methodists In Conference

Candidates for Ordination Addressed by Hon. H. A. McKeown of This City.

Sackville, N. B., June 16—Routine matters largely engaged the attention of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference at today's sessions. Greetings were received at the afternoon session from the Nova Scotia Conference.

Reports on the work of Mount Allison during the year, and from the General Secretary of the Superannuation Fund and from the Book Room were heard at the morning session.

At the afternoon session, Rev. Dr. Stephen R. Huestis, formerly book steward, was introduced to the Conference and said sixty-two years ago he entered the Ministry of the Methodist Church and spent 22 years in the pastorate, and a number of years in the book room.

Two Electoral Colleges

The conference was divided into two electoral colleges for purposes of electing representatives to the general conference to meet in Toronto in September. The laymen retired and completed their election, but up to closing, only four out of the necessary nine Ministers had been elected viz: Rev. Gladstone Watson, the president, Rev. H. E. Thomas, Rev. George Ross and Rev. J. J. Pinkerton.

A public reception of the candidates for ordination took place this evening, when the candidates were addressed by His Honor Judge McKeown. The meeting was also addressed by Rev. Robert Fulton, pastor of Centenary Church, St. John.

Lay Delegates

Lay delegates to the general conference are:

Henry Smith, Charlottetown; Hon. H. A. McKeown, St. John; Dr. Oulton, Moncton; W. B. Snowball, Chatham; Dr. G. M. Palmer, Sackville; J. M. Lemont, Fredericton; J. King Kelley, St. John; John A. Lindsay, Woodstock; E. R. Machum, St. John.

Reserve: E. E. Hoggs, Charlottetown; Thomas Mogel, Bedeque; L. W. McAnn, Moncton.

Being sensible is a fraction of the time is considered a hardship by the foolish.

Fools and children tell the truth, and generally at the wrong time.

Popularity often wins new acquaintances but loses old friends.

GALLSTONES

Stomach and liver trouble and signs of appendicitis, quickly yield to "Hexophen Capsules" even, in prolonged and chronic cases. Thousands have obtained lasting benefit. Do not suffer another day, but send for particulars and testimonials of this reliable remedy.

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