

THINK STILWELL WILL WIN CASE

Senators Believe Evidence Against Senator is Inadequate.

ALL OF IT NOW GIVEN

Counsel for the Accused Admit Telephone Talks Took Place.

STENOGRAPHER ON STAND

Attempt Is Made to Show That Kendall Coached His Employee for Inquiry.

ALBANY, April 10.—With all the evidence of the prosecution before the Senate Judiciary Committee in its investigation of the charges of extortion against Senator Stephen J. Stilwell of the Bronx, many Senators were kept last night that the Senator would be found guilty.

The diverted attention to the fact that nothing has been introduced to support the statements of George H. Kendall, president of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, that Senator Stilwell asked for \$2,500 to advance legislation in which Mr. Kendall was interested.

George A. DeLoe, a cousin of Mr. Kendall and vice president of the bank company, advised today that he had heard Senator Stilwell ask for money from Mr. Kendall and never heard the Senator admit that he had received the money. There is nothing in the records of telephone conversations between Senator Stilwell and Mr. Kendall which would show conclusively that any demand for money had been made.

Stilwell is said to have been asked by Mr. Kendall to act as a witness in a hearing held by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Mr. Stilwell's attorney, Miss Ethel G. Allen, has to be heard by the Senate to show that he had no part in the matter. Mr. Kendall denied the charges, which were brought as a result of a conversation between Mr. Kendall and his stenographer, the conversation was reported by the wife of one of the Senators on the investigation committee, who set among the witnesses.

Stilwell to Testify. The inquiry moved forward so rapidly that it is expected by tomorrow night. The prosecution got all its evidence in and the defense put its first witness, Samuel Lewis, Jr., who drew a bill for Mr. Kendall and received \$250 for it. Senator Stilwell will take the stand tomorrow and tell the relations with Mr. Kendall.

A dozen or more telephone girls, including four from New York city, who were to have testified as to the telephone calls between Senator Stilwell of Albany and Mr. Kendall in New York did not get a chance to do so, because the Senator refused to admit that he had talked to all the girls.

Attorney-General Thomas C. Carmody examined the district traffic chief of the New York Telephone Company, who read from telephone slips the dates of calls, their length and other data concerning them. One call on March 28 lasted thirteen minutes. It was this call and two others on the same day of which Mr. Fields took notes and read them when he gave evidence against Senator Stilwell.

Miss Allen's Testimony. Miss Allen, Mr. Kendall's stenographer, testified in the morning that on March 26 she was instructed to listen to a portion of a telephone conversation between a man in Albany and Mr. Kendall. She said she heard the man in Albany say: "I talked that matter over with that party and he says he will take it up, and thinks it will be all right."

Before the noon recess Miss Allen testified that the man she heard was Senator Stilwell, as she had recognized his voice when he was cross-examining Mr. Kendall. She was recalled after the recess and Mr. Wilson stirred the audience by asking if Mr. Kendall had not told her what to say before she took the stand in the morning.

Did Mr. Kendall come to the speaker's rail before you were called to the stand? asked Mr. Wilson. Yes, replied Miss Allen. And did you have a conversation with him?

Did he ask you to say what I am saying and if I ask you these questions? No. You are willing to state just what you were about it or do you prefer not to answer?

Will you ask your questions? interrupted the Attorney-General. Did Mr. Kendall speak loud enough for you to hear him?

Yes, I heard what he said. Did you say to him this or, this in substance: "If I say it is Senator Stilwell, and they should ask me 'How did you know it was Senator Stilwell?' and did he say to you 'Say why, I heard you talking this morning, and his voice sounded the same as it did over the phone'?"

I don't remember saying that to him. Chairman John F. Murrough and other members of the committee, with Attorney-General Carmody, sought to get the witness to talk what conversation took place, but she said she could not recollect it.

Now Made and Sold in New York City Nunnally's Famous Candy

he knew of it, and the hearing proceeded. Mr. Kendall's story of his conversation follows: "I said to her: 'That gentleman just sitting down is Senator Stilwell.' She says: 'Yes, I know it is. I would almost recognize him. I said to her: 'If he speaks freely pay attention to him, as you may be called upon to say something about it on the stand.'"

"Did you have more than one conversation with her?" asked Mr. Wilson. "No, did not."

"Were you endeavoring to get her to say that she recognized the voice of Senator Stilwell?" "I was not."

"Did you suggest it to her?" "I did not; she suggested to me that it was."

"Did you or do you think she testified truthfully this morning?" "You can rest assured that girl is the essence of truth. She has worked for me twenty years and you could not get her to tell a lie. You may have her fainting here in a few minutes."

Timidity of the Girl. Mr. Kendall was asked why he did not let her, instead of his cousin, Mr. Fields, take down the alleged conversation with Senator Stilwell. Mr. Kendall replied: "The girl is timid. If I wanted to call her for the name testimony, I called Mr. Fields the poor girl would be frightened to death and he made to say anything and therefore I wanted a man of whom I am sure, Mr. Fields, that my answer."

A roar of laughter went around the hearing room when Mr. Kendall testified to the fact that he had the memorandum of his telephone conversations with Senator Stilwell go to the stenographer, Counsel for Mr. Wilson was trying to find out how they came to be printed in The Sun the next day.

"Is that the identical memorandum or a copy of the one that you filed with Gov. Sulzer?" "I didn't file it, he took it away from me," said Mr. Kendall. "The Governor walked up to me, I was sitting at the table, he snatched the papers out of my hand this way and says, 'I, as Governor of the State of New York, seize these papers and turn them over to the Department of Justice, turning around and handing them to the Attorney-General.'"

When the crowd laughed Chairman Murrough threatened to clear the room. Reverting to Kendall's talk with Miss Allen, Mr. Wilson asked if Mr. Kendall didn't know it would be a very serious offense to do such a thing.

"If I should try to get that girl to make evidence here, I ought to go to jail. I know that perfectly well without your telling me," said Mr. Kendall. "Well, the law makes something more than a jail sentence."

"I don't know the distinction," said Mr. Kendall. The Accusing Telegram. Mr. Wilson then asked if the witness did not know he was committing blackmail when he read to Senator Stilwell a telegram charging him with extortion and threatened to send it to the Governor and the legislators if his bill was not reported at once.

"If I sent the telegram to the Governor and can in no way evade or desire to evade the responsibility," said Mr. Kendall. Anna V. Doyle of Albany, telephone operator of the Senator, was the only "Hello" girl sworn. She was testifying to a call between Mr. Kendall and Senator Stilwell, when the witness said all the conversations named would be admitted without taking the time to prove them.

Two of Mr. Kendall's employees, Miss Anna P. Oberer, who has charge of the finishing room of the Kendall plant, and John B. Fisher, of Ardsley, a designer and engraver in the plant, were called to testify that Mr. Fields was summoned on March 26 to go to the telephone when he says he took down Senator Stilwell and Mr. Kendall's conversation. R. S. Williams, district traffic chief of the New York Telephone Company, identified the calls.

Mr. Lewis, who was a clerk of the Senate Revision Committee when he drew the bill for Mr. Kendall, said he has been a lawyer for twelve years, with a record of 293 Broadway, New York, and saw no harm in taking \$250 as a fee for drawing the bill.

Senator Stilwell got no part of the money and there was no arrangement whereby he should get any of it, Mr. Lewis swore, although he admitted having paid the Senator \$10 he owed him after receiving the check. He said Kendall told him he did not want to have his bill drawn in the legislative bill drafting department, because he knew the Stock Exchange bill had been drawn there and he feared the Stock Exchange men would get wise to it and slip a joker into his measure.

Attorney-General Carmody questioned after Mr. Lewis with a fire of questions when the direct examination was over and tried to show that Mr. Lewis as a witness could not have taken money for drafting a bill.

While Lewis was on the stand the committee adjourned for the day.

SULZER MAKES PLEA FOR PRIMARY LAW

Demands That Legislature Put an End to State Conventions.

MAY BE EXTRA SESSION

All Parties, Governor Says, Are Pledged to Reforms Which He Advocates.

ALBANY, April 10.—Gov. Sulzer's special message demanding a statewide primary law and the abolition of party State conventions was sent to the Senate and Assembly today. The Legislature is expected to obey the mandate before it adjourns late this month.

There would be nominated then at the primaries directly by the people's votes the candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor and Judges of the Court of Appeals.

It is believed the Governor will call an extra session of the Legislature to pass a statewide primary law and to compel the State Senate, through appeals to the people, to confirm his nominations should this not be done at the regular session.

Senator Elton B. Brown said when the message was received in the Senate: "I desire unanimous consent to offer a joint resolution that the Governor be requested to appear with his staff and read personally the message in the Assembly Chamber this evening at half past 8 o'clock."

Senator Brown was ruled out of order by Senator Wagner, who presided. The former objected to the reading of the message on the ground of no quorum. This objection was sustained. When the message was read in the Senate to-night Senator Brown, the Republican leader, congratulated the Governor on coming around so far to the Republican position, which favors all suggestions made by the Governor except the abolition of the State convention.

The Republican State platform does not favor eliminating the party State convention at present," he added, "but we do favor abolishing the committee designations of candidates on the primary ballots as well as the party emblems and the party circle so as to provide for real direct primaries on all offices below State offices."

The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee in each house. The Democratic legislative leaders said to-night that the Blauvelt electors and primary law amendments, not favored by Gov. Sulzer but which have already been agreed upon by the Democrats, will be passed next week. The Blauvelt amendments retain the party State conventions.

The Governor's message says all of the parties are committed to direct primaries by their platforms of last fall. Gov. Sulzer says in his message: "In my message to the Legislature at the beginning of the year I said: 'We are pledged to the principle of direct primary laws State wide in their scope and character, and I urge the adoption of such amendments to the constitution, the procedure and make complete and more effective the direct primary system of the State.'"

"Believing as I do in these reforms, I renew my recommendations, and unhesitatingly affirm that nothing will gratify me more than to be able to attach my signature to the bill which will give the people of the State the right of election laws and the most complete direct primary law possessed by any State in the Union."

"I know that the people of this Commonwealth, in common with the people of our sister States, believe that if they are qualified to choose by their votes an officer or member of the party, Senators and Congressmen, they are also competent on primary day to nominate these same officials, not some of these officials, but all of them, and I therefore urge the speedy enactment of legislation that will make every candidate for public office the choice of the people."

"While the main defect in our primary law is that we have not made it applicable to State officers, yet there are other defects that we should remedy. Primary ballots in some districts in New York city have been from seven to fourteen feet in length, and a law placing before an elector on primary day such a ballot as this deserves the name of a 'snake.' As long as Assembly districts are made the unit of representation such ballots will be possible and I recommend that election districts instead of Assembly districts shall be made the unit of representation. I also recommend the abolition of all committee designations; the prohibition of the party emblem on primary ballots; the prohibition of the use of party funds at primary elections; and the establishment of a State committee membership of one hundred and fifty—one for each Assembly district."

"I further recommend reducing the number of names required on a nominating certificate; the authorization of registration on primary day; and a proper limitation of the amount that may be expended by any candidate for the purpose of securing a nomination. The law should also prescribe the expenses which may be lawfully incurred in connection with candidates for nomination and should insure the publicity of all expenses."

The enactment of these regulations into law will, I am confident, permit the voters of the State to construct political organizations from the bottom upwards, instead of permitting them to be constructed from the top downwards. "If a popular government, under God, shall be resurrected and made actual, the Legislature of this State is urged to carry forward the work of reforming our election and primary laws, so that in matters political every man shall count for one and no man shall count for more than one."

Bill for More Beach Guards. ALBANY, April 10.—More life guards must be provided at more bathing beaches hereafter if a bill introduced today by Senator John Seeley, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Health, becomes law.

Central Sells Notes in London. The New York Central has sold in London \$10,000,000 5 per cent. one year notes. The proceeds are to be used for general corporate purposes.

AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM

Q.—What is the first classification of city property? A.—Residences and business property, for men must have buildings in which to live and work.

Q.—What city property is essential? A.—All property which men can do without, such as that used for amusements, education, charities and all special utilizations; also outlying vacant lands whose utility has not arrived.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO. Capital & Surplus - \$8,500,000 120 Liberty St., N.Y. 184 Montague St., Bos.

THAW AND MOTHER BEFORE GRAND JURY

Matteawan Inmate Talks for Four Hours in Bribery Investigation.

NEW WITNESSES SENT FOR

Stanford White's Slayer in Incoherent Note Speaks of Holdups.

The Grand Jurors who are investigating the Thaw bribery scandal had Harry K. Thaw before them yesterday. He came down from Matteawan with a doctor and two attendants and testified for nearly four hours.

Thaw wore a gray suit with a green tie and a green hat and appeared to be largely pleased at an opportunity to testify. It was said that the impelling motive was his hope of securing members of the jury as witnesses at forthcoming sanity hearings rather than any great interest in the matter under consideration.

Justice Seabury charged the Grand Jury with particular intent to head off any such plan before Thaw's testimony was taken. "The Justice said: 'I charge you that there is no legal reason why you should not receive the testimony of that witness, but that in weighing his testimony you shall accord to it the credence you shall accord to it if you should take into consideration the fact that it is given by one who has been adjudged insane. He has several times been adjudged insane, and I know of no reason for questioning the correctness of those determinations. I charge you that you will not return an indictment against any person upon his uncorroborated testimony. If, however, his testimony is corroborated you may give credence to it and act upon it.'"

Justice Seabury had Thaw in conference with him in his chambers for some time before his charge. Before Thaw went into the Grand Jury room at 11:10 he was asked if he had any statement for publication about his case. His reply was a more or less incoherent note, partly typewritten and partly in ink. It read:

"Here is some news. Not only did Mr. Clarke get no ideas from me, but when we talked together he did not ask me about the money. He may have heard some story about which he had questions put to the doctor. When the doctor began to talk Mr. Clarke and Mr. Norton followed it up. I happen to know one thing, that Mr. Clarke after the case testified did not know 'the Mr. Anhalt' name, and that Mr. Clarke and Gov. Sulzer only learned it from him on February 22."

"What I wanted to make plain was that I have never given any one away, and never shall, but now that they have sent themselves away in another kettle of fish and it is proper for me to give my information. H. K. THAW."

In the jury room Thaw is said to have been a fairly good witness, answering clearly questions on anything that did not relate to the killing of Stanford White, to Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, his wife, or a conspiracy to keep him in restraint. When anything was asked that related to the money, he became silent, or that he thought did Thaw became highly excited. Assistant District Attorney De Ford had three boxes of letters and documents subpoenaed for Grand Jury use, but they were not needed.

Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, Harry K. Thaw's mother, was also examined by the Grand Jury, but only for a few minutes. She came to the Criminal Court Building with Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburgh detective and a Miss Gray.

The examination of witnesses was not completed yesterday, as had been expected. Two more will be called on Monday, as a result of Thaw's testimony. Thaw finished at 3:35 o'clock and started back for Matteawan.

NOT TO SEE MOTHER ALONE.

Court Allows Ex-Gov. Stone to Talk Privately With Thaw.

WHITE PLAINS, April 10.—Under a decision rendered by Justice Tompkins today Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, the mother of Harry K. Thaw, loses her right to see her son in private at Matteawan. The decision was rendered on the application of ex-Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, who sought an order from Justice Tompkins for the special privilege of consulting with the slayer of Stanford White on matters of business. Justice Tompkins in his decision says:

The application of ex-Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, who has had and for years has had important law business for Harry K. Thaw relating to the estate of his father and his interests under his father's will, for permission to see his client privately at Matteawan, is granted on the condition that the visits of members of the family of inmates.

No special favors should be shown to Mr. Thaw or members of his family and no exception should be made in favor of Mrs. Thaw unless some special and good reason appears therefor. No reason is now given for granting to her privileges denied by the rules to others; therefore the application must be denied.

LOEB HONORED BY NEW YORK'S BIG MEN

Carnegie Makes Jests on Income Tax and Gaynor on Early Closing.

NEARLY 500 AT DINNER

Collector Says He Merely Refused to Be Bossed by Politicians.

Nearly five hundred men—representative of the business and professional life of New York—were at dinner last night at William Loeb, Collector of the Port, shortly to retire from office. It was difficult to find an importing house in the city, wholesale or retail, which had not its representative present and usually it was the head of the firm. It was hard to think of a department store or a great business of any kind that did not send some one to certify its appreciation of Mr. Loeb's services, as for judges, bankers and lawyers there were there by scores.

Praise there was for Mr. Loeb, unstinted praise, but there were digressions also. Andrew Carnegie, who presented on behalf of the dinner committee a massive silver loving cup, could not forbear mentioning the "income tax," which he said will be "hard on millions, but good for them." He prophesied indirectly that some day there will be free trade, but hoped that the taxes on luxuries like French dresses and wines, German liquors, British broadcloth and Scotch whiskey will be retained. There were plenty of approving voices, and again when Mayor Gaynor led into a few remarks about the clock closing, said that he and Commissioner Waldo were asking only what was reasonable and just, there was more applause.

The speech of the Mayor, half whimsical as he compared the praise for Mr. Loeb with a few little things the Mayor had said about the Mayor's "strange words of praise for their guest." It needed only Justice Jenks of the Appellate Division to tell Mr. Loeb, among other things, that he was glad for the sake of Mr. Loeb that "female suffrage is not an active principle in the republic" to explain a few little things about the woman's attitude toward the customs.

Strangely enough from the shoulder was Mr. Loeb's reply to the address of presentation. He did not mention himself, but he did have the highest praise for United States Attorney Wise and other officials for what they had done to bring the customs service in a new light before the citizens. His only secret was that he had made up his mind at the outset to run his office on business principles and not to allow Washington to run it, that is, the politicians and political managers at the capital.

He had been allowed to do this. He had only to add that with every change of Administration there should be a change in a service which required the collection of customs duties. Justice Seabury, who presided, turned to the tables when Ludwig Nissen, who presided, sat down with the host at the small tables. Later on the galleries became filled with well dressed women and men who had engagements elsewhere dropped in to show their appreciation of the work of the guest of the evening. The menu was elaborate. It was two hours later when Mr. Nissen, who presided for the first speech.

Mr. Nissen said something about early closing when he introduced Mr. Gaynor and the Mayor said: "I think that Mr. Nissen has referred to a thing of this assembly. I do not classify the assembly as he does. Waldo, even, is here."

"I have not the slightest notion, Waldo, that under the strictest rules that you and I have framed it is possible for you to turn these gentlemen out before they are ready to go. You can stay here all night if you want, for all I care."

"But we all know with what purpose, with what good judgment, with what tact and with what lack of egotism and pretence he filled that great office. [Applause.] I have watched such men come and go from boyhood up, and I suppose you all have, only your boyhood were more recent than mine. But I do not remember any one in that office who acquitted himself better than the guest whom we honor to-night."

After Justice Jenks had made them all laugh as he told of women and the customs and Seth Low had told of some of the rigors of the customs, also in a joking way, Andrew Carnegie arose and at that instant a waiter brought in a massive silver gold lined cup on its pedestal of ebony.

There was the inscription saying that it was from Mr. Loeb's friends in recognition of his services and the iron-master made the presentation. "It is highly possible," he said, "that some day when the brotherhood of man has arrived we shall exchange our products under free trade and our nation will raise its revenues from home taxation and will recognize that it is the true policy to manufacture or grow what it can best produce and sell the surplus to other lands. Then we shall have no tariffs except on luxuries."

"One new source of income," he said with a smile, "is coming—a graded tax on incomes. It is hard upon million-

THE COWARD SHOE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Nurses Shoe Women

You Cannot Keep Up If Your Feet Give Out

Nearly every nurse knows what it is to have tired aching feet. Rest is the only remedy.

Weak ankles and aching arches are relieved and rested by the COWARD SHOE for Nurses. It holds the arch in place, supports the ankle and eases foot strain. The flexible sole and rubber heel lift, make the step light, springy and noiseless.

JAMES S. COWARD 264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. (NEAR WALL STREET) Mail Orders Filled: Send for Catalogue

CITY SCHOOL BILLS ARE ADVANCED AT ALBANY

Forced to a Third Reading by Average Vote of 22 to 11.

ALBANY, April 10.—Senator Robert P. Wagner forced action to-night in the Senate on the McKee New York city school bills and had them advanced to a third reading by an average vote of 22 to 11.

The measure, known as the curriculum bill, is regarded as dead because of the opposition from influential quarters. It has not been reported out of committee either in Assembly or Senate.

Four of the Blauvelt-McKee bills have passed the Assembly and were considered in committee of the whole in the Senate to-night and after an hour's debate advanced to third reading. One of these bills changes the time for the Board of Education to report to the Mayor to a period extending from April 1 to May 15 instead of from January 1 to February 15.

A second bill permits the president of the Board of Education to designate any member of the supervising or teaching staff to inspect and report upon any subject of which the board has cognizance or over which it has legal control.

A third bill increases the number of district superintendents from twenty-six to twenty-nine and permits the board of Education to appoint them without suggestion from the associate superintendents.

The fourth bill empowers the Board of Education to adopt by-laws changing the conditions annexed to the salary schedules approved under the equal pay law in 1911, provided such by-laws shall not result in decreasing any salary included in those schedules.

Senator Elton B. Brown, Republican leader, opposed the bills. He said that he had received a score of letters from such men as Nicholas Murray Butler and Seth Low declaring that the effect of this legislation would be to break down the discipline of the schools.

INTENSE ITCHING AND BURNING

Skin Trouble Begun Spreading, Scratched and Made Sores, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Cured in Two Weeks.

166 24th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"My child's trouble began from a little pimply on the back of the head. She was constantly scratching and by so doing it began spreading. The itching and burning were so intense that the child scratched and made sores and the more she scratched the more she scratched and the sores got worse it got. Just as soon as I bought Cuticura Soap and Ointment she started to scratch. She would pull the scab off, leaving a fiery red spot with matter running from it. The more she scratched and pulled the scab off, the larger the scab got, until one half of the back of her head was one solid mass of scabs. There was many a night's rest lost and she was very cross and restless."

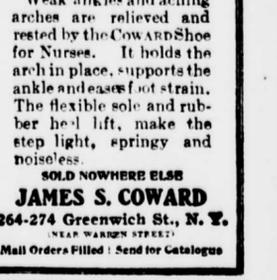
"I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment without any results. I was using these salves for about three weeks and then sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Being the results from the same, I purchased the full-sized Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The child was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. W. Chenier, Oct. 21, 1912. For treating poor complexion, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, Cuticura Soap and Ointment have been the world's favorite for more than a generation. Sold everywhere. Skin Book, 4-cent post-card free, with 32-page Skin Book. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

The Coward Shoe

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Nurses Shoe Women

You Cannot Keep Up If Your Feet Give Out



Nearly every nurse knows what it is to have tired aching feet. Rest is the only remedy.

Weak ankles and aching arches are relieved and rested by the COWARD SHOE for Nurses. It holds the arch in place, supports the ankle and eases foot strain. The flexible sole and rubber heel lift, make the step light, springy and noiseless.

JAMES S. COWARD 264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. (NEAR WALL STREET) Mail Orders Filled: Send for Catalogue

CITY SCHOOL BILLS ARE ADVANCED AT ALBANY

Forced to a Third Reading by Average Vote of 22 to 11.

ALBANY, April 10.—Senator Robert P. Wagner forced action to-night in the Senate on the McKee New York city school bills and had them advanced to a third reading by an average vote of 22 to 11.

The measure, known as the curriculum bill, is regarded as dead because of the opposition from influential quarters. It has not been reported out of committee either in Assembly or Senate.

Four of the Blauvelt-McKee bills have passed the Assembly and were considered in committee of the whole in the Senate to-night and after an hour's debate advanced to third reading. One of these bills changes the time for the Board of Education to report to the Mayor to a period extending from April 1 to May 15 instead of from January 1 to February 15.

A second bill permits the president of the Board of Education to designate any member of the supervising or teaching staff to inspect and report upon any subject of which the board has cognizance or over which it has legal control.

A third bill increases the number of district superintendents from twenty-six to twenty-nine and permits the board of Education to appoint them without suggestion from the associate superintendents.

The fourth bill empowers the Board of Education to adopt by-laws changing the conditions annexed to the salary schedules approved under the equal pay law in 1911, provided such by-laws shall not result in decreasing any salary included in those schedules.