WEATHER
Showers this afternoon; generally fair tonight and tomorrow, little change in temperature. Temperature at 8 a. m., 54 degrees.

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

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MEXICO CITY REPORTED CAPTURED BY REBELS

Today

Talk or Action.
Take Your Choice.
Use the Postoffice.
And Save Money.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
(Copyright, 1920.)

Could any part of the Government machinery reduce the high cost of living?

It could. Below you shall have proof of it.

Cost of everything is increased by cost of DISTRIBUTION. Distribution is the most expensive item in our national life.

In this country only ONE distributing agency works efficiently, economically, thoroughly, free from disturbance of strikes, and that is the GOVERNMENT OWNED UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE.

When sugar costs wholesale at the refinery fourteen cents a pound, the average citizen pays twenty-five cents, and is lucky if he can get what he needs.

Evidently it costs about ten cents to move a pound of sugar from the refinery to the citizen.

In this column it was suggested that the Government parcels post might distribute sugar. In reply to the suggestion published there has been received from the Postmaster General and from his fourth assistant, Mr. Blakslee, communications which you may read. They interest every citizen.

You will learn that the Franklin Refinery in Philadelphia, sold to Wagner & Company, of Washington, thirty thousand pounds of sugar. The Government carried it. The cost at the refinery was a trifle over fourteen cents a pound. The Government charged a fraction over one cent a pound for delivery. The sugar, delivered, cost 15.3 cents a pound, including Government charge for carrying.

After you have read the communications that follow, you will know that if the Government would organize it, and if the people had brains enough to insist upon it, the Postoffice distribution system that the people own could distribute sugar and other necessities of life direct, at a minimum cost.

Milk and bread could also be delivered to consumers by the Postoffice at a great saving.

There has been much TALKING. There is an opportunity, if the people choose, to DO something. They will find in the Postmaster General, Mr. Burleson, and his assistants, eager co-operation, a desire to make the Potsoffice useful to the utmost limit.

These communications are recommended especially to the attention of the editors of the country, particularly the thousands of editors of small newspapers that go to the farms. They have influence, more than the newspapers in big cities.

From the Postmaster General.

"April 26, 1920.

"My Dear Mr. Brisbane—I want to thank you for your letter of the 22nd inst. and the clipping therewith submitted relative to the feasibility of the distribution of sugar by the postal service.

"Attached hereto is a memorandum addressed to me today by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General on this subject.

"Very Sincerely Yours,
"A. S. BURLESON,
"Postmaster General."

From Mr. Blakslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster—communication addressed by him to the Postmaster General:

"Postoffice Department,
"Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.
"April 26, 1920.

"Postmaster-General:

"The marked copy of THE NEW YORK AMERICAN of Saturday, April 17, 1920, forwarded to you with a personal communication from Mr. Arthur Brisbane dated April 22nd, is another illustration of the continued endeavor of Mr. Brisbane to encourage the use of the parcel post facilities of the Postal Service as a means of conveyance.

"Within the past ten days 30,000 pounds of sugar was mailed by the Franklin Refinery in Philadelphia to Wagner & Co., Washington, D. C. An additional 20,000 pounds will be shipped today and tomorrow.

"This sugar was sold at the refinery at 14.2 cents per pound. The parcel post rate of 1.1 cent per pound made the price delivered to Wagner & Co. 15.3 cents per pound. Some of this sugar was sold to our postal employes at 19 cents per pound, whereupon the Postoffice Department store requested a quotation on fifteen tons, or 30,000 pounds, from the refinery and was advised that the price had increased to 17.7 cents per pound at the refinery, and that our order would have to be placed through Sioussa & Brockett, sugar brokers for the refinery in this city, who, under the present system, in turn distribute the product to Wagner & Co. and one or two other firms who act as commission merchants, and who, in turn, distribute to D. P. Collins, Wilkins & Co., Crovo & Price, and various wholesalers, who then distribute to retailers.

"These several operations and the incidental costs and profits necessary to the conduct of brokerage, commission houses, wholesalers and retailer enterprises, result in a price of approximately twenty-three cents to twenty-five cents per pound, delivered to the ultimate consumer.

"Naturally, if there was but one set of middlemen involved and the distribution accomplished through the existing facilities of the Postal

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ASK 1920 PRICE FOR U. S. SHIPS

Committee of Experts Advises Sale at Present Reproduction Cost.

TEN PER CENT CASH TERMS

Careful Inquiry Into Responsibility of Purchasers Urged By Board.

Sale of three billion dollars' worth of shipping now owned by the United States Government as the result of war time construction at prices based on present cost of reproduction—on time payments extending through fifteen years, is recommended by the committee headed by Eugene Meyer, jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, which was appointed by Rear Admiral William S. Benson, retired, chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

Report By Committee.

Besides Mr. Meyer, the members of the committee were: Alex Legg, of Chicago; Owen Young of Schenectady, and Charles B. Warren, of Detroit. The committee was appointed at a conference, held in Admiral Benson's office on April 15, which was attended by members of Congress, representatives of large business interests, and two former chairmen of the shipping board, Edward N. Hurley and John Barton Payne.

The committee report, which is signed by Mr. Meyer, as chairman, recommends prices fixed on the present cost of reproduction because "the ships were built as a war measure and in a period of abnormal and excessive cost due to war conditions and to the fact that the industry had to be built up as a substantially new industry in this country."

The terms suggested for the sale of the ships are:

"Ten per cent cash, payable on delivery of the ship, with payments at the rate of five per cent semi-annually for three years, making a total of 40 per cent to be paid in by the end of the third year; the balance, or sixty per cent, to be payable in twelve yearly installments of 5 per cent each."

It is recommended the board exercise careful supervision and audit the operations and earnings of these ships. Out of the earnings, it is suggested, the surplus over interest (which would be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum), current installments of payments on principal, and an adequate return to the purchaser for his actual capital invested at a rate to be fixed by the board, should be applied to additional payments of installments of principal.

Discount For Cash.

Title to the ships would remain in the United States Government until a proportion of the total principal, to be fixed by the board, had been paid, after which title would pass and the Government take a first lien pending the payment of the entire principal.

A discount of 5 per cent for cash payment in full is proposed, and a cash discount of 2½ per cent for payment in full at any time within five years from the date of delivery.

Use of the money obtained by payments on the principal for the redemption, at market prices, of Liberty loan or Victory loan bonds, is recommended.

Careful inquiry into the responsibility of prospective purchasers of ships and provisions to protect them against unfair competition from operating contracts on unduly easy terms in connection with ships still unsold, also is urged.

To Use Discrimination.

The committee suggests that "in view of the small cash payments required under the above recommendations, the board use careful discrimination as to the responsibility of purchasers, whether the purchasers be large or small. The committee ventures to emphasize the point of 'responsibility' of the purchasers because the committee feels that in a considerable degree methods which restrict sales to responsible parties will give greater confidence to the class of buyers who desire to go into the shipping business in a substantial and permanent manner." In using the word "responsibility "the committee has in mind not only the character and resources of the parties concerned, but also their ability to handle the business competently and efficiently. Smaller concerns may be as responsible for moderate commitments as larger concerns would be for larger commitments.

"Your committee understands that its suggestions concern only the sale of ships that the Shipping Board considers desirable to be retained for the permanent American merchant marine, and, further, that it is not expected to deal with special phases of the shipping problem such as are involved in the question of maintaining special trade routes which may be desirable in the national interest."

PAPER BOOSTS RATES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 8.—The Elizabeth Journal yesterday announced that beginning Monday the price of copies will advance from 2 to 3 cents. Advertising rates also will advance.

JAMES HARVEY, Los Angeles "Bluebeard," who will shortly face trial on a charge of killing one of his "wives," Nina Lee Deloney. The two women shown—Mrs. Walter C. Andrews and Betty Pryor Lewis—are said to be two of the twenty-five women he married.

Suspect Bluebeard Of Crime For Which Another Was Hanged

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 8.—"Bluebeard" Harvey, alias James B. Watson, will have to answer for another murder if two women, residents of this city, can substantiate their claim that Harvey, and not their brother, who was hanged for the crime, was the real murderer of a Shelburne Falls, Mass., woman in 1898.

One of the women, Mrs. Nellie Ackerman, charges that "Bluebeard" Harvey lived in Shelburne Falls at the time of the murder, under the name of Newton Harvey. She is planning to have the California authorities question Harvey in connection with the Massachusetts murder and believes she can clear her brother's name.

The murder referred to by Mrs. Ackerman entailed the killing of Mrs. Hattie McCloud, a widow. The body was found in a clump of bushes with the fingernail marks visible on her throat.

Her brother, Jack O'Neil, was arrested and convicted of the crime, but professed his innocence to the end.

"Harvey has told the authorities that his parents died when he was very young," said Mrs. Ackerman. "That is the truth. Harvey's parents were both dead when I knew him. As a boy he went to the Alms Academy at Shelburne Falls.

"He later married a girl named Anna Merrill, of Shelburne Falls. She disappeared and was never heard of again.

"Harvey's sister still lives at Shelburne Falls. According to accounts in the Shelburne Falls papers, she admits that 'Bluebeard' Harvey is her brother.

"My sister and myself believe that it was Harvey, and not our brother, who murdered Mrs. McCloud. Probably this is one of the crimes that he says he cannot remember."

SHELBURNE FALLS, Mass., May 8.—Doubt lingers in the minds of many as to whether the Newton Harvey, formerly of this town, is the "Bluebeard" Newton Harvey, of Los Angeles, whom the sister of "Jack" O'Neil charges is the real murderer of Mrs. Hattie McCloud, back in 1897, and for whose death young O'Neil was hanged.

This speculation insists, despite the almost conclusive evidence that the local Newton Harvey is living in Canada.

Mrs. Julia White, of this town, the Shelburne Falls Harvey's sister, stated today that she received a letter from her brother on April 9. Mrs. White said her brother is living with his wife and children at Thornburg, Canada, 30 miles from Toronto. Newton Harvey, she says, is working for the Dominion Ivory Company, 52 Day street, Toronto. Chief Newman, of the local police force, states that he has been in communication with Newton Harvey through the Toronto police.

O'Neil's sister said Harvey married an Anna Merrill and she disappeared. This is explained by the county records at Pittsfield, which show that Harvey was divorced from the Merrill woman. Later he married again and went to Canada to live. The police also point out that the Newton Harvey of this town was a mere boy when Mrs. McCloud was slain.

But until there is a direct statement from the Newton Harvey in Canada, folks here are still in a doubtful mood.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 8.—"The third degree" conference with "Bluebeard" Harvey, monster-murder and multi-bigamist, broke up here late yesterday afternoon when Harvey became too weak to proceed with the grueling any further.

District Attorney Woolwine announced upon coming out of the conference room that Harvey "had nothing to add yet to his previous confession."

Mary Pickford's
OWN STORY
of Her Life with Owen Moore

A big double page feature in the Magazine Section, with exclusive photographs.
This amazing feature reveals the popular movie star's sad honeymoon and her repeated efforts to win back her husband after his various desertions.

"Little Mary's" Confessions
WILL APPEAR IN TOMORROW'S
Washington Times
ORDER YOUR COPY TODAY!

NEW SUSPECT IN BOND CASE

Philip F. Kastel, Once Lunch Room Helper, Named in Probe of Thefts.

LATEST "MAN OF MYSTERY"

Authorities Believe Cleveland Politicians Blocking Investigation in That City.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Once a dishwasher in a Schenectady lunch room; next an agent of obscure enterprises in Canada, California and elsewhere, and finally companion of beautiful women, men of wealth and men who hoped to acquire wealth by devious schemes in Broadway hotels and the Wall Street district.

Kostel Vanishes.

This is a "thumbnail" description of Philip F. Kastel, latest "man of mystery" in the $5,000,000 Arnstein bond plot. With other much-wanted companions of the missing twin "master-minds," Nicky Arnstein and Nick Cohen, within the past few days has slipped away from the city.

Kastel Suddenly Vanishes.

"I particularly want to question Kastel,' asserted Saul S. Myers last night. He is attorney in the Arnstein-Sullivan & Co., bankkruptcy proceedings. Mr. Myers added:

"Kastel is the man, I have been told, whom people had to 'see' if they wanted to get in touch with Arnstein and Cohen. He admitted at one of our hearings he had sought to get bail for Arnstein.

"Then, in company with Charlie ('Plunk') Drukker, Eddie Winkler and other figures in the case he suddenly slipped out of New York. Both he and Winkler are under continuing subpoenas and neither had a right to leave the jurisdiction without notifying the Court."

Inquiry Is Slow.

Mr. Myers and other investigators believe a big "pow wow" of the leading figures in the bond plot is going on in Cleveland, Arnstein's original hiding place and the city to which many hundreds of thousands of dollars in stolen securities have found their way. The "twin Nickys" disposed of a great deal of their plunder in Cleveland.

The investigation in the Ohio city has not proceeded as rapidly as in Washington, Philadelphia and certain other spots in the United States and Canada, where Arnstein loot has been traced. Two Cleveland city officials

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TWO DIAMOND PINS LOST; 1 RECOVERED BY OWNER

Detectives Searching For Second Jewel, Thought to Have Been Dropped on Street.

Two diamond pins, each worth $2,000, were reported lost on the streets of Washington yesterday. One was recovered.

Mrs. R. S. Lytle, New York city, lost a platinum bar, set with a large diamond, surrounded by smaller ones. It was found by a Red Cross worker.

Mrs. M. G. O'Donnell, 1229 New York avenue northwest, reported the loss of a round brooch, with one large diamond and eighteen small diamonds.

TWO SHOTS DRIVE HACKER AWAY AS HE WAITS FARE

Two shots routed Charles Henry Robison, colored hacker, as he was waiting for his "fare," last evening at North Capitol and Fenton streets northwest.

The hacker was hired at the Union Station by three colored men. They said they wanted to go to New Jersey avenue and O streets northwest. When Fenton street was reached they left the car and entered a store. When they emerged, Robison's car was fired upon twice. He left in a hurry.

E. A. GREEN DROPS DEAD WHILE IN BARBER SHOP

Edward A. Gren, a buper for the Charles E. Tribbey Jewelry Company, of this city, dropped dead from heart disease in a barber shop on G stret, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, shortly before noon today.

Green lived at 1338 Q street northwest. He apepared at work in good health and announced that he was going to the barber shop. While seated in the chair of the shop he succumbed. The body was removed to Hines' undertaking establishment, 2901 Fourteenth street northwest.

MADMAN STABS FOUR.

NEW YORK, May 8.—An insane man ran amuck with a knife in Seward Park, on the crowded east side, yesterday and killed one man and stabbed three others before he was finally overpowered and taken to a hospital. The man said his name was Cooper.

$2,500 a Year Needed For Family of Five, Expert Tells Board

"It is impossible for a family of five in the United States to maintain itself in even decent poverty under existing conditions for a penny less than $2,500 a year."

This declaration of a living wage principle was made by W. Jett Lauck, former secretary of the War Labor Board, in continuing his testimony on behalf of the seventeen railroad brotherhoods and unions before the Railroad Wage Board today.

Following his revelations of corporate profiteering, Mr. Lauck declared that a minimum wage for the 2,500,000 railroad employes should be established, and he developed by means of facts and statistics the sinister truth regarding the cost of living under existing commodity price levels.

Higher Wages Essential.

"If industry is to live, the workers must live," he stated. "Higher wages must give way to living wages. The needs are not to be determined merely by the lowest possible amount of food, clothing, and shelter they can exist upon. It is the living wage we are contending for, a wage that will not merely give the worker physical comfort and keep him a healthy animal, but one which will supply him with the necessities for good citizenship.

"If the board," said Mr. Lauck, "will accept this just and equitable principle of wage adjustment, as we hope it will, immediate financial relief should be granted to us. To make this practically possible within several weeks we respectfully request that the board curtail its examination of wage data and proceed immediately to the determination of the question of what constitutes a living wage.

"The need of the great body of our members is acute and immediate. We, therefore, feel assured that not only considerations of economic justice and equity and of sound public policy, but also the great ends of industrial peace and the co-operation of railway managers and men will be subserved if the board will grant this request.

Asks Early Decision.

"We unite respectfully in the request that the board give us a decision on these points as soon as in possibly can, because of the great economic pressure under which a large part of our memberships are performing their daily tasks.

"The principles of adjustment which we request are, and will be, supported by public opinion. The great body of people, all of whom the railroads serve, wish those who work on the railroads to be guaranteed a living wage, and other elements of their

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)

PRICE OF SUGAR LIKELY TO DROP

Agreement With Refiners Will Check Further Advance, Figg Declares.

The price of sugar is not likely to soar according to [illegible] today by Howard [illegible] the Attorney General's campaign against [illegible] living.

Figg stated that [illegible] tered into between the [illegible] Justice and sugar refiners [illegible] tions upon the sale of sugar [illegible] the price steady, and it is hoped [illegible] lower the present rates.

Figg stated that no efforts had been made to fix a price for sugar, as the department is without complete authority to do so. He declared reports that sugar would be sold for 18½ cents a pound under the agreement reached were unauthorized and without basis. Figg stated that he hoped that sugar might go below 18½ cents a pound, but that in some instances it might be above that figure. The price will be entirely governed by the amount of sugar which is imported, he said.

The agreement between the Department of Justice and the sugar refiners calls for restrictions upon the sale of sugar for nonessential uses and eliminates the re-sale of sugar for speculative purposes.

Famine In East.

Sugar famines in practically all cities of the East, in the face of Government figures showing unprecedented sugar imports during the past month, were reported to the Department of Justice today. Appeals for relief came from every quarter.

New moves to trace stocks known to be in the country were authorized by Department of Justice officials. No reason could be assigned for the present shortage.

Officials reviewed reports of refiners, hoping to trace large shipments supposed to have been diverted by speculators. This was a continuation of the probe that has been in progress for several days.

Many prosecutions of speculators are scheduled. Department officials, busy assembling their proof for presentation to the courts, were not ready to disclose details concerning these operations.

Figg Attends Conference.

Assistant Attorney General Howard E. Figg, just returned from New York, with data obtained from a conference of principal refiners, proceded to act quickly to check the "speculative element."

Official announcement was made that the same committee of sugar refiners which served as a sugar distributing committee during the war, will function now in determining the sugar supplies to be given to the so-called essential industries, including preserving and canning industries. requirements of the so-called essential industries are to be determined at a conference in New York next Tuesday, between representatives of the Department of Justice, the sugar distribution committee and heads of the essential industries.

HUNGARIAN RUPTURE WITH CZECHS LOOMS

LONDON, May 8.—A Czech-Hungarian break is threatened, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Prague.

The dispatch said the Hungarian military classes from 1874 to 1901 are mobilizing.

D. C. BREAD COST TO JUMP 2 MILLION

Bakers Estimate Yearly Increase When Prices Go Up Monday.

[illegible] ported increase in [illegible] District, [illegible] to introduce a [illegible] next Monday [illegible] District Committee to [illegible] investigation.

[illegible] per intends to make a [illegible] subject denouncing the [illegible] bakers, who he believes [illegible] profiteering.

He has been a close student of the baking industry in the District of Columbia and believes that the reported increase is entirely unjustified, he said today.

It will cost the Washington public approximately $2,000,000 more for its bread and baked stuffs during the next year than it did last year as a result of the raise of 2 cents a loaf which goes into effect Monday.

According to bakers, the present sale of bread in Washington daily averages about 300,000 loaves, which, at an increase of 2 cents, amounts to $6,000 a day, or $2,190,000 for a year. This amount according to one of the larger bakers, will be increased for the year by the sale of doughnuts, pies and other baked stuffs.

It is stated by bakers, however, that the increase in the price of bread will be partially offset by the increased size of the loaf. The 10-cent loaf of bread, which formerly sold for 8 cents, will weigh 14 ounces, where it formerly weighed 13 ounces. A loaf formerly weighing 15 and 16 ounces will weigh 17½ ounces and will sell for 11 cents.

According to bakers the approximate increase is only 17 per cent, which, they claim, they are entitled to as the result of the recent award increasing labor prices as well as the increase in the price of sugar, flour and other ingredients entering into the manufacture of bread.

Going to New York?

Let The Times Help You Secure Your Hotel Accommodations

Realizing the difficulty of securing hotel accommodations in the great metropolis, The Washington Times has established a Hotel Bureau with a branch in New York.

There is no charge for the accommodation. You simply phone our local bureau. The request is immediately forwarded to our New York bureau and you are instructed just where to telephone when you arrive in New York in any case where time does not permit a reply from New York in advance of the proposed trip. In this way you know that your accommodations have been provided before you reach the hotel.

JUST PHONE MAIN 5260
And Ask For Hotel Bureau.

DEPUTIES JOIN SECESSIONISTS

Revolutionary Forces Preparing To Strike Carranza's Northern Stronghold.

ARMISTICE TALK RENEWED

General Menjuera's Army Reported to Have Captured Oaxacca Capital.

EL PASO, Tex., May 8.—Rebel forces have captured Mexico City, according to advices reaching American offials here today.

The advices stated that the capital was taken by the rebels this morning.

No word was received as to President Carranza.

EL PASO, Tex., May. 8.—The chamber of deputies of the federal district of Mexico has declared in favor of the revolution, according to a message received by Gen. J. G. Escobar, of the rebel forces, from Gen. Eugenio Martiz, commander at Chihuahua City.

Plan Northern Offensive.

Rebel troops en route to Chihuahua City continue to leave Juarez, three troop trains already having departed. Rebel leaders, it is reported here today, are rapidly assembling their forces for the drive which is expected to break the last remaining power of the Carranzistas in northern Mexico. General Serrano, it has been announced, will command the military forces at Chihuahua City.

Direct wire connection between Jiminez, Parral, and Chihuahua City has been restored. The first passenger train from Chihuahua City to Juarez arrived last night. Among the passengers was Emilio Salinas, a brother-in-law of President Carranza, who is seeking admittance to the United States as a refugee.

General Antonio Villareal, it is reported, is being boomed as the first military governor of the states of Coahuila, Nuevo Loon, and Tamaulipas.

Saloons in Juarez will be permitted to reopen today. Sixteen saloons operated by foreigners have contributed $200 each to the rebel military commander. Native saloonkeepers have not paid anything.

President Carranza and his ministers are trying to effect an armistice with the rebels, General Martiz declared. The rebels are wary, believing Carranza is trying to delay the rebels' movements while he makes his escape from the capital.

General Menjuera is said to have taken the capital of Oaxaca for the rebels. General Castanea, it also is reported, has taken the oath of the revolution in the state of Tehuantepec. New towns in Michoacan are reported to have gone over to the rebels.

News of Gen. Guadeloupe Sanshes, federal commander at Vera Cruz, going over to the revolution reached here. He is said to have taken the whole state on behalf of the revolution.

COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICO INTERRUPTED

The State Department today started an investigation to determine the status of communication between this country and Mexico.

Absence of dispatches from Mexico City to the State Department for two days led some officials to believe that communications may have been cut. Consular agents on the border have been asked to determine whether communications are open.

CULIACAN, Mex., May 8.—Fifteen siege guns and sixty machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition arrived here today and were immediately dispatched to Gen. Angel Flores, commander of the rebel forces in Sinaloa, for use against the port of Mazatlan, which, according to official reports, is refusing to surrender to the Liberal Constitutionalist forces. It is reported that the ammunition supply of the Carranzistas there is running very low.

The federal gunboat Guerrero is in the harbor of Mazatlan and is expected to offer resistance to the rebels.

GONZALEZ REPORTED IN CHARGE OF MEXICO CITY

LAREDO, May 8.—Pablo Gonzalez has taken charge of Mexico City for the revolutionary part, according to a dispatch from that city published in an extra edition of a local Mexican newspaper.

EL PASO, Tex., May 8.—Revolutionary leaders have stated that if they succeed in overthrowing the Carranza government, Fernando Iglesias Calderon probably will be named provisional president of Mexico, pending the elections, in which General Obregon is expected to win. Calderon is an attorney in Mexico City.

Colonel Pinones, an agent of Pancho Villa, conferred at Juarez yesterday

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