

GERMANY RECOGNIZES PRINCIPLE FOR WHICH WILSON HAS CONTINUED

That Passenger Liners Should be Warned Before Attack by Submarines.

STATEMENT IN WRITING

Bernstorff Informs Lansing Policy Was Adopted Before Arabic was Sunk.

Strained Relations Now a Matter of "History."

Washington, September 1.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, on instructions from Berlin, informed Secretary Lansing today that Germany had accepted the principle that passenger liners should be warned before attack by submarines. He formally communicated this information in writing.

After a conference at the State Department, Ambassador Bernstorff sent Secretary Lansing this letter:

Bernstorff's Letter. "My dear Mr. Secretary:

"With reference to our conversation of this morning, I beg to inform you that my instructions concerning our answer to your last Lusitania note contains the following passage:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

"Although I know that you do not wish to discuss the Lusitania question until the Arabic incident has been definitely and satisfactorily settled, I desire to inform you of the above, because this policy of my government was decided on before the Arabic incident occurred.

"I have no objection of your making any use you please of the above information.

"I am, my dear Mr. Lansing, "Sincerely yours, "J. BERNSTORFF."

End to Strained Relations.

Strained relations between the United States and Germany over the submarine warfare apparently passed into history today when Count Bernstorff informed Secretary Lansing in writing that prior to the sinking of the Arabic, his government has decided its submarines should sink no more liners without warning.

Oral assurances to that effect had been given by the Ambassador last week, but it was not until Count Bernstorff, after a call at the State Department today, returned to the embassy and sent the letter to Mr. Lansing quoting the instructions from Berlin concerning the Arabic incident in a formal statement that the letter "appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended." He immediately sent the communication to the White House and discussed it in cheerful vein with his callers, who included Chief Justice White, Secretary McAdoo and Senator Timmerman. Every one where in administration circles there was a visible relaxation of the tensions which had existed ever since the Lusitania tragedy, though lessened by the earlier assurances of Count Bernstorff and advices from Ambassador Gerard as to the attitude of officials in Berlin.

Formal Disavowal Expected. The next step, it is stated authoritatively, will be a formal communication from the German government disavowing the destruction of the Arabic and tendering regret and offering reparation for American lives in the disaster. Even if the submarine which torpedoed the liner subsequently was sunk by a British man-of-war, as has been suggested both from Berlin and London, the Berlin foreign office is expected to send its disavowal as soon as a reasonable time has passed without a report from its commander. Once the situation growing out of the Arabic incident has been disposed of, the response to the long unanswered American note on the Lusitania will be dispatched, and if Germany's explanations and proposals in this case are (Continued on Page Eight.)

EXPECT WILSON TO BE RE-NOMINATED

President's Friends Laying Plans for 1916 Campaign.

HE IS TAKING NO PART

Feels He Would be Taking Advantage of the "Extraordinary Situation" of the Country to Gain Personal Advantage.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Indications were apparent here tonight that President Wilson's closest friends expect him to be re-nominated in 1916 and are laying their plans accordingly. The President himself, it was said authoritatively, however, is taking no part in such plans.

Gratification felt by the President over the action of Democrats in the Tenth Congressional District of Wisconsin, in endorsing his administration, was expressed in a letter from Secretary Tumulty which became public here tonight. A telegram to the President announcing the endorsement stated that it was voted "unanimously" at a mass meeting called for the purpose of arranging for the campaign of 1916.

Word that Kentucky Democrats, assembled in a state platform convention, had endorsed President Wilson for re-nomination also was welcome news at the White House, but no formal comment was made.

Senator James, author of the resolution adopted in Kentucky, is one of the President's political advisers.

Last September Secretary Tumulty sent a letter to a New Jersey Democratic leader asking that no steps be taken to endorse the President for another term, and saying "the President feels that it might seem as if he were taking advantage of the extraordinary situation now existing to gain a personal advantage through such an expression of confidence."

As far as the President himself is concerned, he is understood to take the same position at present, but many of his friends are declared to believe that no further efforts should be made to stop political endorsements which may be offered.

GERMAN TROOPS ON BOTH FRONTS HAVE GOOD HEALTH

Surgeon General of the Army Gives Out Published Interview.

Berlin, (via London), Sept. 1.—"The health of the German troops on both fronts is excellent," says Dr. Otto Von Schjerning, surgeon general of the army, in a published interview.

Typhus cases on the western front now are very rare. The disease was successfully combated by providing the soldiers with clean water, more than three hundred portable apparatuses for boiling, cooling and filtering drinking water being employed. Antityphus vaccination also was generally performed.

Many cholera cases were found beyond the Vistula as the occupied area extended, but it nowhere assumed the character of an epidemic. Expenditures no longer gives the army physicians concern. Disinfection plants, of which about four hundred now are in use, have been employed, and thus the disease has been checked. The soldiers have also been provided with facilities for personal cleanliness, bath tubs being hauled everywhere by army teams. It is understood that scientific investigators have discovered a specific against spotted fever.

IS NOW FREE TO WORK ON PLANS FOR DEFENSE

President Believes He Can Proceed Without Suspicion.

His Idea, It Was Said, Is to Prepare Programme for Several Years in Advance—Keep Expenses Low as Possible.

Washington, Sept. 1.—With danger of serious trouble with Germany apparently removed, President Wilson, it was said authoritatively tonight, believes he can proceed with more freedom in development of his national defense plans because there can be no suspicion that they are directed against any particular nation's idea, it was said, is to prepare a programme for several years in advance and in doing so to secure the expert opinion of army and navy officers who have been watching military developments in Europe. Chairman Tillman, of the Senate naval affairs committee, discussed the defense question today with the President. Later the senator said he favored (Continued on Page Eight.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DROP AGAIN TO NEW LOW LEVEL

English Pound Leads in the Slump, Being Worth Only \$4.54 at Day's Close.

BUT LITTLE SELLING

Entire Market Was in Convulsions for a Time, but Grew Calmer Toward Close.

New York, Sept. 1.—Foreign exchange rates, led by the English pound sterling, played fast and loose today in checker board moves over the lowest plane of values ever reached in this country. From \$4.50, registered at the opening, sterling made its faltering way by leaps and falls to \$4.55 1-2 in the late afternoon and fell back at the day's end to \$4.54.

Francs dropped at a single stroke from 6.03 to 6.09, reaching their lowest value. Lires hovered around 654, approximately 26 per cent. below normal. Reichsmarks zigzagged between 80.2 and 80.8. The entire market was in convulsions, although the tendency toward hysteria lessened toward the close.

The big banks, however, were inclined to be calm, rather than hysterical. One foreign exchange expert said tonight he doubted if 10,000 pounds sterling had been bought in this market today. The widely divergent quotations at the opening and the close he ascribed purely to speculators.

That view, however, was generally accepted and there were indications there had been large dealings in small amounts after sterling had strengthened to 4.52.

Relief Reported in Sight. For reasons not seen on the surface, optimism was more apparent tonight than in the past. A persistent report to warrant. A persistent report revealed that relief was in sight. It was said the delegation of British financial experts to mend England's battered credits were almost within sight of land. The censor has suppressed all news of their sailing for New York, but it is thought they may be aboard the St. Paul, due to dock here tomorrow.

The censor, according to mail reports to newspapers here, recently has held up and edited press cables to eliminate references to weakness and in some instances, it is said, actual quotations have been deleted. As a result, it was reported, high British officials are but poorly informed of the situation.

There was less talk today of the possibility that rates would fall so low as to result in curtailment of American exports. Discussion centered on Great Britain's remedial plans, none of which, New York bankers profess, is known here.

In the absence of these plans it was assumed the contemplated loan to be established here would be of such proportions that bankers from all the reserve centers of the country would be invited to share in establishing it.

Financiers Study Conditions. From the betterment in foreign exchange rates, attributed by some authorities to the fact that the decline of yesterday and today's market had unsettled the financial situation, a study of the abnormal and unusual conditions created by the situation. Investigation showed that it seemed with unusual frequency to be a matter of course that the American institutions, in sending money to foreign countries or receiving it from abroad, the United States government, alone could not profit by the low rates, at least, so far as international money orders, issued by the Postoffice Department, are concerned. While the English pound is selling in Wall Street at \$4.50, the postoffice general blocks away was paying the standard, normal rate of \$4.87. Senders of money orders to England had to pay \$4.87 for the pound. The same situation prevailed at the postoffice so far as other foreign moneys were concerned.

Enormous profits to American importers owing bills abroad appeared to be in sight with the prevailing low exchange rates of today and not a little of the bills bought, it was said, was to discount foreign bills. America's bill for July to Great Britain for goods received at the port of New York totaled, in round figures \$13,000,000. The chief items of this bill were crude India rubber, cotton and woolen cloths, linens, laces, silks, furs, feathers and diamonds. These items, bought in Great Britain, are to be paid for in English pounds. On account of the depreciation in sterling, American importers paying this bill today could have deducted for approximately \$12,000,000, pocketing a round million dollars' profit.

From France, the United States imported during July articles valued at \$4,000,000 through the port of New York. Approximately 18 per cent. of this bill or about \$900,000 could be deducted today, due to exchange rates, because the sum is payable, not in dollars but francs.

LONDON MARKETS PERTURBED. Sterling Dropped as Low as \$4.48—Importers Seeking Credits.

London, Sept. 1.—Sterling dropped to \$4.48 in the exchange markets here today. The sensational decline would have created some alarm but for the knowledge that the banks have taken steps for relief.

Today's erratic movement in cable (Continued on Page Eight.)

BUSINESS CHANGED LITTLE IN AUGUST

Reserve Agents Report on Conditions of Country

FAVORABLE IN SOUTH

No Fears Felt as to Ability to Warehouse and Finance the Cotton Crop—Tobacco Bringing Satisfactory Prices.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Business conditions throughout the United States have changed but little in the last month, according to reports from the 12 Federal Reserve agents made public today by the Federal Reserve Board. The reports indicate slight improvement with large crops in sight, manufacturing in special lines stimulated by foreign orders and money easy and plentiful.

Richmond reported that it is realized in the cotton territory there can be no excuse this year for a repetition of the experience of last fall. Knowledge that well-organized agencies are at hand to assist in taking care of the crop has had a steadying influence, and is expected to insure a neutral price, subject to supply and demand. Southern tobacco markets have opened at satisfactory prices.

The feature of the month in the Atlanta district was the revival of iron industry around Birmingham. The blowing in of several additional furnaces and a demand for labor had a good effect. No fear is felt as to the ability to warehouse the cotton crop of the district or to take care of it financially through the Atlanta reserve bank. Railroad men feel optimistic about the opening and the close he ascribed purely to speculators.

That view, however, was generally accepted and there were indications there had been large dealings in small amounts after sterling had strengthened to 4.52.

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ANOTHER FORTRESS OF THE RUSSIANS IN ENEMY'S HANDS

Lutsk, Which Forms Corner of Fortified Triangle, is Captured by Austrians.

IS IMPORTANT VICTORY

Autumn Rains May Give Russians Chance to Re-Form and Re-Equip Armies.

London, Sept. 1.—The minor fortress of Lutsk, which with those of Dubno and Rovno forms a fortified triangle on Russian territory just north of the Galician frontier, was captured by the Austrians today, according to the official report from Vienna. It is in this direction that the Austro-German offensive has been the most aggressive during the past few days, the object being to separate the Russian army retreating through the Pripiet marshes from that in Galicia.

The capture of Lutsk, however, is considered likely to compel the Russians, despite their recent victory in Galicia, to evacuate that part of Galicia still held by them; otherwise their flank there would be seriously threatened.

Along the rest of the front, except in the center, where the Teutons continue a slow advance, the Russians appear to be holding their own. They have thus far prevented the Germans from crossing the Dniester at Pripet, where a battle has been in progress for several days, they have arrested the German offensive between that point and the Gulf of Riga and still are holding out between Kamin, Kivovo and Vilna and Kovno, although the Germans have approached the outer position of Grodno fortress.

Rains May Check Advance. In the opinion of military writers here, the Russians now stand a good chance of winning the race for time. Within a few weeks the autumn rains will begin and it is pointed out, unless they succeed in gaining a decisive result between that time, the Austro-Germans can hardly hope to smash the Russian armies before, under cover of the long winter, they are reformed and re-equipped.

The Russians, according to Berlin, have lost 1,000,000 in prisoners since May 2, the date on which the drive began in eastern Galicia, while during August alone the captures included more than a quarter of a million men and 2,300 cannon.

The Austro-German losses, too, have been killed and wounded. While the strain on the troops has been terrific, they still have, according to Petrograd estimates, about 2,000,000 men on the eastern front, 300,000 being in the Riga region, more than 1,000,000 in the center, and from 500,000 to 700,000 in Galicia.

French Fighting Hard. For a week the French have been pouring an avalanche of shells into the German lines in the west. It is not believed this ammunition would be used simply for the purpose of damaging the German trenches and therefore an early return for their bombardment is expected from Kamerun, where the British and French report successes over the Germans, there is no news from their battle fronts.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT Austrian War Office Tells of Capture of Russian Fortress.

Vienna, Sept. 1. (via London).—The Russian fortress of Lutsk has been captured by Teutonic forces. It was officially announced today by the Austrian war office.

Lutsk, is in the Province of Volhynia, sixty miles east of the Bug, on a branch of the main line railway from Southern Rumania northward to Brest-Litovsk. It is one of the triangle of fortresses, which lie about fifty miles from each other in this region, the other two being Dubno and Rovno. It has a population of more than 20,000.

Austro-German forces recently have been reported operating near Lutsk in their drive eastward from the Brest-Litovsk line and the Bug. So far as official reports have indicated that is the most easterly point on Russian territory reached by the Teutons. Its capture marks the fall of the tenth fortress within a month under Austro-German attacks, beginning with the taking of Warsaw August 3.

CRUISER OF ALLIES SUNK Reported to Have Met Disaster at Hands of Turks Off Asia Minor.

Berlin, Sept. 1 (by Wireless to Sayville).—A report was given out by the Overseas News Agency today that a cruiser of the Allies had met with disaster off the coast of Asia Minor.

"A telegram from Smyrna states that two hostile cruisers bombarded the city of Smyrna and the coast of the gulf to the south of the city," says the news agency. "One cruiser foundered. The second ship attempted to go to the rescue, but was prevented by Turkish artillery."

MORALE BADLY SHAKEN Telegrams to Berlin From Dardanelles Reports Pesimism Among Allies.

Berlin, Sept. 1 (by Wireless to Sayville).—Telegrams from the Dardanelles report that the morale of the expeditionary force is badly shaken. "A French soldier who was taken prisoner declared that the Germans would be in Paris before the Allies got to Constantinople. The troops are reported as (Continued on Page Eight.)

CONDITIONS SOUND IN THE CAROLINAS

No Excuse for Repetition of Last Fall's Experiences.

SAYS RESERVE BOARD

Takes Most Optimistic View of Situation in North and South Carolina. Banking Facilities Better. Crops Diversified.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—The Federal Reserve Board in its monthly bulletin, which was made public today, takes a very optimistic view of business conditions in North and South Carolina. With reference to cotton, the board believes there is not a chance for the depressed conditions that existed last year and predicts that this year's price will be controlled "only by supply and demand." Speaking of North and South Carolina, the bulletin says:

"In the Carolinas it seems to be very widely appreciated that this year there can be no excuse for a repetition of the experiences of last fall. The knowledge that there are now at hand well organized agencies competent to assist in the gradual liquidation of cotton, free from undue pressure upon the farmers, has had a most steadying influence and will make for the marketing of the staple at prices subject only to the universal law of supply and demand, and free from artificial or hysterical conditions.

"Banking facilities now available as a matter of routine will, in permitting the generous use of cotton as collateral when desired, enable the growers rapidly to liquidate seasonal indebtedness to mature in the fall, and such a condition should make for the advantage not only of the banks and merchants immediately identified with the farmers, but in turn with distributors of all kinds who have done business with the cotton section.

"Cotton milling has been somewhat uneven in that, while many properties have been doing well, the minority have not fully met its expectations. "Some of the more southern of our tobacco markets have opened at prices which seem to be satisfactory to all concerned, and better than have been expected in view of a very generous stock carried over from last year. The price is better than was the case last season.

Greater Diversification. From both the Carolinas come reports of satisfaction with the result of experiment in greater diversification than heretofore practiced. Well distributed rains insure the promise of a generous corn crop of excellent quality, while for the same reason abundant grass and hay crops will insure a return for their labor that was the case last year.

Lumber is least responsive to change for the better in all of the larger lines. The trade is still in a depressed condition, which, while no worse than has been the case for some time in the past, does not show any improvement. Building trades and woodworkers generally, such as furniture manufacturers, show no special improvement, but are generally largely given over to white potatoes and vegetable truck have been disappointed in prices, and, in consequence, liquidation in such sections has not met expectations." P. R. A.

REQUIRE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. Bill is Passed by the Lower House of Alabama Legislature.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 1.—The lower house of the Alabama legislature today passed a bill which requires the attendance of all children between 5 and 15 years in institutions of learning for at least 160 days a year. Children who are not present would be granted exemptions providing county officials approve.

TRULL MAKES "DYING AND TRUE" CONFESSION

Says He Alone is Responsible for Murder of Swain.

Charlotte Man to Die Tomorrow in Electric Chair Makes Statement to His Spiritual Adviser—That Last Week False.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 1.—Charles E. Trull, who is to die in the electric chair Friday morning for the murder and robbery of Sidney Swain in Charlotte, has made to his spiritual adviser, Rev. J. W. Potter, of the Methodist church, what he terms his "dying and true confession," in which he admits practically all of the statement he made to Governor Craig's stenographer last week, in effort to induce the Governor to reconsider his refusal to extend executive clemency, was false, and says only he is responsible for the murder and robbery of old man Swain. The confession is very rambling and disconnected, but makes the statement that: "Barton did not kill Swain or have any part or knowledge of the robbery." Barton was his companion who he charged in the statement for the Governor with having planned the robbery and struck the blow while he (Trull) watched.

COBB COUNTY JURY IS INVESTIGATING 'RECENT LYCHING'

Is Not Special Grand Jury, But the One Drawn for Regular July Term of Court.

CHARGE OF THE JUDGE

Tells Men to Do Duty Fairly and Fearlessly; Several Witnesses Are Heard.

Marietta, Ga., Sept. 1.—The Cobb county grand jury drawn for the July term of court was charged today by Judge H. J. Patterson to investigate the "recent lynching in this county" and before the day was ended had examined several witnesses for information they might have on the hanging of Leo M. Frank. At the rate the witnesses were handled it would seem that the jurors could finish with the 35 or more called in time to report tomorrow.

Judge Patterson was emphatic on three points in his brief and extemporaneous charge:

"That the crime should be thoroughly investigated; that this was not a special grand jury as had been reported, and that the jurors were not 'secret service men,' and 'were not expected to do detective work to perform their duties.'"

He said Cobb county never had needed a special grand jury and inferred that the Frank lynching was not the sole cause of re-convening the grand jury served during the July term of court. The killing of a negro soon after the July term was adjourned, was mentioned.

Within a short time after the jury retired witnesses called in the Frank case went before the jurors but the majority of them remained only a few minutes.

Tomorrow it is expected members of the Georgia prison commission will be quizzed. The three members of the commission were at the state prison the night the lynching took place. In his charge to the jury Judge Patterson said in part:

"I want to say that you are not a special grand jury, but are the jury of the Blue Ridge Circuit, as has been stated, but you are the regularly organized grand jury of Cobb county. Not only in this, but in a great deal that has been said recently in the press, the facts have been deviated from, and I want to strongly assert that the press generally has done Cobb county a great injustice. It appears that in a great many instances that has been published some newspaper correspondents have seemingly gotten just as far away from the truth as any crime alleged to have been committed by Cobb county has been made to suffer for it.

"I have been informed that a murder was committed here in the county the day after the July term of court was adjourned. Of that I do not know, but the information has come to me. It has been published broadcast over the world that a lynching has recently occurred in Cobb county. If you duty make a thorough and complete investigation of that as it is of all charges of the crime when brought to your attention. Your oaths bind you to honestly, fairly and impartially make an investigation of it, but it is not your duty to assume the role of secret service men; the role of detectives. You were not selected in the capacity of private detectives, but as grand jurors of your county and your work is that of grand jurors and not the work of secret service men. And yet, it is your duty to do what you can to ferret out any crime alleged to have been committed within your county; to do it fairly, fearlessly and without hope of reward, or the reverse."

RUSSIA WILL DEMAND 'FAIR AMOUNT' OF AMERICAN COTTON

The Larger Part of Her Nine Million Spindles Running Regularly.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Indications that Russian spinning mills will demand a "fair amount" of the current American cotton crop were reported by the Commerce Department today by Commercial Attache Baker at Petrograd. He called that out of the nine million spindles in Russia 7,500,000 outside of the war zone are working nine hours shifts a day and each is consuming at the rate of 108 pounds of cotton annually as against 72 pounds before the war.

"It is anticipated in Moscow," the message added, "that about January, Russia will import from the United States a fair amount of cotton to arrive during the spring."

POSTAGE STAMPS FOUND. Believed to be Part of Loot From West Raleigh Postoffice.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 1.—Two bundles of postage stamps, believed to be part of the loot from the robbery of the West Raleigh postoffice a year ago, were found at Pullen Park this afternoon. One package contained \$18 in two-cent stamps and the other 40 books of one-cent stamps. The find was by W. D. Brown, who operates a refreshment stand, under which the stamps were hidden. He was a witness against suspects several months ago who were released, but are still believed by secret service men to be guilty.

The Raleigh police are looking, thus far without clue, for burglars who entered the office of Evans carriage factory here Monday night, broke open the safe and secured \$80 in cash.