

The Laurinburg Exchange

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LAURINBURG, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917

\$1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

BOYS AND GIRLS WILL CONTEST FOR MEDALS

N. T. Fletcher, Gibson Banker, Offers Bank Account to Winner High School Essay Contest.

Special to The Exchange.

Laurinburg, Feb. 20.—Next to having the thought to express the greatest accomplishment of man is the art of clearly and beautifully expressing that thought. To stimulate cultivation of this art among the children of the county, our competitive contests are held each year at our county commencement. The little prizes, as symbols of excellence, can of necessity go only to the most successful ones. But we, as teachers and parents, can not afford to close our eyes to this great opportunity given us of spurring the children of the whole county to their best efforts. With the purpose of developing the child, we should constantly keep before his mind's eye during the next few weeks the possibility of distinguishing himself and his school in some one of the 6 literary contests.

The committee has wisely chosen most appropriate subjects for these essays: "The Need of the Rising Generation," for the high school pupils; and "The Value of Good Books" for the grammar grades.

Every home in the county should be interested in these two vital subjects. Can we not substitute discussion of these two subjects during the next few weeks for the usual fire-side gossip.

The first subject—literature—given out of our boys and girls are inclined to shift responsibility, and consequently lack that hardness and determination which make men and women. Knowing that attitudes and tendencies of youth become cold facts of manhood, the committee recommends that every parent think on this subject and discuss it with his children, endeavoring to help him win a medal, primarily to save a man. The business men of the county are enthusiastic in their declaration that the only salvation for the coming generation is through a study of this subject and an appreciation of its tenets.

Mr. N. T. Fletcher, banker of Gibson, is so interested in the subject and the contest that he offers the winner of the high school essay contest a \$5 savings deposit. This prize should add zeal to the efforts of the boys and girls in the high schools and promote a healthy and spirited rivalry for the coveted honors.

Books are the real teachers. The more good books your boy reads and appreciates the greater will his appreciation and sympathies be. Not only do facts come to his mind through his reading, but they come graded, related and systematized. The best antidote for narrowness, sham, affectation and hypocrisy, is the penetrating rays of a good book. To encourage the out-of-school reading, the County Board has offered certificates for a minimum number of books read during the school year. Thus the grammar grades have a live and valuable subject.

Every child in the county above the fourth grade should get in this contest. Father, see that your boy does not miss this opportunity. Teacher, use this method of breathing the breath of art into your school just at this time of year, when lethargy is creeping upon us.

TWO MEN RUN DOWN BY SECRET SERVICE AGENTS

Charged With Conspiring to Obtain Military Information From Great Britain for Germany.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Agents of the secret service arrested here today two men charged with violating the law against carrying military information to Germany. They are accused of obtaining military information in England and Ireland for the benefit of Germany.

The men gave their names as Albert A. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenburg. The complaint against them was signed by Judge Learned Hand, of the United States district court. It charged them with conspiring to employ agents to obtain maps, photographs and other military information in England and Ireland for the benefit of Germany.

Sander, who is 35 years old, is president of the Central Powers War Film Exchange in this city. Wunnenburg, 40 years old, is its assistant. Counsel for the accused said tonight that Wunnenburg has been a naturalized citizen of the United States for 25 years.

According to William B. O'Leary, district superintendent of the Department of Justice, the men are accused of sending information of military character to Germany, but chiefly to those of the secret service agents had been in the case for months. They were arrested after the arrest in England of George Vaux, a man who claimed to represent American newspapers. Sander's photograph was forwarded to this country by the British authorities and by means of it, Superintendent O'Leary said, the secret service was able to connect him with the operations of Sander and Wunnenburg.

Letter P. Turner, of Harrington, Ia., has sold his crop of wheat for \$22,000. Mr. Turner owns 100 acres of land, practically all of which was in wheat.

POLICEMEN GET BLIND TIGER SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Negro Had On His Person Total of Seven Pints of "Three-in-one" Brand.

Policemen R. H. Redfern and F. R. Smith Saturday afternoon took into the tolls one Angus, or Gus, McLean, colored. It is stated that Gus has been suspected for some time, as being engaged in the liquor traffic. And Saturday afternoon the officers, keeping a close eye on his movements, saw him in the act of putting something in his "bosom." He was searched, and after examining his pockets carefully, it is stated, nothing was found. But a closer investigation disclosed a stock of spirits ingeniously stored about Gus' person. A knapsack, he had fastened about his body just beneath the arms, a sort of belt with pockets into which were fitted pint bottles. Seven bottles were found and confiscated.

It is said that Gus stoutly protested his innocence and as the first bottle was produced, declared it was all he had. After the full layout was displayed, Gus stated to the officers that he had received a shipment of a quart of "three-in-one" whiskey and with the addition of water had made the seven pints. He was hauled before the court Tuesday morning and given a term of six months on the public roads. The officers state that in all their experience with "blind tigers," Gus' scheme is one of the cleverest they have known.

MAY FAVOR DRY STATES WITH BONE DRY LAW.

Provides \$1,000 Fine for Any Person Transporting Liquor into Dry Territory.

Washington, Feb. 19.—"Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, into any state or territory the law of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or six months in jail or both."

The above little "joker" which Senator Reed placed in the postoffice appropriation bill is giving members of Congress and senators from dry states up and of trouble. It is also worrying the prohibition leaders. It has worried the latter so much that notwithstanding the fact that insofar as dry territory is concerned the passage of this amendment means "bone dry" states wherever the states desire such a condition. E. C. Dinwiddie, head of the national temperance bureau and president of the National Anti-Saloon league, would not give direct answer when asked if the league favored the bill.

"We are not opposing the measure," was the way Dr. Dinwiddie evaded the question.

"Does not this bill go as far as the prohibitionists may ever expect to go?" was the question put to the head of the Anti-Rum league.

"We are not opposing this bill," was the answer to this question. Dr. Dinwiddie, along with a number of other people who have been agitating the anti-saloon movement feel certain however that this bill is going to pass. They know it can be passed if they exert half the influence they have exerted on other measures which gave a half-way prohibition in many states. If they really want prohibition they can get it now. Do they want it?

The passage of this bill would make every state where there is now an attempt at prohibition "bone dry." At the same time it would eliminate many fat jobs now being held by men who appear at the national capital and at the capitals of every state in the union urging prohibition. If the bill passes there will be little, if any, need for the services of Capt. R. L. Davis, head of the anti-boose organization in North Carolina. There will be absolutely no need for Mr. Davis in North Carolina because the federal government will see to it that the federal law is enforced.

A careful analysis of the league today shows that the measure will pass by about a two to one vote. Practically all of the "wets" are going to support the measure and those who have been for prohibition don't see how they can do otherwise than vote for the Reed measure. It is an embarrassing subject to the prohibitionists and one that the average man in North Carolina and other alleged dry states do not like to think about.

The Reed measure makes the man who buys the stuff equally as guilty as the fellow who sells it. Therefore, if John Jones gets thirty and sends out of the state to get a small drink he is going to be held liable to the federal government in the sum of 1,000 bucks and a jail sentence of some six months, or more.

About the only congressmen seen today who were willing to come out and say they would vote for the Reed amendment were Majority Leader Claude Kitchin and Representatives Bob Page and Bob Doughton. Doughton takes the position that if the state wants prohibition she should have it. If the people of North Carolina are to drink whiskey it might as well be made of the apples and corn in North Carolina as for some other state to make the "pizen" and get the profit while North Carolina's rich supply of apples and corn go to waste. It's pretty sensible logic, too.

Senators Simmons and Overman voted against the Reed measure in the senate, but it was adopted. As the Reed amendment is a rider to the postoffice appropriation bill and will go into effect before midnight of March 4 it is expected that there will be a stampede to get all the whiskey possible into dry territory before that time.

DEBATE'S PRELIMINARY CONTEST FRIDAY EVENING.

At City School Auditorium Young Speakers Will Contest for Final Honors.

At the city school auditorium this Friday night, February 23, a team of ten speakers will enter a final preliminary debate and contest to determine who shall represent the Laurinburg schools in the triangular debate against Monroe and Carthage, which will be held March 30. The public is most cordially invited to attend.

The following have been selected to take part in Friday night's discussion and were the winners in a preliminary held at the auditorium Monday of last week, when 30 contestants debated for this honor: James Redfern, Halstead Covington, Edwin Gill, Frank Bizzell, Edgar Whitaker, John Wallace, Thomas Neal, James McRae, Eugene Fairly, Elizabeth Elliott.

It is stated that these young speakers handle the subjects well and give promise of ability on the rostrum. It is hoped that a large number will attend Friday night's preliminary and give these boys and girls encouragement.

ROBESON WILL SEND OLD SOLDIERS TO REUNION.

Special Act Authorizes Commissioners to Pay Expenses These Not Able to Pay.

From The Robesonian. Mr. A. W. McLean, who recently returned from Washington, states that Captain Fred Beall, commander of the Confederate Veterans association of the District of Columbia, stated to him that arrangements were being made for comfortable tents, cots and meals on the camp grounds lying just south of the White House and that these quarters would be furnished to all Confederate veterans who desire to take advantage of same, during the reunion, June fourth, 1917.

Captain Beall further says that it is expected of all Confederate veterans to attend the reunion in uniform, and that arrangements have been made whereby complete uniforms, including hat, can be purchased for \$11 from a house in Louisville, Ky.

Mr. McLean further states that the bill authorizing the board of commissioners of Robeson county to pay the expenses of Robeson county for any reason are unable to pay their own expenses, has passed both houses of the Legislature and is now a law.

LAURINBURG SOCIETY

MUSIC CLUB WITH MRS. LONG.

The St. Cecilia Music Club was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Jas. Long on Wednesday, February 14. Appropriate of the season, Valentine hearts were handed each member with the request that she write a verse. They were then exchanged and read aloud, which reading created much merriment. Miss Katie McLean played Polonaise by Chopin. The club then practised "I Softly Dream," choral rehearsal. Mrs. Long served a delightful sweet course. At a late hour the club adjourned to meet again February 28 with Miss Patte James.

MRS. COOPER GIVES DINNER PARTY.

Mrs. W. H. Cooper gave a most delightful dinner party Saturday evening. Covers were laid for twelve. The dinner was served in eight courses. Afterwards the guests were entertained with games.

The following invitation was issued early in the week:

Mrs. Daniel Shaw
At Home
Wednesday morning,
February 21, 1917
10-12 o'clock.
R. S. V. P.
Miss Whitfield.

Mrs. Dewey Thanks N. C. Legislators.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Mrs. George Dewey today sent to Senator Overman, of North Carolina, a letter expressing her gratitude for resolutions adopted by the North Carolina General Assembly voicing appreciation of Admiral Dewey's services to the Nation. She also enclosed a letter written by a North Carolinian, James C. Dobbin, once Secretary of the Navy, appointed Admiral Dewey an acting midshipman in the navy.

"I wish you and the people of the country to know," said Mrs. Dewey, "that my husband felt for the present Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, (also a North Carolinian), a sincere affection. Only a short time ago the admiral said:

"I have been in the navy 62 years and have served under many Secretaries of the Navy, but Secretary Daniels is the best Secretary we ever had, and has done more for the navy than any other. I am amazed by his conducting of technical matters. He has studied profoundly and his opinion is founded on close observation."

Three tons of coal a day went into the huge heaters of the High school at Collingswood, Pa. The fire crackled and glowed, but not the slightest heat penetrated to the class room, where teachers and students shivered and complained. An expert in furnace lore was summoned. "Look," said the expert after looking around a minute. The school officials looked. "Your draft fan is revolving on the reverse," he explained. Then he set it going right and in ten minutes the school was warming.

JOHN McRAE, COLORED, HAS HIS FILL OF BOSTON.

Laurinburg Negro, Like the Black Cat, Came Back and Will Never Do It Again.

John McRae, colored, and better known here as "Bo," returned last week from the city of Boston and thereby hangs a tale. John is a well known character among people of both races here. In December of last year he was seized with the wanderlust and sacrificing a considerable amount of personal property, as well as selling a house and lot at Rockingham, he took himself and family away to Boston. There John secured employment as janitor at a rather pretentious house, at a rather handsome salary, it is said.

But last week John came back, a wiser but a poorer negro. The immediate cause, he assigns, for his return to Laurinburg was the illness of his baby. But now since he is here he just declares he will never wander away any more. It is said he talks freely enough of his experiences in the great Puritan city but those who know him are speculating on just what did happen to him there. John says the only thing he got that he remembers well was, "Mister McRae," and this from white folk, too. But "Mister" is a poor substitute for bread, and if it makes no difference to you, Boss, I'll just take bread."

As any rate John is back in Laurinburg and he vows he will never be lured away again. This town is a pretty good place after all and moving is expensive business at best. It was just a little too cold in Boston to be exactly comfortable.

GEN. FUNSTON DIES SUDDENLY AT SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 10.—Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the southern department of the United States army, died here tonight a few minutes after he collapsed while in a local hotel where he had gone with a party of friends. Attending physicians say the cause of death was acute indigestion.

General Funston had just finished dinner and was playing with a small child, when he fell unconscious. He was taken to a room, but physicians were unable to revive him.

Not until 1896, when the Cuban insurrection was at its height did Frederick Funston become known throughout the United States as a first-class fighting man, but his friends in Kansas—where he spent his early childhood—long had so classified him.

As a student at the University of Kansas, when he weighed less than 100 pounds, he conquered a 200-pound "bad man" who threatened him with a razor. To add to the giant's humiliation, Funston marched him through the streets of Lawrence, Kan., at the point of a revolver, to a police station.

A few years later, while city editor of a paper in Fort Smith, Ark., young Funston stirred up intense feeling by attacking editorially the publication's own political party leaders during the absence of his editor-in-chief. Many threats are said to have been made against Funston and the newspaper property, but he remained on guard until his superior returned and then turned over the plant unharmed. Incidentally, Funston also resigned.

Along the Santa Fe railroad they still recall how Funston, as a passenger train conductor, threw a drunken cowboy off a train and later, when he hurried a rook through a coach window, punched him several miles on foot while the train waited.

Funston's first experience on the firing line came in Cuba, where he commanded General Gomez's artillery with remarkable results. After engaging in 22 battles and being wounded three times, he resigned his command because 50 guerrillas who had aided the Spaniards were executed against his wishes. Captured by Spaniards on his way to Havana, he escaped death by swallowing a letter to the President of Cuba which would have proved his identity.

While a colonel of the famous 20th Kansas volunteer infantry in the Philippines war, Funston performed feats of bravery that brought him the title of brigadier general. His capture of Aguinaldo and his fending off the Rio Grande river at Columbus under fire featured his work.

Funston has been described by his superiors as absolutely fearless. Ever ready to plunge into danger, he cared little whether his force equalled that of his opponent. One day, the story goes, when it appeared certain the Philippines would destroy three companies under Funston's command, General Harrison Gray Otis, inquired of the colonel how long he could hold his position.

"Until I am mustered out!" Funston replied; and he made good by repulsing the Filipinos.

When the volunteers were discharged Funston retained his rank as a member of the regular army. As a regular he made a mark by maintaining order in San Francisco during the disaster of 1906. Temporarily in charge of the troops at the Presidio, when the disturbance came, he quickly declared martial law and set about obtaining accommodations for the homeless, keeping down the cost of food and arresting trouble-makers. It was while he was in command of the troops at Vera Cruz in 1914 that he was raised to the rank of major general. He then was 49 years old.

The ambition of Funston's youth was to go to West Point but he failed in an entrance examination. In later years he repeatedly outranked West Pointers who remain in school when he failed of admission.

Physically Funston was one of the smallest men in the United States army. He was barely 5-foot and five inches tall and usually weighed less than 120 pounds. In civil life he was modest and retiring.

CROP LIEN BILL GETS A FAVORABLE REPORT.

House Tables Bill to Prohibit Sunday Golf Playing.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 19.—The crop lien bill received favorable report this afternoon at the hands of the joint committee to which it was referred after a hearing that continued through most of the afternoon. Speakers in advocacy included President H. Q. Alexander and Organizer Green, of the Farmers Union; Editor Clarence Poe, of the Progressive Farmer, and others.

Senator Gough, of Robeson, and former Congressman Patterson led the opposition. The bill limits profit of merchants on supplies under crop liens to 10 per cent above cash price. Banks and individuals can charge a commission of 10 per cent on money supplied under crop liens in lieu of 6 per cent interest.

In the House tonight the bill to prohibit Sunday golf was tabled. A number of leading members, including Grier of Iredell, were supporting the bill and it looked like Sunday golf was doomed, so far as the House was concerned, but Representative Foose got in an amendment to exempt Moore county for the sake of the Pinehurst tourists and that disgusted Mr. Grier and others with the legislation, "when the very place where there was more Sunday playing than any other was exempted. So Grier moved to table and the measure was buried with an overwhelming vote.

Bills passed included: Tax on Cleveland county dogs; Regulate compensation of counsel assigned to defend persons charged with capital offenses; Dog tax for Gaston; Prevent forest fires; Provide for county convicts having tuberculosis to be sent to the State prison or State Farm.

The House spent two hours debating the Ray bill for a Statewide dog tax and passed a substitute providing that any county can vote on the question of taxing dogs on petition of one-fifth of the qualified voters, the tax to be \$1.

PETER McNEILL, FORMER SCOTLAND COUNTY NEGRO.

Charlotte Observer Eulogizes Negro Who Left Laurinburg Years Ago and Died Recently.

A reader of this paper calls to our attention the fact Peter McNeill, colored, who died last week in Charlotte, where he lived for a number of years, was a native of Scotland county and was well known here by the older people. The Observer speaks handsomely of Peter as a "black man with a white soul." It is suggested that Peter's ecstacy when he first left here, but is a matter of satisfaction to those who knew him here, to know now that he made good in the Queen city and enjoyed the confidence of many of its foremost citizens. It is said Peter was a beneficiary under the will of the late D. A. Tompkins, and he was rated as a well-to-do colored citizen in the State's biggest city. Here is what The Observer says:

"There are very few survivors of the actual regime of the old-time Southern darkey. Peter McNeill, who died in Charlotte Thursday morning, was one of these. It was not in his personal appearance—for he was always neatly dressed, with the manners of an educated citizen—but it was in the ever-bubbling wit of the Southern darkey which characterized his conversation and his observations. Peter was a delightful exponent of the pure negro character. He was employed as a laborer in the construction of the D. A. Tompkins building, in 1902—now The Observer office—when he fell down the elevator shaft, from the top to the basement. It was not a straight fall. He was knocked cross-cross from one piece of timber to another, and was picked up badly hurt, but laughing. Mr. Tompkins adopted Peter on his recovery and from that time until the former's death, Peter was his body servant. His "rally and not-to-be" as Peter himself expressed it. From his employer he imbibed much shrewd advice and became one of the first colored men in Charlotte to take out a block of building and loan stock. In the course of six years he got the title deed to his own home, in which his freely expressed pride found ample justification, and which he left as a heritage to his family. He was a very black-skinned negro, but his skin was no blacker than his soul was white. There was no taint on his character. In and out among his fellowmen of both races, it was always to be said of Peter: 'There goes an honest man!' It was two days before his death that he 'jazzed up,' to say 'howdy and to ax how the Missus and de oder folks,' and bless his honest heart! we could wish how that we had given an extra pressure to the last handshake we had with him. But so runs life away.

Lay down de saddle, and hang up de bow, Peter's gone whar de good ol' darkey go!"

Col. Theodore Roosevelt has been elected an honorary vice president of the Col. W. F. Cody Memorial association of Denver, which will pay the late Buffalo Bill the tribute of America by erecting a manseum on the top of a Colorado mountain peak, Lookout mountain, to be rechristened Mount Cody. Col. Roosevelt in accepting the office characterized Buffalo Bill as "an American of Americans."

After Mrs. Edward Hader, of Milwaukee, Wis., had related to Judge Eckling that several drink cures had failed to make her husband sober, that he was intoxicated continuously and that she believed him to be an habitual drunkard, the judge remarked, "that the woman case" her husband because he did get her to name Gus Hader. Mrs. Hader sentenced her drinking spouse to 30 days in the house of correction.

GOV. BICKETT IN BEHALF OF FARMER

Appeals to Senate to Pass Crop Lien Law Which He Drafted and Quick Action Follows.

(W. T. Best in Greensboro News.) Raleigh, Feb. 20.—Governor Bickett today sent a heartfelt appeal to the general assembly to pass the crop lien bill which the governor himself drew in toto and within a few minutes the senate had sent it through by 23 to 11.

It was the second special message of Governor Bickett and on somewhat the same subject. The first was transmitted last week before the committee had acted upon the measure and Bickett's first word was to give the farmer a chance to buy on terms of equality with other men, thus exempting the notes and mortgages given in purchase of homesteads from taxation. The first Bickett message was directed toward the ownership of the home. The second was for money rates that will permit the farmer to hold it.

The committee hearing the arguments on the crop lien evil Monday gave, with one member excepted, a unanimous report. The bill, which merely restricts the price which "land merchants" may charge in excess of the regular cash price at the time contracts are made between buyer and seller. Opponents of the relief declared that it would offer aid for instantly worrisome litigation, but the committee leaned to the view that the poor devil in the past has had little opportunity to litigate.

In presenting his special appeal Governor Bickett said: "Gentlemen of the General Assembly: 'The crop lien is a curse to the landlord, a curse to the tenant, and a curse to the merchant."

"So said a number of the state board of agriculture and one of the largest and most successful farmers in the state the other day. In so saying, he voiced the registered judgment of the state department of agriculture, the Farmers' union, the Farmers' alliance, and the bureau of home and farm economy. In so saying he verified the declaration in my inaugural address, that 'the crop lien is the bane of North Carolina. The pestilence that walketh in darkness, the destruction that wasteth at noon-day.'"

"A bill designed to relieve this evil was prepared by the state council of the Farmers' union and myself and introduced in the senate by Representative Ferson and in the house by Representative McElhannon. The bill is no half-baked measure, but is the result of years of study and a most intimate knowledge of actual conditions. I know the crop lien system at both ends and in the middle, and I know that the bill now before the senate on a favorable report will ultimately free our harvest from the crop lien's deadly blight and prove a blessing to the landlord, the tenant and the merchant."

"It is urged that the enforcement of this law will be attended with some uncertainty. Probably so. Again, it is urged that the law may work an occasional hardship. This is possible. The process of healing and adjustment never attended with a measure of pain. But the uncertainties and the hardships possible under the bill compared with the burdens of the present system, are as the little finger to the leg."

"The bill makes no attempt to fix the cash price at which articles may be sold. This is left entirely to competition and trade conditions. But the bill provides that when the cash price is fixed the merchant, the landlord, the money lender, may add 10 per cent for time and no more. Is it not enough?"

"A gentleman said to me, 'How about the negro tenants all over eastern North Carolina?' I answered, 'Ten per cent for six months' time is enough bonus for a 'nigger' to pay.'"

"Another critic of the bill said to me, 'The cash price does not represent a reasonable profit on the goods sold.' I answered, 'Then the man who buys on time pays for himself and also for the man who buys for cash.' He said, 'That is true.' Then said I, 'The poor farmer puts his toll and his chattels in bond to pay:'

"1. His own debts.

"2. The losses sustained by the merchant on sales to the rich for cash."

"The critic admitted that 'this is true.'"

"Can the general assembly permit such an inequality to continue and expect me to tell the tenant and small farmer that he has a decent chance to better his condition? I tell you, gentlemen, that the order of Egypt's king compelling the children of Israel to make bricks without straw was a study in justice and generosity compared with the articles created that saddle upon the one honest, industrious tenant his own neck, and the losses sustained by the merchant in charging the rich too little and the poor too much."

"The task this administration had assigned itself is to do for the agricultural development of the state a work that will at least resemble the work done by the beloved Aylmer for our educational development. I am irretrievably committed and consecrated to the work of securing for the man and woman on the farms whose lives have been hard and empty a measure of joy and of hope they have never known. Their lives, pale as plucked cotton, are before me always, and as I write I feel the pleading look of cold, thin hands."

"Pass this measure! Pass it just as it is written, and I can go to these little ones and tell them to thank God and take courage. Their lot will still be hard, but not without hope. Duty demands this relief, and their most faithful efforts to gain financial freedom will only leave them breaded against an iron door."