GASTONIA
The South's City of Spindles.

GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE

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UNKNOWN INTRUDERS ATTEMPT TO TERRORIZE MR. AND MRS. THOMSON

At Late Hour Sunday Night Unknown Negro Tries to Force Entrance Into Home—Threatens to Shoot Both — Quick Work by Mrs. Thomson Over Telephone Brings Aid and Assailants Run—No Clue as to Identity or Number in Party.

One of the most sensational attempts at burglary or attempted assault reported to the Gastonia police recently took place Sunday night at 11 o'clock in Love Heights when an unknown party or parties attempted to terrorize Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thomson by threateneing to enter the house and shoot them if they moved, turned on the light or tried to telephone. The marauders were frightened away when Mr. Thomson shot once at them. No clues as to their identity have been discovered. The facts as related by Mr. Thomson this morning are as follows:

Mr. Thomson had retired early and had gone to sleep when Mrs. Thomson who had sat up reading, came to bed about 11 o'clock. He waked up when she turned out the light, and at that moment, a voice came through the open window at the side of the bed, saying with an oath: "Don't move, or I'll kill you both!"

Mr. Thomson said that he instantly dropped to the floor and made his way to the dresser where he kept a pistol, which, however, had not been fired in 20 years. He went to the bath room and fired once from the bath room window. This shot apparently did not phase the intruder, but on the contrary, infuriated him. Mrs. Thomson, in the meantime, exhibiting a coolness which was remarkable, had sprung to the window and pulled down the sash and the curtain, and was at the telephone frantically calling for aid. The burglar, unhit, by Mr. Thomson's shot punched in the window and slashed and tore the wire screen and threatened to come in and kill them both. In the meantime Mrs. Thomson had gotten central and informed her of the situation, asking that she arouse the residents of Love Heights, all these phones being on a party line. The negro—the general supposition being that it was a negro, heard the conversation and is reported to have said: "You need not try to 'phone. All the wires are cut." He is also alleged to have said as if speaking to a companion, "Tom, you go around to the other side of the house and watch it."

Meanwhile, the central office's prolonged ringing had aroused Messrs. John L. Page, Fred M. Allen and L. A. Brown, all of whom live near. Just before Mr. Page arrived the assailant or assailants, fled to the woods back of Mr. R. A. Love's house. The police were also shortly on the scene, and blood hounds from Dallas were brought over in an incredibly short time and put on the track. The trail was followed for about a mile and a half in the general direction of Linwood College, but was lost. One suspect was captured, but it is not thought that he has any connection with the affair at all.

Blood stains were found on the window sill this morning and it is presumed that the intruder was badly cut when he smashed in the window.

Opinions as to the identity, whether white or black, of the intruder, differ. The Thomson's were unable to tell from the voice as heard through the window. Others think the intruder was a drunken or doped negro, as the brazenness of the attack precludes the thought of a sane man attempting any such attack. The fact that Mr. Thomson shot and he was not frightened away adds plausibility to this theory. Not until he heard a telephone conversation did he think it was time for him to be making a getaway. On the other hand, it is pointed out that his attempt to intimidate the inmates of the house, the methods used and the evident carefulness with which he had worked out his plans, indicate to some that the marauder was perfectly sane and sober. His attempt to prevent the use of the telephone by saying that he had cut the wires adds to this theory.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomson spent the remainder of the night with Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Love.

Advices from the police department this morning were that they were still working on the case, although without any tangible clue.

GREAT BRITAIN WANTS ALLIED SUPREME COUNCIL TO MEET THIS WEEK

PARIS, May 30.—A note from Great Britain received today, in reply to Premier Briand's recent communication with regard to the meeting of the Allied Supreme Council insists upon the desirability of a meeting that body this week.

Great Britain accepts the principle laid down by France, of an examination of the Silesian question by a special mission of experts, but holds that the council should meet first and not delay its session until after the experts had reported, as France suggested.

BIZZY BEAR SAYS:

Cloudy on coast and fair in interior tonight and Tuesday.

Commander Galbraith Speaks To The Legion

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 30.—F. W. Galbraith, Jr., National commander, The American Legion today issued the following proclamation to the Legion members:

"Today a mighty nation bows its head in memory of the men who have died that the nation might live—men of Bunker Hill, of Gettysburg, of Santiago and of the Argonne.

"The American Legion joins the nation in its reverence for the dead; but the Legion also claims a deeper kinship for those who gloriously fell in the World War. For these men were our comrades-in-arms, linked to us by the strongest of ties.

"We shall visit every grave today, at home and abroad, and shall speak words of comfort to the dear ones who mourn. But we shall not only give, we shall receive. For, as we stand at their graves today, our comrades will speak to us. They will remind us of the dangers that beset our beloved land, of the enemies, within and without; of the long fight that must be waged. The voice of our comrades comes to us, like a call to arms. 'Fight on, fight on', it urges us."

Strike In North Carolina Cotton Mills Is Threatened

Fight to Center in This State – Vice-President McMahon Refuses to Name Date of Walk-out – Reported That Delegation From Gaston County Conferred With McMahon Sunday.

(Charlotte Observer.)

North Carolina will in all probability be the battle ground of the textile workers' fight against "unnecessary cuts" in wages, declared Thomas J. McMahon, vice president of the United Textile Workers of America, yesterday afternoon.

Textile workers, approximately 60 per cent of whom are in unions, are better organized in North Carolina than any other southern state, say union officials, and wages paid in mills in this state are lower than any other place in the world.

This state will no doubt be the concentration point for the attack, although it was intimated that the walkout may "spread like wild fire hrough the south." Material assistance from all other southern textile workers has been promised operatives in this state, Mr. McMahon continued.

Workers in South Carolina are organized about 35 per cent strong, while in other southern states the percentage is not so high, it was explained.

No developments in the textile situation in North Carolina and the south are foreseen that will prevent the issuance of the walkout order for operatives to leave their work as a protest against the "unnecessary" cuts in wages, declared Mr. McMahon.

Yesterday he and other officials were in conference with a delegation representing locals in the Gaston county mills and the attitude expressed by those delegates was that "all is now in the hands of the international officers," said Mr. McMahon yesterday afternoon.

The tentative date for the walkout has been set, Mr. McMahon reiterated. It is known to a few officers, but the time will be absolutely dependent upon the wishes of the various locals, it was pointed out, Mr. McMahon declaring that the wishes of the individual unions will be paramount.

In his conversation yesterday it was made plain that practically all details are complete in the survey which has been made by officers of the international organization. However, Mr. McMahon and party will go to Concord today for further conference and addresses and then into South Carolina tomorrow.

No efforts have been made in a general way by employers to conciliate with the workers in regard to the adjustment of the wage controversy, according to Mr. McMahon. However, operatives at Norwood, this state, were said to be satisfied with the state of affairs in their locality, and, unless conditions change there, their wishes to stay on the job will be respected, he continued.

The fight is on over the reduction of wages in cotton mills in the southern states, where decreases in the amount in the weekly pay envelope have been made from 37½ per cent on up to the withdrawal of bonuses of 120 per cent, paid for the meeting of certain requirements, the international vice president asserted.

Twenty-two and one-half per cent is the minimum reduction from the peak wages to which workers will agree. In North Carolina, it was pointed out, cuts in wages average 50 or 55 per cent.

The impending situation has been warded off for nine months by the local organizer, who maintains headquarters here, it was stated in the interview yesterday. Mill workers have demanded action on the part of the international, they say.

The exact state of affairs has been told to the president of the Southern Textile Association, the governor of North Carolina, the mayor of Charlotte, and the local Chamber of Commerce, Mr. McMahon said, nearly five weeks ago, and as yet no advances have been made by those in authority to stave off the impending walkout, he declared.

Mr. McMahon admitted that the international organization was reluctant to give the order to strike. "We don't want this thing, but unless conditions change it is bound to come," he said, and he saw no prospect that a general strike would be averted.

The general order has been drafted and at the proper time the officers vested with the power will speak the word that will hush the hum of moving machinery in textile centers throughout the state and possibly the whole southland, he further explained.

Only the willingness of the employing mill owners to concede the demands of the unions that wages be not cut more than 22½ per cent will forestall the effect of the strike, Mr. McMahon said.

As yet he sees no sign of a change and he and his associates are going about their work in advising and assisting local workers, getting everything in perfect readiness.

The vice president said yesterday that requests to meet in open discussion in regard to the justice of the claims of the workers have been so far ignored by the employers.

They maintain that they have accurate figures about the cost of production and that enormous cuts are without any vestige of justification in this case.

He said that cuts have been slight in some sections of the country and drastic in others, particularly North Carolina where he said the lowest wage in the world, not excluding Japan, is paid to workers in textile plants.

Order to walk out given to organized workers will in all probability be followed by unorganized workers, Mr. McMahon said, recalling that it has been the experience in other walkouts.

Explaining the reason for keeping the date of the proposed walkout secret, Mr. McMahon said that if mill executives could learn in advance when a strike would become effective they would shut down and this would have the effect of weakening the morale of the workers generally. It was the purpose of the union officials, he said, that no mill owner should know in advance when a walk out in his plant would occur.

Illustrating what he termed "outrageous" reductions that have been made in wages generally in the south, especially in North Carolina, Mr. McMahon said that workers who a year ago were getting $27 a week are now getting $11.20 and $11.25 a week.

MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONIES OBSERVED AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY

Members of Cabinet and High Government Officials Gather to Honor American Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Members of the cabinet, high government officials, ranking officers of the army and navy foregathered with the throngs today on the sacred ground of Arlington national cemetery to attend the ceremonies at which President Harding, leading the nation in commemoration of its heroic soldier and sailor dead, will deliver at the amphitheater the Memorial Day address. The ceremony will mark the resumption of a custom broken only by the stress of war—the annual address of the President of the United States in the midst of the graves of the nation's dead.

Prior to the Arlington ceremonies the President planned to review from the White House a parade of veterans and regular army troops led by Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, veterans of the Spanish-American War, the American Legion and the veterans of foreign wars to form in the marching ranks. Besides the general ceremony at Arlington, special exercises were arranged in memory of the unknown dead who fell in France.

While the nation is honoring its hero dead at home, those lying in foreign soil also were being appropriately remembered. Advices to the Red Cross from Paris give assurance that not a single grave of an American soldier in Europe will fail to receive the decoration of an honor flag and wreath.

This year's graduating class at the University numbers 170, the largest class ever turned out at Chapel Hill. June 12-15 is the date for commencement. Josephus Daniels will deliver the commencement address and Governor Morrison will present the diplomas.

MEMORIAL DAY COMES WITH NEW FORCE THIS YEAR SAYS RECTOR

Episcopal Rector, Rev. J. W. C. Johnson, Preaches Sermon Peculiarly Appropriate to Memorial Day, May 30th.

Peculiarly appropriate both the day and the season was the sermon of Rev. J. W. C. Johnson, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church, at the morning service on this day. Rev. Mr. Johnson spoke eloquently of Gastonia's soldier dead. His text was from Acts 3:6, reading: "Peter said, Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee; In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk."

Rev. Mr. Johnson said in part:

"St. Peter is ready to heal the lame man at the gate of the temple. The power he uses is that of the name of Jesus, in the Lord Jesus, but just as he says the words 'In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth' his introductory words are a declaration of an important and ever worthy principle: 'Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee.' We should think often of these higher gifts than silver and gold that are here in our possession to give. I am turning your thoughts about these higher gifts this morning as we are all thinking in mind Decoration Day with the memory of render of thousands of Americans who for the cause of liberty in the world.

"Mr. Daniels reminded us in his address of that day that whereas the Bartholdi statue was France's gift of Liberty enlightening the world, the new Liberty statue station at Bordeaux was America's gift on the soil of France of the larger development of that freedom through trained intelligence and mastery to keep that liberty at its strongest power for the good of all mankind.

"The value of that which has been done by those who died on the soil of France, and by all who were called to give life for the cause America espoused will grow upon us with each increasing year.

"'Earth will remember them with love and joy,
And, oh, far better, God will not forget
For he who settles freedom's principles
Writes the death warrant of all tyrannies.'

"This year Decoration Day comes with new force all over our land. The fact that men have died, representing all of us, is felt with new realization as now the freshly turned sod in our cemeteries is seen in towns and countrysides and the great cities. They have brought home our dead. We honor them with fresh honor because they are in our midst, a sacred trust for all time. We begin now commemoration of them that will not cease. Their death was for all of us. America seems slower to speak the language of the new day and to live in part in the new life of the world; but the richness of the sowing in the soil of France is sure to yield the harvest of the life of the world. All over the land there has been mention of the base selfishness of view expressed by the American ambassador at the court of St. James. Other nations have recalled their ambassadors for words that carried less carelessness, or disinterestedness, or misrepresentation.

"The little emblem of the poppy of France brings cheer to us due to fire binds the fields where our soldiers lie in last resting place of many within our borders. It is a wonderful and beautiful little messenger of the men who gave not of silver and gold but of all they had to give. Some poor peasant will here and there decry the waste of some individual who gave his life, but we know two things that are true in spite of all such hypercritics: First, that were in America's fifty thousand graves many who in all the finest meaning of liberty and love of God and man would give unstintedly our best; and further, that in the mass of them, as far as I can tell, every one who gave his life, the hour had struck when God spoke in the soul to the noblest elevation the soul could ever morning sing in battle, and that response was unbroken petition to render to God and country was made.

"For some years past there has gone steadily a steady willingness to recognize the graves of the soldiers of the Civil War, and of the Union side, whether they slept side by side, whether in the cemeteries of the South or North. It was the act of recognition of manhood and principle, as the true soldiers expressed it, when to gave less at an occasion to the cause. It is now, twenty years since Finard, one of the South's most gifted poets, stirred men's souls by the sentiment at a Confederate decoration of graves:

"'Stoop, angels, from the skies!
There is no holier spot of ground
Than where defeated valor lies
By morning beauty crowned.'

"Today it is victory for all parts of America that we commemorate in the death of the soldiers of the great European war, and these fresh graves have sealed for all time the differences of the past. The sentiment that leads us to remember the dead, on whatever side they fought, has now become the duty of an honest conviction of true American manhood wherever it existed.

"The scars of battle have been made the real decorations of war. There was quick thinking on the part of the soldier who said: 'Don't pity me, pity my dead dies who got hit where it ain't going to show. I ain't disfigured. I'm decorated.' Shall we learn to choose the softness of prosperous days, and the ease of avoiding the real test of manhood just because the days of peace permit ready dodging? Disfigured, Decorated; that is the answer to those who wince at the bloody cross and sigh at the singing of the print of the nails in His hand, and the wound of the thorns on His brow. We need to know that the blood, the wounds, the agony on the face of Jesus are not disfiguring; they are the royal decorations that the King of Heaven bestows on the

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ATLANTA OPENS UP PARK FOR AUTO TOURISTS

ATLANTA, Ga., May 30.—Following the example set by several Florida cities during the past season Atlanta has opened up a "tourist park," for the accommodation of automobile tourists who desire to stop in the city for several days while passing through from one section of the country to another.

The park is equipped with facilities for the care of 1,000 automobiles and is located on the fair grounds at Lakewood, a delightful spot within easy reach of the heart of the city and surrounding points of interest. Conveniences provided for travelers include fireproof living quarters and garages and modern cooking facilities.

SEVEN ARE KILLED IN WRECK OF AIRPLANE AT WASHINGTON SUNDAY

Five of the Dead Army Officers, the Other Two Civilians—Most Severe Disaster in the History of Aviation in This Country.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Army officers were preparing today for an official investigation of the crash during a storm late Saturday near Indian Head, Md., of the ambulance airplane in which seven men, five army officers and two civilians, met death. The fact that every occupant of the machine was killed, making it necessary for a board of inquiry to depend largely on the observations of a third eye witnesses in forming their conclusions, made it appear doubtful that the exact cause of the disaster could ever be developed.

The plane, a Curtiss Eagle, which had been detached of its ambulance equipment, was making a return flight from Langley Field, Virginia, to Washington, when it encountered a severe electrical storm accompanied by winds estimated to be blowing at a hundred miles velocity. Eye witnesses said the plane, unable to make headway in the face of the wind, descended apparently in an attempt to make a landing but after dropping to within about 100 feet of the ground, approached a clump of trees and swerved upward. The trees were cleared, but as the plane started for an open field near by, it was seen to quiver, turn over and dive vertically to the earth.

Those who reached the wreck first found all seven men dead. All the bodies were closely grouped together, some bodies mutilated by the engine, which had torn loose from its bed and thrown back upon cutting the men down like a scythe, as it ploughed through the narrow passenger compartment of the plane. A watch later found had stopped at 6:25 o'clock, showing the exact time of the tragedy. Army officers who later viewed the wreckage said it was the worst they had ever seen and were at a loss to understand how it could have resulted from such a short fall.

The killed were:

Lieut. Col. Archer Mills, of Washington, who served in the Spanish-American war, Philippine insurrection, where he won the congressional medal of honor, and in the world war. He at one time was commander of Mitchell field, Long Island.

Lieut. Stanley M. Ames, of Washington, who had been married only about three weeks, served in both the Canadian and American forces overseas and suffered a severe bayonet wound while with the Canadians. He was regarded as an expert pilot as well as an authority on aerial engineering.

Lieut. Cleveland W. McDermott, of Syracuse, N. Y., stationed at Langley Field. He served in both the Canadian and American flying forces, was decorated by both governments for valor and [illegible] with bringing [illegible] Lieut. John M. [illegible], was stationed at Langley Field, recently been sent there from Kelly Field, Texas, for the aerial [illegible] operations to be held next [illegible]. Little was known here of his [illegible] Sergeant Richard Romeo [illegible] mechanic, was stationed at Langley Field, here.

[illegible] Connolly, civilian, native of [illegible], sales manager of the [illegible] Airplane Company. He was a [illegible] congressman and served in the [illegible] during the war with the tank [illegible].

N. G. Ridgeldier, civilian, a former [illegible] and one of the organizers of the American Automobile Association, and chairman of its board of [illegible]. Native of Attica, N. Y.

The bodies of all the victims were taken to Washington and taken to Walter Reed hospital, where they were held pending advices from relatives.

Other machines returning from the aerial field maneuvers were caught in the same storm that sent the fog ambulance down and several there narrowly escaped death. One of the machines, brought in General William Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service, who finally bested the elements and escaped the storm area by going miles out of his course before landing at Rolling Field.

Captain R. S. Wright, flying a Fokker machine, did not fare so well. He was caught in the wind and forced down. In attempting to land his plane crashed but he escaped with only a bad shaking up and bruises, although his craft was completely wrecked.

The North Carolina and the South Carolina Pharmaceutical Associations will hold their annual meetings jointly in Charlotte June 21-23. Governor Morrison will deliver the address of welcome.

Salem College for Women at Winston-Salem has just completed its 140th session with commencement exercises last week. There were 23 graduates this year.

President Harding Pictures Ideal Nation In Memorial Address

It Is a Nation Loyal First of All to Itself But Never Failing to Measure Up to the Demand of an Advancing Civilization.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A nation [illegible] loyal first of all to itself, but never failing [illegible] ing to measure up to the demands of an advancing civilization, was pictured by President Harding as an American ideal today in a Memorial Day address at Arlington national cemetery.

American heroes of every war, the President said, had accomplished far more than the immediate ends for which they fought because they had helped erect and preserve a shrine for the liberty-loving of every race. He declared the whole mission of America would become an unrealized dream if this heritage ever were sacrificed.

"Our country," said Mr. Harding, "has never failed to measure up to the demands presented to it in behalf of humanity, and it never will. When it ceases to meet these drafts it will no longer be our country; it will be, if that time ever comes, the wretched and decaying memorial of another civilization that has crumbled, of another ideal which has failed, of another ambition for men's happiness, which has somehow gone awry."

In equally emphatic language the President asserted his conviction that this duty to civilization could be accomplished only if the nation took care first of its own integrity.

"I counsel no selfishness," he said, "no little Americanism, no mere parochialism, but I urge that our first duty is to our own, and that in the measure of its performance we will find the true gauge of our capacity to be helpful to others."

The text of the President's address follows:

"We are met on sacred soil today for a solemn hour of sacrament and consecration. But the soil whence we come is itself sanctified through the sacrifices of those who lie here. Wherever our flag flies, within the boundaries of the republic, it is over lands whose freedom and security have been wrought through these sacrifices.

"It is the privilege of this company to utter our tribute of love and gratitude in this sacristy of beauty within the sight of the national capitol. But others, no less devout, will assemble all over our land and other lands, under foreign skies, and American alien peoples, to pay like tribute of love and memory. There are no restricted boundaries to the reverence of this day. There is no discordant note in the hymn of gratitude. With old wounds healed, and a new generation's offerings on the altars of our patriotism there is no sectionalism in our memorial. Above the murmurings of grief is the swelling concord of union, and the dominant note is our faith in the republic.

"It will be a tribute today spoken in many tongues, and by diverse races. Wherever men are free they are wont to give thought to our country's services in freedom's cause. Where men may but aspire to a freedom not yet achieved their instinct turns the eye and thought of hope this way, and they pray that their cause may gain our approbation. They know that we have never drawn the sword of oppression, that we have not sought what was not our own, nor taken all that we might have claimed. They have seen our protecting arm stretched over the outposts of liberty on every continent. For more than a century our plighted word warned tyranny itself from half the world; then, when the gauge was taken up by mad ambition, men felt the blow that arm could strike when freedom answered in its utmost might. Across the seas, we sent our hosts of liberty's sons, commissioned 'to redress the eternal scales.' Today the sons and daughters of other lands to which they gave their all are placing with loving hands their laurels on American graves not less reverently than we are doing here. To me, no thought comes with more of inspiration than this, that now our memorial day is become an international occasion; that it calls upon the fortunate free of many lands and countries, to help in its observance, and that equally to them and as it is a reminder of common troth to civilization, humanity and everlasting justice.

"There are gathered here the ashes of a great army of those who fought in the struggle which preserved our union and insured our high place in the community of nations. Our debt to them will never be paid, but we can come, for them and for ourselves, on this national commemoration day, to attest our veneration and undying love. They rendered a service greater than they knew, for they saved our nation to the cause of human freedom and paved the way to that power and influence which enabled it to play its part in behalf of all mankind in the time of supreme crisis of the world. We will not overappraise their service, if we say that, had they failed, their failure would have so weakened the forces of liberty and enlightenment that these would have been doomed, in the more recent world trial, to failure and defeat. A divided America would have been incapable of the effort that was demanded to hold our present day civilization secure. The heroic dead, for whom the day was originated, preserved the ark of the covenant of union and nationality, and in that service they made possible the exalted place so recently won for our country. Our own generation will not perform a part worthy of its heritage if we do less than our very utmost to preserve that which they made possible for us to possess. Nay, more, we shall not be our most and best at home, if we do not resolve for all time that the differences which brought us to civil conflict were due to ambiguities in our union and the disputes between two schools of political thought, and when we made union indissoluble and the nation supreme, we left our people one flag, one purpose, one [illegible]. [illegible] been opened. We do know [illegible] pride, that our sons and [illegible] afforded them the opportunity.

AUTO DRIVERS RACE FOR BIG PRIZE TODAY

Twenty-three Contestants, Representing Four Nations Will Race in 500-Mile Indianapolis Speedway Race for Prizes Aggregating $100,000.

SPEEDWAY, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—Twenty-three drivers in the 500 mile automobile races got away today at 10 a. m., De Palma getting the lead.

Roscoe Searles, and Joe Boyer, were close behind De Palma at the end of the first lap. Searles took the lead on the second lap. Fontaine's car caught fire at the start but there was no damage.

At the twelfth lap, 30 miles, De Palma led and had won a majority of the laps. Mulford went to the pits to change tires and Fontaine stopped to get new spark plugs. Boyer, Sarles and Wilcox were close behind De Palma and the others were scattered.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—With more than 100,000 spectators looking on, 23 drivers, representing four nations, today lined their cars at the pole for the starter's bomb in the ninth renewal of the 500 mile speedway automobile race, with nearly $100,000 in prizes

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