wielded in industrial affairs, and based upon the policy of the former omnipotent power of financiers, and greedy, short-sighted, antagonistic employers, and entirely ignored the workingmen, the wealth-producers, in their organized capacity, as a new and potent factor.

If the hosts of organized labor persistently pursue the policy of resistance to wage cutting; if we shall continue to press onward our movement to become continually larger sharers in the product of our labor; if we but prove true to ourselves and to each other, we shall continually gain the confidence, the respect and co-operation of the fairer-minded and more intelligent employers, confound the old conceptions of political economy, establish a new philosophy of life, labor, industry and humanity, put to rout the seers of calamity and prove their predictions to be false prophesies.

Eight-Hour Workday.

There is no field of action upon which if we concentrate our greatest activity there will result so great advantages to all, with the least possible injury to any, as the movement to reduce the hours of daily labor, the establishment of a normal workday of eight hours.

From the inception of our federation we have voiced the demand of labor for a shorter workday. In 1884 we called upon and urged all labor to endeavor to establish the eight-hour workday, if possible, by agreement with the employers. We have been helpful to many crafts in establishing the eight-hour day; the hours of toil for all have been reduced.

With the wonderful improvement in machinery and the application of steam and electric power, our workers are producing wealth surpassing even the imagination, much less the expectation, of a decade or two ago.

Living in a land fertile and bountiful as ours, with its ingenious and industrious people, there can not be any good reason assigned why in our day the toilers should be expected or required to give to labor more than eight hours in a day.

It is untrue to say, as our opponents assert, that wealth production would diminish with the enforcement of eight hours as a normal working day. In the report of the secretary of Commerce and Labor to the house committee on labor is incorporated testimony of employers who for a series of years had tested the practicability of the eight-hour day. In no instance where a fair test has been given do employers vary in their favorable attestation of its economy, wisdom and practicability.

In the construction of the battleship Connecticut under the eight-hour plan, and the battleship Louisiana on the ten-hour basis, the advantage has been to the former. In the industries in which the eight-hour day has been introduced, it has resulted in the greater productivity of labor per man, per day, per year.

Printers' Eight-Hour Movement.

The International Typographical union is in the midst of a great contest to establish the eight hour workday in the book and job offices of the trade, it having achieved the seven-hour workday in practically all newspaper offices where machine composition obtains. The International Typographical union sought to avoid the strike in which it is now engaged by every honorable means at its command. It has been provoked and anticipated by four months, owing to the autocratic attitude assumed by the employers in that trade associated under the title of the United Typothetae of America.

It is sometimes urged against our movement that we take unfair advantage of employers by not giving them ample time and opportunity so to arrange their affairs that they may be in a position to grant the reasonable demands of organized labor. Surely, in this instance, no such pretense can be offered, for in August, 1902, the International Typographical union, at its convention, declared for the eight hour workday to be introduced "at as early a day as practical." The membership was asked to make no contract beyond October 1, 1906, requiring them to work more than eight hours per day. The officers were directed to bring the matter before the employers' association "to the end that the eight hour day may be put into operation without friction."

Subsequent conventions of the International Typographical union declared, and repeated the declaration, its earnest purpose to introduce the eight-hour day January 1, 1906, and this by agreement with the employers.

At its last convention the organization appointed a committee, which by instruction appeared before the convention of the employers' association. That committee was treated with scant courtesy, and the overtures for a peaceful introduction of the eight-hour day contemptuously repudiated.

Then carrying out their plan of campaign, the employing printers in the book and job trade began an attack upon printers' unions in several parts of the country. The hope was entertained that by attacking a union here and there and in advance of the time set, January 1, 1906, the International Typographical union would be unprepared to meet the employers. Realizing the danger of these tactics if allowed to be carried out without any counter move, the officers in charge called upon the membership that wherever it was not in violation of existing agreements the printers in the book and job trade working longer than eight hours should demand from their employers an agreement to introduce that system at once, or not later than January 1, 1906. This resulted in a number of employers agreeing to the eight-hour day immediately, or for its enforcement upon the date named. In a larger number of establishments strikes were inaugurated. Since then the reports from the officers show large successes, many accessions to their ranks and the eight-hour day enforced in many of those offices. There are still several thousand of their members, with unbroken ranks, manfully contending for the eight-hour day.

Legal Rights of Labor.

Often requests are made to us for financial asistance to retain attorneys in defense of the rights of our fellow unionists, and still more often are appeals made for us to take charge of the legal defense to prosecute in the civil courts the rights of our fellow workers. The cases in point are mainly trade unionists, in the exercise of their lawful rights, have been engaged in disputes with employers, and have been enjoined by injunction processes. At times we have been asked to prosecute before the courts cases of injury and death which have resulted to our fellow workmen by reason of neglect and greed of employers and their agents; and, for its salutary effect upon all other employers, to secure relief and damages under the common and stautory law for employers' liability for so-called "accidents."

Secretary Morrison's Report.

At the conclusion of President Gompers' report, Secretary Frank Morrison presented his report, which was ordered read in abstract.

Secretary Morrison, in his report, said:

I have the honor to submit report to you of the receipts and expenditures of the past twelve months, beginning October 1, 1904, and ending September 30, 1905.

It is with pardonable pride that I report at the close of this fiscal year, $114,195.46 in the treasury, the high water mark in the history of the federation. The total receipts from all sources are $307,417.62, divided as follows: Per capita tax, $113,978.32; supplies, $10,064.33; American Federationist, $25,726.57; assessment, $40,285.02; defense fund, $16,966.65, and premium on bonds, $406.75. The expenses are $196,170.10, as follows: From general fund, $136,077.32; American Federationist, $34,929.85; assessment, $37,680.00; defense fund, $2,197.18; premiums on bonds, $285.65, leaving a balance of receipts over expenses of $11,247.52. The receipts for the American Federationist exceeded expenses to the amount of $790.71. Receipts from defense fund are $16,966.65; expenses, $2,197.18; surplus for defense fund, $13,769.47. While there were many threatened strikes of the membership of our local unions, there has been expended but $2,947.18 from the defense fund during the fiscal year. The fact that we had a substantial fund and in a position to take care of the members enabled our organizers to work to better advantage in bringing about conferences and adjustments. Many threatened strikes were averted that would have been costly and drawn largely upon the funds.

Treasurer Lennon's report was disposed of in the same way.

Both reports were voluminous in figures and statistics, and as copies had been supplied each delegate their reading in full was dispensed with. After the several reports had been disposed of, which occupied the time until late in the evening, the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning, when the real business of the meeting will be put in motion.

Tonight numerous conferences are being held, but their import will not be known until the convention takes up their subjects.

BUSY DAY FOR PRINCE LOUIS

(Continued from First Page.)

under a canopy composed of ensigns representative of every nation of the world, even that of Japan mingling with the more sombre one of Russia. The centerpiece consisted of the American stripes radiating from a cluster of forty-six incandescent lights representing the stars. The dancing floor, which was constructed on the after deck, was thronged with some 200 couples, and the sailormen demonstrated their ability to do either waltz or two-step in the most approved fashion.

CHICAGO MAN CLAIMS CASH

James Ord Says that He is Grandson of George IV of Britain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—James Ord of this city, who claimed to be the great-grandson of George IV of Great Britain and Mrs. Marie Smyth Fitzherbert, whose marriage was shown to be valid by papers which were opened in London last Friday, declared today that he would take steps to claim a share in the estate which it is claimed was left by King George and Mrs. Fitzherbert. Mr. Ord estimates the gross value of the estate at $125,000,000. His title to the estate, he says, comes through his father, who is the sole surviving son of a son of King George and Mrs. Fitzherbert, who came to this country in 1810 and was known in this country as John S. Ord.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE

Little Girl at Scranton, Pa. Returns Home and Finds Father and Mother Dead.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—Seven-year-old Elsie Jones, on returning to her home in South Scranton today, found her father and mother lying dead on the kitchen floor. The mother had been shot in both eyes and the father in the left temple. A 38-caliber revolver was clutched in the father's right hand. The shooting was doubtless done by the father, Frank Jones. He was a storekeeper, aged 29 years. Four years ago he and his wife were separated, but they became reconciled soon afterwards, and had been living together, though not happily. Nothing is known as to what prompted the deed, but it is supposed to have been the outcome of one of the couple's numerous quarrels.

PALMA FEARS A COUP D'ETAT

Number of Police at Palace in Havana Has Recently Been Trebled.

PANAMA, Nov. 14.—It is believed that the government fears a coup d'etat, as the number of police at the palace has recently been trebled and for the last two nights the policemen have been compelled to sleep on the palace floor.

Statements, which could not be verified, were made tonight of an alleged plot against the life of General Andrade, secretary of the interior. The would-be assassins, according to the story, intended to waylay the secretary on his farm, but their plans miscarried. The secret police believe there is some ground for the story and are making an investigation.

Negroes Mob White Man.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—T. Z. Justice, a white man, was captured by a mob of negroes here today charged with the criminal assault of a negro girl. Justice was threatened with violence and the mob increased to more than 1,000 demanding that he be lynched. A strong force of police rescued Justice and took him to police headquarters.

Grecian King in London.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—King George of Greece, accompanied by Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece, arrived in England today on a visit to his brother-in-law, King Edward.

WITTE CABINET IN SESSION

Council of the Empire Will Be Placed on a Partly Elective Basis.

MARTIAL LAW PREVAILS IN POLAND

Liberals Allege that Autocracy is Suppressing Public Sentiment There is Not Acting in Good Faith.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The second session of Count Witte's cabinet was held this afternoon. One of the matters under consideration was the project for placing the council of the empire, the upper house of the national assembly, to a certain extent on an elective basis, which Count Witte insisted upon before accepting the premiership, and which was one of the principal causes of the long delay in issuing the imperial manifesto of October 30. The project as elaborated provides for the representation of landowners, orthodox, non-conformist and non-Christian clergy and bourse committees. Ten representatives each are to be chosen for five years by owners of over 5,000 acres, the orthodox and the non-conformist clergy, and six by the bourse committees.

The number to be chosen by the non-Christian clergy has not yet been decided. Thus about one-quarter of the membership of the council of the empire, which hitherto has been entirely appointive, will be chosen on an elective basis. The orthodox clergy will be named by the holy synod.

The league of leagues has adopted a resolution condemning the proclamation of martial law in Poland as an illegal measure directed against the Polish emancipation movement.

In addition to increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army, the War department has decided to reduce the term of service by one year. The present pay of the infantry is 11 cents per month, and the cavalry 14 cents per month.

The fears of the wholesale pillage and murder of the Jews and intelligencia by the "Black Hundred" have not entirely disappeared, although the strictest precautions have been taken against probable outbreaks.

Two students were beaten to death near the Obvorny canal last night, three house porters were murdered at their doors and many domestic servants left their work announcing to their mistresses that labor was no longer necessary as now everybody was on an equality, having become "citizens," and would receive government pensions.

At the next step in their program the social democrats have decided to attempt the enforcement of an eight-hour day in all the factories of St. Petersburg. The workmen in a number of big factories have already resolved to work only eight hours for their present pay and to cease work entirely if the employers attempt to enforce the old scale.

No Leniency for Poland.

The formal proclamation of martial law throughout Russian Poland and the promulgation of the government's intention to suppress the Polish movement to secure autonomy almost created a panic on the bourse today. Imperial fours again fell to 86c. Industrials seem to have no bottom.

The city is full or rumors to the effect that the imperial ukase was issued over Count Witte's head at the instigation of the reactionaries, which is equivalent to the count's retirement, but it can be stated with positiveness that the action was taken up on the premier's advice. Count Witte favored and impressed upon his majesty the advisability of restoring Finland's constitution and reversing the policy of the Russification of the grand duchy, but to surrender autonomy to Poland after all the old grievances of the Poles had been redressed and they had been placed upon an equality with Russians the count considered would only be a prelude to an attempt to set up the ancient kingdom as a separate entity and would involve ultimately either the dismemberment of the empire or the necessity for bloody suppression such as marked the revolutions of 1831 and 1863. It was regarded as wise, therefore, to take the bull by the horns and let the Poles understand that the separate movement would not be tolerated and that until they came to their senses further efforts to place in operation the reforms manifesto would be suspended. It is generally believed here that both Germany and Austria have given Russia assurance of support, but of what nature cannot be learned. Whether or not this is true, Germany and Austria naturally are interested, each of them having a Polish problem on their hands, in not raising the Polish hopes of a restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and the present movement in Poland certainly will not receive the sympathy of the governments beyond the western border.

Russians Charge Bad Faith.

Under ordinary circumstances, in view of past experiences with Poland, the Russian people would be apt to sympathize with coercive measures for the suppression of the nationalist movement in Poland, but in the state of public opinion coercion is more likely to create a bad impression, especially as many liberals immediately greeted the appearance of the ukase with charges of bad faith, declaring that it demonstrated that the autocracy had not abdicated, asserting that if it could suspend the reform manifesto in Poland for an indefinite time by imperial ukase, the autocracy could suspend it throughout Russia. But it is officially pointed out that it would be impossible to place in operation the liberties bestowed until Poland shows a disposition to accept them in good faith. While Poland continues to mutinously insist upon autonomy nothing can be done.

Private and reliable reports from Warsaw today say that all the parties there are joining in the nationalist movement, following the tactics of Finland, for a complete strike. So long as their attitude of passive resistance continues the issue will be one of endurance. The danger is that the Poles may proceed to active measures, which would mean nothing short of civil war.

Czar Appeals to Peasants.

The government has decided to make an appeal to the peasants. With the workmen of the cities completely estranged from the government and liberals refusing to aid the authorities there is nothing left but to turn to the peasants, and the emperor has approved a ukase informing them that measures for the amelioration of their condition will receive immediate consideration. The discontent of the peasants and the danger of the spread of the agrarian movement largely contributed to the government's decision. The council of the empire thus decided to remit a portion of the land payments due next year by the peasants in the provinces affected by the famine. The peasants since their emancipation in 1861 have been paying installments on lands allotted them. The council also decided to remit entirely the payments for 1906 due on land held by peasants killed during the war. The amount remitted totals $13,000,000.

Disquieting reports of the progress of the agrarian disorders were received tonight. The military authorities are rushing troops and machine guns into the affected areas. Inhabitants of Karsk and Tugansk are organizing for the protection of their respective towns. The village of Balanda, in the government of Saratoff, has been fired by peasants.

Odessa Prefect Dismissed.

ODESSA, Nov. 13.—The dismissal of Prefect Neidhardt, to whom is attributed the responsibility for the recent outrages, was announced this evening and caused much rejoicing among the Jewish population. The prefect, it appears, will not receive another appointment. His successor, General Gregorieff, is a conservative anti-semite.

A Jewish engineer named Abrahamson has been made manager of the Southwestern State railroad. The announcement of his appointment caused a sensation.

GERMANY HOLDS KIAOCHAU

Berlin Explains Dispatch from China Regarding Movement of the German Forces.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Foreign office says the dispatch of the London Daily Telegraph from Tokio, published today, saying that an agreement has been concluded between the German governor of Kiaochau and the Chinese governor of the province of Shantun, under which Kiaochau will be evacuated in January and Kaomi in six months after the signature of the agreement is a mixture of truth and error.

The facts are that Emperor William, at the time when he proposed to the empress regent of China the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the province of Chili, except the legation guards, also proposed on his own initiative to evacuate Kaomi and the town of Kiaochau, the latter being in the interior and both outside of Germany's sphere and the lease contract. They were temporarily occupied at the time of the Boxer movement as a precautionary measure and their occupation was never meant to be permanent. The emperor's proposal was communicated to the Chinese government through the German minister, Dr. Baron Mumm von Schartzenstein, some time before Baron Komura's arrival in Peking as special envoy of Japan. The measure is in no sense due to Japanese pressure. Moreover, a question of the withdrawal of the German forces from Kiaochau territory does not exist. The treaty by which Germany leased the Kiaochau district remains in force and unimpaired.

CHARLES HAS LARGE MAJORITY

Opposition to Monarchy in Norway Polls But Twenty-One Per Cent of the Vote.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 14.—At 2 o'clock this morning the returns of the plebiscite were still incomplete, but no change in its main features is now possible. The results in 418 constituencies show 233,985 votes in favor of Prince Charles of Denmark as king of Norway and 62,739 against him. The republicans expected to poll 33 per cent of the votes, but only obtained 21 per cent.

FRENCH WORKMEN TO STRIKE

Dockyard Employes Say They Are Denied Right of Free Speech.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The union of the government employes of arsenals and dock yards at Toulon, Brest and other naval headquarters has ordered a general strike beginning tomorrow. This threatens to seriously interupt the naval construction program. Military forces are being concentrated to preserve order at the ports. The strikers claim that liberty of speech is denied them by the dismissal of workmen who criticise the naval administration. The federation of government employes has issued an appeal to the employes of the post and telegraph department, the mint, military arsenals and tobacco and match and other state industries to give their moral support to the naval strikers.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Postmasters Appointed and Rural Routes Established in Nebraska and Iowa.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Angus, Nuckolls county, Charles M. Fuller, vice D. C. Mills, resigned; Macon, Franklin county, William J. Shepard, vice F. M. McElwee, resigned. Iowa—Fraser, Boone county, W. H. Watson, vice C. E. Bailey, resigned. South Dakota rural routes ordered established January 15: Delmont, Douglas county, route No. 2, population 510, houses 102; Freeman, Hutchinson county, route No. 3, population 515, houses 104.

Complete rural delivery service has been ordered established January 2 in Jones county, Ia., making a total of twenty-two routes.

MORRIS NATHAN IS FREE

Man Arrested in "Suit Case Mystery" Not Indicted by Grand Jury.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Morris Nathan, who was arrested in connection with the death of Susana Geary, was given his freedom today, because the grand jury had failed to find an indictment against him.

MANY NEW YORK INDICTMENTS

Bench Warrants Out for People Accused of Frauds in Late Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A large number of indictments in New York election fraud cases were issued by the grand jury today. Afterward bench warrants were issued.

Murder Suspects Held.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—Six men have been taken into custody by the police in connection with the murder of Miss Eva Meyer, who was shot and almost instantly killed by an ambushed assassin while the girl was walking with her lover near the city limits late last night. A rejected suitor is among those under arrest.

President Harper Better.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—President Harper of the University of Chicago was able to leave his sick room today for the first time since October 1. He was suffering less pain than usual and declared that he felt better than for several days.

NO AID FOR SPECULATORS

Secretary Shaw Says He Will Come to Relief of Real Business.

CALL MONEY SOARS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Report that Banks Lose $958,000 Since Friday Sends Rate to 20 Per Cent Before 11 O'Clock.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Shaw has not yet decided to come to the relief of the money market. He makes the statement that he will not interfere unless convinced that business interests are likely to suffer. Thus far no productive business interest, manufacturer, transportation, merchant or banker has asked it. He will not come to the relief of speculation. Should any business concern be denied deserved credit at reasonable rates the secretary wants to know the facts. He believes the majority of New York loans are still made at or below 6 per cent. Call money and speculation in long time money, or, in other words, market money, as distinguished from customers' money, is higher.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The disclosure in the decline in the bank reserve showed in Saturday's bank statement resulted in a feverish stock market today and in the early dealings there were declines of from 1 to 5%, the latter Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Reading sold down 4% and a number of others 3 to 2%.

Call money was higher today, 20 per cent being bid before 11 o'clock. At that time it was reported that the banks had lost $958,000 to the subtreasury since last Friday.

Just before the market closed call money loaned at 15 per cent.

Spasmodic liquidation continued during most of the day and prices declined by successive stages to a lower level. Late in the afternoon the pressure of the liquidation seemed to have exhausted itself for the time, and call money became easier, lending at 14 per cent. The shorts in the market came to cover, causing a sharp rally all around. Just before the close call money loaned at 25 per cent.

Just before the closing of the market it was announced that one large Wall street bank was sending funds into the market to be lent at 6 per cent.

COLONEL FRANK POWELL DYING

Noted Frontier Character Nears His End at Hotel Irma in Cody.

CODY, Wyo., Nov. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Frank D. Powell, for many years the associate of W. F. Cody on the frontier and now manager of his ranch property here, is lying at the point of death at the Hotel Irma.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Nov. 13.—Colonel D. Frank Powell, or "White Beaver," as he has been known for years, is 48 years old, the oldest of three brothers. Dr. George E. Powell, aged 47, and Dr. Will A. Powell, aged 46, are practicing surgeons here. These three famous Powells, the Buckskin brothers of western romance, formed, with W. F. Cody, a world famous quartet of hardy scouts of the plains.

The Powells were born in the mountains of Kentucky. They went west with their parents when Frank was 18 years of age, locating on a ranch near Eagle Allen stage station, Neb. They were invaluable to the army as scouts during the Indian wars of thirty-five years ago. D. Frank Powell secured a medical education at the Louisville Medical college, receiving a free scholarship by appointment by Senator John M. Thayer. He came to be known as "White Beaver" in 1873, when he cured the daughter of Rocky Bear, a chief of the Sioux, who was seriously ill. The presentation of a white beaver's skin was the highest honor known to the Sioux. Colonel Powell was mayor of La Crosse five terms. He is a personal friend of General Nelson A. Miles and General Corbin.

ANDREWS FILES AFFIDAVIT

Territorial Delegate from New Mexico Makes Showing in National Bank Suit.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.—William H. Andrews, territorial delegate from New Mexico, filed an affidavit of defense today to the suit entered against him by John B. Cunningham, receiver of the Enterprise National bank of Allegheny.

Andrews denies the debt of $30,000 alleged to be due on two checks, claimed to have been drawn by F. R. Nichols on the Enterprise National bank to the order of Nichols as bearer, and the other to the order of Andrews. He avers that both checks were drawn at the instance and request of the cashier of the bank for the accommodation of the bank to secure certain currency thereon, for use of the bank, and which currency, to the amount of $10,000, was secured thereon at other banks in Pittsburg and paid and delivered into the hands, possession and custody of the Enterprise National bank, on or about the date of the drawing of the check.

Andrews avers that neither he nor Nichols ever in any way, directly or indirectly, received any benefit, advantage, credit or cash upon or by virtue of the checks.

Andrews avers further that on November 1, 1905, he paid to Receiver Cunningham $17,765 in cash on account of the claim made in this suit. He denies he ever at any time unlawfully and fraudulently conspired with Nichols, T. Lee Clark, cashier, or any other person, to unlawfully procure any funds, or that he requested Nichols to execute any of the negotiable instruments sued upon in pursuance of any unlawful conspiracy, or that Frank J. McManus and A. L. Bentley, or either of them, or both, ever made or accepted any negotiable instrument sued upon in this case at the instance and request of the defendant in pursuance of an unlawful conspiracy.

The defendant says that he never at any time procured from the Enterprise National bank any money upon any written instrument sued upon in this case, or in any other way, in pursuance of, as the result of, or because of any unlawful or fraudulent arrangement or conspiracy with the officers of the bank, or any of them, or with any other person; and he avers that all transactions with the bank, including those sued upon, were regular, legitimate and done in the due course of business and in accordance with the correct banking usage and practice.

James T. Arnold, another of the sureties on some of the bonds given by the Enterprise National bank directors to secure state deposits, obtained a rule in common pleas court No. 2 today requiring the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to show cause why the judgment entered against Arnold should not be opened and he be let into a defense.

Arnold's petition discloses the fact that he has not been connected with the bank for four years.

LEONARD FOR REFORMATORY

Young Clerk Who Taught Wall Street a Lesson Receives Light Sentence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Harry A. Leonard, the young Wall street clerk who stole $350,000 worth of securities from the City National bank recently, was today sentenced to thirteen or fourteen months' imprisonment in Elmira reformatory. He pleaded guilty and Judge McMahon, in giving sentence, said he believed the boy's story that he took the securities as an object lesson to Wall street of the ease with which such thefts might be made. All the stolen securities were recovered.