RAIL SETTLEMENT SEEN BY LEADERS

Labor Board Indicates New Hearing on Wage Question. Few Other Issues Remain

C. & O. CLERKS TO STRIKE

By Associated Press

Chicago, July 19.—Railway strike peace parleys assumed new and more important proportions today, with possibility of the walkout of 400,000 maintenance of way men virtually removed by the action of the Railroad Labor Board in indicating that it would grant new hearings on the wage question.

It was pointed out that the board's action in promising rehearings commits the board to nothing it had not already indicated might reasonably be expected under the Transportation Act and that, although definite assurance of rehearings was generally received as a concession to the union men, this was not to be interpreted as weakening the stand the board has taken from the outset.

Senator Cummins' announcement that he would hold hearings on the Transportation Act to ascertain how the law may be amended so that the living wage principle would be made clear, was received as decidedly favorable to peace, both by rail heads and strike leaders. Regarding this as one of the most important concessions yet offered the unions, the strike leaders pointed out that a clear definition of what constitutes a living wage seemed in prospect. This has been the outstanding question in wage disputes brought before the Railroad Labor Board. The unions fought passage of the Transportation Act and since frequently have disputed many of its provisions.

The Railroad Labor Board was expected to give immediate attention to the petition of maintenance-of-way men on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for a revision of the wage scales, the company having waived its right to a thirty-day notice.

E. F. Grable, president of the maintenance-of-way brotherhood, was back in Detroit preparing for the meeting of the grand lodge of the brotherhood on Friday.

Request for permission to sign a separate agreement between the firemen and oilers and the Northern Pacific brought a pointed telegram from Timothy Healy, president of the Oilers' Union. "I will not stand for you making an individual agreement," wired President Healy. "Take the men out and keep them out. This strike must be won nationally." Mr. Healy said today that the strike of his men was virtually 100 per cent effective.

Cincinnati, July 19.—(By A. P.)—A strike of the clerks and station employes of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has been sanctioned, E. H. Fitzgerald, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, announced today. The strike of 3000 men will begin Thursday. The clerks offered to compromise their demands, but W. J. Harahan, president of the railroad, rejected the proposal.

Any former employes of the New York Central Lines, who have left the service, will be considered new employes with seniority date following the men then in service, whether old or new employes, according to an order received here today, issued by A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Lines.

Waycross, Ga., July 19.—(By A. P.)—The presence of three companies of the State National Guard has restored quiet here today after several days of riotous clashes between strike sympathizers and shop employes of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in which numbers on both sides have been beaten up, some seriously injured, and about fifty employes forced to leave the city.

Following threats said to have been made against all officials of the railroad here, J. T. Ross, division inspector, was kidnapped late Monday night and was unheard from all day yesterday until he telephoned from Folkston, Ga., saying he had walked there, bruised and battered, but not seriously hurt, after recovering consciousness on the road. He said he apparently had been thrown out of the automobile in which he was taken from here.

Governors Back Harding Program

Continued from Page One

of evasion,' at this crisis when he is standing for law, order and justice, precious above all else to the people of the United States."

Lewis Undisturbed

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, faced the Government's proposal to guarantee safety of strike-breaking operations by force with apparent cheerfulness today.

"We have been on a strike sixteen weeks," he declared; "we have more men out than we had in the beginning. There are between 600,000 and 700,000 miners standing for the resumption of work only after an interstate agreement, and upon the basis of wage scales as they were April 1. They will continue to do so in peaceful and orderly fashion."

Suggestions that miners would have to work some time to eat brought the rejoinder that "they haven't nearly reached their limit yet."

President Harding is authoritatively represented as feeling that he made the last possible concession to the miners when he offered them the old wage scale and a national arbitration. He is said to consider that he has shown it was no purpose of the Federal Government to assist in breaking up unions, and both he and his advisers hope the attitude of the miners will not be as unbending as that of their officers who have spoken for them to date.

If the plan now proposed fails, it is expected the Administration will take control of the mines.

Saginaw, Mich., July 19.—(By A. P.)—Mine operators met Governor Alex J. Groesbeck here today to consider possible steps by the State Government to open the way for resumption of mining operations. He also conferred with railroad heads here on the strike situation, which has been attended by disorders at local shops.

Prior to the conference the executive indicated he would immediately strengthen the force of State police stationed here, or call upon the National Guard, should such a step be found necessary.

Mine operators announced they might undertake to reopen the pits, but expressed doubt they could get a sufficient force.

West Frankfort, Ill., July 19.—(By A. P.)—Coal operators in Franklin County, the greatest coal-producing area of its size in the United States, said today there was "absolutely no possibility" of resuming coal production under President Harding's plan.

Ginsberg Is Scored by Police on Stand

Continued from Page One

the newspapers credited to his son. Mr. Scott cross-examined the witness briefly, asking him if he had not set the younger man up in business. Mr. Nicholson said this was true and named the firm. Mr. Taulane suggested that he telephone the firm and see if they could tell where the younger Nicholson had gone. Judge Quigley suggested that he use the telephone in the Judge's chambers.

Edward H. Bonsall, vice president of the Land Title and Trust Company, was the next witness. He said that he was treasurer of the Law Enforcement League, in reply to Mr. Taulane's questions.

No Direct Knowledge of Charge

Mr. Taulane asked if he knew where young Mr. Nicholson was, and he replied that he did not.

"Have you any knowledge of the statement attributed to Mr. Nicholson," asked Mr. Taulane, "the statement demanding that the Mayor make an inquiry into this parole?"

"I know only what I read," answered the witness. "I have no direct knowledge."

"Who is president of the league?" asked Mr. Taulane.

"Mr. Joseph M. Steele."

"Who is the moving spirit in the league?"

"Mr. Nicholson."

Mr. Taulane then called for Lieutenant Lee, who had not yet arrived. While court attaches were looking for him Mr. Nicholson, Sr., returned and said he had communicated with his son's firm by telephone and all they knew was that he had gone on a boat trip to the Great Lakes and would be gone ten days or two weeks.

Lieutenant Lee Testifies

Lieutenant Lee, who had arrived meanwhile, testified he had been in charge of that squad for eighteen or nineteen years.

"Do you know Izzie Ginsburg?" asked Mr. Taulane.

"Yes, I have known him for ten or twelve years."

"What is his occupation?"

"He hasn't any, to the best of my knowledge."

"What neighborhood does he frequent?"

"He hangs around Eighth and Walnut streets, associating with people who are alleged gamblers, drug peddlers and addicts."

"How long have you known him to be associated with the drug traffic?"

"For about eight years. He was arrested in October, 1913, in company with Frank Rowan, drug dealer and addict. Ginsberg was charged with disorderly conduct and discharged by Magistrate Watson.

Arrested on Woman's Charge

"Wasn't he arrested in reference to a woman before that?"

"Yes, he was. The woman with whom Ginsburg was associated was known in police circles as Helen Lustig, alias Helen Hill, alias Chloroform Helen, alias Pretty Helen. This woman complained to me that she had been taken to a neighborhood joint at 1008 Rodman street by a man named Patterson, who was a dealer in drugs. She was taken there by Ginsberg, where she was induced to smoke opium. She said that when she came to, Ginsberg was gone and so were her diamonds."

"Did you ever see him on the street after that?" asked Mr. Taulane.

"Yes, on Eighth street between Walnut and Vine."

"What was his reputation?"

"He had the reputation of being a drug peddler. He was given a year and one day in Atlanta on that charge. To my knowledge, he never did anything else but sell drugs. He was living at a hotel in Walnut street near Tenth, and we received information he was disposing of drugs. We frisked his room, but we found nothing because Lillian Ginsberg or himself threw the stuff out the window."

Asked About "Izzie's" Brother

"Do you know any one named George Ginsberg?" Mr. Taulane asked Lieutenant Lee.

"Yes; a brother of 'Izzie' Ginsberg."

Lieutenant Lee produced a Rogues' Gallery picture from his pocket.

"That's all right," said Mr. Taulane, "we know his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery."

This brought a laugh. Mr. Taulane then asked the witness if he knew anything about George Ginsberg.

"I knew him as a pickpocket," answered the lieutenant. "I never knew him to work. He has a police record. His occupation, in the Rogues' Gallery record, is given as a 'salesman'."

"Does that mean a drug salesman?" asked Mr. Taulane, getting another laugh.

"I protest against Mr. Taulane putting words in the witness' mouth," declared Mr. Scott, jumping up excitedly.

"I don't know anything about him selling drugs," answered the witness.

Police Records of the Ginsbergs

William R. Linderner, who has charge of the police records, was then called on to produce "Izzie's" record. He read from a slip that "Izzie" had been arrested in September, 1913, for larceny and discharged; in September, 1914, for ticket scalping, and discharged; in April of 1916 for burglary, and discharged; in November, 1918, for selling drugs and found guilty, getting a year and a day in Atlanta; in November, 1919, for selling drugs, and entered a plea of guilty, whereupon Judge Gorman suspended sentence, and, finally, in November, 1920, when he was sentenced to three years by Judge Quigley for using and selling drugs.

The record of his brother George was then read. He was arrested for larceny in October, 1907, and sent to the Huntington Reformatory; in December, 1909, for larceny, and discharged; in September, 1911, for picking pockets, and discharged; again in September, 1911, as a disorderly person, and sentenced to three months; in February, 1912, for larceny, and discharged, and again in February, 1921, as a frequenter of a gambling house, and sent to jail for three months.

Acting Lieutenant Thomas A. Walsh, of the Tenth and Buttonwood streets station, known as the "hardest police district in town," was the next witness. He testified he had lived for forty-five years in the tenderloin and had known "Izzie" for six or seven years.

Consort of Thieves, He Says

"With what sort of persons did he consort?" asked Mr. Taulane.

"With pickpockets, thieves and others too low to mention," answered the lieutenant.

"He always hung around Eighth and Walnut streets," the witness said in answer to another question.

"But Eighth and Walnut streets isn't in your district," objected Mr. Scott.

"No, but it's in the city of Philadelphia," replied the lieutenant with a twinkle. The audience tittered and Mr. Scott subsided.

"Walking Delegate for Crooks"

"As a matter of fact," asked Mr. Taulane, "did you ever know 'Izzie' to consort with respectable people or people who looked to be respectable?"

"Any one who was seen with 'Izzie' Ginsberg couldn't be respectable," declared the lieutenant.

Lieutenant Walsh said he had known George Ginsberg for about the same length of time as he had known 'Izzie.' Mr. Taulane asked if the witness knew whether George was living with a woman, and the lieutenant answered he believed the wife of a man Walsh named was living with him.

"Her husband is the walking delegate for the crooks," said the lieutenant.

"The drug sellers hang out at a drug store on Eighth street above Vine," he testified. "They drive up there in their big cars and get messages over the public telephone, then drive off again."

The lieutenant was asked if the druggist ever had been arrested or accused of selling forbidden drugs. Walsh answered he had no reason to say that the druggist dealt with the peddlers.

Joseph M. Steele Testifies

Joseph M. Steele, president of the Law Enforcement League, arrived in court while one of the vice squad men was testifying. He was ushered to the witness stand immediately. After identifying himself he said he did not know that Mr. Nicholson, Jr., the secretary, was going to give out the statement credited to him in the newspapers, and knew of no meeting in which the matter was discussed or the statement authorized. He said he knew nothing about it until he read it, and had not talked to Mr. Nicholson about it because the latter had gone on a vacation.

"Was Mr. Nicholson authorized to make such a statement?" he was asked.

"He was not authorized to make such statements, but he was the active man and any statement that would come from the league naturally would come from him. I do not know why he made this statement."

Judge Quigley asked: "Was Mr. Nicholson speaking for the league or speaking personally?"

"I would say that he was speaking personally. I have no knowledge that the league had authorized such a statement."

Mr. Taulane then asked Mr. Steele if he, as president of the league, would ratify what Mr. Nicholson was quoted as having said.

The witness said he was not in a position to answer that question because he had not talked the matter over with Mr. Nicholson.

"What are the functions of your league?" asked Mr. Taulane.

Outlines Purpose of League

"The purpose of our league is to have the laws created by the eighteenth amendment enforced, and to create sentiment for law enforcement, particularly in reference to that amendment. You know Mr. Nicholson had numerous conferences with the Mayor and the Director of Public Safety, and I presume he may have talked the matter over with them. As far as the league was concerned, I was not present at any meeting where such a statement was authorized."

Mr. Steele was turned over for cross-examination to Mr. Scott.

"The purpose of your association is to perfect the enforcement of the law, is it not?" asked Mr. Scott.

"Yes, sir."

"You would afford this man Ginsberg every possible help you could if he was going right and going straight?"

"Sure we would."

"If Mr. Ginsberg was leading the right life and upholding the laws, it would not be the purpose of your organization to hound him, would it?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Taulane jumped to his feet, saying:

"But if a parole were granted to a person who was detrimental to the public, you wouldn't approve it, would you?"

"No, sir, we would not."

"And you would want facts?"

"Yes, sir, we would want some facts."

Detective Daniel S. Nease, an investigator working in Assistant Superintendent Kenney's office, testified to having arrested Ginsberg coming from an alley on Walnut street near Eighth in 1918. In a yard adjoining the alley a cigar box was found containing a drug. The witness testified that Ginsberg was not only a seller but an addict.

Mr. Taulane had difficulty with the witness' faulty memory. Mr. Scott interrupted to say that he understood that Mr. Taulane had resigned as a District Attorney, and was here in the role of an investigator and not a prosecutor, and it was not fair for him to be putting words into the witness' mouth.

"Well, Mr. Taulane is in earnest and means well," said Judge Quigley.

"There is no doubt about his being in earnest," retorted Mr. Scott.

Tells of Trapping Ginsberg

Herbert L. Thornton, of the morals squad, held the courtroom spellbound when he told his part in the capture of Ginsberg. On examination of Mr. Taulane Thornton told how he and another detective posing as drug addicts went to a house on Reese street near Fifth, where they were met by a Negro named Johnson and a woman posing as his wife.

"The Johnson couple refused to sell us drugs," Thornton testified, "because they said they did not know us. After pleading with them we were still unable to get the drugs and we decided to frisk or search the place. Ella Johnson, the woman, started toward the window and I grabbed her.

"In the struggle that followed I heard the tinkle of glass which sounded like two bottles bumping together. Searching the woman, I found two half-ounce bottles containing drugs tied to her leg. She said that Ginsberg had brought the drug to the house and that he had just left and they expected him to return any moment. It was then about 11:30 in the morning.

"We waited until 2 o'clock the following morning, but Ginsberg did not show up. We arrested Johnson and the woman and by arrangement with Judge McNichol of the Municipal Court I had the woman released in my custody.

"While at this house on Reese street I saw a number of telephone numbers written on the wall. On questioning Mr. Johnson I learned that Ginsberg's telephone number was among them. I had the woman call Ginsberg and ask him to deliver some drugs. He refused but said if the woman would come to Sansom street between Thirteenth and Juniper, his wife would deliver the goods. I took the woman to Thirteenth and Walnut streets, where we met Detective Quig. I then gave her $35 in marked bills which Quig had taken the serial numbers of. The Johnson woman kept her appointment at Sansom street and gave Ginsberg's woman the money. Ginsberg's woman gave Mr. Johnson a blue envelope.

"The two then went into apartments at 107 South Thirteenth street. They went up in an elevator to the fifth floor, where Quig and another detective and myself trailed them. When we opened the door we found Ella Johnson, Ginsberg's woman and Ginsberg inside.

"As we entered Ginsberg hurled a spoon, which evidently had been used for mixing drugs, from the window. We searched Ginsberg's woman for the money she had taken, but could find no money on her. We then decided to search Ginsberg and found the money in his right-hand trouser pocket. We took the money from him and compared the serial numbers on the bills with those which Detective Quig had written down, and they proved identical."

At this point Mr. Scott asked the witness whether he had testified to this before. Thornton replied that he had not, as Ginsberg had pleaded guilty before he was called to the stand. The witness, however, said that he had testified to this at the trial of Lillian Rodgers, known as Ginsberg's wife.

Joseph A. Donahue, an adjuster of the National Surety Company, with which former Mayor Smith is connected, was then called. He testified his company had covered Ginsberg for the sum of $10,000 at the request of their New York office. Information showed that a Lewis Cohen, said to be a wealthy New Yorker, had gone on Ginsberg's bond for that amount.

Mr. Taulane asked what collateral Cohen had put up and the witness replied that as far as he knew none. The former Assistant District Attorney then said: "What were you told when you sought information concerning Cohen?"

Mr. Donahue replied that he had been advised to consult the District Attorney's office of New York City.

When court reconvened Donahue was recalled and testified that he had called New York during the noon recess and had been advised by the National Surety office that Lewis Cohen was a wealthy real estate owner and known as a drug dealer, and for any further information the New York District Attorney's office should be called.

Charles S. Kelly, Assistant District Attorney, testified it was brought out at the trial of Lillian Rodgers, alias Lillian Ginsberg, that she had sold drugs at the instigation of "Izzie."

Director Cortelyou, the next witness, testified he did not know Ginsberg personally, but knew of him as a drug peddler. The Director said he had issued a statement that the drug dealers made a practice of co-operating; that they could raise any amount of bail necessary. The Director said he did not know of anything unjust, corrupt or illegal in connection with the urging of the parole by Judge Patterson or the signing of it by Judge Quigley.

"Have you any reason to believe that there was anything illegal or corrupt done to obtain the parole?" he was asked.

"No, I have not. I have no knowledge whatever of anything corrupt or illegal in connection with either the conviction or parole."

Lieutenant Walsh then was recalled, and stated that Colonel Brewer, of the Salvation Army, who occupied the building where the drug store known as the drug users and sellers' rendezvous was located, had ordered the druggist to vacate the premises.

Assistant District Attorney Gordon then was called. He stated he had represented the prosecution when Ginsberg was sentenced. He said he knew the general character of the people behind Ginsberg, and with this in mind he had written a letter to Judge Quigley April 4, in which he told the Judge he was convinced desperate efforts would be made to parole Ginsberg in the near future; told the Judge he believed Ginsberg was identified with the drug ring, and said it would be unwise to parole him. He then read Judge Quigley's reply, stating he had no intention of paroling Ginsberg, and in the event of so doing would take no action without first consulting the District Attorney's office.

"In December of last year I heard rumors that Ginsberg had been paroled. I made inquiry of Probation Officer Hackney and found it was not so. I never heard anything more about Ginsberg until June 29, when I learned that he had been seen on the street. I investigated and found he had been paroled. Then I wrote your Honor a letter, which no doubt your Honor received, but to which I never received a reply.

"I had reason to believe that Ginsberg was identified with the drug ring. I gained this impression from the arrest of Harry Cohen, who was caught in a raid in a house at Twenty-second street and Fairmount avenue, where $25,000 worth of drugs were seized.

"Mr. Scott, who represents Ginsberg, represented Cohen. The prisoner promised to tell everything about the drug ring. I brought Cohen from Moyamensing prison and in the presence of his counsel he made a confession. It gave no detailed information. He studiously avoided naming any one."

Mr. Taulane asked the witness if he, representing the District Attorney's office, had any knowledge or information of anything corrupt regarding the granting of the parole.

"No, I have not," said the witness. "I don't know anything directly or indirectly of the parole. The District Attorney's office knows nothing about the parole. Officially we don't know whether it was presented or granted."

Courtroom Is Crowded

Judge Quigley took his seat this morning in a room crowded to capacity, with a fringe of spectators standing around the walls and ten deep at the rear. There rarely has been a more picturesque assemblage of auditors at a court trial. Collarless habitues of the tenderloin rubbed ragged elbows with some of the city's business, political and civic leaders. Drug peddlers, in flashy clothes and diamonds, sat uncomfortably under the eyes of members of Lieutenant Lee's vice squad.

Long before 10 o'clock there wasn't room for another spectator and a squad of extra City Hall guards held the door against the mob in the corridor clamoring for admission.

"Izzie" Ginsberg arrived early. He was located by the District Attorney's office through Chief Probation Officer Hackney, of Quarter Sessions Court, and ordered to appear today. "Izzie" took a seat in the third row, sitting beside Edward Shellenberger, the recently deposed steward of the House of Correction.

Other Political Leaders Present

Other political leaders were much in evidence. Richard Weglein, president of City Council, took a seat in the front row. Director Cortelyou hurried in and found a seat in the body of the court room.

Director Warburton was an early arrival. He sat in the jury box, where former Judge Patterson, whose old court this used to be, had preceded him. The two chatted amiably. The former President Judge had brought along a thick sheaf of newspaper cuttings having to do with the case.

Another political visitor was George McCurdy, former president of the old Common Council. Members of the Vice Squad were on hand early, but Lieutenant Lee did not arrive until the proceedings had started.

Mr. Scott, with Mr. Lipschutz, "Izzie's" counsel, arrived a few minutes before 10 o'clock. Mr. Taulane, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Gordon, entered immediately afterward. Judge Quigley appeared from his chambers at the rear of the dais, and court was convened.

Court Crier Changes Formula

It was significant that the court crier in opening court departed from the form used in the Courts of Common Pleas, to which he was accustomed. This court was sitting as a criminal court, and he opened the proceedings with the "Oyez, oyez," heard when criminal trials are to take place. The crier was unfamiliar with the formula, and read it from a typewritten slip.

As the trial was about to begin Mr. Scott singled Ginsberg out of the crowd and motioned him to come up to the bar of the Court. Ginsberg arose. He was pale and nervous, a young man just under thirty, with prominent nose and slightly protruding eyes. He looked directly at his counsel for a moment, then approached the bar and a Court attendant placed a chair for him. The two were in conference for a few minutes, holding a whispered conversation.

As the proceedings continued, Ginsberg showed many signs of nervousness. His glance roved from one person to another in the courtroom, and the least noise seemed to startle him.

"Izzie" Dodges Cameras

When court adjourned for the luncheon recess, Ginsberg rallied his friends around him so that he would not be photographed.

The camera men were waiting for him, and when he saw them he legged it as fast as he could go for the stairway, going down two steps at a jump. His followers, a hard-looking crowd in flashy clothes, turned and acted as interference while the convicted drug peddler ran like a rabbit.

One of the crowd turned and struck a photographer, jostling him to one side. Ginsberg himself whirled around when a second cameraman came too close and tried to kick the camera out of his hands. He failed, but created a momentary diversion and spoiled the photographer's aim.

Ginsberg, his faithful gang still surrounding him, ducked out of City Hall unphotographed and sought a luncheon.

HELD AS TUTOR IN CRIME

Huckster Charged With Teaching Burglary to 16-Year-Old Boy

William King, a Gloucester huckster, charged with being a crime tutor, was held in $500 bail for court today by Justice William Gregory, of Lawnside.

Laurence Nates, a sixteen-year-old boy, testified that King had given him careful instructions in housebreaking. King pleaded not guilty.

THE NEW PREMIER OF JAPAN

His attitude toward external affairs and particularly in relation to America is discussed by former Ambassador Roland S. Morris, from an intimate acquaintance with Kato. This appears in the Magazine Section of the Sunday PUBLIC LEDGER. "Make It a Habit."—Adv.

INQUEST IN TIPPLE DEATHS IS BEGUN

Wounded Deputy Tells of Killing Miner—Used Body as Shield

By Associated Press

Wellsburg, W. Va., July 19.—Deputy Sheriff Irvin Mazingo, wounded when the Cliftonville mine was attacked by a force of Pennsylvania strikers last Monday, went before the Coroner's jury today and told his story of the fight in which Sheriff H. H. Duval and three others are known to have been killed. The inquest had been postponed until Friday, but when Mazingo reported his release from the hospital it was decided to hear him at once.

Mazingo, his head swathed in a bandage, told of the mine explosion and signal rockets before the fight. He and George Cree, another deputy, were stationed in the tower house, he said, and when the assault was made a force rushed that building. Mazingo said he and Cree held the assailants off, but not before he was shot. He told of one assailant carrying an American flag, who, he said, fell into the burning tipple.

He killed the man who shot him and Cree used the body as a shield, he said. Cree told a similar story.

Prisoners brought to the county jail today were questioned by Sheriff Tom Duval. They told him, Duval said, that the march on the Cliftonville mine was decided on at a meeting in the Avella, Pa., miners' hall, Sunday night and that the decision was greeted with a great shout and those present left the hall with an American flag at their head. Later, the sheriff said, they told him a meeting was held at the baseball park and men were sent out to round up others for the march.

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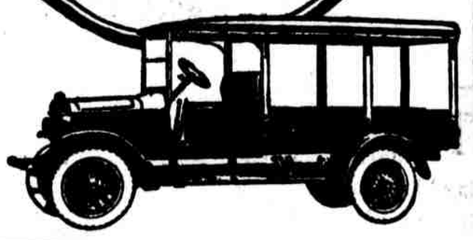

Early Roman law did not include the right to leave property to a skillful manager. The citizens created the "Mancipation Testament". To provide experienced management, the family was sold to the "Emptor Familiae", who became owner of the property. He was expected, but not legally forced, to carry out the plans of the original owner.

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