FIRST TOWN TAKEN IN AMERICAN DRIVE IN 45 MINUTES

artillery, although it is more probable that they are going to fight hard before being driven out after enduring a stifling barrage of more than eight hours.

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 12 (Reuter's).—French and American forces this morning launched an attack against the German positions on both sides of the St. Mihiel salient. The attack was preceded by a barrage lasting four hours.

The attack on the southern side of the St. Mihiel salient was made along a distance of twelve miles. The attack on the western side was on a front of eight miles.

The weather is fine. The attack was a most daring one, and so far has been successful. There has been a great concentration of Franco-American artillery and Entente airplanes are operating in large numbers.

PERSHING HAS SPENT MONTHS ORGANIZING HIS GREAT ARMY AND GETTING READY TO STRIKE

American Line Is at Some Points Within Two Miles of the German Border—Part of Force Within 15 Miles of Metz.

The region of the Meuse and the Moselle is on the Toul front, before the important fortress of Metz, in German Lorraine. This is the point where the American concentration has been going on for months.

The American line is within two or three miles of the German border At some points the line actually touches the Lorraine line. The battle-front is approximately fifteen miles from Metz.

Metz has been an American objective, according to most theories of the plans of the Allied high command. At this point, it has been predicted, the Americans might strike the blow that would be aimed at a drive toward the Rhine, this being the shortest route to the great industrial valley.

Gen. March announced last week that 93 per cent. of the American rifles in France were concentrated under direct command of Gen. Pershing.

The American objective may be Metz, or it may be the German front in Lorraine, south of Metz, in the general direction of the Rhine. The probability at present is that the Americans have as their immediate purpose the closing up of the St. Mihiel salient, which would throw the Germans back on Metz and straighten the Allied front along the German frontier.

It is known that systematic destruction of the Rhine industries has been long urged. It has been felt that the best opportunity of giving Germany an example of the wreck she has wrought in Belgium and Northern France lay in a campaign across the Rhine from the American concentration point.

The drive toward the Hindenburg line has been somewhat slowed the last few days by German concentrations of unused troops. The American drive therefore may compel Germany to thin out her forces around St. Quentin.

BAKER MAY HAVE SEEN START OF DRIVE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Secretary of War Baker, now in France, may have witnessed the opening of the American offensive. First news of the drive was received by President Wilson, Chief of Staff March, Congress and other departments from the United Press.

According to the latest reports noted here, American divisions known to be in the positions from which to-day's attack has been launched included the veteran 1st and 2d regular disvisions, which were the first American units to get into action in France; the 89th, National Army, composed of Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona troops, and the 82d, National Army, composed of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee troops, with the 37th, National Guard, composed of Ohio troops, further to the east on the front opposite Nancy

EXPLOSION CLEARS BUILDING

Wrong Oils Said To Have Been Used in Drilling Tank.

An explosion of the sixth floor of the building at Nos. 83 and 85 Greene Street blew out the windows of the Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Company and scattered glass on pedestrians.

Alarmed tenants were taken out in elevators and on fire escapes. Nobody was seriously injured.

The explosion occurred, it is reported, when wrong oils were used in drilling a hole in a gasoline tank.

Sir George Reed Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Sir George Reed, former High Commissioner for Australia and member of Parliament for St. George, died in London to-day after a prolonged illness.

Sir George visited the United States in the fall of 1917 and made several speeches in New York on America's participation in the war.

CHILE NIPS GERMAN PLOT.

Electrical Bombs Found on an Interned Ship.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 12.—Naval authorities of the Chilean port of Pisagua to-day surprised the Germans aboard the interned ship Carla, who had prepared electrical installation to blow up the vessel at any moment. The Captain of the Carla denied permission to the authorities to board the ship, and they were forced to bring troops to exact obedience.

The occurrence caused a sensation, due to the recent promise of the German Minister not to permit any repetition of attempts to destroy or injure the interned vessels.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads

Lehigh Valley Trains
AT
Pennsylvania Station

On and after September 15th all **Through** Lehigh Valley trains will arrive at and depart from the **Pennsylvania station,** *7th Avenue and 32nd Street, New York,* with connecting trains from **Hudson Terminal. Local** trains will arrive at and depart from the **Pennsylvania's** *Exchange Place station, Jersey City,* with connecting trains from **Hudson Terminal.**

Tickets on sale at all U. S. R.R. Administration ticket offices in New York and Brooklyn, at Pennsylvania stations in New York and Jersey City, at Hudson Terminal and at Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street ferries.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

HAIG CAPTURES THREE TOWNS; STRIKES ON THE CAMBRAI FRONT AND ADVANCES IN FLANDERS

Makes New Gains in Blow at St. Quentin—Crosses Canal du Nord at New Point—Gets Nearer La Bassee.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—British forces have effected a crossing of the Canal du Nord to the northwest of the town of Havrincourt, Field Marshal Haig announced in his official report to-day. The canal line here forms the main defense of Cambrai on the southwest. The British pushed to the westerly bank of the canal, east and north of Moeuvres and established themselves there.

[Moeuvres is about five and a half miles almost due west of Cambrai. In that neighborhood Gen. Byng's forces did some of their hardest fighting during the British drive last year. During the present offensive Haig's troops have had to overcome the stiffest sort of resistance there.]

Field Marshal Haig's report shows that British troops have captured the towns of Vermand, Attilly and Vendelles, all on the front northwest of St. Quentin. They have progressed as far as the western outskirts of Holaon Wood, southeast of Attilly. The Germans offered stiff opposition in the Havrincourt and Moeuvres sectors, which the British overcame.

[As the distance between Vendelles to Attilly is about four and a half miles, it is probable that the British advance here was on a front of at least six miles. Attilly is on the railroad between St. Quentin and Cambrai and possession of it may give Haig control of one of the most important communicating roads in the neighborhood of the Hindenburg line. Attilly is about five miles a little to the north of west of St. Quentin. French forces on the south are still nearer this important German base.]

Attacking during the night, the British seized the powerfully fortified railway triangle southwest of La Bassee, in Flanders.

[This railroad triangle is at the junction of the line running from Bethune to La Bassee, and another line extending southward. German forces have clung to it through all the fighting in that sector since the fall of 1914. The triangle is just southeast of Givenchy, which has been held for four years by the British. If Haig can hold this triangle it will give him fine opportunity of forcing the enemy out of La Bassee.]

The Paris War Office to-day reports only raiding operations and artillery activity along the French front.

KAISER COMPLAINS FIGHTING ENEMY WON'T TALK PEACE

(Continued from First Page.)

many among you, it is lasting too long, every German man and every German woman must, in witnessing these incomparably heroic deeds of our army and navy, be aware that we are fighting and struggling for existence, and that we must make the utmost effort to defend ourselves victoriously, not only through the work but as regards the thoughts of our people.

"Many among you have often asked themselves during this long war: 'How did such a thing happen. Why did we have to undergo such a thing after forty years of peace? I think it is a question well worthy of an answer and which must be answered for the future—for our children and our grandchildren.

"In this world good clashes with evil. That is how things have been ordered from on high—the yes and no, the no of the doubting mind against the yes of the creative mind, the no of the pessimist against the yes of the optimist, the no of the unbeliever against the yes of the champion of faith, the yes of heaven against the no of hell.

"You will acknowledge that I am right in describing this war as the product of a great negation. And do you ask what negation it is? It is the negation of the German people's right to existence. It is the negation of all our kultur, a negation of our achievements, of all our work.

"The German people was industrious, meditative, assiduous, imaginative in all domains. It worked with body and soul. But there were people who did not wish to work but to rest on their laurels. Those were our enemies. We got close to them through our profitable work and the development of our industry, science and art, through our popular education and social legislation. Thereby our people throve, and then came envy."

ENVY OF ALLIES LED TO FIGHTING, KAISER DECLARES.

"Envy induced our enemies to fight, and war came upon us. And now, when our opponents see that their hopes have been deceptive and how our mighty generals, after whom your new workshops are rightly named, have dealt them blow upon blow, hatred springs up. We only know the honest wrath which deals the enemy the blow, but when he lies prostrate and bleeding we extend to him our hand and see to his recovery.

"Hatred manifests itself only among peoples who feel themselves beaten. If, therefore, such terrible hatred exists among our enemies it owes its origin to the fact that their calculations have been wrong. Every one who knows the character of the Anglo-Saxons knows what it means to fight them—how tenacious they are. We do not know when the struggle will end, but one thing we do know—namely, that we must fight the battle through.

"And now, my friends, let me draw your attention to something more. You have read what recently happened in Moscow—the mighty conspiracy against the present government, the Parliamentary-governed democratic British nation has endeavored to overthrow the ultra-democratic government which the Russian people had begun to construct, because this Government, considering the interests of its fatherland, wishes to maintain its people in the peace for which it clamors.

"But the Anglo-Saxon does not yet desire peace. That is how things are. It is proof of his feeling of inferiority that the Anglo-Saxon has recourse to such criminal means.

"Everything now depends on our final exertions. Everything is at stake, and because our enemies know it, because they have the greatest respect for the German Army, because they see they cannot overcome our army and navy, they are trying to overcome us by means of internal disintegration and to weaken us by false rumors. * * *

"Believe me, it is not easy for me to bear every day the anxiety and the responsibility for a nation of seventy millions and for more than four years be a spectator to all the difficulties and increasing distress of the people."

The Emperor then referred to the German Empress, "who by God's assistance again is on the road to recovery." He recalled the passages in the Bible, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord and He shall sustain thee," and "But seek ye first His kingdom and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you." The Emperor then added:

"How can we please God and soften His heart? By doing our duty in making our fatherland free; consequently it is our duty to hold out with all our strength in the fight against our enemies.

"Each one of us has received his appointed task from on high. You at your hammer, you at your lathe and me upon the throne. We must all, however, build on God's assistance. Doubt is the greatest ingratitude toward the Lord and now I ask you all simply and honestly—Have we, then, really ground for doubt?

"Just look at the four years of war. What immense achievements we have behind us. Half the world stood against us and our Royal Allies, and now we have peace with Russia and peace with Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro are finished.

"Only in the west do we still fight, and is it to be thought that the good God will abandon us there at the last moment?

"We should be ashamed of the faint-heartedness which comes when one gives credence to rumors. From the facts which you yourselves have experienced forge for yourselves a firm belief in the future of your fatherland.

"We often at home and at the front, in church and in the open air, have sung 'Eine feste burg ist unser Gott.' So it is resounded in the blue vault of heaven and in the thunderclouds. The nation from which such a hymn originated must be invincible.

"My request, my demand of you and through you to all the workers who have proved themselves so admirable and capable, and through you again to the entire German people, is this for me and for my relations to my people my words of Aug. 4, 1914, hold good. I know no party. I know only Germans.

"It is now no time for factions. We must all now combine into a block and, here, the most appropriate word is to be as hard as steel, and a block of the German people welded into steel shall show its strength to the enemy.

"Whoever, therefore, is determined to obey this summons, whoever has his heart in the right place and whoever intends to keep faith let him stand up.

"Now promise me on behalf of the entire German labor, 'We intend to fight and to hold out to the last, so help us, God.' Whoever so intends let him answer 'yes.'"

The assembly loudly chorused "yes," and the Emperor continued:

"I thank you. With this 'Yes' I go now to the Field Marshal. Now it is for every one of us to fulfil his vow of duty and to exert his body and mind to the utmost for the Fatherland. Every doubt must be banished from mind and heart.

"Our watchword now is—the Germans' awards are raised, hearts are strong and muscles are taut. On to battle against everything that stands against us, so matter how long it lasts, so help us, God, Amen, and now, farewell."

DRAFT REGISTRATION HERE IS EXPECTED TO EXCEED 1,000,000 MARK

(Continued from First Page.)

wheeled platform, and male members of a midget family.

In the Bronx the registration ran like a well-oiled machine. The police and the Board of Education cooperated with the draft officials. In the lower parts of the district covered by Local Boards Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 8 not less than one-fourth of the estimated quota had been registered by 11 o'clock.

Local Board No. 2, at No. 2720 Third Avenue, has been made the general headquarters of the district. Here, under direction of Chairman George Mohr, 500 emergency registrars were kept on tap all day. If a registrar failed to show up at his board his place was immediately filled. If there was an unexpected rush at any particular board emergency men were piled into a waiting auto and whirled to the spot.

The Board of Education had school teachers on hand in three relays. One shift acted as registrars from 7 o'clock till noon. Another took its place and remained till 5 o'clock, when relief was given by a third crew, to remain until registration closes at 9 o'clock.

Older pupils were used, as were the police, as interpreters, and the work was pushed along in an amazingly fast time. In Local Board No. 2, for instance, there were twenty-two registrars, and this meant that twenty-two registrations were made in a bunch. No. 2 is one of the registration places of the lower end of the district which is occupied mainly by tenement dwellers—all workingmen, who registered early.

Harlem registered thousands long before noon. In the district of Local Board No. 157 there were 1,500 enrolled before the clerks at Laurel Garden had been on the job for an hour. Other local boards in this district had numbers of registration places scattered through their territory, with the result of greater speed in listing the men.

In the congested districts—in the Italian quarters in Mulberry Bend and along the lower east side, through Delancey, Ludlow, Allen, Stanton Streets and the neighboring lanes—lines were formed as early as 4 o'clock this morning. It was the same in the Italian district on the east side in Harlem and in the Bohemian quarters from 70th up to 85th Street on the east side.

MANY NATIONS REPRESENTED ON THE EAST SIDE.

The most cosmopolitan crowd, perhaps, was that which gathered at the schoolhouse at Mulberry and Hester Streets. Nearly every country on earth was represented and many of these, foreign born, who represented themselves, had taken out, at least, their first papers. A great number of Chinese and Japanese between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-one and forty claimed to have been born in this country.

In Brooklyn the registrants began lining up early, many of them reaching the enrolling places before 7 A. M. At Public School No. 171, Nichols and Railroad Avenues, the headquarters of Board No. 78, there were 240 men waiting when the rolls were opened.

It was estimated there are 4,000 in the district to register. One peculiarity about the early registrants was that few of them were young men, most of them being between thirty-two and forty-five.

A line several blocks long formed in front of Local Board No. 25, at York and Bridge Streets, Brooklyn, early. It was estimated that 700 had been registered before 10 o'clock. The majority of the registrants were mechanics employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

At Local Boards Nos. 86 and 87, No. 461 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, 2,500 men had been registered up to 9.30 A. M. This is the heart of a foreign section. Most of the men were factory workers.

At Local Board No. 66, in Erasmus Hall High School, Church and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn, 1,000 men were registered before 10 o'clock. Most of these were business and professional men of the Flatbush section.

Probably the happiest lot of registrants was the crowd at the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., No. 55 Hanson Place. Numbered cards were distributed there, and the holders, instead of waiting in line, established themselves comfortably in the auditorium until their numbers were called. Music and motion pictures were provided to keep the men amused while they waited.

MANY COMMUTERS REGISTER BEFORE COMING TO CITY.

Reports from suburban communities showed that the commuters were registering before starting for New York, taking no chances on getting back early enough in the evening. The Evening World's correspondent at Yonkers reported that 42,000 men were expected to register in Westchester County. New Rochelle made a holiday of it, with bands playing everywhere and flags flying. The registration was quieter but just as busy at Mount Vernon and White Plains. Jersey City had enrolled almost half of its 50,000 quota before noon.

Neither the police nor the Department of Justice agents have found out who posted the placards advising men not to register. All such cards had disappeared this morning, however, and it was clear that their effect had been negligible. Director Conboy declared, however, that the effect on the persons responsible will be very far from negligible if they are caught.

It was announced at draft headquarters that members of foreign military missions in New York would be registered there by Director Conboy and his assistants, Capt. Asch and Capt. Riegelmann. The first to register under this arrangement was Charles Monnet of the 171st French Infantry. There are three hundred members of the French military mission in New York who must register.

Two calls were sent in for reserves. One came from the Bronx and the other from a Rivington Street booth. The disturbances, if they could be called by that name, were occasioned by the rush to register.

R. P. CHITTENDEN RESIGNS.

Assistant Corporation Counsel in Six Administrations.

R. Percy Chittenden, assistant corporation counsel under six city administrations, resigned to-day and said that further connection with the office under the present administration 'would be derimental to me professionally."

Mr. Chittenden acted as counsel for the Mitchel adminsration in litigation on he garbage disposal plant on Staten Island. Mayor Hylan in his election campaign promised a reversal of the city's attitude in the matter of that plant.

HAVRE DE GRACE WINNERS.

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.—St. Quentin, 110 (Sande), straight $3.40, place $2.50, show $2.30, first; Tommy Wac, 109 (Johnson), place $2.80, show $2.40, second; Sylvanc, 110 (Carroll), show $2.70, third. Time, 1.06 1-5. Poultney, Fairy Princess, Sid C. Kenner and Twilight 4th also ran.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase; selling; four-year-olds and upward; two miles.—Otto Floto, 144 (H. Williams), straight $6.70, place $4.10, show $3.30, won; Turmoil, 137 (Landry), place $14.50, show $10, second; Meloa, 134 (Wysnark), show $3.50, third. Time, 3.59 2-5. Rhomb, Abdon, J. C. Ewalt, Favorite Article, Eagle Thistle, Bessie Fitzhugh and Bob Redfield also ran.

BELMONT ENTERIES

RACE TRACK BELMONT PARK, Md., Sept. 12.—The enteries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—The Northampton all ages; handicap; selling; six furlong and a half main course.—Peter Piper, 98; Jack Mount, Imp, 97; Berlin, 97; Annehes, 95; Buckboard, 106; Arrah Go On, 112; Regal Lodge Imp, 116.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase selling four-year-olds and up about two miles.—Foggy Nix, 135; Recoilor, 143; Man-Slayer, 141; x Kintore, 138; Nob Star, 141.

THIRD RACE—The Cedarhurst; three-year-olds and up; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.—Franklin, 104; Daddy's Choice, 98; Regal Lodge Imp, 106; Stromboli, 128; Gloomy Gus, 102.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a quarter.—*Sir. Stream, 106; Elkhorn, 108; Starry Banner, 106; *Miss Fannie, 100; *Wood Thrush, 101; Deckmate, 108; Buckboard, 110.

FIFTH RACE—For maidens; two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs; straight.—Rol Craig (Imp.), 115; Ground Swell, 112; Sailor, 115; Hindostan, 116; Young Adam, 115; Sky Men, 115; Umbale, 115; Stilette, 112; Antoinette (Imp.), 112; Vivace, 112; *Star Light Lane, 107.

SIXTH RACE—Two-year-olds; conditions; five an da half furlongs; straight.—Maggie Mallard, 106; Polygon (Imp.), 112; Kiss Again (Imp.), 112; Mad Hatter, 115; Peter, 109; Sam Ferner (Imp.), 109; Hipdoosian, 109; Seaway, 109; L'Affare (Imp.), 109; Skeptor, 112; Brazil Light, 115; Merry Princess (Imp.), 112; Senator Crow, 115; Delaware, 109; Minuet, 106; War Mask, 109.

*Apprentice allowance claimed. Weather clear. Track fast.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Irving Comander, twenty-three, of No. 174 Grafton Street, Brooklyn, a clerk in the Coney Island Post Office, pleaded guilty this morning before Judge Chatfield in the United States District Court of Brooklyn to a charge of theft from the mails. He was remanded for sentence next Tuesday.

There has been no change in the steady improvement of Cardinal Farley, it was said to-day at his summer home in Mamaroneck.

For having 502 lobsters under the regulation size in their possession Alfred Smalling and James Paneralla were fined $100 each in the Coney Island Court by Magistrate Geismar to-day.

Every man of eighteen to forty-five years old inclusive, except those already registered, must register for the selective draft to-day.

KAISER'S TALK CLIMAX OF PEACE OFFENSIVE, IS WASHINGTON VIEW

Officials Fail to Find Anything New or Striking in Speech to Krupp Workers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The German peace offensive is now recognized by officials here as being in full swing. A progressive campaign is clearly indicated to their minds by the apparently casual remarks of Premier von Hertling, a few day ago, followed by the more formal statement to the visiting German newspapermen in Vienna by Count Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, the remarks of the German Crown Prince and now the speech of Emperor William himself to the working people at Essen.

Peace proposals emanating from these sources would appear incongruous were the officials not firmly convinced of the insincerity of the movement, which again is recognized as conceived with the double purpose of placating the uneasy and restless German socialists and at the same time appealing to the pacifists in the Entente countries and America in the hope of weakening the hands of the Allied Governments in the prosecution of the war.

Analysis of the abstract of the Emperor's remakrs reported by cable fails to disclose any new feature. There is the same oft-reepated denial of responsibility for the continuance of the war and the same warning of the German people that the purpose of the enemies is to destroy them.

NO "BREST PEACE" FOR ALLIES OR FOE, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Premier, Declaring Victory on Way, Insists This War Must Be Last.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 12.—"Nothing but heart failure on the part of the British nation can prevent our achieving a real victory," said Premier Lloyd George, speaking today at Manchester.

"The news is distinctly good—really good," said the Premier. "We are going through a long tunnel and are not at the end of the journey. There is some steep gradient to climb. It may be that the tunnel will be dark, but it will be short now that the worst is over."

The Premier said that the British casualties in the last offensive in France were one-fifth of what they were in 1916.

Premier Lloyd George said he was all for a league of nations, and that in fact a league already had been begun. The British Empire, he said, was a league of free nations and the Allied countries fighting the battle for international right, were now a league of free nations.

Continuing the Premier said:

"We shall neither accept for ourselves nor impose upon our foes a Brest-Litovsk treaty.

"We cannot allow the 'Bolsheviki' to force on us a peace so humiliating as to dishonor the national flag and to make a repetition of the horrors of this war inevitable. When a satisfactory peace has been secured we can proceed with a clear conscience to build up a new world.

"The Prussian military power must not only be beaten, but Germany herself must know and the German people must know that their rulers have outraged the laws of humanity and that Prussian strength cannot protect them from punishment.

"This must be the last war. Don't let us be misled that the establishment of a League of Nations without power will in itself secure the world against a catastrophe. A League of Nations with the Prussian military power triumphant would be a league of fox and geese—one fox and many geese. The geese would greatly diminish in numbers."

The only sure foundation for League of nations, the Premier said, was a victory for the Allies. Peace must be of a kind, he added, that commends itself to the common sense conscience of the nations. As a whole is must not be dictated by extreme men on either side.

In speaking of the prospective Allied victory, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"A fact that depressed the Germans was the advent of the Americans. There is no finer feature in the history of English industry than the transport of the Americans across the Atlantic. The Germans did not expect more than two divisions. That was another miscalculation.

"Hundreds of thousands are there now, and the Germans know it. They are the advance guard of ten million of the finest material in the world."

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DIED.

SCHWARZE.—Sept. 10, JULIUS, age 68 years, husband of the late Gertrude Schwarze.

Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Servlen, 381 Liberty ave., Friday, 9 A. M., thence to St. Ann's R. C. Church at 9.30 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's, by William Necker, Inc.

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CHOCOLATE COVERED CREOLE PEPPERMINT PATTIES—These sweets have centres of richly spiced Cream flavored with finest Oil of Peppermint. The finishing feature is a cloak of our unexcelled, rich, fragrant, velvety Chocolate. Need we tempt you further? SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW, FRIDAY. POUND BOX 25c

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The specified weight includes the container.

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