and San Francisco, at Tampico, and the Florida and Prairie, at Vera Cruz.

The torpedo-boat flotilla at Pensacola, Fla., has been ordered to stand by for orders.

While the navy moved on the Atlantic coast, Secretary Daniels to-night was giving his attention to the situation in the Pacific. Most of the American war craft in the Pacific already are in Mexican waters.

While the navy was active, there was no army movement. Two explanations for this were advanced—the desire that the Constitutionalists, in control of Northern Mexico should not misinterpret the action, and the fact that the United States already has a big fighting force within striking distance of Mexico. Twelve thousand troops are at Texas City, where four army transports are at anchor, and thousands of cavalry and infantry are spread along the border, where they can be moved quickly.

High administration officials do not expect critical developments, but they are prepared for any emergency. Secretary Bryan, who is ill, had intended to leave to-night for Miami, Fla. He canceled his reservation, and announced that he would stay in Washington indefinitely. Senator Shively, acting chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, conferred with Mr. Bryan and called at the White House as well. He said that at the regular meeting of the committee to-morrow he would transmit all the information he had obtained to-day.

Status of Case.

The status of the case, as summed up by Cabinet officers and other officials, was described as follows:

Assistant Paymaster Charles C. Copp and a boatload of marines landed at Tampico last Thursday to obtain supplies. They were arrested, but later discharged. In accordance with regulations in all navies of the world, Rear-Admiral Mayo, on considering that an unwarranted arrest had been made, and that the uniform of the American navy had been disregarded, demanded reparation in the form of a salute of twenty-one guns.

"The American flag, while not taken ashore, was flying at the stern of the whale-boat, and all the marines were in uniform. Rear-Admiral Mayo allowed the Huerta commander until 4 o'clock that evening to fire a salute, but later extended the time to afford the local commander an opportunity to communicate with his superior officers in Mexico City.

"A statement of apology was issued in Mexico City by General Huerta, and the officer who arrested the marines was ordered punished. This did not satisfy the United States government, and the salute was insisted on. General Huerta himself at no time agreed to comply, but an under secretary in the Mexican Foreign office did inquire of Charge O'Shaughnessy if a salute fired to the gunboat Dolphin and responded to by the American ship would be acceptable. This was emphatically rejected by the United States, and word was sent that nothing short of a public salute to the American flag would be satisfactory."

Situation Before Cabinet.

This was the situation laid before the Cabinet to-day by the President. Some administration officials were inclined to wait for more facts and do nothing until an investigation has been completed. Others suggested that Huerta would evade the issue and delay, and that prompt and vigorous action was necessary.

John Lind, it is understood, in his conference with the President and Secretary Bryan, had counselled a forceful move. For two hours the Cabinet discussed the pros and cons, and the possible consequences of drastic action, and the plan of sending the fleet as a warning to Huerta of the lengths to which the Washington government was prepared to go to enforce its policy, was unanimously adopted. There was no previous intimation that the naval demonstration would be ordered, but this, as well as other moves, had been discussed on many an occasion in the past.

Cabinet officers and others were insistent that no change in the general policy toward Mexico was imminent, and that so far as possible the factions would be left to fight their battles unhampered by American interference. Official declared with emphasis that no other phases of the Mexican situation beyond the affront to the flag at Tampico were involved in the dispatch of the fleet, though officials admitted the strategic value of having so big a fighting force in proximity to a country in which emergencies might arise at any time.

No Statement of Explanation.

No direct statement of explanation of the developments of to-day was issued either by the White House or the State Department, the announcements from the Navy Department of naval orders alone furnishing the key to the situation.

"Action, not words," was the way Cabinet officers described the answer of the United States to Huerta's unwillingness to fire a salute when demanded by the American government.

Incidentally, a copy of the naval orders issued by Secretary Daniels is understood to have been transmitted to Charge O'Shaughnessy, so that the Huerta government might be informed of the course when the United States had adopted. It was said that there was no necessity of informing other foreign governments unless a state of blockade was declared.

News of the dispatch of the fleet to Mexican waters was received in Congress with general satisfaction. In the House, Representative Murdock, of Kansas, publicly proclaimed the news on Secretary Daniels's order, and there was a mild demonstration of approval. No public announcement was made in the Senate, but the news quickly spread.

To-morrow the situation will occupy the attention of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee today also manifested keen interest in developments, and Representative Flood, chairman, conferred with his colleagues about preparation for any emergency that might arise. Beyond asserting that the situation seemed to be a serious one, Acting Chairman Shively, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made no comment.

In Sympathy With Action.

Many Senators and Representatives expressed themselves in sympathy with the action of the administration in ordering more ships to Tampico, but declined to be quoted in view of the uncertainty as to what might eventuate.

The dispatch of the fleet created only mild excitement in the nation generally. Newspapers ordered their representatives to Hampton Roads, and tonight the Navy Department had granted permission to twenty reporters and photographers to accompany the fleet on its cruise.

It will be fully a week before the Atlantic fleet is assembled at Tampico, though the ships are expected to be steaming away to-morrow. Rear-Admiral Badger will rank both Rear-Admiral Fletcher and Rear-Admiral Mayo, and will take complete charge of the situation.

While the ships are under way, General Huerta will have about a week in which to answer the American demands. The crisis in the situation is expected to come if General Huerta declines to yield by the time the Atlantic fleet arrives. Various succeeding steps were being discussed among naval officers to-day, and those familiar with precedent, said there was no exact parallel in international law.

It was pointed out by some that the United States might land marines and seize Tampico to obtain satisfaction for the incident, but this raised the question of whether or not an act of war would be involved.

The Washington administration has pronounced itself on the subject of landing marines or marching armed forces into Mexico, as regarding such acts in the nature of war, unless permission is given by the government in control of the territory invaded.

May Establish Precedent.

In as much as no government is recognized in Mexico, but a state of anarchy exists, the American government may establish its own precedent in the case. It is not considered likely that if marines actually were landed, and that the American flag taken ashore in satisfaction for the affront occasioned by the arrest of the marines, any further measures would be insisted on. Some officers pointed out that the Huerta commander might not resist the landing of American marines, in as much as he is hemmed in on land by the Constitutionalists forces, should he consent to a peaceful landing, it is likely that they soon would be withdrawn.

The American government has landed marines in San Domingo and Nicaragua, but has held that permission was granted in each case. In Nicaragua, American marines kept a railroad from falling into the hands of a rebellious force.

Actual war or intervention could not be undertaken without authorization by Congress, and even the landing of marines at times has raised a question in the Senate, though it has led to no change in the attitude of the executive branch of the government in constituting itself as the judge of such cases.

Officials do not believe other foreign governments will send ships to Mexico in view of the American demonstration. The affair is regarded as one solely between the United States and the Huerta government, and not involving any foreign governments, though serious eventualities might cause European nations to seek further protection for their nationals. Diplomats here took an active interest in the developments, and cabled their home government the news as it appeared during the day.

Closer to Hostilities.

While the consensus of opinion of those best informed was that so serious step as military intervention may not be required to force Huerta to yield from his position on the question of a salute, they recognized to-day's developments carried the situation closer to real hostilities than it ever has been during the three years of turmoil in Mexico.

President Wilson and members of the Cabinet went about their official duties as usual. The President was calm and serene. He took a long motor ride in the afternoon and remained in his study to-night. Inquiries for further information were pressed at the White House, but the President took the position that there was nothing further to announce or explain; that the American flag had been affronted, and that a demand for a salute in satisfaction had been made.

Though he hopes sincerely the gravity of the situation will be removed by satisfactory action on the part of the Huerta government, it is known that Mr. Wilson has considered all phases and possibilities, and is prepared to meet them with a firm hand. Communication with Charge O'Shaughnessy was constant during the day, but no messages were given out. The American charge's position in the Mexican capital, in view of latest developments, was considered by many here as particularly delicate. The possibility that Huerta might consider the sending of the fleet as an unduly aggressive act, and give O'Shaughnessy his passports, were heard discussed as an interesting possibility.

The tension over the general situation was more keen than it had been in months among officials, and news from the Mexican capital was awaited with intense anticipation. The rigorous censorship imposed on news dispatches from Mexico City has virtually confined the information about affairs in Mexico to official channels. The State Department, however, is maintaining strict secrecy.

The only message from Charge O'Shaughnessy, of which officials spoke, was his report that the final shipments of arms for the protection of the American embassy had been received.

Rear-Admiral Badger to-night telegraphed the Navy Department:

"Can sail from Hampton Roads to-morrow forenoon with Arkansas, Vermont and New Jersey. The New Hampshire may be delayed a few hours for provisions, but will follow as soon as possible. Louisiana and Michigan will be directed to follow, and South Carolina ordered to Washington fleet at Key West."

This dispatch came from the transport Hancock at New Orleans:

"Receipt of orders to proceed at once to Tampico with regiment of marines without advance base outfit acknowledged. Ship ready to sail since 10 o'clock Monday night. Brigade commander believes marine and necessary field equipment can be embarked ready for sailing Wednesday morning."

Will Sail Early To-Day.

Norfolk, Va., April 14.—Early to-morrow morning five ships of the Atlantic fleet will sail from Hampton Roads for Tampico, Mexico. They are the battleships Arkansas, temporary flagship of the Atlantic fleet; the New Jersey, New Hampshire and Vermont and the dispatch boat Dolphin. The torpedoboats Parker, Cummings and Benham may also go, but they have not received final orders.

The New Hampshire is at the navy-yard, and will leave at daybreak to-morrow morning. The Arkansas, New Jersey, Vermont were at the southern drill grounds when they received orders to prepare to sail for Mexico. They are loading supplies in Hampton Roads to-night.

A portion of the crew of the New Hampshire were ashore when orders dispatching the ship to Mexico were received. Several squads of enlisted men, commanded by petty officers, were sent ashore to round them up, and most of them had returned to their ship at 10 o'clock to-night.

Enlisted men from the training station will take the places of all those who fail to report in time for the departure of the ship to-morrow morning.

The Tacoma Will Sail To-Day.

Boston, April 14.—The protected cruiser Tacoma, after filling her magazines with ammunition and her holds with other supplies to-day, was ordered to-night to proceed to Tampico. She probably will get under way to-morrow.

So far as could be learned to-night, no orders had been received by other vessels at the Charlestown yard. Four battleships—the Georgia, Virginia, Nebraska and Rhode Island—are there.

Rushing Men to Complete Crews.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Captain Albert D. Neblack, commander of the battleship Michigan, stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, received orders to-night to report with his vessel to Rear-Admiral Badger at Newport News as soon as possible. It was said at the yard that the Michigan would sail to-morrow afternoon.

The Michigan, the first of the Superdreadnoughts of the navy, has a crew of 860 men, carries sixty-six marines. The Missouri and Kansas, it was said, will be prepared to sail on Thursday, and the Ohio and Idaho will be ready to follow on Friday.

Other vessels in the yard which can be got in condition to sail by Monday are the Salem, Alabama, Maine and Wisconsin. There are only about 200 sailors attached to the seventeen ships there, and men are being rushed from the recruiting stations on the Great Lakes to complete the crews.

No Sailing Orders Received.

New York, April 14.—Captain George Cooper, commanding the battleship Louisiana, received orders to-night to sail from this port at 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard there are four battleships, a cruiser, one torpedoboat destroyer, two submarines and a tender. It was said there late to-night that no sailing orders had been received. Another battleship, the new Dreadnought New York, which has been building there, goes into commission to-morrow, and could be made ready to sail within twenty-four hours.

Orders at Training Station.

Newport, R. I., April 14.—Orders were received at the Naval Training Station to-night to have ordinary seamen and coal passers ready for transfer to the cruiser Tacoma, which will stop here on her way from Boston to Tampico. There are 500 men available, but it is believed the Tacoma will take less than 400.

Anticipating further orders, officers of the station canvassed the number of men at hand to-night and found 2,000.

Prepare to Sail on Short Notice.

Pensacola, Fla., April 14.—Officers of the torpedoboat flotilla here received orders late to-day to be prepared to sail on short notice. The fleet here comprises eighteen torpedoboats, the scout cruiser Birmingham, the repair ship Dixie, the supply ship Culgoa and the fuel ship Arethusa.

The "Perry" Hat

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Contest Ends April 30, 1914.

Vote to Date in Contest for Most Popular School Teacher

NAME.	SCHOOL.	No. Votes.
Miss Mabel Dobbins	Ruffner (Central)	39,609
Mr. William G. Jones	Madison	38,989
Mr. W. C. Locker	John Marshall Night School.	34,825
Miss Rachel Lyon	Bainbridge	5,514
Mr. W. H. Cooke	Randolph	2,663
Mr. G. A. Riddick	William Fox	2,328
Miss M. E. Craig	Jefferson	1,820
Mr. A. B. Conner	McGuire	1,691
Miss Emily Valentine	Chimborazo	1,278
Mr. F. E. Cosby	R. C. M.	1,058

We have temporarily discontinued the names of teachers who have not 1,000 votes to their credit. As soon as 1,000 or more votes are registered these names will be published.

SENATORS DISCUSS GRAVE SITUATION

(Continued from First Page.)

strength of our navy is brought down on the culprits' heads."

William Alden Smith: "Whether the demonstration now being made is intended to affect the Mexican people or of Central and South America I do not know, but whatever it is it is a demonstration, at least of our vitality. The members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have refrained from commenting upon the Mexican policy of the President out of respect to his wishes. I do not desire to discuss the Tampico incidents in detail now, but events lead me to believe there have been occurrences which have called for more drastic action than the present situation seems to demand. Of course, we cannot permit the officers of the navy to be insulted or humiliated. Neither should we permit our citizens to be butchered, their wives and daughters maltreated, or property ruthlessly destroyed without showing some resistance. I am entirely out of harmony with the President's course in Mexico. I believe it has tended to invite difficulty and reflected no credit on the American people."

Senator Borah: "If this means intervention, and is the first step in that direction, as some believe, then the American flag will go up in Mexico to stay.

"If the flag is once raised there it will never come down. We may say it will, but history points the other way. Once the United States forces enter Mexico an armed body, we are starting on the march to the Panama Canal, and it looks to me as if that march would not stop until all the countries between our present southern boundary and the canal had been brought under the dominion of the United States."

Enthusiastic Cheers in House.

Washington, April 14.—Enthusiastic cheers and applause in the House to-day greeted Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas, when he stated that government had ordered the Atlantic fleet to Tampico to force respect to the United States flag.

Following the patriotic outburst, Mr. Murdock said:

"Thank God, this country has at last taken a definite stand in Mexico affairs, the outcome be what it may. We all would deplore war, but war is better than dishonor and disgrace. I hope the affront to this country in failure by Mexico to salute the American flag will be settled amicably, but I want the dignity of this country upheld everywhere."

Representative Rainey, Pennsylvania: "This movement of the American warships means war. Too long this country has followed a weak and vacillating policy. The war now coming could have been prevented had there been at the outset a strong and determined stand against Mexican insults and outrages. The administration is the blame, and must hold itself responsible, as the country will hold it responsible for that which is to come."

Representative Mann, House Republican leader: "This is the time above all others for Americans to keep cool and quiet and to await developments."

Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Affairs Committee: "At this time I do not think it well for me to discuss the sending of the Atlantic fleet to Tampico. The administration has the present situation in charge."

Chairman Hay, of the House Military Affairs Committee: "I have no comment to make on the movement of the naval vessels."

Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Appropriations Committee: "I know nothing about the matter."

Speaker Clark and House Democratic Leader Underwood refused to comment on the Mexican situation.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR VILLA'S ARMY

(Continued from First Page.)

under the command of Brigadier-General Frederick Funston.

All campaign equipment will be carried, including trains, wagons and tents. It is the intention of the officers to make forced marches and drill the men in manoeuvres in anticipation of hostilities with Mexico.

A concerted attack upon the city of Houston will be simulated by the three brigades, and by other organizations. Night problems will be staged, and the campaign conducted as against a real enemy.

Only twenty rounds of ball ammunition will be carried.

Grave Concern Is Felt.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Juarez, April 14.—Great concern is felt in official quarters here over the Tampico incident. It is announced that the Constitutional forces have been withdrawn from the attack on Tampico, pending a settlement between Huerta and the American government.

"General Huerta has got himself into a serious predicament," said Frederico Gonzales Garza, former private secretary to the late President Madero tonight.

"What he will do in the matter I cannot say. If he has done a wrong to the United States, he himself must make redress for it.

"Mexico as a whole shall not be involved."

Enrique Llorente, in charge of the Constitutionalist consular service, said: "Huerta is considered a criminal and outlaw by the Constitutionalists. If he tried to bring on war, the people of Mexico will hold him responsible and punish him."

Frederico De la Garza, General Villa's legal adviser, said:

"Huerta will suffer alone if he provokes the United States to take drastic action. The Constitutionalists show how they regard the matter by withdrawing from Tampico, pending action by Admiral Mayo. We refuse to be drawn into a controversy between the United States and Huerta. It is Huerta and Mexico with whom the United States is dealing now, and Mexicans will not regard punishment of Huerta as a declaration of war upon Mexico."

A telegram from General Villa asked for 2,000,000 cartridges. There were no other details.

While the battle of Torreon was in progress there were persistent reports that Federal reinforcements were drawing near. General Velasco feared they would be cut to pieces, and withdrew in excellent order from the city, although his loss in killed and wounded was considerably less than that of the rebels. He headed east and south, and for a time the rebel pursuers, over whom he had a start of ten or twelve hours, were unable to locate him. He was first definitely observed at Viesca, a station on the southernmost end of the three railway lines running between Torreon and Saltillo, and its southern environs.

Federals Flee Eastward.

Meanwhile a rebel column had occupied San Pedro, near a lake on the northernmost of the railway lines, about sixty miles north of the southern line. The first detachment sent against the city by General Villa was repulsed after four days of desultory fighting, but when reinforcements arrived the Federals fled eastward a short distance.

Villa left a garrison in the town, but it was unable to withstand the onslaught of a new column of Federal volunteers. While these fights were taking place, Velasco moved up to Parras, and it is now assumed, cut across from that point to San Pedro, where a general engagement is reported to have been brought on last night.

Back of a line running approximately north and south through Parras and San Pedro there is fifty miles of waterless desert, which must be crossed before the fertile fields of Saltillo are reached. The Federals were supposed to be headed for that city, but it is thought they were daunted by the desert, and chose to make their new stand at San Pedro.

What happened after the climax of the battle last night is left to conjecture. It is assumed that the Federals withdrew to one of their earlier positions, and that both sides are busy with their wounded and dead.

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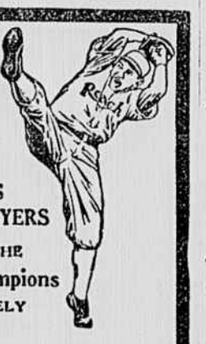

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EPISCOPAL BISHOP PENICK IS DEAD

Prelate, Who Expired at Hospital Near Baltimore, Once Served in Richmond.

Baltimore, Md., April 14.—Right Rev. Charles Clifton Penick, formerly missionary bishop to West Africa, and one of the most prominent Protestant Episcopal churchmen in the South, died yesterday afternoon in a hospital near Baltimore. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Bishop Penick came to Baltimore about six weeks ago, accompanied by his brother, Robert Penick, of South Boston, Va. He entered the hospital immediately upon his arrival in this city. He was seventy years of age.

Bishop Penick was perhaps one of the best known of the Protestant Episcopal bishops. He was born in Charlotte County, Va., in 1843, and was the son of Edwin and Mary Penick. He graduated from the Hampden-Sidney College. In 1861 he enlisted in the Army of Northern Virginia, and served the Confederacy throughout the war. In 1869 he was graduated from the Alexandria Seminary and ordained a deacon. The following year he received the orders of a priest. His first charge was the church at Bristol, Tenn. From 1870 to 1873 he was rector at Mount Savage, Md.

In 1872 he was appointed rector of the Church of the Messiah in Baltimore, and remained here until 1877, when he was ordained a bishop.

Following his consecration Bishop Penick was assigned as the missionary bishop of Cape Palmas, in West Africa. Here his work was strenuous, and proved too much for his constitution.

In 1883 he returned to the United States and became rector of St. Mark's church in Richmond. After remaining there several years he was transferred to Fairmont, W. Va. Following his rectorship in West Virginia, Bishop ePnick, was placed in charge of the work among the colored people of the South. In 1904 he was appointed rector of St. Andrew's Church in Louisville, Ky. Several years ago he went to Frankfort, Ky., where he was stationed at the time of his death.

Will Receive Candidates.

Richmond Council, No. 395, Knights of Columbus, will exemplify the first degree on a large class of candidates at the home of the order at Eighth and Grace Streets to-night. All members of the society are urged to attend.

OBITUARY

Capt. Robert Ferguson Vaughan.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Rock Castle, Va., April 15.—Captain Robert Ferguson Vaughan died at his residence in Goochland County to-day, in his seventy-third year. Funeral services will be held from the home at 1 o'clock Thursday, with interment in Riverview Cemetery after the arrival of Chesapeake and Ohio 5:25 o'clock train.

Mrs. William E. Hubert.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Blacksburg, Va., April 14.—Mrs. Virginia Ribble Hubert, wife of W. E. Hubert, cashier of the Bank of Blacksburg, died very suddenly at her home here yesterday after an illness of only a few hours. Funeral services will be held in the Lutheran Church, and burial will be made in the Ribble Cemetery, several miles from town, and near the home where Mrs. Hubert was born about sixty years ago. Until her marriage, and for the greater part of the time since, Mrs. Hubert had been a resident of this community, and was identified with the work of the Women's Missionary Societies of the Lutheran Church, in the Synod of Southwest Virginia, holding the most important offices in the organization. Only a few days ago she was elected first vice-president of the Blacksburg Woman's Club. She is survived by her husband, one daughter, Miss Florence V. Hubert; one son, W. E. Hubert, Jr., and a brother, Dr. Henry Dewey Ribble, of Montgomery County.

Henry T. Booker.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Pamplin, Va., April 14.—Henry T. Booker died here yesterday, after a long sickness, caused primarily by old age. Mr. Booker served faithfully in Mahone's Brigade in the Confederate army. He was nearly eighty years of age, and is survived by his wife, one sister and one daughter, Mrs. N. A. Davis, also of this place. He was buried to-day at Prospect.

DEATHS

BERRYMAN.—Died, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. Owen-Jones, 1292 Graydon Avenue, Norfolk, Va., April 13, 1914, CHARLOTTE LOUISE CAZENOVE BERRYMAN, daughter of the late Louis A. Cazenove and Eliza Frances Ansley, of Alexandria, Va., and widow of John Berryman, M. D., of St. John, N. B., Canada.

The remains will be taken to Alexandria, Va., by Norfolk and Washington boat on Wednesday evening next, and the funeral will take place from St. Paul's church on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock noon.

TOMPKINS.—Died, at his home, at Atlantic City, N. J., ROBERT NELSON TOMPKINS, son of W. D. and Harriett Tompkins. He is survived by his widow, mother and two brothers, Dr. E. L. Tompkins, of Powhatan County, and W. M. Tompkins, of this city.

Funeral services from the chapel at Hollywood THIS WEDNESDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.

WALLACE.—Died, April 13, in Farmerville, La., MR. JAMES M. WALLACE, late of Atlanta, Ga. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Emma Walker, of this city, besides a son, Alexander Walker Wallace, and a daughter, Elizabeth Wallace.

LONG.—Died, at his residence, Beulahville, King William County, April 14, 1914, at 1:30 A. M., R. A. LONG, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Funeral will take place at Beulah Church THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

FUNERAL NOTICE

JOHNSTON.—The funeral of President JAMES H. JOHNSTON will take place THIS WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock from the First African Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.

IN MEMORIAM

DARRACOTT.—In loving remembrance of my dear brother, RICHARD F. DARRACOTT, who entered into rest eternal April 15, 1909.

"Asleep in Jesus."

LUCY L. DARRACOTT,
His Sister.

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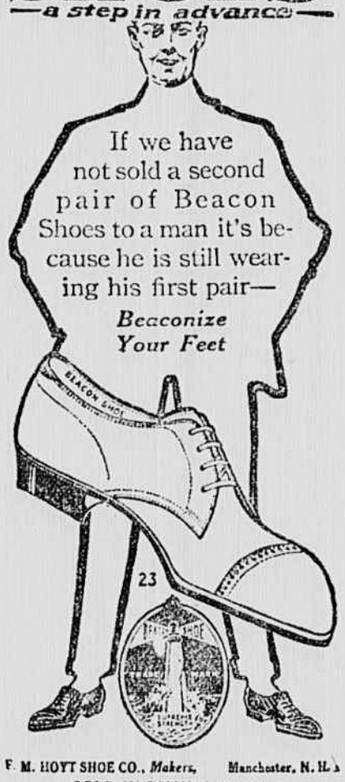

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