TULSA DAILY WORLD

EVERY MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Eugene Lorton.....President and Editor
F. O. Larson.....Business Manager

Entered in the Tulsa Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

Official County Paper

AVERAGE NET PAID CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1919, WAS: 21,798

I, E. E. Scott, Circulation Manager, do hereby solemnly swear that the average net paid circulation of the Tulsa Morning and Sunday World for the month of March, 1919, was 21,798, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. E. SCOTT,
Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of March, 1919.
(Seal) MABEL KEIM,
Notary Public.
My commission expires October 11, 1921.

TULSA MORNING WORLD MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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MORNING OR EVENING, WITH SUNDAY	Domestic
One Year	$7.50
Six Months	3.75
Three Months	2.00
One Month	.75
MORNING OR EVENING WITHOUT SUNDAY	
One Year	$5.50
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Three Months	1.50
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One Year	$12.00
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Morning and Evening, with Sunday—	
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FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS

After 9 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays call the following:

Editorial Department	6000
Editorial Department	6001
Society	6002
Business Office	6003
Subscription Department	6004

Daily Food

Let Israel hope in the Lord: for with the Lord there is mercy, and with him is plentious redemption. Psa. 130:7.

There's full redemption at his throne,
For sinners long enslaved;
The great Redeemer is his Son,
And Israel shall be saved.

In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace. Eph. 1:7.

All the powers represented at the peace conference, except Belgium, seem to have active press agents.

They must be expecting peace down in Mexico. There are six candidates for president.

And another thing, says the Birmingham Age-Herald, the time is past when a sneeze will scatter a crowd right and left.

We are promised a bountiful peach crop this year, but joy is dampened by the continued advance in the price of cream.

One oversight of congress which a good many people are willing to overlook is its failure to provide for enforcing national prohibition.

The order has gone out that "hostilities must cease within certain definite lines" if Russia is to be fed. Why confine the order to territory within "certain definite lines?"

We gather from the comments that England is not yet quite willing to eliminate Lloyd George, and that France is standing almost unanimously behind Clemenceau.

WAIL OF A LOST SOUL.

Once upon a time a prominent man, when adjured to so conduct himself as to consider the rights and opinions of the public in his dealings, lost his temper and exclaimed, "The public be damned!" He thought the public was unreasonable and obstinate and that it was "butting in" in telling him how to run his own business. That is to a considerable extent the attitude of our postmaster general, who gives it out that he is doing just right and that the public is unreasonable and obstinate in objecting to his administration. It is conceded that, through lack of knowledge of circumstances, the public will sometimes misjudge a public man; it is also true that every man is subject to more or less unjust criticism and misunderstanding if he tries to do his duty without fear or favor; still it is something of an unusual accomplishment for a member of the president's cabinet to succeed so thoroughly in displeasing the entire public as Mr. Burleson has done.

His chief plea is that the rampant opposition to him and his policies which covers the nation like a blanket is due to the influence of those whose selfish interests prompted the opposition, and that the public was so stupid as to follow the lead of those interests without logical consideration of the circumstances. Chief among those "interests," he very apparently leaves the inference, is the newspapers. It has sometimes occurred that the press of the country has made or marred a man's career, but it is an extraordinary thing that any man who is doing right should have earned practically the unanimous condemnation of the newspapers of a whole nation. If a man is known by the enemies he has made, shall the postmaster general feel proud of his record?

The press of the country—and the citizens thereof, who the gentleman avers have no better sense than to follow wherever the editors lead—showed no disposition to complain about postal service while the exigencies of war made such imperfections a matter of course, nor were they in a hurry to criticise severely during the period when the service was still feeling the effects of that war. All have conceded that allowance should be made in such a case. But the trouble continues unabated and the people have a right to complain, even if the gentleman from Texas does whimper that he is being abused by "selfish interests." And then it will take more than such whimpering to reconcile the public to the unnecessary and autocratic action of his department toward the wire services of the country.

The harbingers of spring this year were round robins.

The difference between a graphophone and a canary, says the Globe-Democrat, is that the graphophone will sing only when you want it to.

Before the president passes sentence on the kaiser will he consult Secretary Baker, who has established a precedent for the punishment of pro-Germans?

The British freight hands believe in conserving the home supply. They refuse to load liquor on ships for export.

It must be humiliating to Bryan, says the Indianapolis Star, that nobody ever challenges him to debate the league of nations in these times of much talk.

LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

There still exists in this country, and some of them in high places, men to whom any sort of document purporting to constitute a league of nations would appeal for their unquestioning sanction. These are the fool friends of the real plan for world peace. If their arguments have proved one thing above another, it is that they are willing to attach their signature to a blank sheet of paper and hand it over to Mr. Wilson to fill out as he saw fit. Their brains have ceased to function and the president has their power of attorney to do their thinking for them. They would have no hesitation in abdicating the powers of the senate and in clothing the president with supreme conclusive treaty-making powers. This child-like confidence is fascinating, but it is not practical. There never has been but one man worthy of unquestioned confidence and the men of his day nailed him to the cross.

This is a government by the people and not by individuals. The citizens of America elected Wilson president, but they did not delegate to him super-constitutional powers and they resent the assumption of the same by him or any other man. However subservient senators or congressmen may be to the egotist in the white house, however great may be their desire to echo a placid "yes" to every proposition he may place before them, the public will insist that they perform their functions as members of a deliberative body, a body whose assent is necessary to validate the performances of the chief executive. They are the representatives of the people, and as such it is their duty to interpret the will of their constituents rather than to substitute therefor a complacent endorsement of whatever emanates from the white house in Washington or Paris. It is theirs to acquiesce in the will of the people, rather than the will of the president.

As for this league of nations, which has been largely amended at the instance of popular insistence in the face of the fawning sycophancy of the few, the people everywhere are discussing it and their verdict will be the conclusive one. When the new draft is presented they will be prepared to pass judgment upon it promptly, and their representatives in the senate will do well to abide by that decision. The people will not trust Mr. Wilson or any other man as a plenipotentiary in such a vital matter.

Abe Martin

Tell Rinkley bought a kidney stew t'day an' demanded a recount. There's never anything t' eat in a home where th' wife is on an allowance.

Oklahoma Outbursts

Few men ever forget the old home town. They may wander far away but there always lingers with them some cherished memories, and if fortune smiles upon them they do something to show their appreciation of the old burg. It is announced that Harry F. Sinclair will pay all the expenses of the welcome Independence, Kan., is to give her returning soldiers.

I notice, says Bill Dingley, that it is always the apex of the tooth which causes the pain when a dentist relieves you of one of your unnecessary molars.

Mayor Walton of Oklahoma City has revived the curfew ordinance as a means of getting even with some of those democrats who opposed his election. Until this matter came up we have always contended that Mayor Walton was not vindictive.

A Vinita man who was indulging in a non-partisan scuffle with his own wife the other day, is dead. She did not know the gun was loaded.

There is this unanimity of thought among present day orators. All of them, except President Wilson, have quoted Sherman when speaking about the war.

The large audience which turned out to hear Cam. Russell Thursday night was disappointed. It expected to hear something new from this protagonist of the free and unlimited circulation of the "Cat." Instead they were compelled to listen to quotations from The World which they had already read.

It is understood that Cam. Russell is against the road bond proposition despite the position of The World and Governor Robertson.

There is this advantage in being a cow. They have no upper teeth.

If the state road proposition loses it will be because the women did not register. Now is the time for all progressive women to come to the rescue of their state.

The meanest man we know of lives in Muskogee. He not only asks for a divorce from his wife but demands that all the clothes he has bought for her shall be returned. Whether he wants the clothing for the Belgian sufferers or his next wife is not clearly stated.

Snap shots from the Dallas News: One of the strangest things in this world is how a man hates to give his better half a quarter. Personally we dislike to read of American missionaries being accused of political activities in foreign lands, for that is what the German missionaries did. No matter who a widower marries, the neighbors say she is too young for him. As a general thing you can tell when a girl's shoes are as tight as her corset by the way she limps. If the truth could be discovered, probably it would be found that Wall street thinks it won the war. Mr. Peevish says his fear is that after the women get into politics the Dorcas society and the lawn social are going to seem like playing dolls on a rainy day.

Horoscope

Saturday, April 26, 1919.

According to astrology this should be a fortunate day. Mars, Jupiter and Mercury are all in benefic aspect.

While this configuration prevails there should be an uplift of the mind and a tendency toward optimism that will bring about good results.

It is a time for bankers, merchants and exporters to benefit, since it makes for foresight and success.

Mars is in a place read as presaging the realization of great results from the war.

Financial rewards as well as honors are foreshadowed for soldiers, but discords are indicated among the officers of high rank.

Physicians have the best sort of a direction today. Recognition of their work in the war may take the form of some national memorial.

Again increase in advertising of every sort is prophesied. Newspapers will profit largely.

The planets foreshadow a contest between a new sort of individualism, or at least a novel expression of it, and group control or government ownership.

Changes on the supreme benches of various states are prognosticated. There will be also more than one in the highest tribunal of the nation, the seers declare.

The evening of this day is most threatening for love affairs. It is not a lucky time for weddings or for meetings with strangers.

There is a sign supposed to foreshadow domestic chaos and this may warn of difficulties in obtaining servants as well as other troubles in families.

All the occultists agree that in the turmoil attending social readjustments, those who have been neither very rich nor very poor will be most fortunate, since they occupy the plane toward which the other classes are gradually tending.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of an active and successful year. Money will increase and changes will be lucky.

Children born on this day will be active, generous and enterprising. These subjects of Taurus have Mars as their principal ruling sign.

And Now Lawyers of Tulsa Would Loaf on Saturdays

A movement has been started for the closing of attorneys offices of the city on Saturday afternoon.

The committee appointed to call upon and interview the heads of legal firms report that all who have so far been approached have expressed themselves as being favorable to the plan. The remainder will be called upon within a few days.

Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

FINALLY, on October 3, the representatives of both the operators and the miners met before me, in pursuance of my request. The representatives of the miners included as their head and spokesman John Mitchell, who kept his temper admirably and showed to much advantage. The representatives of the operators, on the contrary, came down in a most insolent frame of mind, refused to talk of arbitration or other accommodation of any kind, and used language that was insulting to the miners and offensive to me. They were curiously ignorant of the popular temper; and when they went away from the interview they, with much pride, gave their own account of it to the papers, exulting in the fact that they had "turned down" both the miners and the president.

I refused to accept the rebuff, however, and continued the effort to get an agreement between the operators and the miners. I was anxious to get this agreement, because it would prevent the necessity of taking the extremely drastic action I meditated, and which is hereinafter described.

Fortunately, this time we were successful. Yet we were on the verge of failure, because of self-willed obstinacy on the part of the operators. This obstinacy was utterly silly from their own standpoint, and well-nigh criminal from the standpoint of the people at large. The miners proposed that I should name the commission, and that if I put on a representative of the employing class I should also put on a labor union man. The operators positively declined to accept the suggestion. They insisted upon my naming a commission of only five men, and specified the qualifications so as to exclude those whom it had leaked out I was thinking of appointing, including ex-President Cleveland. They made the condition that I was to appoint one officer of the engineer corps of the army or navy, one man with experience of mining, one "man of prominence," "eminent as a sociologist," one federal judge of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and one mining engineer.

They positively refused to have me appoint any representative of labor, or to put on an extra man. I was desirous of putting on the extra man, because Mitchell and the other leaders of the miners had urged me to appoint some high Catholic ecclesiastic. Most of the miners were Catholics, and Mitchell and the leaders were very anxious to secure peaceful acquiescence by the miners in any decision rendered, and they felt that their hands would b strengthened if such an appointment were made. They also, quite properly insisted that there should be one representative of labor on the commission, as all the others represented the propertied classes. The operators, however, absolutely refused to acquiesce in the appointment of any representative of labor, and also announced that they would refuse to accept a sixth man on the commission, although they spoke much less decidedly on this point. The labor men left everything in my hands.

The final conferences with the representatives of the operators took place in my rooms on the evening of October 15. Hour after hour went by while I endeavored to make the operators through their representatives see that the country would not tolerate their insisting upon such conditions; but in vain. The two representatives of the operators were Robert Bacon and George W. Perkins. They were entirely reasonable. But the operators themselves were entirely unreasonable. They had worked themselves into a frame of mind where they were prepared to sacrifice everything and see civil war in the country rather than back down and acquiesce in the appointment of a representative of labor. It looked as if a deadlock were inevitable.

Then, suddenly, after about two hours' argument, it dawned on me that they were not objecting to the thing, but to the name. I found that they did not mind my appointing any man, whether he was a labor man or not, so long as he was not appointed as a labor man, or as a representative of labor; they did not object to my exercising any latitude I chose in the appointments so long as they were made under the headings they had given. I shall never forget the mixture of relief and amusement I felt when I thoroughly grasped the fact that while they would heroically submit to anarchy rather than have Tweedledum, yet if I would call it Tweedledee they would accept it with rapture. It gave me an illuminating glimpse into one corner of the mighty brains of these "captains of industry." In order to carry the great and vital point and secure agreement by both parties, all that was necessary for me to do was to commit a technical and nominal absurdity with a solemn face. This I gladly did. I announced at once that I accepted the terms laid down. With this understanding, I appointed the labor man I had all along had in view, E. E. Clark, the head of the Brithrehood of Railway Conductors, calling him an "eminent sociologist"—a term which I doubt whether he had ever previously heard. He was a first-class man, whom I afterward put on the interstate commerce commission. I added to the arbitration commission, on my own authority, a sixth member, in the person of Bishop Spalding a Catholic bishop of Peoria, Ill., one of the very best men to be found in the entire country. The man whom the operators had expected me to appoint as the sociologist was Carroll Wright—who really was an eminent sociologist. I put him on as recorder of the commission, and added him as a seventh member as soon as the commission got fairly started. In publishing the list of the commissioners, when I came to Clark's appointment, I added: "As a sociologist—the president assuming that for the purposes of such a commission, the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge."

The relief of the whole country was so great that the sudden appearance of the head of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors as an "eminent sociologist" merely furnished material for puzzled comment on the part of the press. It was a most admirable commission. It did a noteworthy work, and its report is a monument in the history of the relations of labor and capital in this country. The strike, by the way, brought me into contact with more than one man who was afterward a valued friend and fellow-worker. On the suggestion of Carroll Wright I appointed as assistant recorders to the commission Charles P. Neill, whom I afterward made labor commissioner, to succeed Wright himself, and Edward A. Moseley. Wilkes-Barre was the center of the strike; and the man in Wilkes-Barre who helped me most was Father Curran; I grew to know and trust and believe in him, and throughout my term in office, and afterward, he was not only my stanch friend, but one of the men by whose advice and counsel I profited most in matters affecting the welfare of the miners and their families.

I was greatly relieved at the result, for more than one reason. Of course, first and foremost, my concern was to avert a frightful calamity to the United States. In the next place I was anxious to save the great coal operators and all of the class of big propertied men, of which they were members, from the dreadful punishment which their own folly would have brought on them if I had not acted; and one of the exasperating things was that they were so blinded that they could not see that I was trying to save them from themselves and to avert, not only for their sakes, but for the sake of the country, the excesses which would have been indulged in at their expense if they had longer persisted in their conduct.

The great anthracite strike of 1902 left an indelible impression upon the people of the United States. It showed clearly to all wise and far-seeing men that the labor problem in this country had entered upon a new phase. Industry had grown. Great financial corporations, doing a nation-wide and even a world-wide business, had taken the place of the smaller concerns of an earlier time. The old familiar, intimate relations between employer and employe were passing. A few generations before, the boss had known every man in his shop; he called his men Bill, Tom, Dick, John; he inquired after their wives and babies; he swapped jokes and stories and perhaps a bit of tobacco with them. In the small establishment there had been a friendly human relationship between employer and employe.

There was no such relation between the great railway magnates, who controlled the anthracite industry, and the 150,000 men who worked in their mines, or the half million women and children who were dependent upon these miners for their daily bread. Very few of these mine workers had ever seen, for instance, the president of the Reading railroad. Had they seen him many of them could not have spoken to him, for tens of thousands of the mine workers were recent immigrants who did not understand the language which he spoke and who spoke a language which he could not understand.

Again, a few generations ago an American workman could have saved money, gone west and taken up a homestead. Now the free lands were gone. In earlier days a man who began with pick and shovel might have come to own a mine. That outlet too was now closed, as regards the immense majority, and few, if any, of the 150,000 mine workers could ever aspire to enter the small circle of men who held in their grasp the great anthracite industry. The majority of the men who earned wages in the coal industry, if they wished to progress at all, were compelled to progress not by ceasing to be wage-earners, but by improving the conditions under which all the wage-earners in all the industries of the country lived and worked, as well, of course, as improving their own individual efficiency.

(To be continued.)

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Little Ben's Notebook

I was laying on my back on the setting room floor last nite wishing I owned a candy store, and pop was smoaking and thinking, and I sed, Pop?

I havent eny change, sed pop.

I wasent going to ask for money, pop, I sed.

O, then speek freely, sed pop.

Wich I did, saying, would it be a insult to call a persin a red hedded onion?

Ruffly speeking, I bleeve it would, sed pop, and I sed, Ony pop, there aint eny sutch thing as a red hedded onion, so how could it be a insult?

I never thawt of that, I admit there seems to be a slite doubt in the matter, sed pop.

Wich I thawt a wile and then I sed, Would it be a insult to call a persin a old red buntch of wiskers?

Well, that's another delicate question, and still, if they ever happen to appoint me on the Ligg of Nations committee and that question comes up, I bleeve I will take the side of the complaining nation thus designated, sed pop.

Frum my iuperience with red hedded people, it simply cant be done, sed pop.

OKLAHOMA UNION RAILWAY

Announcement

The Oklahoma Union Railway company announces that effective May 1, 1919, tickets will be sold at the ticket office, Fourth and Boulder, at the following rates:

Tulsa to Red Fork	10c
Tulsa to Bozarth	15c
Tulsa to Parthenia	20c
Tulsa to Aubrey	30c
Tulsa to Sapulpa	40c

There will be no change in cash fares collected on cars and change is only effective where tickets are purchased at ticket office.

Oklahoma Union Railway

A CHANCE TO LIVE

BY ZOE BECKLEY

HER DAY.

This was one of her big days. Twenty-five cents was to be spent at the butcher's alone. Annie hoped she would meet Edith Romer, who would not be able to sneer "Oooh—you're buyin' a 10-cent hasiet! My mamma buys that for our cat!" No. On this particular morning Annie Hargan belonged to the moneyed class. Had not her mother put a whole $1 into the worn housekeeping purse as she reminded Annie to be sure and get a bone along with the stew meat, and be careful of the change?

In her best 8-year-old handwriting and with much wetting of the pencil Annie made out a list. Stew meat and salt pork at the butcher's. Tea, onions and a can of oil at the grocer's. Not that Annie couldn't remember the items quite well without putting them down. But it made her feel more important, more like the other housewives, to read the things off from a list.

Then she got the baby ready. Carefully she tied on its bonnet, stuffed its sausage-like arms into its coat sleeves, and put it in its carriage. There was a dab of grime on its cheek and symptoms of dampness about its nose. Annie corrected these flaws with the hem of her skirt.

She tucked the oil can beside the baby's feet, spread the baby's best afghan over all and surveyed the effect admiringly. In fact, the baby, when finally ready for the outing, made so fine an appearance that Annie had misgivings as to her own sufficient elegance of toilet. With a whole $1 in one's purse and the baby's best afghan in commission, it being Saturday and all, the occasion seemed to demand extra embellishments in attire.

Annie climbed on a chair, stared into her mother's bedroom mirror and regarded her reflection with disappointment. She saw a round little face with big, eager, round eyes. Annie thought her eyes would be nicer if they were sky blue, like Bertha Simonds' doll's, or sparkling black, like the buttony orbs of Rosie Rothberg. Annie's were not definite enough. In some lights they looked brown; in others, gray. Often they were almost blue and much prettier than Bertha's doll's. But Annie didn't like them much.

Her hair was a source of wistfulness, too. It never looked smooth like Bertha's. Nor did it make a thick, long braid like Edith Romer's—that the boys in the street pulled naughtily sometimes. It was brown and always trying to work into little tendrils and waves that her mother encouraged into curls by brushing them over her finger when she had time. Which Annie hated. She wished her hair was bobbed off altogether, like some of the girls in school who lived in nice neighborhoods west of Third avenue.

Some day, if she could ever save up the money, Annie plotted to go over to the man's on Second avenue and have it cut off—Emma Davis had done that, and got whipped for it. Annie's mother never "whopped." Annie's nose was nondescript, her mouth of generous size. One day her father had laughingly said she "took after him, with a mouth like a catfish." Later, when her mother found out why she was crying, she told her that if she behaved pretty people would always think she was pretty and that she might turn out good-looking, anyhow; you never could tell.

(To Be Continued.)

HIT BY AUTOMOBILE, HE ASKS $25,000 DAMAGES

Asking damages of $25,000 for injuries received when he was struck by an automobile November 2, 1918, suit was filed in district court Friday by P. A. Button against J. R. Boling and the Tulsa Auto Livery, the plaintiff alleging the accident to have been due to the negligence of an agent of the defendants in recklessly driving a taxicab through the business section of the city.

Button was standing at the intersection of Third street and Boston avenue on the date named, waiting for a street car. An agent of the defendant company, operating a heavy automobile, struck the plaintiff, knocking him to the street and dragging him 40 feet before the car came to a stop, says the petition. The plaintiff claims he has been permanently disabled by the injuries inflicted through the negligence of the defendant.

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There is very special value in SHONIGER from the standpoint of its rich musical tone, responsive action and durability this piano is unequalled at the price of $370 and up.

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Grands $700 and up
Uprights $445 and up

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Elburn, the sweet and singing dependable, has won its way into thousands of homes through the superlative merits of our price. Our pleased customers have often said that this Elburn at $315 is superior to their neighbors' instruments priced at $375 to $450. Elburn prices, Uprights $315 and up, Grands $550.

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Genuine Pianolas the finest player pianos in the world are offered in Steinway, Weber, Steck, Stroud, Harwood, Elburn and Aeolian. As factory distributors our price is from $550 up. If you want something very choice, write for catalog and descriptions. Lowest prices in the United States. Sold under the Jenkins one-price-to-all, no-commission plan.

Lowest price in the United States on these and many more pianos.

You can own a piano on our Easy Payment Plan.

A remarkable beautiful piano and the best in the world musically in this KLOMAN & NORD at $245 and up.

We are proud of this sturdy good piano and if we "took all we could get" as many dealers do the price might be $300 instead of $245.

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YOUR INTEREST and Our Interest are the Same. It is your business, it is your interest to receive the very utmost in piano value for your money. It is our business, it is to our interest to see that you do receive a better piano for your money than you would receive in another make elsewhere.

UNDER THE JENKINS PLAN, one-price-to-everyone-no-commission-to-anyone.

We not only can, but we must give you the best deal in order to be successful.

The sliding price dealers pay secret commissions to friends for inducing trade their way. Our satisfied customers makes our success possible.

The fact that we serve most, proves that we do serve best. It proves there are more people in the world who sincerely advise their friends than there are people who misguide for the sake of commissions.

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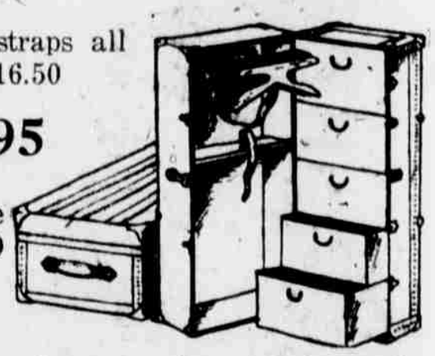

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