Fullest and timeliest sport news and gossip in The Bee day by day. Special Sport Section every Sunday.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER
Cloudy

VOL. XLIV—NO. 271. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1915—FOURTEEN PAGES. On Trains and at Hotel News Stands, 5c SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

PATTERSON NAMED TREASURY AUDITOR IN ANDREWS' PLACE

Arapahoe and Lincoln Banker Agreed on for Federal Position Long Held by Hastings Man.

BRYAN YIELDS TO HITCHCOCK

Congressman Shallenberger Credited with Pulling Wires that Makes Way for Democrat.

ANDREWS OVER YEAR HOLDOVER

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 29.—(Special Telegram.)—William E. Andrews of Hastings, Neb., for eighteen years auditor for the Treasury department, will terminate his connection with "Uncle Sam" tomorrow.

It is generally understood that Sam Patterson of Arapahoe and Lincoln is to succeed Mr. Andrews and that the announcement of this selection on the part of the Treasury department will be made in a few days, if not tomorrow.

Holds Year and Half.

For nearly a year and a half Mr. Andrews, a republican, has held under a democratic administration. Due to dissension in democratic ranks in Nebraska, Bryan and Hitchcock could not get together upon any equitable basis, Secretary Bryan always saying "no" when Senator Hitchcock said "yes," and so the situation has drifted, retaining efficient republicans in office, until today, when the word was given that Bryan had yielded to Hitchcock and Sam Patterson would be appointed in Andrews' place, and he will have to go some to fill it.

Bryan Made One Tender.

Originally Secretary Bryan tendered the position to Mr. Win Howard, son of Edgar Howard, but after looking the position over Mr. Howard, in view of illness, decided he would not accept, which naturally continued Mr. Andrews in his position.

Sharply defined differences between Bryan and Hitchcock made Mr. Andrews' position almost a permanency, because he was rendering efficient service. Now, however, with an agreement between Bryan and Hitchcock over the division of the remaining places to be filled, Mr. Andrews, after eighteen years of service, terminates his connection with the government tomorrow.

Willing to Quit.

Appreciating that the successful party, which won the election in 1912, would immediately require the resignations of those holding office under a preceding administration, Mr. Andrews tendered his resignation "off the bat." But the two factions in Nebraska could not get together and by reason thereof Mr. Andrews has the satisfaction of holding the office of auditor of the Treasury department longer than any preceding incumbent of recent years.

Resignation Accepted.

Anticipating that the axe would fall sometime, Mr. Anderws seemed relieved when told that his resignation was accepted.

"I am going to rest for a little while," he said. "I have been on heavy desk work for several years. I have had no deputy to help me since 1911 and consequently it has been grond, grind, grind. I have had a number of offers from influential sources, but for the time being I am going to take a rest. What I will do in the future depends upon conditions. After a few weeks of rest I expect to go to Hastings."

From a source usually reliable it is learned that Congressman Shallenberger of the Fifth district is really responsible for Sam Patterson's landing.

Long Sought Preferment.

Sam Patterson has long been one of the wheel horses of the democratic party. He was deputy state treasurer under the Meserve regime and has served as state bank examiner. When the guaranty bank law was enacted he was chosen to serve as administrative head, but through legal technicality never acted, and, though he submitted a claim for his salary, it was never paid him. He is at present in one of the official positions in the Central National bank of Lincoln, presided over by Dr. P. L. Hall.

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Friday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity
Partly cloudy.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	51
6 a. m.	49
7 a. m.	52
8 a. m.	58
9 a. m.	60
10 a. m.	62
11 a. m.	64
12 m.	66
1 p. m.	68
2 p. m.	71
3 p. m.	72
4 p. m.	72
5 p. m.	72
6 p. m.	71
7 p. m.	70
8 p. m.	67

CLOUDY

Comparative Local Record.

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Highest yesterday	72	52	76	62
Lowest yesterday	49	39	45	45
Mean temperature	60	46	62	54
Precipitation	.00	.00	.09	.02

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	56
Excess for the day	4
Total excess since March 1	91
Normal precipitation	.13 inch
Deficiency for the day	.13 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	2.48 inches
Deficiency since March 1	1.79 inches
Excess for cor. period, 1914	.38 inch
Excess for cor. period, 1913	1.76 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p. m.	High-est.	Rain-fall.
Cheyenne, cloudy	70	64	.00
Denver, cloudy	64	68	.00
Dodge City, cloudy	68	78	.00
Lander, pt. cloudy	68	74	.00
North Platte, pt. cloudy	69	64	.01
Omaha, clear	70	72	.00
Pueblo, cloudy	66	74	.02
Rapid City, clear	68	72	.00
Salt Lake City, rain	52	60	.02
Santa Fe, cloudy	54	66	T
Sheridan, pt. cloudy	76	84	.00

WHEN A TOWN CHANGED HANDS—Posting a notice in Przemysl after its capture by the Russians, telling the inhabitants the town no longer belongs to the Austrians.

APTITUDE WORTHY OF ITS DUE REWARD

Leslie M. Shaw Tells Creighton Graduates that Man Who Earns Much Works Hard for It.

COMMENCEMENT AT BRANDEIS

Members of the graduating classes of five departments of Creighton university were given their degrees last night at the Brandeis. Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, gave the address.

Prominent men of the Nebraska judiciary were seated on the stage and before the commencement exercises were entertained at dinner at Hotel Fontenelle.

Advantages in America.

In his address Mr. Shaw said in part:

Allowance for Aptitude.

"In every field of human endeavor, except the acquisition of wealth, we make due allowance for aptitude. Since the world was a good many thousands have tried to write poetry. Some claim that out of all who have tried two have succeeded. Some increase that number. All we known is that there are none living now, though I heard of a man who said he could write as good poetry as Shakespeare did, if he had a mind to. His friends said he had discovered his handicap. Confidentially I am going to say to you young people that I might have had as much money as John D. Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie if I had had a mind to. I have had the opportunity and I will also have to admit that I have had the desire. If I did not fully understand my handicap I might be angry with these gentlemen who had the mind to.

Aptitude plays a far more important part. My young friends, let me make this suggestion. If you do not like it here in this country, where there is such diversity of achievement, let me tell you where you had better go. If you will go to Patagonia you will find no distinctions. People there all live in the same way: all dress in the same way, and they all eat their food, largely fish, unprepared in the same way—that is raw. But if you will drop a Bible and a spelling book among those people, someone

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

Union of Methodist Churches is Favored By Board of Bishops

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, Ia., April 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The board of bishops in session here today endorsed and approved the plan for a union of the three branches of the Methodist church in this country, and a committee composed of Bishops Cranston, Hamilton, Bashford, Hughes and Henderson was named to arrange the details of the union, insofar as possible.

It was declared that a large majority of the laymen of all the churches favor the union. The plan has been suggested by the southern church. The united church will have over 6,500,000 members, comprising the Methodist Episcopal church, the Methodist Episcopal church of the south and the Protestant Methodist church.

Wilson Praises Work of Colored Troops

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Wilson, through Secretary Garrison, has officially complimented the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry (colored) for their work in patrolling the Mexican border line to enforce the neutrality laws of the United States during the fighting between the Carranza and Villa forces. Several American soldiers were wounded during the engagements between the Mexican forces.

"By direction of the president," says Secretary Garrison, "I take great pleasure in expressing to the officers of Ninth and Tenth cavalry his appreciation of their splendid conduct and efficient service in the enforcement of the United States neutrality laws at Naco, Ariz., during November, December and January, last."

The Ninth cavalry is at Fort Douglas, Ariz., and the Tenth cavalry is at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

BOARD OF REGENTS ORDERS 2 BUILDINGS

Authorizes Construction of Bessey Hall and Chemistry Building on Downtown Campus.

FULL MEDICAL SCHOOL TO OMAHA

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., April 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The University of Nebraska Board of Regents, meeting here today, authorized the first two buildings to be constructed on the city campus under the plans for university extension. They are the Bessey hall and the chemistry building, each to cost $200,000. The board also selected the site for the new dairy barn at the state farm.

The junior medical college in Lincoln was abolished, it being the intention to give these courses at Omaha. The board made plans to construct the new $150,000 hospital building at the Omaha Medical college authorized by the legislative appropriation. The department of forestry was abolished at the university and a department of poultry established at the state farm.

Much routine business was transacted by the board.

British Chancellor Proposes to Raise Taxes on Liquors

LONDON, April 29.—Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd-George made known in the Commons this afternoon his plan to deal with the question of the too great consumption of alcoholic liquors in England. He proposes a heavy surtax on both spirits and beers containing more than 7 per cent of proof spirits and the duty on spirits is to be doubled.

In areas producing materials of war, or in which transport work is performed, and in some camp areas, the government is to have complete control of the saloon drink.

The root and branch treatment originally proposed by Chancellor Lloyd George for dealing with the liquor problem in its relation to the output of munitions of war dwindled to a modest pruning when the chancellor presented the government's scheme for restricting the sale of drink.

The chancellor in his opening sentence indicated that difficulties had been met with, as he said.

"After weeks of trying to find a solution of the question I am prepared to take a pledge never to politically touch drink again."

ZAPATA PRISONERS SHOT BY CARRANZISTAS

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Twenty-three Zapata prisoners taken in the battle at Ometusco, including several minor officers, were executed, according to an official announcement by the Cannanza authorities in Vera Cruz forwarded to the State department. Thirty-three Zapata troopers were killed in the fight it was added.

The British steamer Cetriana with an American owned cargo, the department has been informed, has been detained at Ensenada, lower California, for calling there without clearance from Mazatlan.

Have You Signed?

From Atlanta comes the report that Governor Slaton has already received 15,000 letters appealing for executive clemency for Leo M. Frank.

This number will be increased by several thousand when the Bee's petitions that are still in circulation are turned in.

As we have said before, the governor is not a mind reader. The only way he can be advised of the general public demand that Frank be saved from the death penalty is by letter and petition.

DOUBLE DUTY ON SPIRITS; CLERGY WON'T QUIT CUP

Commons Pass Lloyd-George's Resolution Increasing Tax on Liquor by Two, with O'Brienites in Minority.

PREACHERS MUST HAVE NIP

Parsons of Britain Refuse to Abstain from Use of Intoxicating Beverages.

PROHIBITION NOT CONTEMPLATE

LONDON, April 29.—A resolution introduced by David Llyod George, the chancellor of the exchequer, doubling the duty on spirits was passed in the House of Commons this evening by a vote of 89 to 5. The minority was composed of O'Brienites. This was the first division since the outbreak of the war.

John Redmond, leader of the independent nationalists, condemned the chancellor's proposals as prejudicial to the trade of Ireland.

Like Sacking Cork.

Mr. O'Brien declared that the chancellor was killing the trade of Ireland by inches. If he succeeded in his new taxes, the results would be as horrible for Cork as if that city were sacked by the Germans. The only just and logical course was to exclude Ireland altogether from the operation of the plan.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition reserved criticism of Mr. Lloyd George's plan.

Continuing Mr. Lloyd George said the government had concluded it was not justified in instituting prohibition until it had tried everything else. It would be too serious an interference with the habits of the people. The government therefore had adopted the plan of restricting as much as possible the sale of spirits and most alcoholic beers.

Mean 150,000 Idle.

The time lost by drinking, the chancellor said, was equivalent to the services of 150,000 men and the whole community was being asked to make sacrifices because of the weakness of a section of the workers.

Remarking that total prohibition had increased the productivity of labor in Russia, Mr. Lloyd-George concluded by expressing the hope that while the government's proposals were not so heroic as those of Russia, they would be effective and no further measures would be required.

The clergy comprising the lower house of the convention of Canterbury are willing to set the nation an example in the matter of temperance, but they are not willing to abstain from alcohol.

Won't Swear Off.

This was the sense of the meeting today of the lower house, which passed a resolution "inviting the clergy and laity of the Church of England to set an example of self-sacrifice" in the matter of alcoholic liquors.

Several members voted only after being assured that total abstinence was not expected of them. The dean of Canterbury said flatly he refused to swear off altogether. He had tried it before, he said, and found it a failure, in that it impaired his health.

Wyoming Ranchman Shoots Man Found In His Home at Night

SHERIDAN, Wyo., April 29.—(Special Telegram.)—E. C. Reed, 35, shot and instantly killed Ed Hughey, a young man employed on a neighboring ranch, at Ranchester this morning. Reed went home unexpectedly and found Hughey standing by the dining room table. Mrs. Reed was in the sitting room adjoining. Reed immediately produced a revolver and shot Hughey once, the bullet penetrating just above the heart. No violence was shown Mrs. Reed.

Reed for some time, it is said, suspected Hughey of improper relations with Mrs. Reed. The slayer called the doctor and then requested neighbors to notify the sheriff. He made no attempt to get away and is now in jail awaiting the result of an inquest to be held tomorrow. The Reeds have two children and came here from South Dakota. Hughey was single.

Brigadier General Scott is Promoted

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Major General Arthur Murray, commanding the western department of the army, attained the retirement age of 64 years today, but by an order of Secretary Garrison, in conformity with legislation by the last congress, will be retained in his present command on the active list until the end of the Panama-Pacific exposition next December. General Murray will, however, be carried as an extra number in the grade of major general until his retirement, this provision being made so as not to block the advancement of other general officers.

Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, has been advanced by Secretary Garrison to the grade of major general, to succeed General Murray, his commission dating from today. Colonel Frederick S. Strong of the coast artillery corps, now stationed at Charleston, S. C., has been selected for the brigadier generalship made vacant by General Scott's advance. These latter two promotions are in accordance with plans made by the War department in anticipation of the statutory retirement today of General Murray.

The legislation permitting General Murray to continue in his present command was enacted to enable that officer to carry to a conclusion plans he had formulated for the participation of the army in the exposition.

Belgian Committee Describes Effect of Gas Bombs Used by the Germans

HAVRE, France, April 29.—The official Belgian committee appointed to investigate reported violations of the laws of nations has addressed to Minister of Justice Wiart a report on the use by the Germans of asphyxiating gases. It is stated that gaseous clouds extending 300 feet into the air were carried away from the German lines by the wind. The clouds were green in color at the base, gradually shading to light yellow toward the top. Several kinds of gases appear to have been used, including chlorine, the nitrous vapors of sulphurous anhydride and others the nature of which has not been determined.

Four methods were employed, the report states, in generating these gases. The first was to light fires in the first line of trenches and permit the wind to blow the gas formed toward the line of the enemy. The three other methods involved enclosing the gas in some kind of missile. These included cans, thrown either by hand or mine howitzers, cylinders of compressed gas or shells containing compounds which were transformed into gas when they exploded.

The effects of the fumes were felt at a distance of half a mile. They produce a kind of stupor which lasted for three or four hours.

A German prisoner belonging to the Sixteenth army corps, who was taken on April 15, stated that gas cylinders were placed along the entire front held by this corps.

There was one every six feet and men specially instructed in their use were told to see that they produced the desired effect. These men were provided with smoke helmets, while respirators were distributed to all the soldiers.

ROOSEVELT ENDS STORY ON STAND

He Says Letter from Whitman in Regard to Corruption Referred to Barnes.

CHEERED AS HE ENTERS COURT

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 29.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was excused from the witness stand today upon completion of his re-cross-examination in the Barnes libel suit.

In a letter produced by his counsel just before the former president was excused, Governor Charles S. Whitman, at the time district attorney of New York, told Charles H. Buell of New York that "the time is ripe" for all progressive republicans and members of the progressive party to "rid the state of the party control, which is responsible for corrupt conditions."

Letter Written in 1914.

The letter was written in 1914 and the then district attorney wrote that the "men and the policies responsible" for the corrupt conditions were not confined to any one party. Mr. Barnes' name was not mentioned in the letter, but the colonel in reply to questions said he understood that the referee was to him.

When Colonel Roosevelt entered the court room today the spectators applauded him and atendants had difficulty in restoring order.

Russians Capture Important Village Northwest Uzsok

PETROGRAD, April 29.—(Via London.)—The Russian occupation of Loubnia, a small village to the northwest of Uzsok pass, was a decided achievement in the Carpathian campaign for the reason that it seriously endangers the important railroad line between the town of Uzsok and Beresena, a line which made possible the extended Austrian operations in this region and at the same time successfully retarded the Russian advance in the direction of the Uzsok pass.

This railroad running just to the rear of the Austrian center and paralleling the line of the most important summits of the Beskid mountains, has enabled the Austrians to transfer troops almost instantly to any point on this part of the Carpathian front, a section which received the main force of the Russian lunge toward Hungary.

During the last week, as the Russian advance developed in the direction of the Uzsok pass, the Austrians exerted their entire strength to protect this point.

The furious Austrian attempts to take Lotbnia culminated the night of April 26 and the morning of April 27, when they reached the Russian positions, but they were forced after a hand-to-hand encounter to retire.

The authorities report that in this region, as well as at Lupkow and St. Stry, the Austrian troops were not assisted by the Germans, who are said to be concentration at Cracow and in western Galicia.

Carranza Announces Villa Army Beaten

NEW YORK, April 29.—Francisco R. Elias, Carranza consul general here, announced today that he had received a cablegram from General Carranza stating that the troops of Villa had been decisively defeated by the constitutionalists at Villaldama, losing eleven officers killed, thirty-one field pieces, ammunition, equipment and horses, and that communication has been re-established between the main body of constitutionalists and the army isolated at Laredo.

A second cablegram from General Carranza, Mr. Elias announced, read:

"We have received a report from Ebano advising that the Villa forces have surrendered to General Prezilio."

STOP OFF IN OMAHA
THE GATE-CITY-OF-THE-WEST

Omaha is entertaining Nebraska and Iowa Wholesale Grocers' Association. As a jobbing center, Omaha holds undisputed primacy for the Missouri Valley and states to the northwest. In wholesale groceries and grocers' supplies, our aggregate volume of business last year was nearly

$15,000,000

ITALY AND ALLIES COME TO TERMS

Understanding Reached as to Rewards of Former Should it Decide to Enter the War.

TALKS WITH TEUTONS CONTINUE

ROME, April 29.—(Via Paris.)—From persons in close touch with the war situation, as it affects Italy, there was obtained today information which indicates that the government has arrived at an understanding with Great Britain and France concerning the terms upon which Italy will enter the war, if it eventually decides to do so. This information, while unofficial, is gathered from men who have made a close and careful study of the situation. The agreement is described as follows:

"First, a provision for concerted military action. Italy will refrain from hostilities during the present stage of desultory trench warfare, which would enable Germany and Austria to concentrate a large part of their forces against it. It will time its blow contemporaneously with a general effort by all the opponents of the central empires now in the field.

"Second, an understanding concerning the territory to be awarded to Italy in the event of victory.

"Third, a provision that after the war an alliance shall be formed between Italy and the present triple antente of Great Britain, France and Russia.

It is intimated that at the outset Great Britain was not disposed to make terms with Italy, but that Italy firmly declined to consider joining the allies without first having reached a definite agreement with them concerning the nature and time of its co-operation, boundary readjustments after the war and permanent assistance from the allies. Italy is said to have received powerful assistance from French diplomacy in reaching the desired end on these points.

Negotiates with Both Sides.

Italy is continuing negotiations with the powers arrayed on both sides in the war. The diplomatic interchanges with the allies are designed definitely to clear the atmosphere with regard to what Italy would obtain should it enter the war on the side of the triple entente. The conversations with the central empires seem to aim chiefly at convincing Vienna and Berlin that this country is determined to remain steadfast in its demands.

It is said to have been pointed out to Germany and Austria that the Italian program has not been framed by the present cabinet, which might be charged with a change in government, but is based upon the unanimous and insistent demands of the country to which the cabinet must submit or be removed from office. Foreign Minister Sonnini is credited with the ability to hammer home as forcefuly as any other man in the

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

Bogus Ads Weaken Pulling Power of All Advertising

CHICAGO, April 29.—Reject all forms of objectionable advertising—the quacks and fakers—and there will be more advertisers and quicker results, William Woodhead of San Francisco, president of the Associated Advertising Club of the World, told members of the Association of Commerce in an address yesterday. Mr. Woodhead is in Chicago to arrange for the world convention of Advertising clubs to be held here in June. It is expected that more than 10,000 advertising experts from all nations will be in attendance.

"The greatest enemy to successful advertising and successful business is the quack and the faker, and the more money they contribute the greater the loss," Mr. Woodhead said.

"Every time a man or woman is cheated by a bogus advertisement, the pulling power of all advertising is much weakened, because the faker and the publisher have taught just so many more people to distrust all advertising. There will be more advertisers, and they will get more and quicker results when the quacks and fakers are driven out of business.

"Why is it that advertising stands on a much higher plane than it did a few years ago?

"Because in its early days advertising was unworthily used in the promotion of almost every sort of fraud and people looked askance upon anything that was advertised, but nowadays it has acquired a new dignity and strength. Sincerity and honesty are paying bigger dividends that ever before.

"The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World has taken for its slogan its motto, 'Truth in Advertising.'"

Mr. Woodhead said that forty-six years ago there were about 5,000 publications of all kinds in the United States, and that today there were more than 25,000. He estimated that more than $600,000,000 was spent in advertising in this country last year, which, he said, was proof not only of its marvelous growth, but of the wonderful results achieved.

BRITISH DENY REPORTED LOSS AT DARDANELLES

Turkish Story of Great Victory, it is Said, is Framed to Affect Italy and the Other Neutral Nations.

TURKISH FORCE IS DEFEATED

Report from Athens Says Battalion of Moslems Was Captured in Wednesday's Battle.

ARTILLERY FIGHT IN FLANDERS

The Day's War News

GERMANS REPORT capture of a Polish village and the occupation of a Russian position near Sochaczew on the Warsaw front.

PETROGRAD ATTACHES importance to the Russian capture of Loubnia northeast of Uzsok Pass. Possession of this town it is said, will enable the Russians to interrupt the operation of the railroad on which the Austrians have relied for moving troops along the Peskid mountains.

IT IS REPORTED from Rome that Italy has reached an agreement with Great Britain and France that if it enters the war it will be contemporaneously with a concerted movement against Germany and Austria by all their opponents.

TURKISH AND BRITISH reports of the land operations again are in direct conflict. From the Turkish version it would appear that the Anglo-French land invasion has resulted in disaster for the allies. Further claims to victories are made in an official report from Constantinople. British official reports give no hint of defeato. The latest statement from London says the land forces have established a line across the Gallipoli peninsula on the European side of the straits and are advancing steadily.

BATTLE OF FLANDERS apparently has passed the high point of intensity and is becoming less severe. An official Belgian statements speak merely of the activity of artillery and aviators along the part of the front held by the Belgian forces. Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander, has announced that the German advance has been checked definitely.

BATTLES ARE DEVELOPING in the Russian campaign in the north along the East Prussian border. Petrograd dispatches speak of various indecisive encounters, but make no mention of the victory along a twelve-mile front which the German war office announced yesterday.

LONDON, April 29.—The fighting at the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula across which the British have strung their forces and the efforts to dislodge the Germans from Streenstraats, the only point on the west bank of the Yser which the invaders have been able to hold since the recent rush in Flanders, are today the war activities which hold the greatest possibilities for far reaching results.

Although the Turks and Germans maintain that the British on the west and the French on the east side of the Dardanelles are being crushed in their attempts to press forward, newspaper readers in London are being told that all official statements from Constantinople and Berlin bearing on the Dardanelles struggle are being not only censored, but framed with the especial purpose of exerting favorable influence on Italy and other wavering neutrals.

French and Belgian artillery is today battering away at the German bridgehead at Steenstraate, but there is no

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

Escaping the Rent Bill

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