

**THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.**  
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.  
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.  
 Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.  
**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**  
 Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00  
 Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$5.00  
 Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.00  
 Six months, \$2.50  
 Three months, \$1.50  
 DELIVERED BY CARRIER.  
 Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c  
 Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week, 8c  
 Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c  
 Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 10c  
 Address complaints of irregularities in delivery to City Circulating Department.  
**OFFICES:**  
 Omaha—The Bee building, South Omaha—City Hall building, Council Bluffs—10 Pearl street, Chicago—149 Daily building, New York—124 Fourth street, Washington—361 Fourteenth street.  
**CORRESPONDENTS:**  
 Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.  
**REMITTANCES:**  
 Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing company. Only 2-cent stamps received in payment of bill accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or similar exchanges, not accepted.  
**THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.**  
**STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:**  
 State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1906, was as follows:  
 Daily, 30,650  
 Morning, 30,650  
 Evening, 30,650  
 Sunday, 30,650  
 Total, 122,600  
 Less unsold copies, 11,083  
 Net total sales, 111,517  
 Daily average, 3,516.77  
 C. C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.  
 M. B. HUNGAATE, Notary Public.

**NEBRASKA BANKERS' SENTIMENT.**  
 The Nebraska Bankers' association by its discussions and action on the currency question shows conservatism and sound judgment. The terminology of the resolutions hardly expresses completely the indisposition to go the full length of the plan for emergency bank note issues adopted and recommended by the committee of the National Bankers' association, but the purpose is apparent enough and represents banking sentiment not only in this state, but very generally throughout the west and the south. It is certainly significant that the trend of opinion among western bankers touching credit money at this time should be so distinctly conservative as against arduous effort in eastern centers to remove restraints upon currency volumes. In those centers great banking interests are concerned and extensively implicated in capitalizing the enormous profits, present and prospective, from the unparalleled industrial activity of the whole country, dealing with net results of universal enterprises, so that there are concentrated in acutest form promotion, combination and manipulation, all stimulating speculation to highest tension.  
 Western banking energies, therefore, are mainly occupied directly with actual productive operations in industry and trade, while in the great eastern centers, on the contrary, they are under tremendous stress of speculation, grading off into hazardous capitalization and flotations. As the west has been accumulating with astonishing rapidity a surplus loan fund, which through the spring and summer is more drawn to New York and the east for fruitful deposit, and as in the fall such balances are called back to finance crop and other concurrent needs, speculative commitments there necessarily cause severe strain for cash. This, largely, is the reason why the big eastern bankers are so anxious and clamorous for currency inflation facilities, whether in the form of a central bank of issue or of emergency note emissions.  
 It is, on the other hand, also the reason why western bankers, dealing with solid conditions, more than ever want sound money and, desirable as a genuine currency elasticity is, are indispensed under guise of providing for it to let down the bars to mere inflation for speculative necessities. Translated into their true meaning, the Nebraska bankers' resolutions are simply a declaration that while they favor a system verily rendering the currency responsive to genuine business needs of the whole country, they are not ready to accept the plan, originating and urged so strenuously from the east, as embodying under existing conditions such a system.  
 Discussion in other states may be expected to develop further the fact that there is a vast volume of banking sentiment to the same effect. This fact was, indeed, apparent at the St. Louis meeting of the National Bankers' association, which did not dare attempt directly to reach agreement upon a basis for currency amendment.

**MR. BRYAN AT KANSAS CITY.**  
 Mr. Bryan at Kansas City appeared in his fixed character of a rhetorician and lecturer dealing in ornate tones with abstractions and generalities, rather than with the living world of practical affairs. He naturally, therefore, had infinitely more to say on the vague resolution which he offered on trusts than on the notable achievements and arduous struggle now in progress to abate and prevent the actual evils of great conspiracies in restraint of trade, and he made not a solitary definite contribution to aid the real work along.  
 No one denies the value of the agitator, but on the other hand the value of even the agitator is dependent upon the point he has to present. Mr. Bryan continues to talk while the country is doing, and his speech before the Transmississippi congress betrays little sign of consciousness of the great work that has been accomplished and is going forward. The executive authorities and the courts everywhere, state and national, are every day bending their energies with marked success to enforce the laws against trust and monopoly abuses, and wherever there is a legislature earnest men are awaiting to carry out public demand for better laws.  
 In brief, it must have struck discerning men among his hearers as not a little singular that Mr. Bryan, who has been talking continuously so many years, and presumably pondering, had nothing to offer but a resolution upon whose substance everybody there and elsewhere was already resolved.

**HOW TO PULL FOR 200,000.**  
 Much talk is going around in Omaha about pulling for a population of 200,000 in the census of 1910. There are several ways in which we can pull for 200,000, and to reach the goal we must pull at all of the strings at the same time.  
 In the first place, Omaha must not only keep up the natural rate of population increase, but draw new population from the outside. The way to draw new population is by making the city more attractive as a place of residence and furnishing remunerative employment for more hands. The new employment must come through new mills, new factories, new jobbing houses and new building operations and the expansion of those we already have here.  
 Another vital factor must be found in the inducements offered for the investment of capital as compared with rival cities in approximately the same class. This is largely the question of taxation, or reasonable insurance rates

and of cheap power. To maintain a city of metropolitan pretensions and keep up our municipal activities the city must have a growing revenue, and the way to provide this without unduly burdening individual property owners is by wiping out the rank discrimination by which the railroad terminals are now enabled to escape city taxes completely.  
 Still another and necessary way to pull for 200,000 is by the consolidation under one city government of all the peopled area which really forms a single community with a unity of business and social interests. That means that we must by 1910 abolish the imaginary line that separates Omaha from South Omaha. We have too much duplication of governmental machinery now. We must try to simplify and systematize the city, county and school governments of Omaha, South Omaha and Douglas county as well.  
 By pulling together on all of these strings we can reach 200,000 by 1910 and hasten the advent of Greater Omaha by many years.

**OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.**  
 California is not by any means an isolated instance of rooted opposition to oriental immigration. The sentiment is racial and world-wide. The inhabitants of British Columbia have won their right against the immigration of British subjects from British India, practically reversing the policy of the imperial government. Early this year 1,200 East Indians arrived in British Columbia and 2,000 more are said to be on their way to that province at the present time. The emphatic protest against the introduction of this form of coolie labor have compelled the Dominion government to promise legislation restricting the immigration at the coming session. Canada will thus follow the example of Australia and raise the bars against the inhabitants of another part of the British empire. Equally significant is the total failure of coolie labor imported into South Africa to work in the mines. An official investigation into the conditions there resulted in a shocking scandal. The secretary of the colonial office stated in Parliament that the government would not print the document giving the result of the inquiry because it was not printable, but some portions of it, at least, seem to have been made public without authority and the morality of the British people has been shocked. The colonial secretary stated in the House of Lords that the evidence was of a character to forbid any addition to the Chinese labor now employed in South Africa. The inference is that those now there will be permitted to serve out their time and be returned.  
 La Stampa, a journal of Milan usually well informed on Vatican news, prints an interesting interview with Dr. Lapponi, the pope's physician, which has a significant bearing upon the conflicting stories regarding the health of the pope. Dr. Lapponi declares that by his express orders the papal audiences must be practically abolished for some time to come. Pius X's health, although generally good, demands extreme precautions on account of cerebral infarction and recurrent gout attacks. The superhuman burden of the papacy is proving too severe a strain, and the Vatican gardens are far from being an ideal health resort for him.  
 Dr. Lapponi confirms that Pius X is suffering intensely from lack of sympathy and cooperation from the cardinals of the Sacred college, and adds:  
 "Leo XIII had a host of cardinals ever ready to aid him, whereas Pius X remains, one may say, isolated. He reads the principal journals more attentively, perhaps than his predecessor, and he abuses his energies by his persistent all-seeing oversight over the least details affecting the vast internal administration of the Vatican palace and the diverse Roman congregations, while his memory is eternally taxed in recalling the precedents of his predecessor. When so unwell that he ought to be in bed, Pius X is hardly persuaded to take repose in the commodious armchair recently made for him with a writing table alongside, and a devoted young chamberlain ever within call of his bell."  
 Japan used to be one of the cheapest countries to reside or travel in. If we may believe a Yokohama correspondent of the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, it is now the most expensive. Hotels, food, clothing—everything a tourist needs—runs up in price enormously since the war. An imported 5-cent cigar costs 25, thanks to import duty and tobacco monopoly. Jintikka men have adopted the methods of American automobilers. The most correspondent still wore was in a program, which made him head his article, "The Doraño of Pickpockets." A dozen foreigners were sitting around a table in a club-house the other day. One of them remarked that his pocketbook had just been stolen. Notes were compared, and it was found that of the dozen every one had been a victim of pickpockets. These gentlemen, to get at pocketbooks, do not hesitate to make a cut in the garment. The police do not concern themselves with them ordinarily. That they know they are well protected on the occasion of a recent parade proved on the mikado. On the day preceding a large number of pickpockets were impaled, the result being that very little pickpocketing occurred, despite the exceptional crowding in the streets.  
 Some of the Russian newspapers observed on November 1 the anniversary of the granting to Russia of the so-called constitution by footing up for the year the articles of the constitution by violence. Incomplete figures must be given in connection of the actual facts found their way to the newspapers; yet the total of 24,229 deaths in riots or at the hands of the executioner, is enough to make the world stand aghast. No less than 25,771 persons are known to be perished in pogroms, riots, conflicts with the authorities, punitive expeditions. That this is only a part of the bloody record appears from the fact that hundreds, if not thousands, of the massacred Jews were never accounted for. Official executions dispose of 1,538 human lives, and thus proved beyond dispute how useless is capital punishment as a deterrent when a whole nation is aroused. Of the political agitators, 231 were given penal sentences aggregating 7,325 years. In the effort to control public opinion, 22 newspapers and reviews were suppressed, and 647 editors prosecuted. During the year, thirty-one provinces were wholly, and forty-six partially, under exceptional laws (state of siege or martial law). To these figures the Straits adds that during the last twelve months there were 1,629 agrarian riots, while 183 secret printing offices and 150 depots of arms were discovered, containing thousands of rifles and revolvers, tons of powder and explosives, and several machine guns. Bombs to the number of 544 were thrown at officials, while no less than 1,885 armed burglaries were reported.

**McKibbin Furs**  
 NONE BETTER MADE NONE BETTER KNOWN  
 Just the Best Fur Coats Made—That's All  
 Ask the best dealer you know. If he won't show you write to us and we will direct you to one who will  
**McKibbin, Driscoll & Dorsey**  
 Fur Manufacturers  
 SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA  
**POLITICAL DRIFT.**  
 The last election cost the Empire state \$200,000.  
 "Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good." Think of what the boys in the trenches got out of Hearst's campaign fund.  
 When the amount of free advertising is computed at space rates it will be found that Mr. Hearst received extraordinary value for his campaign coin.  
 Senator Platt of New York gives it out cold that he is not in a resigning mood. Meanwhile the great Empire state holds its nose and vents its wrath in vain, while the rest of the stierhood gives it a hoarse laugh.  
 Mayor E. Clay Timanus of Baltimore has officially announced that he will be a candidate for re-election next spring. The mayor has been a champion of right in the interest of the people and a foe to graft and corrupt practices.  
 Inquisitive people in Pittsburg want to know who got the \$70,000 put up for a certain street railway franchise. When the finger of suspicion points to an alderman he assumes an air of injured innocence and murmurs, "Search me."  
 Critics of the Cubans struggling for office appear to overlook a similar tendency among people of the United States. Cuba's bunch of hungry patriots would not make a fair side show for the grand aggregation harking for Washington whenever a change of administration occurs.  
 Mr. Croker asseverates that the defeat of Hearst for the New York governorship was the direct act of God. "That may be true," says the Chicago Chronicle, "but we confess to a desire to see Mr. Croker's credentials as the mouthpieces of Omnipotence."  
**HIGH-TAXED LUXURIES.**  
**Millions Sent Abroad for Various Necessaries.**  
 Baltimore, American.  
 Imported luxuries, according to the tabulations of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, have cost the people of this country during the current year \$100,000,000. If imported tobacco and cigars be included in the classification of luxuries, the total is raised to \$125,000,000. Automobiles and diamonds together have drafted for about \$50,000,000, and \$40,000,000 went for lace, \$7,000,000 for feathers and \$6,000,000 for champagne. There are many other things to be drawn out by this luxurious showmanship, but perhaps, which most quickly arouse being that with a nation which pays so much for its finery and for what goes up in smoke prosperity must truly be a conditor, and not a theory.  
 It is of interest to note that those who use the luxuries contribute in high ratio to paying the running expenses of the government. Every luxury on the list pays a high-rate import tax. Diamonds, for instance, when cut and set, pay 60 per cent tax on the valuation; silk laces pay the same rate; jewelry pays also 60 per cent ad valorem; Champagne in quart bottles pays \$8 per dozen and cigars and cigarettes pay \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent additional ad valorem. Taking \$125,000,000 as the custom house valuation of the imported luxuries and 60 per cent on the assessed value as the average tax, the imported luxuries will pay into the national treasury this year \$75,000,000.  
 A decade ago, or in 1901, the total expenditures for the articles classed as luxuries in the foregoing enumeration was only \$20,000,000. There may possibly be reasons that are not easily discernible to account for the enormous increase in this class of importations, but evidently the generally prevailing prosperity of the country must be accepted as the chief explanation.

**GRANDMA'S PUMPKIN PIES.**  
 Sometimes we go a-vittin'  
 To see my grandpa dear;  
 An' then he gives us the sweetest time  
 Of all the whole long year.  
 It's mostly on Thanksgiving day,  
 An' when we eat 'll we 'bout die,  
 An' the rest of all the dandy things,  
 Is grandma's pumpkin pie!  
 Ma says if I be awful good,  
 I'll go to heaven some day,  
 An' it'll be so beautiful  
 I'll always want to stay.  
 She says it doesn't matter then  
 How much you eat,  
 You'll never get the stomach-ache,  
 Your hand 'll always meet.  
 'N' all the things you've liked on earth  
 'Ll be put on a shelf,  
 An' nobody 'll scold you  
 If you go 'n' help yourself.  
 Just think of raisin cookies, 'n'  
 Just loads of doughnut meat,  
 An' when you've finished your pie,  
 Why—why just go on again.  
 'N' take your pick. There's plenty more,  
 An' 'tard 'n' crullers, too—  
 The best kind of cookies,  
 'Ll be waitin' there for you!  
 But if they ask me what's my choice,  
 What I like best, you see,  
 I'll tell 'em grandma's pumpkin pie,  
 Is good enough for me.  
 Omaha. —ANNIE L. GILMORE.

**Browning, King & Co**  
 ORIGINATORS AND SOLE MAKERS OF HALF SIZES IN CLOTHING.  
**Fine Furnishings**  
 Our store is the headquarters for Fine Furnishings. Everything new and up-to-date is to be found here.  
 We are showing a handsome line of plaited and bosom shirts from \$1.50 to \$3.00. All our new holiday neckwear is now ready for your inspection, 50c to \$2.00.  
 Our line of Fancy Vests is the largest we have ever shown.  
 Ask to see our B. K. & Co. Special \$1.00 Glove.  
 Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. B&K OMAHA NEB.  
 Broadway at 22nd Street NEW YORK Factory, Cooper Square

**A PIANO FOR XMAS!**  
 Music Smooths Out the Wrinkles of the Strenuous Life.  
**WHY NOT?**  
 Why not lift two birds with one stone; supply the gift-receiving happiness you must supply at Christmas and put into your home the piano that must come, sooner or later?  
**HOW MUCH?**  
 Just figure for a moment. How much are you going to pay out for small gifts this year? Quite a sum, isn't it? Now, suppose you pay half that sum to us as a first payment on a piano? You have parted with less ready cash and have saved hours of worry and shopping by providing for Christmas in one transaction.  
**A PIANO!**  
 A gift, not for the day alone, but a companion for the years to come. Not altogether an individual present, but an enjoyment to the home and all who cross its threshold.  
 Now is the time to select the Christmas piano. Our floors are fairly teeming with the largest and finest display of beautiful instruments ever brought into our store.  
 TEN DOLLARS MENDS ONE HOUR.  
 \$5.00 Per Month Buys a \$200 Piano. Others Charge \$300.  
**A. HOSPE CO., 1513 Douglas St.**

**Secretary Taft** apparently found "the lid" at Fort Reno too hot for comfort.  
 If Havana is a hot pudding, it will take a census right away. Tom Cook is visiting the Cuban capital.  
 Now that the interior department has set a precedent in overruling the report of Tams Dixby, other Indians may begin to hope for better things.  
 With average net earnings of over \$5,500 a mile, railroads of the United States should have difficulty in winning suits to prevent the collection of taxes.  
 Mayor Schmits declares he desires to face his accusers and, unless the earthquake plays a return engagement, he will probably be accommodated.  
 The action of the House of Lords on the Welsh educational bill may be a mild invitation to the government to create a number of new peers with liberal ideas.  
 Now that the Transmississippi Commercial congress has declared in favor of a merchant marine, the coast states should be willing to assist in improving the rivers.  
 The weather man is again on his good behavior and the activity in Nebraska corn fields is adding immensely to the value of the crop and the pay roll of the state.  
 France seems to have made practice maneuvers for its army coincident with the taking of church inventories, but the martial ardor of many of its people will be dampened.  
 The tribute Alton E. Parker paid to the memory of Justice James Wilson made it evident to all that the distinguished jurist had been dead for more than a generation.  
 Commander Peary says he does not intend to comment on the plans of other explorers, but unless he orders an alphas for his next cruise his opinion of one plan will be manifest.  
 With both Germany and America in favor of better trade relations, the victory in tug of war over the new treaty will probably go to the one who can best resist without the other's products.  
 The lawyers are moving for a higher standard of education in their profession. This is in the right direction. The move for a higher ethical standard would also be a step forward for the lawyers.  
 "Why not negotiate a settlement?" inquires the organ of the Omaha Water board in debating the Omaha water supply predicament. Verily, light is beginning to penetrate to some of the dark places of Omaha.  
 Now that the railroads are to test the validity of the order abolishing railway mileage in exchange for advertising, it is apparent that the attack on the new rate law is to be made along the line of least resistance.  
 The walls of the legislative halls at Lincoln may go through another session of oratory and action without being redecored, but it is much better that they should than that the state should be called upon to make a profitable windup for the year's business of a decorating firm. The reverse motion of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings in this case works well.

**REBATING NO LONGER A JOKE.**  
 From an amused and rather contemptuous grin the expression on the Sugar trust countenance is becoming one of pain and despair. It was diverting to have a fine of a few hundred dollars imposed as a rebating case, but when a trial results in the imposition of \$200,000 fines the joke becomes more difficult to discern. "In the present state of public feeling it is impossible to rebate rebates," said the learned and high-sounding attorney for the road company the other day. In other words, Juries have got into the habit of enforcing the law. The circumstance is encouraging.

**TO GO AS THE BIRDS GO.**  
**Approach of the Flying Era. According to Enthusiasts.**  
 Philadelphia Record.  
 To produce a flying machine that will lift itself has been the dream of inventors. There is now a general belief that we are upon the verge of realization and that we may within a few years go about from place to place as the birds do. This belief is not only shared by amateurs, but by some students of aeronautics, whose opinions carry great weight. It has been demonstrated that a machine heavier than the air in which it floats can be made to lift itself and move forward under the impulse of propulsion provided by its own motor. By the use of a propeller, which is apparently difficult to have been surmounted. The preservation of balance and the power of guidance in the direction desired are problems of less difficulty.  
 The ability to move about in the air from place to place as the birds do, is not only a matter of great interest, but one of the greatest changes as defied the imagination to conceive. It would revolutionize the processes of both peace and war. It would probably go far to prevent wars by adding so greatly to the means of destructive assault. What dreamer would have dreamed of a machine so easily defended against an attack from the clouds? It would solve the problem of rapid transit by making air line movement possible. And how would the air be policed? What surprise parties there would be when every owner of a flying machine might appear to attack the next city without any warning.  
 The do-nothing Water board promises to some time make a reply to the offer of President Woodbury of the water company. The tenor of this reply is to some extent forecasted by the public utterances of members of the board and indicates a counter proposition. In the meantime Omaha and South Omaha both suffer from shortage of water and the continued menace of a complete cessation of supply such as occurred during the week.  
 Douglas county's legislative delegation has agreed to push certain matters in the way of new laws needed for the relief of the county. In this, it is no other particular, the people of Douglas county will reap the benefit of electing a solid republican delegation. Harmony of purpose and action is bound to bring results.  
 The asphalt paving that was not done in Omaha during the last summer may possibly be achieved next year. The cumbersome methods now in vogue for securing pavements have left much needed improvement undone, but there is a reasonable assurance that the delay of 1905 will be the activity for 1907.

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**MILLENNIUM BY MACHINERY.**  
**"Call-Back" Method of Keeping Office Holders Straight.**  
 Brooklyn Eagle.  
 We are accustomed to think of municipal corruption as a growing menace upon the government of large cities only. In fact, things are so bad in Des Moines, Ia., that an ingenious citizen has prepared a bill for the incoming legislature to make Iowa officials honest by machinery. The chief feature of the plan is the "call-back" which is not new, but has never been applied in quite the wholesale and thorough-going way which this Iowa proposes.  
 The commissioners in charge of the city departments are to be elected, instead of appointed, by the voters of the city. But if after a commissioner's election, the people suspect that he is dishonest, he may be removed on the appeal of 10 per cent of the voters who elected him. Then the removed commissioner becomes a candidate for the same office at the next city election, unless he declines to run. That election thus becomes a most popular court to try the charges against the official. If he be re-elected, that serves not merely as a vindication, but as a bar to the charges on which he was elected. That sort of appeal to the people by officials under fire has always been common; but if the public feeling runs high against a man, the managers of his party frequently refuse to give him a place on the ticket, so that he is retired in private life, without any chance to state his side of the case to the voters. The Iowa idea gives to the man under fire the right to run again, unless he expressly declines to do so. With that provision, a failure to run again is a plea of guilty. The man who insists upon his innocence has every chance to establish it by taking the whole transaction before the voters.  
 Another provision of this proposed law is that appropriations for public improvements proposed by commissioners must be referred to the voters for approval before the money can be spent. That is expected to break the hold of favorite contractors. Both ideas have the merit of keeping the details of government constantly before the people. Citizens capable of handling such a standard of public honesty in a city is a high standard of private honesty.

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 The commissioners in charge of the city departments are to be elected, instead of appointed, by the voters of the city. But if after a commissioner's election, the people suspect that he is dishonest, he may be removed on the appeal of 10 per cent of the voters who elected him. Then the removed commissioner becomes a candidate for the same office at the next city election, unless he declines to run. That election thus becomes a most popular court to try the charges against the official. If he be re-elected, that serves not merely as a vindication, but as a bar to the charges on which he was elected. That sort of appeal to the people by officials under fire has always been common; but if the public feeling runs high against a man, the managers of his party frequently refuse to give him a place on the ticket, so that he is retired in private life, without any chance to state his side of the case to the voters. The Iowa idea gives to the man under fire the right to run again, unless he expressly declines to do so. With that provision, a failure to run again is a plea of guilty. The man who insists upon his innocence has every chance to establish it by taking the whole transaction before the voters.  
 Another provision of this proposed law is that appropriations for public improvements proposed by commissioners must be referred to the voters for approval before the money can be spent. That is expected to break the hold of favorite contractors. Both ideas have the merit of keeping the details of government constantly before the people. Citizens capable of handling such a standard of public honesty in a city is a high standard of private honesty.

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