THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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AUGUST CIRCULATION.

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less spoiled, unused and returned copies, for the month of August, 1911, was 47,543.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS.
Circulation Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of September, 1911.
(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The aspect of Philadelphia politics would never suggest "brotherly love."

If those cross-the-country aviators don't hurry, people will forget they are flying.

If reciprocity had carried, Wall street would probably have acted the same way.

The government will take a chance to get bit if it attempts to break the false teeth trust.

"A million a year wouldn't tempt me to serve another term," exclaims Bailey. Now, don't do that.

Even the peaceful Arcadians in the forests primeval seemed to get excited in that Canadian election.

Champ Clark has pointed out the road to democratic success. And, of course, it lies through Missouri.

The man who smashes a photographer's camera has some good reason for wanting his picture in the paper.

New Jersey has just been caught pickling horse meat. That is one evil Dr. Woodrow Wilson failed to uproot.

The source of inspiration must have run dry, for only this can account for the cessation of resolutions by Van Alstine.

Shakespeare long ago told us that the evil of loaning money to a friend is the certain loss either of the money or the friend, if not both.

If it will sound any softer, the question might be formulated and submitted in South Omaha like this: Shall Omaha be annexed?

Philadelphia's worry over Chief Bender's lame arm serves to remind us that the white man is still depending on the aborigine even to win world's championships.

The National Conservation congress is on at Kansas City. It will have to shoot off a lot of fireworks to match the noise made last year when it met in St. Paul.

Council Bluffs gets a presidential visit three days ahead of Omaha. But the president evens the score by stopping here a whole day as against an hour across the river.

Champ Clark says his foolish speech in the Sixty-first congress did not have any influence in defeating reciprocity. Perhaps not, perhaps nothing he says has any influence.

"Our own sin of trade jealousy has returned to plague us," commented John Sharp Williams on hearing the returns from Canada. In other words, "Your sins will find you out."

Beatrice is getting ready to vote on the question of adopting the commission plan of city government. When the returns are in we will know whether the other towns in the state are as progressive as the metropolis.

An Omaha preacher gives this advice to applicants for admission to the state of matrimony:

If your prospective wife or husband has a high temper and you have a bad temper, tame it before marrying.

What a polite way of saying "don't."

The dispatches seem agitated over the fact that regulars and insurgents rode together peaceably in the same autos at Baldwin, Kan., on the occasion of the president's visit. Did anybody expect them to engage in fist fights in Mr. Taft's presence, and that, too, on the Sabbath?

Probing for Evil.

Wickedness that has to be unearthed with a spade ordinarily ought to be kept under the clod that the spade raises.

That is what President Taft thinks of R. T. Crane's action in employing detectives to dig under the surface of student life at large colleges and universities for misconduct, which Mr. Crane may use as evidence to support his widely-published views of the dissipation of college-bred men and the futility and failure of the college course. It is something of an epigram, pungent enough, brief as it is, to snuff out the force of most of the Crane fulminations.

But the truth of it will do for general application. Many good men, in their zeal for righteousness and their contempt for wrong, often injure the cause of good and offend the moral sensibility of tender youth, by trying to air and expose everything they find in the realm of evil and wickedness on the false assumption that that is the way to cure it. Many a form of wickedness can be routed or destroyed by publicity, but there is a limit beyond which, for the good of the larger number for the the safety of the youth of the country, even this method of correction should not go. That is not saying, though, that those who know of the wickedness should turn from it and let it thrive unoppressed. There are ways to deal with it without parading it to the world. If vice did not possess any attraction, boys and men would not go into it. For fear of magnifying the attractive side of it, sometimes care should be taken as to how is was displayed.

The president, however, used this expression first to show his own skepticism about the frightful charges Mr. Crane made against college students, of whom the president was one for a long time. He is still in rather intimate official and private touch with Yale and other such institutions. He speaks, therefore, as one having first-hand knowledge when he assumes to say that the Crane picture, while not all wrong, badly overdraws the facts. This, we believe, is the popular view. It certainly is strengthened by this endorsement by the head of the nation.

Our Growth in Figures.

According to figures recently issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor's bureau of statistics, the United States has gained in population since the 1910 census, 1,988,000 in round numbers, making the continental population, that is, exclusive of the insular possessions, 93,750,000 at present. If these new figures are correct—and they are regarded as official—the United States is more than maintaining its ratio of increase for the last ten years prior to 1910. From 1900 to 1910 it made an annual gain of about 1,597,800. So that in spite of the stiffening up of our immigration laws and the little recession of international prosperity for the time being, our growth has gone on upon a larger percentage, which is quite encouraging.

The same array of figures put out by this bureau shows another very interesting fact, namely, that as we increase in population and national wealth, resources and revenues, our per capita public debt and our per capita interest charges steadily fall. For instance, in 1865, immediately on the close of the civil war, our per capita public debt was $76.98 and our per capita interest charges (1866), $4.12, whereas in 1911 our debt per capita is $10.83 and our interest charges per capita, only 23 cents. It pays to be at peace, both at home and abroad. Of course, we know this, but these figures help to remind us of it and impress the fact on our minds.

In the forty-five years that we have wiped out these heavy burdens of debt and interest, our nation has has solved problems affecting its destiny quite as intricate as the one whose final solution had to be referred to the abitrament of arms in 1861. We have really, in that time, completed our national structure, having the united powers and patriotism of all the nation for that work. Peace, indeed, is the first and greatest asset any nation, especially this one, can have and we hope to have it interruptedly from now on. If we shall, with what prodigious results we have achieved without thus far having more than begun to develop our resources, the extent of our possibilities may be admitted as lying far beyond the limit of any man's power of prediction.

Soldiers' Dress.

Now it is proposed to improve the uniform of the American soldier. It may be a good thing. The War department has recently made some excellent changes in the code of ethics of the soldier's life, doing away with a lot of rules and regulations that, if ever wise, had served their day, and substituting new ones calculated to increase contentment and keep worthy young men in the army who have been rapidly leaving it because of onerous restrictions they would not meet in any other walk of life. This at once, without letting down the standards of military discipline, invites a higher personnel into the ranks of the privates and makes for a better line service. If the government can see its way clear to dress these fine young men a little more like civilians and at the same time conserve the needs and peculiar demands of army life, it will be adding another valuable feature.

The khaki uniform has proved quite serviceable, so far as the material and its color are concerned. Some of the styles on which the uniforms are made, however, appear ridiculous. They are even grotesque. Of course, Uncle Sam's tailor might retort that some of the civilian's styles are as bad without getting far from the truth, but that should be all the more reason for the soldier to lead the way back to saner fashions. Gold braid and brass buttons have a certain air of gallantry about them that appeal to the fascination and do their part toward exalting the army in the eyes of the public, but, unfortunately, the man in the ranks does not sport these babiliments of official dignity. If he is to make a hit, he must have all the benefit that the tailor's art can give to his plainer attire. The average soldier is a well-formed man. A well-formed man reasonably clad makes a very fair showing. The trouble is that funnel-shaped pantaloons and skin-tight leggings topped with the corset-like jacket do not give the man a chance with his shape.

Where Nebraska's Auto Law Fails.

Nebraska has been experimenting through every recent legislature with a revised version of its automobile law. The last law is clearly an improvement on what went before it, yet is seriously defective in one important place.

The registration of motor vehicles, and display of registry number, is the key to the whole scheme of regulation, for it is the ostensible means of identifying the machine and its owner when any of the requirements of the law are evaded or violated. The new Nebraska law sets no time limit for registration to expire, and no noticeable distinction in the registry number from year to year. Auto owners applying for registry numbers are in many cases found to have neglected to register anew each year with no penalty except to pay back fees for two, three or even five years, no one in the meanwhile having realized the difference.

Other states easily avoid this sort of trouble by a uniform registry number furnished only by the officer charged with the registration, the color changing annually, so that anyone can tell at a glance whether the number displayed is for the current year, and neglect to pay the fee when due bears its own penalty. The next Nebraska legislature will have a chance to try again to make our auto law more workable.

Mayor "Jim's" police court clerk was not so vigilant against registration frauds when "Jim" was running for governor a year ago and The Bee exposed the wholesale democratic colonization in pool halls and rooming houses. Oh, what a difference a short time makes.

As long as the street fair continues to be one of the features of the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival, the duty will devolve on those who participate to see to it that the privileges are not abused. It is all right to have a good time, but there are limits.

Senator Tillman's friends will be delighted to know that he is up and about and ready for another senatorial campaign. He not only announces his candidacy for re-election, but went to town the other day and bought two pitchforks.

Why Dan Stephens was so self-pushing in the Good Roads propaganda last winter is now more easily understandable. He evidently wanted a smooth track for an endurance run from Fremont to Washington.

Mr. Bryan says he is disappointed but not surprised at the Canadian election. Mr. Bryan has several times expressed himself in similar terms with reference to American elections.

One can safely put down as a blowhard the man who says, "I told you so" about that reciprocity election.

Diplomacy.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Taft will speak on the subject of uniform divorce laws. In Reno, however, his theme will be "Irrigation, and Why We Need It." Mr. Taft is president of all the country.

Coming Into Line.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The harvest trust is to reorganize itself in conformity with the law of reason as interpreted by the supreme court. The first step in that way may have been taken when it refused to contribute $10,000 to a fund to "put Lorimer over."

A Task for Roosevelt.
Cleveland Leader.

The attention of Theodore Roosevelt is directed to the report of a New Orleans minister that while, during the last twenty-seven years, he has officiated at more than 10,000 weddings, he has christened only about 1,000 babies. Evidently the south needs some "race suicidal" advice.

Fading Army Notion.
Brooklyn Eagle.

Private Frank B. Bloom, in spite of the prejudice of a colonel, becomes a second lieutenant in the United States army. The theory that the army and navy are exclusive clubs fades away. In the next war the New York militia can be relied upon to supply plenty more of Bloom's religion, and if brains count in war their power will be felt.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

SEPT. 26.

Thirty Years Ago—

A bright, cheery morning dawned on the day that was to see the sod close over the earthly remains of President James A. Garfield. At 1 o'clock the bells began to toll as signal for a general suspension of business. The exercises planned for the Academy of Music were in response to universal request transferred to the high school campus, and soon after 2 o'clock people began to pour into the grounds. A temporary platform erected upon the high school steps for the speakers was heavily draped in mourning and evergreens, sprinkled here and there with immortelles. In the center was a life-like bust of the president relieved in flowers. Over the doorway of the school American flags were looped with mourning bands, and underneath were the words "A Nation's Sorrow." The program of addresses was carried out as previously announced, with the exception that Bishop O'Connor was compelled to send a letter which was read by Judge Savage.

The Masonic observance of the presidential funeral took place in their hall with impressive rites. A catafalque had been erected in the center of the lodge, cornered with four golden pillars surmounted with four golden globes, draped with crape and relieved with flowers. Past Grand Master G. W. Lininger delivered the opening address after prayer by Brother James Patterson and music by a quartet composed of Misses Calderwood and Kennedy and Messrs. J. Northrup and Henry Armitage. Other Masons participating in the program were R. C. Jordan, J. R. Boyce, C. S. Chase, E. Rosewater, Samuel Burns, C. K. Coutant, J. J. Points, W. J. Connell and Walter Bennett. The decorations were a credit to Brothers Atkinson, Chris Hartman and Byron Stanberry.

The city was startled about 5 o'clock in the afternoon by a terrific explosion which occurred near the roundhouse of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, half a mile east of the depot. A car of dynamite was struck or jarred and blew up. A hole was dug in the earth beneath fifty feet deep and 150 feet across. The car was blown to atoms; the large roundhouse nearly demolished and four engines under its roof covered and crushed by the debris. Several oil cars ignited and were burned, seven passenger coaches, sixty box cars and twelve stock cars were thrown from the tracks and rendered useless. People thought an earthquake had struck and were with difficulty reassured. Several houses were damaged, but fortunately no lives were reported lost, although two firemen were injured trying to put out the fire.

Miss Poppleton, 1560 Sherman avenue, announces that she desires to form afternoon classes in English literature for work during the coming winter, and those who wish to study will please send their names as soon as possible. Terms, $6.

Irwin & Ellis, hardware dealers, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. A. E. Gogshall will take charge.

One street car on the city line bears mourning emblems. The driver draped it at his own expense.

Frank Hannon went west to Grand Island and today. Guy Barton, the extensive cattleman, took the Overland train at noon for North Platte.

Dr. Amelia Burroughs of Council Bluffs, at the solicitation of her Omaha patrons, will visit this city every Tuesday and Friday, when she may be conculted at the Withnell house.

Twenty Years Ago—

William F. McMillan left for the Pacific coast.

Miss Addie Clinchard, 1441 Georgia avenue, celebrated her fourteenth birthday anniversary with these young friends present: Emma Goodman, Carrie Erickson, Lulu Tuttle, Sadie Alexander, Mable Boyd, Edith Burr, Nellie Kessler, Agnes Emerson, Mamie Boyle, Ella Waggoner, Hearline Curtis, Claire and Grace Northup, Amy Burr, Constance Clinchard and Edna Howell.

In the evening, in honor of his friend, Mr. O'Brien of Burlington, Ia., Mr. J. R. Ringwalt gave a stag play. These were present: Host and honored guest, General J. C. Cowin, C. W. Hull, Stuart Hayden, Henry W. Yates, D. Stubbs, D. W. Wheeler, L. P. Funkhouser, G. P. Stebbens, J. E. Wilbur, G. M. Hitchcock, Dan Morgan, Thomas Kilpatrick, Mr. Carr, Theodore Ringwalt.

Mrs. L. A. Suttle, who lived near the Swedish hospital, asked the police to find and bring home her 15-year-old daughter, Eva North, who had left home.

Louis De Forest Orcutt, 20-year-old son fo Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Orcutt, died at the family home, 550 South Twenty-sixth street.

A. S. Brockway, the traveling man, who tried to kill himself in Forest Lawn cemetery, escaped from the county hospital and left no traces behind him.

About fifty leading business men organized the Omaha Manufacturers' association at the Building exchange in the New York Life building. These directors were elected: Charles Metz, brewing; Richard Smith, brick making; W. R. Drummond, carriages; S. Trostler, cigar maker; J. T. Murphy, furniture; A. J. Vierling, iron maker; J. T. Robinson, overalls; J. K. Barret, vinegar; J. H. Evans, shirts; Dan Farrell, syrups; Samuel Rees, printer; Aaron Chadwick, flour; W. A. Page, soap; W. W. Cole, coffee and yeast; H. B. Mulford, boxes; C. P. Gedney, pickles; E. P. Davis, iron; W. C. Smith, fences; A. H. Rawitzer, tents and awnings.

Ten Years Ago—

A rather warm political meeting was held at the headquarters of the Seventh Ward Republican club, when S. A. Searle led in denouncing a certain circular one faction had issued on the eve of election. John P. Breen, in behalf of Vinsonhaler, as opposed to (J. O.) Detweiler, defended the circular. Other speakers were Ed Morearty, Mr. Detweiler, Judge Vinsonhaler, L. N. Gonden, C. W. Hailer, F. A. Johnson, A. H. Burnett, Charley Unitt, John Norberg and John Steel.

Jane Johnson, administratrix of the estate of Frank C. Johnson, brought suit in the district court for $20,000 claimed to be due on life insurance from a prominent company.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. O'Brien entertained a party of friends at their home, Nineteenth and Wirt street, in the evening at high five.

Architect John Latenser said that the decline in the price of some building material, brick especially, might lessen the total cost of the Auditorium.

E. N. Sage, manager of the Iler Grand, returned from a trip through the west.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest On and Back of Firing Line Gleaned from Army and Navy Register.

Equalizing Regimental Strength.

Steps are being taken to equalize the enlisted strength of regiments stationed in the United States. The regiments which formed part of the maneuver division in Texas were augmented to approximately war strength, with the result that they are still numerically stronger than other regiments at home. With a view to making the size of regiments more uniform, no recruits will be assigned to the stronger regiments for a time and some transfers to other regiments will be made.

Warrants of Transfer.

It is held not necessary to issue new warrants to noncommissioned officers of the army who are transferred without change of grade from one arm of the service to another. A decision was rendered in 1905 that this rule applied when a transfer was made within the same arm of the service, but the question was recently before the War department where a man was transferred from the coast artillery corps to the infantry. The department has approved the opinion of the judge advocate general that the transfer from one arm to another under such circumstances is no different than a transfer within the same arm.

Comptroller's Decision Protested.

The War department will file a protest against the decision of the comptroller in the matter of traveling expenses for civilian employes of the army. That decision refused to allow reimbursement for expenses incurred by a member of the clerical force, except for actual travel performed; there was to be no reimbursement or allowance when the clerk arrived at his temporary station. The position of the War department in the matter is that this is an administration question, which rests entirely with the head of the War department and with which the comptroller has nothing to do. The accounting officers, moreover, are now insisting that receipts shall be furnished to show every item of expense incurred by anyone traveling under orders. Hitherto it has been acceptable on some items to state that the procurement of a receipt was impracticable. Reimbursement will now be made only where a receipt is attached to the account, which requirement will make it very inconvenient for those who are sometimes situated so that a receipt is difficult to obtain.

Army Vacancies.

The secretary of war has ordered a second examination, commencing on January 12, 1912, for civilian candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the army to fill vacancies in that grade in the cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery and infantry. A similar examination, which was commenced in this country on September 5, is about completed, and examinations of candidates in the Philippines will commence on September 15. About 304 candidates were authorized to appear before the examining boards—188 for the cavalry, field artillery and infantry and 116 for the coast artillery. There were about 200 vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the army, sixty of which were in the coast artillery, on June 30, 1911. It is expected that an unusually large proportion of the 304 civilians authorized to appear for examination will qualify, because 156 of them are graduates of recognized institutions of learning at which officers of the army are on duty as professors of military science and tactics and were exempted from the preliminary examination. However, at best, a number of vacancies will remain after appointment of the successful candidates, and it is for this reason that the second examination was decided upon.

Punishment for Desertion.

A soldier recently attempted to avoid the consequences of a court martial for desertion by claiming the benefit of the statute of limitations, although he had served but three months of a three years' term, had deserted, and was captured within ten months, and four months later had escaped again while awaiting trial for the first offense. He enlisted May 21, 1906, and claimed that the statute began to run from the date his term of three years expired, and, therefore, he was not liable to trial after May 21, 1911. His figures seem accurate, but the reasoning is very poor. The question resolved itself into the interpretation of the status of the soldier upon his return to military control as a deserter and while in confinement awaiting trial for that offense, as far as these conditions might serve to interrupt the running of the statute and requiring the service of a full term. The judge advocate general of the army holds that it is absurd to allow that a service, which admits of so many benefits to the deserter in confinement and further holds him liable to trial by courts martial for acts committed in such confinement is not sufficient to interrupt the running of the statute of limitations and preclude a new accounting. Under such circumstances, a man would be allowed to gain advantage by reason of his own wrong.

Family Ardor Chilled.
New York World.

The convict who returned home after many years' absence to be identified after his relatives had tried to collect insurance on his life made a mistake if he expected a fatted calf to be killed.

Unexpected Comfort.
Kansas City Star.

One effect, at least, the Canadian election will have upon American politics. It will give the standpatters the first opportunity they have had for several years to felicitate themselves over the election returns.

Either Way Morocco is Soaked.
Chicago Post.

It appears that both France and Germany have exhausted their supplies of ultimatums. They will, therefore, try verbal scolding for a while, there being no danger that Morocco may immediately recover from the effects of the anaesthetic.

An Inexcusable Accident.
New York Tribune.

Two first-class ships, supposed to be subject to the most perfect possible control, in calm port waters and in the light of midday, while steaming in the same direction, come into disastrous collision. It will be interesting to know what cause for so amazing an occurrence will be disclosed by the rigorous inquiry which, under British maritime and admiralty law, is sure to be made. At this distance and time it seems to be one of the most inexcusable performances on recent record.

People Talked About

Now suppose that Charley Ross or the man who struck Billy Patterson came back, who could identify them?

Perhaps when the morning after feeling wears off, the "lady of the snows" may consent to be a sister to Uncle Sam.

Hereafter miker bridegrooms will have to shun Galesburg, Ill. Marrying ministers there have installed the spot cash system.

The New Jersey fertilizing plant charged with pickling dead horse meat, intended for human food, unwillingly gave the snap away by shipping the goods to Rotterdam.

The Canadian landslide is not much of a mystery after all. Robert Laird Borden, the standpat leader, wears side whiskers. No live Canuck could resist the magnetism of side whiskers.

The brother of Nelson, the pugilist, is himself a boxer of some renown, and it is said that he is going to enter Yale this fall. He is coming east from his California home with Prof. Moore, head of the department of education, who intends to assist the young man to get through college.

Opportunity did not knock twice at the door of Harris Becher in New York City. The visitor was grabbed at the first tap. Mr. and Mrs. Becher landed in New York with only 16 cents in 1888, coming from Stryje, Austria. Ten years ago Mr. Becher retired from the clothing business with a fortune. Last week the couple celebrated their golden wedding, attended by six children, sixteen grandchildren and 300 guests.

"Give me the red pencil!" whispered the Russian premier at the end of his day, but the shadows closing about him unnerved the hand. Stolypin was the greatest red pencil editor Russia has produced in a generation. Most editors are content with a blue pencil. A smear of red was more befitting the work of the Russian in checking off the names of those destined for the gallows, the prison or the Siberian mines. A streak of blue matches the feelings of the author whose soulful thoughts perish ingloriously in the wastebasket. Humanity will never know the extent of the havoc wrought by red and blue pencils. None but a genius of the R. T. Crane or Slason Thompson class could estimate how much civilization has been checked and the uplift of mankind retarded by these implements of woe.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"Is dis yere de co'thouse, sah?"

"Yes, aunty."

"Will you please tell me, sah, whah I kin fin' de state s'cretary, sah?"

"Yes, aunty. Down that corridor where you find the gates ajar."—Baltimore American.

"Horse sick?" asked the man in the buggy.

"Yep," replied the man with a spring-wagon.

"Hard luck, ain't it."

"Oh, I dunno. It's gettin' so medicine is cheaper than hay."—Washington Star.

"I suppose the hairs on a man's face are numbered?"

"Maybe. Why?"

"I've got a razor that has pulled every single one of 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Their chauffeur seems a sober, careful fellow."

"Well for the wages they pay they can't well expect anything else."—Milwaukee Journal.

Doctor—Of course the worst may happen and your uncle may die. But let us hope for the best.

Expectant Heir—You may, doctor, but I prefer to hope for the worst.—Boston Transcript.

Achilles was dragging Hector around the walls of Troy.

"It's lucky," he grinned, "that this chariot isn't an automobile."

Yea, verily, and of a truth! If he had been arrested for overspeeding, or if a tire had burst, it would have broken old Homer's heart, and one of the noblest epics of all time would have been knocked into a cocked hat.—Chicago Tribune.

MIGHT BE WORSE.

S. E. Kiser in the Record-Herald.

The summer days are flitting; I hate to
see them go;
For me there is no pleasure in wading
through the snow;
The cost of living rises in spite of all our
pleas,
But things might be less lovely by several degrees.

The mobs keep causing trouble, the home
teams taste defeat;
It seems somebody always is tearing up
some street;
The storms keep spreading havoc upon
the land and sea,
But things are not as hopeless, I trow, as
they could be.

They keep on building navies and peace
seems far away;
Somewhere an aviator falls nearly every
day;
Wall street is waiting sadly for better
days to dawn,
The cars are standing empty, but all
hope isn't gone.

The world is full of trouble, disasters
never cease;
Day after day the hardships we have to
bear increase;
But there is one annoyance that's lessened,
anyhow;
Few parodies of Omar are being written
now.

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