

FLOODS MAROON MANY FAMILIES

High Water Imprisons Thousands of Persons Under Serious Conditions.

RELIEF MEASURES UNDER WAY

Terrible Situation Exists in Black River Section, Louisiana.

THREE PARISHES UNDER WATER

Few Towns Protected by Levees Are Only Exceptions.

FAMILIES ARE LIVING ON RAFTS

Many Share These with Horses, Cows and Pigs—Nearly All of Three Parishes is Now Under Water.

TORRAS, La., May 1.—Relief is being rushed to hundreds of marooned families in the flooded territory north of this place. Food depots have been fixed at points convenient for purposes of distribution.

Terrible conditions prevail in the Black river section. In many instances parents and their children have taken refuge on rafts, which they share with live stock.

A. Simmons who arrived from a trip over Concordia, Catahoula and Tensas parishes, says that all of these parishes were under water with the exception of a few towns protected by levees.

"The inhabitants are homeless and destitute," he said. "Five thousand white persons along the Black river are in a desperate fix. The government supplies received there are inadequate."

"Many families expecting the flood built rafts, and when the water came they moved their household goods aboard. Horses, cows, pigs, chickens, dogs and cats are sharing these rafts with the farmers and their families. The rafts are anchored to trees and that's the way they are living now."

"The bellowing of the cattle could be heard a great distance. The people not only need food for themselves, but provender for their live stock."

House Votes Relief.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Nearly \$300,000 more for the relief of the Mississippi river flood sufferers was voted by the house committee on appropriations today. For quartermaster's supplies, such as tents, etc., the committee provides \$27,170. The commissary department, supplying the destitute with food, will receive \$420,000.

Grain Receipts Heavy During the Month of April

Receipts of grain on the local market for the month of April exceeded the receipts of a year ago by \$6,500 bushels. Despite the high prices of corn, which would indicate a scarcity, \$3,300 more bushels were received during the month just closed than during the same month of last year. The comparative table is:

Wheat	428,000	423,000
Corn	1,250,000	1,288,000
Oats	1,750,000	700,000
Rye	1,000	8,000
Barley	9,000	101,000
Totals	3,137,000	2,639,000

WOMAN TICKET AGENT ADMITS TAKING CASH

CHICAGO, May 1.—Mary Reynolds, a ticket agent employed by the Illinois Central railroad, who told the police a story of being held up and robbed of \$100 by two men in the station last night, confessed today that she had concocted the story of the robbery and had given the money to her sweetheart.

"I took the money and gave it to Charles Duffy," she said. "Five months ago I was married and neither of us had much money. I might have known I would be found out. The money is hidden in a cigar box, buried at the base of a telegraph pole at One Hundred and Fifth street and Michigan avenue."

WOMAN AND HIMSELF INFATUATED MAN KILLS

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—Crazed with an infatuation that was not reciprocated John Dwyer, aged 21, went to the residence of Mrs. Florence Stainbrook, aged 33, in a fashionable district on the south side here today, shot and fatally wounded the woman and then killed himself.

Case of Nepotism at Sioux City. SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 1.—(Special.)—Superintendent of Public Safety Charles O'Shannessy today announced the appointment of his brother, Michael O'Shannessy, chief of police to succeed J. B. Richard, who remains chief of detectives.

Amusement Rule is Bone of Contention at Methodist Conference

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1.—Already interest is keen among the delegates who assembled to attend the opening here today of the quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church as to what action shall be taken on a proposal to change the present disciplinary rules governing amusements.

The rule prohibits dancing, games of chance, theater-going, circuses and horse racing as being a tendency toward worldliness. The proposition as to its retention or rejection has been referred to a committee.

Among the arguments advanced in opposition to retaining the present rule as given to the committee are:

It violates Christian freedom. It is a source of constant irritation. It puts many in an unjust attitude as to the church.

It keeps many conscientious people out of the church. It breeds hypocrisy. It has not added to spirituality in the church.

Arguments for continuing the rule are given as:

The rule voices a protest against worldliness. It repeats would be interpreted with great publicity as indicating a moral decision.

It was stated it probably would be several days before the real work of the conference was reached. Only the mornings are to be devoted to conference business, the afternoon being given up to committees and the evenings to reports from missionaries.

President White of Coal Miners' Union is Critically Ill

OSKALOOSA, Ia., May 1.—John P. White, national president of the United Mine Workers of America, was taken suddenly ill at his home here today with severe hemorrhages, caused by ruptured blood vessels. Physicians this afternoon succeeded in stopping the flow of blood, but the patient is said to be in a serious condition. Eastern appointments have been cancelled indefinitely.

Thomas C. Dawson, Diplomat, is Dead

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Thomas Cleveland Dawson, resident diplomat of the State department, died here early today after an illness of several weeks with a complication of diseases. Mr. Dawson, who married the diplomat in Brazil in 1897, several children survive. Mr. Dawson was famous for his skill in handling difficult Latin-American problems. He was regarded in Latin-America as "the great pacifier" and time and again his services of "Tom" Dawson, as he was familiarly known, were in demand to smooth things out when two of the smaller republics to the south were ready to fly at each other's throats or relations between one of them and the United States had been strained to the breaking point.

Beginning his college career at Harvard, Mr. Dawson graduated at Tanover college, Ind., and later took a law course in Cincinnati and was admitted to the bar. Then he established a newspaper at Enterprise, Fla. From 1884 to 1889 he practiced law in Iowa and after another try at journalism was elected assistant attorney general of Iowa, which position he held from 1891 until 1894.

He began his diplomatic career in 1897, when he was appointed secretary of the legation in Brazil. After serving with marked distinction as minister to several of the Latin-American countries, he came to Washington as resident diplomat of the legation in 1905. Since then he had been sent to Central America on various important missions.

Price of Beef Now Highest for Years

NEW YORK, May 1.—The wholesale and retail price of beef has reached the highest point in twenty years in this city. Prices have been climbing steadily for three weeks, and packers say that with corn at 11 cents a bushel the farmers are not feeding cattle.

Potatoes, too, are selling at record prices and scarcity of production is given as the cause. A Washington market dealer said today that it had not been for the importation of the low grade English potatoes recently there would have been a potato famine in New York.

The marketing committee of the state food investigating commission has been told that there is an extreme shortage in butter.

William E. Skinner of Denver, president of the International Livestock Exposition association, who is here today, "We have got into bad shape in this country though not having been prepared for the period through which we passed during the last five years. I mean the farming of the range. In other words, the range has almost entirely disappeared and most of the land formerly given over to grazing has been settled by farmers. The farmer has not yet adjusted himself to live stock raising."

RUSSIA NOT YET INVITED TO PANAMA EXPOSITION

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—The department for exhibitions of the ministry of commerce explained today that it had received through the foreign office inquiries as to whether it proposed to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco. The latest query was from the Austrian embassy. In reply, the answer being made on March 22, it was stated that it was not the purpose of the Russian government to participate. It was, however, added that this was in no sense a decision as no official invitation for such participation had been received and consequently the matter had not been presented to the minister of commerce, M. Timashoff, or to the cabinet.

SITUATION IN BAY STATE IS MIXED

President Taft is Given Preference Vote by Plurality of About Thirty-Six Hundred.

ROOSEVELT DELEGATES CHOSEN

Eight from State at Large Are for the Colonel.

TELLS THEM TO VOTE FOR TAFT

Former President Requests that They Obey Preference Vote.

RESULTS IN THE DISTRICTS

Taft Carries Nine of Them and the Colonel Five—Part of Mixup is Due to Errors by Voters.

BOSTON, Mass., May 1.—Massachusetts emerged today from its first presidential preferential primary election to find that the republican voters had expressed a preference for the re-nomination of President Taft, but notwithstanding had given Colonel Roosevelt eighteen of the thirty-six delegates to the national convention. Roosevelt leaders said today that the Taft preference would have no effect on the eighteen delegates chosen for Massachusetts, and that the expression of the voters for Taft would be disregarded.

The democratic voters of the state expressed a preference for Speaker Champ Clark, although a majority of the delegates to Baltimore will go pledged to Governor Foss.

Returns from 1,677 out of 1,899 election precincts give:

Republican (preferential preference)—La Follette, 1,336; Roosevelt, 7,203; Taft, 7,908.

Delegates-at-large—Baxter (leading Roosevelt group), 4,121; Crane (leading Taft group), 6,526.

Democratic (preferential preference)—Clark, 2,960; Wilson, 2,236.

Delegates-at-large—Coughlin (pledged to Foss), 7,666; Williams (for preference primary), 8,254.

Just how Massachusetts could send an evenly divided delegation to Chicago while on the preference vote Taft has a plurality of 2,600 over Roosevelt is partly explained by the wording of the state presidential preferential primary law, enacted two months ago. By that law every voter, to have his vote recorded, was compelled to mark each delegate-at-large of his party, there being no circle for voting by groups. The law enabled hundreds of voters to mark the eight names in the delegation headed by C. S. Baxter and styled "for Theodore Roosevelt" and then express a preference for Taft on another part of the ballot.

Foss Delegation Elected. On the democratic ticket although ten of the fifteen candidates for delegates-at-large to Baltimore were either pledged to or indicated to be "for" Governor Foss, there was no Foss name in the presidential preference column. Speaker Clark, whose name did appear in the preference, and who defeated Governor Wilson by a vote of 2 to 1, did not have a single pledged delegate on the list.

Many of the democratic district delegates were elected pledged to Foss. Another incident which some observers say may have a bearing on the selection of a Roosevelt delegation-at-large with a Taft preferential, was the sandwiching in of the name of former State Senator Frank Selbertich, "pledged to Taft," between the Roosevelt and Taft groups.

Mr. Selbertich claimed today that he was ill treated by the Taft managers and therefore ran independently. Reports from many precincts show that hundreds of ballots were thrown out because voters had invalidated their ballots by voting for nine instead of eight names, by signing with Selbertich and going through the entire regular Taft column of eight names. The space between the name of Selbertich and the Taft group was slight.

Every one of the eighteen Taft delegates is "pledged for Taft," while all of the eighteen Roosevelt delegates are "for Roosevelt."

Roosevelt Releases Delegates. OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 1.—Colonel Roosevelt renounced his claim today to the eight delegates-at-large to the republican national convention elected for him in Massachusetts yesterday. He telegraphed that he would expect them to vote for President Taft, taking this action, he said, because of the fact that President Taft carried the state on the presidential preferential vote.

Colonel Roosevelt announced his decision in a statement, copies of which he telegraphed to each of the eight delegates at large elected yesterday. The statement follows:

"In Massachusetts the ballots contained the names of eight candidates for delegates at large, printed under each the words 'pledged to vote for Theodore Roosevelt,' and also contained a column in which the voter was to express his preference as to whether I or Mr. Taft should be nominated as president. It would seem unlikely that a majority of the voters would both vote for the delegates pledged to me and at the same time express a preference for Mr. Taft, but apparently this is what has happened."

"Such being the case, and on the assumption that the preferential vote is for Mr. Taft, I hereby announce that I shall expect these delegates at large to disregard the pledge to support me and support Mr. Taft, and if any one of them hesitates so to do I shall immediately write him and urge him with all the emphasis and insistence in my power to take the course indicated and support Mr. Taft in the convention."

Let the People Rule. "In this fight, I am standing for certain great principles which I regard as vital to the present and future welfare of this nation. My success is of value only as an incident to securing the triumph of these principles. Foremost among these principles is the right of the people to rule and the duty of their representatives really to represent them, in nominating conventions no less than in executive or legislative offices. In the majority of the rank and file of the republican party do not wish me nominated, then most certainly I do not wish to be nominated."

"My aim has been to get the genuine expression of the genuine desire precisely, as if nominated, I should desire to get at the polls the genuine expression of the people."

(Continued on Page Two.)

What's the Matter with the Bleachers?



From the Brooklyn Eagle.

MESSAGE ON JAPANESE CASE Mikado's Government Not Trying to Acquire Land in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—By failing to report an appropriation for the recently created commerce court, the house committee on appropriations today sought to abolish that tribunal. The general supply bill for the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government is a wholesale attempt at reduction of government expenses.

The bill proposes a reduction of the salary of the secretary to the president from \$7,000 to \$6,000, the old figure, and the abolition of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the Bureau of Manufactures and Statistics.

It is further proposed to abolish the ministry at San Francisco, New Orleans and at Carson City, Nev., and the assay offices at Boise, Ida.; Charlotte, N. C.; Deadwood, S. D.; Helena, Mont.; Seattle, Wash., and Salt Lake City, Utah. San Francisco would get an assay office in lieu of its mint.

Secretary Knox in his report said that the rumors regarding a Japanese purchase of land in Mexico were unfounded. He said that the Japanese syndicate's efforts to dispose of land near Magdalena bay to a Japanese syndicate. An effort was made to ascertain the attitude of the American government toward such a transaction, since the syndicate felt that Japanese capitalists would not care to consummate the purchase without the approval of the Japanese government and that the latter would not give its approval unless assured the transaction would not be objectionable to the United States.

Objection by State Department. The State department made it plain that the transfer would be "so obviously a source of regret to the American government that it would appear unnecessary further to comment on the disposition of the federal government in the premises."

The message precipitated a debate in the senate. Senators Bacon and Lodge concurred in the opinion that if the Monroe doctrine did not cover the situation a new doctrine covering it could be created.

Explaining his reasons for calling for the correspondence Mr. Lodge said it was to prevent the development of any embarrassing situation with reference to Mexico and Japan. He said the time had come when the United States should take the position that neither directly nor indirectly could any foreign government obtain the control of land in this hemisphere that might constitute a menace to the United States.

Senator Raynor said that if Japan established a base of supply or coaling station in Mexico he would regard the act as a declaration of war.

Lumber Roads Will Fight Tap Line Order

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—Officers of St. Louis lumbermen's organizations announced this morning they had completed arrangements for an immediate fight against the ruling of the Interstate Commerce commission, declaring lumber tap lines not common carrier railroads and cutting them off from a weekly income of thousands of dollars through rate divisions.

The lumbermen plan to file a petition for an injunction against all the big roads of the southeast to prevent them from putting the new tariffs into effect.

These tariffs have been suspended almost a year, but were released by the ruling. If they are put into effect they will cut off hundreds of short roads in the southwest from a portion of the through rate on traffic hauled over them and the big trunk lines.

The National Capital

Wednesday, May 1, 1912.

The Senate. President Taft submitted special message saying there was no evidence that Japan had acquired or attempted to acquire land at Magdalena bay.

The House. Met at noon. Considered miscellaneous legislation on regular calendar.

Foreign relations committee reported favorably Sullzer bill establishing merk system in consular service.

House Committee is Trying to Kill New Court of Commerce

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Director Ismay Not in Contempt of Court

WASHINGTON, May 1.—J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the International Mercantile Marine company, and C. H. Lightoller and J. G. Boschi, officers of the Titanic, were immune from the subpoena issued by the District of Columbia supreme court requiring their presence to testify in a civil action brought by Mrs. George Robins of New York, and contempt proceedings will not be instituted against them. It was declared today.

The three men were served with subpoenas yesterday, but went to New York after engaging counsel to represent them. Contempt proceedings were threatened, but it developed today that because the Englishmen were under subpoena from the United States senate no other process could be served on them for a period of twenty-four hours after their release by the committee.

E. J. Dunn of New York, a recalcitrant witness before the senate committee investigating the Titanic disaster, has been released. Dunn had testified that the White Star line officials received positive information of the Titanic disaster twelve hours before they made it public, but he declined to divulge to the committee the identity of his informant. Senator Smith will seek light on this and other matters in New York.

Wool Prices Higher at Wyoming Ranches

RAWLINS, Wyo., May 1.—(Special.)—The wool clip of the Carbon County Sheep and Cattle company, one of the largest in southern Wyoming, has been disposed of at private sale. The price was not made public, but it was said that the wool brought right around 30 cents.

Wool thus far sold in this section has brought from 2 to 5 cents more per pound than the same wool brought a year ago, and it is believed that prices will go still higher. The heavy losses of sheep due to two severe winters and two summer droughts, and the unprecedented shipments to market during the fall of 1910 and the fall of 1911, greatly curtailed the production of wool, and viewed from every angle, it is the prediction that wool will go to 35 and 40 cents.

ROCK SPRING, Wyo., May 1.—(Special.)—The following wool clips have been sold during the last few days: Blair & Hay, 25,000 pounds, 19 cents; Ed Hill, 25,000 pounds, 19 cents; Poston Bros., 100,000 pounds, 19 cents; Chris Just, 100,000 pounds, 19 1/2 cents.

Pennsylvania is for Roosevelt

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 1.—The republican state convention today was dominated by delegates favoring Colonel Roosevelt and it adopted a "progressive" platform which lauded Roosevelt and omitted mention of President Taft or the work of his administration.

The following ticket was named: State treasurer, Robert K. Young, Weisberg. Auditor general, A. W. Powell, Pittsburgh.

Congressmen-at-large: Fred E. Lewis, Allentown; Arthur R. Ruple, Carlisle; John M. Moran, Pittsburgh; Anderson H. Walters, Johnstown.

Two Colorado Delegates for Taft. BRIGHTON, Colo., May 1.—Delegates to the national republican convention from the first district selected today are W. G. Smith of Boulder county and G. W. Johnson of Jefferson county, instructed for Taft.

OFFICERS HELD IN BLUNT CASE

Briggs and Hyers Must Answer for Manslaughter, While Trouton is Released.

ARE REQUIRED TO GIVE BOND

Attorneys for Defendants Will Ask for Separate Trials.

ENTIRE POSSE MAY BE GUILTY

Sweeping Argument to that Effect Made by Prosecutor.

CHANGE OF VENUE PROBABLE

Believed that Citizenship of Sarpy County is So Prejudicial that it Would Be Impossible to Have Fair Trial.

Chief of Police John Briggs of South Omaha and Sheriff A. A. Hyers of Lincoln, charged with manslaughter for the death of Roy Blunt, the young farmer who was killed in the convict chase of March 18, were held for trial in the district court by County Judge Jennings N. Wheat of Sarpy county at Papillion yesterday afternoon.

Deputy State Fire Warden John C. Trouton of South Omaha, who was with Briggs in the chase of the convicts, was discharged by Judge Wheat, who held that the evidence conclusively showed Trouton took no part in the shooting.

Judge Wheat admitted Briggs and Hyers to bail in \$2,500 each and released them on their own recognizance until this morning. They procured surety bonds in the required sums and mailed them to the court last night.

To Ask Change of Venue. H. C. Murphy of South Omaha, of counsel for Briggs, and former Senator E. J. Burkett, attorney for Hyers, announced they will demand separate trials and change of venue, declaring they believe the citizenship of Sarpy county is so prejudicial against their clients that they could not secure a fair and impartial trial in the county.

Under the statute the district court must grant the request for separate trials. Motion for change of venue probably will be filed, argued and passed upon early in the May term of district court, which will begin May 6 with District Judge Travis of Plattsmouth on the bench. There may be a prolonged battle on the change of venue matter, and it is unlikely that the case will come to actual trial before next autumn.

Judge Wheat ruled shortly after 3 o'clock. Attorney Murphy followed Mr. Burkett with a brief argument for the release of Briggs early in the afternoon and County Attorney James closed the argument with a brief summing up of the evidence.

In presenting his arguments for the state County Attorney W. N. Jameson not only recommended that the defendants be held to the district court, but he made the sweeping and sensational argument that every member of the posse that pursued the fugitive convicts is equally guilty of manslaughter with the three defendants.

Declares Jameson is Wrong. Former Senator E. J. Burkett, attorney for Hyers, moved that the complaint against his client be dismissed and proceeded to a lengthy argument for the motion. He declared the county attorney right in saying all members of the posse are guilty, but he went on to contend that Jameson was wrong in assuming that any are guilty.

The dismissal motion made practically no change in the situation. The complaint having been filed, it already developed upon County Judge Jennings N. Wheat to either dismiss the defendants or hold them for trial in the district court.

Officers Are Cautioned. Mr. Jameson briefly reviewed the evidence. He said six or eight witnesses gave testimony sufficient to prove beyond doubt that the officers opened fire on the convicts before the latter did any shooting and that the officers had been cautioned not to shoot until Roy Blunt should be safe. He then declared that in his opinion all the pursuers, including more than 150 farmers and citizens of Springfield and Papillion, are guilty of manslaughter, under a statute which makes all persons present at a homicide accessories.

Jameson cited a federal case in which a manslaughter complaint was filed against a sentry who accidentally killed a woman while shooting at an escaped military prisoner.

The sentry was released on a writ of habeas corpus on a showing that he did not know the woman was within range, the court holding that had he known the woman was nearby and had he taken the risk of shooting her he would have been guilty of manslaughter.

Convicts Were Desperate. Mr. Burkett maintained that the convicts were desperate men and that under the statutes defining manslaughter the officers are not guilty. He then launched out upon an oration in which he said he believed the county attorney had been pushed into making complaints when he did not wish to do so. He demanded to know why Jameson had not complained against all the members of the posse.

"You would have had a more exciting time than you have had," said Mr. Jameson.

LINCOLN PUTS UP \$10,000 TO BE STOPPING PLACE IN RACE

CHICAGO, May 1.—Secretary C. W. French of the Aero Club of America today notified officials of the Aero Club of Illinois that Lincoln, Neb., had put up \$10,000 necessary to become a control, or stopping place, for the aeroplanes in the American grand circuit aeroplane race planned for September, with Chicago as the central point. James N. Stephens, general manager of the 1912 aviation meet committee, said that other plans were making rapid progress.

FRIENDLESS MAN DIES AFTER APOPLECTIC STROKE

Without a friend or relative in the world to grieve over him, James Godfrey, aged 70 years, died last night at St. Joseph's hospital, a few moments after he had been taken three in the ambulance from his room at a cheap lodging house at 137 Douglas street. Godfrey has been working in a street cleaning gang for the last few days and little is known of him. He had been ill all evening and suddenly he lapsed into unconsciousness, supposed to be the result of apoplexy. The coroner will hold an inquest today.

The Weather

Official Forecasts—Forecast till 7 p. m. Thursday. For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity.—Cloudy and unsettled tonight and Thursday; no important change in temperature.

Temperature at Omaha—	
5 a. m.	54
7 a. m.	53
9 a. m.	52
11 a. m.	51
1 p. m.	50
3 p. m.	49
5 p. m.	48
7 p. m.	47
9 p. m.	46
11 p. m.	45
1 a. m.	44
3 a. m.	43
5 a. m.	42

Local Weather Record. 1912: 1911: 1910: 1909: 1908: 1907: 1906: 1905: 1904: 1903: 1902: 1901: 1900: 1899: 1898: 1897: 1896: 1895: 1894: 1893: 1892: 1891: 1890: 1889: 1888: 1887: 1886: 1885: 1884: 1883: 1882: 1881: 1880: 1879: 1878: 1877: 1876: 1875: 1874: 1873: 1872: 1871: 1870: 1869: 1868: 1867: 1866: 1865: 1864: 1863: 1862: 1861: 1860: 1859: 1858: 1857: 1856: 1855: 1854: 1853: 1852: 1851: 1850: 1849: 1848: 1847: 1846: 1845: 1844: 1843: 1842: 1841: 1840: 1839: 1838: 1837: 1836: 1835: 1834: 1833: 1832: 1831: 1830: 1829: 1828: 1827: 1826: 1825: 1824: 1823: 1822: 1821: 1820: 1819: 1818: 1817: 1816: 1815: 1814: 1813: 1812: 1811: 1810: 1809: 1808: 1807: 1806: 1805: 1804: 1803: 1802: 1801: 1800: 1799: 1798: 1797: 1796: 1795: 1794: 1793: 1792: 1791: 1790: 1789: