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COMMISSION OF EXPERTS

Continued From Page 1.

banquet of the association will be held.

A most enjoyable feature of the entertainment provided was the theatre party tendered by the Toronto branch of the association last night. A block of 400 seats was reserved at the Princess, and the visiting delegates with their wives and daughters, saw a most charming production of Mr. Pickwick by DeWolf Hopper and his company.

Slight Show of Discord.

There was a slight show of discord when the report of the Parliamentary Committee was presented. This report questioned the usefulness of the Department of Labor, and expressed the opinion that it existed solely for the benefit of the labor organizations. There was a slight murmur of disapproval of this view, but it was decided that there should be no politics in the discussions, and the members were generally agreed that the facts in the report were properly stated, and they were allowed to go. It was pointed out, however, that a representative of the Department of Labor in Toronto had characterized the statement of the association that there was a demand for 11,000 workingmen in Canada as fraudulent, and this was regretted as the official had the opportunity of inspecting the returns.

Mr. Ransford suggested that there should be some way to bring the official to time.

Mr. Henderson of Windsor said both parties made use of the Labor Bureau for the purpose of vote-getting. He was reminded, however, that politics were to be excluded from the discussions and he subsided.

Then when the report of the special committee on labor unions was read, several amendments were submitted. One was that the words "insulting remarks" should be substituted for "vilest epithets," but several of the members said the words could not be too strong, and this opinion prevailed. It was a question, too, whether the report should read that encouragement had been given to labor organizations by political parties, and it was deemed wise to make it read "politicians." John R. Barber, M.L.A., declared that the paragraph in the parliamentary report could not be stronger against the Postmaster-General.

W. B. Rogers wanted the report sent back to the committee. It was a direct slap at Sir William Mulock. He insisted on this course, but the amendment was voted down, and the word "politicians" substituted.

Tariff Report.

W. K. McNaught read the report of the Tariff Committee. The report started out by expressing regret that, while many circumstances tended to exclude a general tariff revision during the present session of parliament, the government did not see fit to assist more of those industries which are suffering under the existing conditions.

Said the report: "While the government have recognized the pressing needs of certain industries by the granting of bounties, your committee desires to express its disapproval of the bounty system except in very special cases. We are of the opinion that a bounty system, as applied in Canada, can only be a temporary stimulant, and unless it leads up to permanent protection, tends to instability, and is liable to be followed by reactions, which may eventually retard the development and progress of manufacturing industries."

Satisfaction was expressed at the imposition of the German surtax, and the committee said that discrimination against Canada must not be allowed to pass unchallenged. It was unfortunate that under existing conditions in Great Britain, German manufactures were enabled to come thru British channels, thus obtaining the preference intended solely for the benefit of the manufacturers of the Mother Country.

Owing to the strong movement in the United States in favor of reciprocity with Canada, the committee desired to record its views. It was the manufacturers of the United States, who now have a tariff more than double our own, who desired reciprocity with Canada, and it was beyond question that Canada would suffer from any arrangement which would give to the producers of the United States a larger hold upon the Canadian market than they have at present. Canada had shown that she could prosper without the aid of the United States, and there was no desire on the part of our people for a reciprocal arrangement with that country.

It was gratifying that Canadians were viewing the situation from a national rather than a political standpoint, and that both parties recognized the necessity of protecting the manufacturing industries of the country. The committee considered the time opportune for the appointment of a permanent tariff commission, which, while simply advisory, would have no power to alter the tariff, but whose unbiased recommendations would carry great weight with the government and the people generally. The committee recommended:

That the tariff resolution passed at the last annual meeting at Halifax be reaffirmed.

That, except in very special cases, we are opposed to the granting of bounties in Canada as a substitute for a policy of reasonable and permanent protection.

That we are strongly opposed to any reciprocity treaty with the United States affecting the manufacturing industries of Canada.

That we recommend the establishment in Canada of a permanent Tariff Commission of experts, who, under the direction of the Dominion government, shall have constant supervision of tariff policy and changes, and shall follow closely the workings of the Canadian tariff, with a view to making such recommendations to the government as will best conserve and advance the interests of the Dominion.

Commercial Intelligence.

J. P. Murray reported for the Commercial Intelligence Committee that steps were being taken to place the foreign correspondence and agency work on a more efficient basis. Ten thousand copies of the new trade index were to be distributed abroad. It was decided that the time was not opportune for the association to send a special representative to South Africa to investigate trade conditions, and the members were induced to do so individually thru special arrangements with the steamship companies. The committee had placed themselves in touch with the Dominion government with a view to having Canadian manufacturers represented at the coming peace exposition in South Africa. Regret was expressed that the government had not appointed a special trade commissioner in Great Britain, who would superintend a Canadian building supplied with samples of Canadian goods. Efforts were made to secure a parcel postage service between Canada and England, and it was believed this would shortly be established. The committee interviewed the authorities of Toronto University to initiate a movement which would include instituting special commercial branches in all the large universities, and it was hoped that definite plans would take form during the year in regard to it. The action of the Montreal branch towards establishing a Technical Institute in that city was commended.

Preferential Trade.

On the question of Imperial preferential trade, the report said:

Your committee desires that the important resolution concerning Imperial preferential trade which your representatives were instrumental in framing, and supported at that meeting, should now receive the approval of the association, and for this purpose we beg to submit it as follows:

"It is resolved that, in the opinion of this congress, the bonds of the British empire shall be materially strengthened and the union of the various parts of His Majesty's dominions greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of the national relationship, due consideration being given to the fiscal and industrial needs of the component parts of the empire;

"That this congress urges upon His Majesty's government the appointment by them of a special commission composed of representatives of Great Britain and her colonies and India, to consider the possibility of thus increasing and strengthening the trade relations between the different parts of the empire and the trading facilities within the empire and with foreign countries."

No Preference for Canada.

Mr. Murray spoke of the development of trade with South Africa. He had received letters from tradesmen there that no preference would be given to Canada, but merely to Great Britain. It was a matter of serious import to Canada, and action should be taken on it.

The report was adopted on motion of J. P. Murray and P. H. Burton.

Dr. S. M. Wickett said that some notice should be taken of the fact that Toronto University had already established a course in commerce.

Legislation.

The work of the Parliamentary Committee was reviewed by P. W. Ellis. The feature of the report was the subject of labor legislation. Never in the history of Canada, the report said, had labor unions shown so much activity, and in no quarter had the activity been so manifest as within the halls of parliament. The report said:

"Vice-President Duncan of the American Federation of Labor, speaking in this city last May, proclaimed the fearlessness of organized labor even for the government of Canada, making the statement that organized labor would 'swallow the legislative bodies of the country and turn them to our own use.' It would seem that this attempt has been made to some extent during the past year. Your committee has endeavored to meet the demands of the exponents of organized labor in a fair, liberal-minded manner, yet with the firm resolve to maintain as far as possible the rights that Canadian manufacturers should enjoy as British subjects entrusted with the management of capital in this Dominion."

The scarcity of labor was dealt with, showing that 11,000 additional employes were needed at once. These figures were placed before the government, and thru the association were published in the British press, and as a result hundreds of competent workmen had been sent out to supply the demands of Canadian industries.

These efforts, the report said, to supply the absolute needs of the country, met with the most unbecoming and unpatriotic opposition on the part of organized labor, which did everything in its power to discredit Canada and Canadian manufacturers.

Slap at Labor Department.

The Department of Labor was given this shot:

"In this connection we respectfully desire to bring to the notice of the association the unsatisfactory position so far as Canadian employers are concerned, which has been assumed by the Department of Labor at Ottawa. We take it that if the Department of Labor were performing its proper functions one of the first of these would be to secure for Canadian employers the labor necessary to the maintenance of their industries. As early as Aug. 30 of last year, a letter was addressed to the department pointing out the necessity of taking active steps in this matter. Between that date and the present time, notwithstanding the fact that the request has been repeated, we have not been advised that any steps have been taken by the department towards meeting the honest requirements of the situation. We regard this matter as a very serious one, and having in view the general welfare of Canadian industries, we beg to submit for the consideration of this convention the following resolution:

"That whereas the department of Labor at Ottawa has been fully acquainted with the need of labor which has existed thruout Canada during the past year, and in response to direct and repeated appeals has not taken, so far as we can ascertain, any action towards securing the supply of labor, which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of Canadian industries;

And whereas the department in its general policy and thru its official organ gives constant and abundant evidence that it has regard for, and exists for, the interests of organized labor only, a body which represents only a small minority of the workingmen of Canada, and whose actions during the past year have been detrimental to the interests of Canada and to the workingmen themselves;

Therefore be it resolved that this association in annual meeting assembled urge upon the government the necessity, if the department is to be continued, of having it thoroly reorganized, employing only impartial and fair-minded officials, and instituting thruout the department and thru the official organ, a policy which will be of service alike to employer and employe, commanding the respect of both, and which will tend towards supplying the legitimate needs and building up the industries of the country.

And be it resolved, that for similar causes and with the same end in view the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Agriculture in the Ontario government should be similarly dealt with by the Ontario legislature.

Bring in Foreign Labor.

The committee expressed a desire that the alien labor law be abrogated or amended so that where the necessary supply of skilled workmen could not be obtained in Canada they might be obtained from the United States. This bill, however, was not viewed favorably by the House of Commons.

The committee were instrumental in having the bill to legalize the union label, "the little prince of boycotters," thrown out by the Senate. Representations were made to the government of the menace to employers which would have resulted thru the Putnee bill, and no encouragement was given to the measure by the government. The committee gave its hearty support to the Lougheed bill, to prohibit the foreign labor agitator from inciting Canadian workmen to strike. Support was also given to the Beique bill, providing for the protection of free labor during a strike.

The report said that strong pressure was brought to bear against Hon. F. R. Latchford's bill to appoint a Board of Conciliation, and the measure was withdrawn.

The following resolution was reported:

That this association urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of enforcing the incorporation of all trades unions and other such organizations whose objects and acts are calculated to affect directly or indirectly the industries or general business enterprise of the country, in order that such organizations, and the members thereof shall become amenable to the law, and assume responsibilities collateral with the rights and privileges which they may possess.

Other measures dealt with were the Canadian Patent Act, the Canadian Contract Law, compulsory inspection of hides, and the Ontario assessment bill.

Labor Organizations.

Secretary Younge read a report of the special committee appointed at the annual meeting in 1902 "to enquire into the question of labor organizations and their effects on manufacturing industries. The committee believed that there was a wide field of usefulness for labor organizations; that they had a definite and beneficial work to perform in the economic world. There were labor organizations which were fulfilling their true and admirable purposes and these were a stimulus to trade and a blessing to the community. No reasonable employer, the report said, would refuse to discuss with his workmen the issues of shorter hours or higher wages, but the perverted province of labor unions extended far beyond these questions. Why should any body of men be permitted to unionize the shop or factory of his employer? In every trade or community there were many who were opposed to unionism and who stood for freedom of contract. This was their right. Yet the demand of unionism was to compel a man to join the organization or leave the shop. Why should organized labor be permitted to limit the number of apprentices? Young Canadians were every day prohibited from learning the trades for which they were naturally fitted. Then again, why should organized labor be permitted to control and limit the output of our factories?

Three times had a bill been introduced into the Canadian parliament to legalize in every trade a label which meant the boycott of the goods manufactured by the free workingmen of Canada. To-day industrial progress was retarded and thousands of dollars lost because certain workingmen refused to use or work upon the honest goods turned out by their free fellow-workingmen. And newspapers were published slandering as "unfair" certain manufacturers and their employes who have had the courage to assert and hold out for their individual rights.

Innocent women and children were branded with the vilest epithets and subjected to the meanest social injustices because their relatives did not belong to some certain labor organization.

The cause of these conditions was ascribed to the fact that labor organizations in Canada were irresponsible bodies before the law. Another cause existed in the encouragement given to labor unions and their methods by politicians.

This was above all else to be regretted, that for fear of offending organized labor, politicians, entrusted with the welfare of the citizens of this country, were standing to-day as witnesses of these conditions, and instead of retaining a free hand to control the situation from an impartial standpoint, they were acquainted to ardent and prejudiced labor leaders, positions of trust in the very departments dealing with these matters.

Again, these conditions were due in a measure to the unhappy influence of United States labor officials over Canadian unions. There were in Canada 1400 labor unions, of which 1275 were affiliated with alien organizations. Did the Canadian workman require the assistance of his foreign competitor? Surely this was not the day of brute force. The Canadian workingmen could themselves secure better terms from their employers than thru the medium of a foreign agitator or walking delegate.

The effect of these conditions was industries paralyzed, contracts broken, homes and families broken up and thrown into poverty and the mutual friendship and confidence which should be preserved between employer and employes, and also between employes themselves, inevitably destroyed. The committee recommended to the convention the adoption of the following principles:

Declaration of Principles.

(1) The Canadian Manufacturer's Association is not opposed to organized labor as such, but is unalterably opposed to illegal acts of interference with the personal liberty of employer or employe.

(2) The Canadian Manufacturers' Association disapproves of strikes and lockouts and favors an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employes by any amicable method which will preserve the rights of both parties.

(3) No person should be refused employment in Canada, or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there should be no interference with any employe who is not a member of a labor organization by members of such organization.

(4) With due regard to contracts, it is the right of the employe to leave his employment whenever he desires, and it is the right of the employer to discharge any employe when he sees fit.

(5) Employers must be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations not directly parties to such contracts.

(6) Employers must be unmolested and unhampered in the management of their business in determining the amount and quality of their product, and in the use of any methods or systems of factory management which are just and equitable.

(7) In the interest of employes and employers of the country, no limitation should be placed upon the opportunities of any person to learn any trade to which he or she may be adapted.

(8) The Canadian Manufacturers' Association believes that Canadian labor unions should be incorporated national organizations, governed by Canadian officials and free from foreign control.

P. H. Burton asked if the finances of the association were in such shape as to warrant assistance being granted to the members who got involved in a legal fight with their employes. The president, however, said there was no necessity for this. An organization had been formed for this object, and it would be well for the association to keep free from such entanglements.

Transportation.

J. O. Thorn read the report of the Railroad and Transportation Committee. The Railway Commission bill was strongly commended. On the subject of classification of freight, the report said the classification had been made without consulting the interests of the shippers, and objection was taken that the shippers who supported railways had no voice in framing the classification, which might either increase their business on the one hand or ruin it on the other. These facts having been stated thru the committee, the acting Minister of Railways refused to consent to the ratification of schedule 12, until the shippers had an opportunity of expressing their views. The committee strongly impressed on the government the advisability of allowing the new Railway Commission to deal with the whole matter.

During the year the committee had taken up a number of specific grievances, especially with regard to freight rates, and secured the permission of the executive to engage a permanent transportation expert. The committee also appointed representative forwarding agents at Montreal, St. John and Halifax, thru whom reduced rates are granted to members of the association, and the speedy handling of shipments guaranteed.

The year had seen the inauguration of a direct steamship line to South Africa, and the necessity of a direct service to Australia was pointed out. Arrangements were now being made for the establishment of another steamship line between Vancouver and Australia. To-day the bulk of Canadian shipments to Australia must go thru United States ports, and the time had come when this should be remedied. A paragraph in the report dealt with the growing necessity for a fast Atlantic steamship service.

Mr. Thorn, addressing the association, pointed out a specific instance of shipments to Wellington, N.Z., via Vancouver, costing 50 per cent. more than via New York.

Mr. Henderson of Windsor said articles of a lower classification, such as bulky shipments, cannot be shipped at as low a tariff by Vancouver as New York.

Canadian Copyrights.

W. P. Gundy submitted a lengthy report of the Copyright Committee, with the following resolution: That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association respectfully but strongly urge the Premier of the Dominion and his colleagues to take up the question of copyright with the proper authorities in England, and press for recognition of the rights of Canadians to make their own laws on the subject of copyright, without which her rights as a self-governing colony are incomplete.

Secretary Younge's Report.

The membership of the association increased 270, or 27 per cent., during the year, according to the report of the Reception and Membership Committee. During the year 55 resignations, for sufficient reasons, were accepted, and 325 members admitted from the following provinces: Ontario 191, Quebec 91, Nova Scotia 30, New Brunswick 6, British Columbia 4, Manitoba 3. One hundred and fifty members have arranged to take the Western trip, and will visit all the important centres.

The Committee on the publication of Industrial Canada reported a circulation of 3000 copies a month, an increase of 700 over last year. The publication has now become self-sustaining.

AN ENGLISH ABSCONDER

Continued From Page 1.

once with the striking likeness, and fortune with made the arrest."

It is confidently asserted by the police that a confession as to his identity will be made to-day before he is brought before the magistrate.

Thinks Prescott is Innocent.

A. G. Bailey, junior partner of Reginald C. Brown & Co., speaking of the arrest, said to The World that Prescott was employed by his firm with the view to partnership, but the partnership was not yet completed, as his money and credentials had not arrived from England. He said that Mr. Brown was away in Winnipeg, having gone two weeks ago, and that Prescott was in charge of the office, in order to get an idea of the business. He declares that he does not consider that the firm is in any way responsible for Prescott's actions. Mr. Brown has been wired for and will be here in a few days. Mr. Bailey can not believe that Prescott is the man wanted in England. Prescott at the jail yesterday assured Bailey that it was a case of mistaken identity. Prescott's wife and children are on their way out here. Prescott has been in Toronto six weeks.

COLORED CROOKS NABBED.

Four of the most notorious colored crooks known to the police in America were arrested in Toronto yesterday. They gave their names as James A. Norris, Charles H. Cook, Grace Norris and Jennie Lawnes, and their address as Buffalo. Detective Cuddy made the arrests at 2.30, in a house on Teraulay-street, and it followed the theft of $80 from James Ross, a guest at the Walker House, who had been in the company of one of the women on Wednesday night. When their belongings were searched the police discovered that they had captured a gang of expert pickpockets. A number of purses and gold watches, besides quantities of trinkets, were discovered in the bottoms of their trunks. On one of the men was found Pittsburg newspaper clippings, with accounts of the arrest of four negroes as pickpockets and their pictures. Among this set the police recognized three of the number captured yesterday. They gave their names then as Minnie Spikes, James Garrett and James Dean.

That they have been following their nefarious calling in many cities is evident from the different souvenirs they have in their possession from all parts of the States. In the Pittsburg newspapers it was stated that they originally came from Chicago, and one account tells of a murderous affray in which one of their number, then known as Hales, was killed. This man is thought to be the missing member in the quartet photograph known as Frank Watson.

They came to Toronto, as far as is known, about a week ago. During the exhibition they were in constant attendance. At night, their landlady on Teraulay-street states, they never came in till very late, and generally slept till noon. They were spending lots of money. Both the men and the two girls were extravagantly dressed.

They will probably be connected with a number of cases of pocket-picking that have occurred quite recently. One instance of the activity of pickpockets occurred on Monday in one of the large departmental stores, when three women, within a few yards of each other, lost their purses, and all inside of half an hour. It was reported, and a close watch kept for colored people, who had been seen in that particular spot at the time.

The women are used as "stalls" for "the mob," that is, they tostle the intended victim and distract his attention while the male members go thru his pockets.

CAN'T PRESS PREFERENCE

Continued From Page 1.

The dramatic resignation of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has fallen like a bolt from the blue. That of C. T. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was not unexpected. His pronounced and openly avowed adherence to orthodox Cobdenism rendered his retiral from a cabinet that was at least prepared to consider free trade, a fit subject for enquiry, a necessity. The action of Lord George Hamilton is only of importance because it has occurred at this time, and his motives must await his own explanation. Probably, however, it will not be far amiss if the result of the recent cabinet meetings is taken as a proof that the Prime Minister, true to his character and predilections, is again seeking or has already found salvation in the via media. However, it may be, the disruption of the cabinet marks the end of the coalition that has so long ruled the United Kingdom (in its original form.) And with the disappearance of Mr. Chamberlain its strength departs. It is an old saying that "England dislikes coalitions." Sooner or later they are absorbed into one or other of the great political parties, whose lines of demarcation, however obliterated they may seem to be are still and must long remain sharply drawn, and will in due time reappear.

Man of the Moment.

Mr. Chamberlain has bulked so largely in the public eye for the last thirty years that his care and main characteristics are public property. He entered parliament in 1876 fresh from municipal triumphs and thrice Mayor of Birmingham. Then and for years the hope of the Radicals his name to all good Conservatives and many of the whig section of the Liberal party was synonymous with all that was destructive and disastrous. Yet, inch by inch and step by step he conquered a commanding position in the councils of the Liberal party, and finally entered Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in 1880 as president of the Board of Trade. Still retaining his position as chief of the Radical party he was responsible for the Newcastle program, which, in the eyes of many competent observers, was largely responsible for the failure of the Liberals to retain the confidence of the country. Then came the home rule crisis, in which undoubtedly Mr. Chamberlain played a manly part, sacrificing the reversion of the leadership for what he considered to be the best interests of the country.

Mr. Chamberlain's greatest claim to distinction in his constant advocacy of the cause of Imperial unity. That great idea led him to select the Colonial Secretaryship, which for so many years he has filled with eminent ability and success. It may be too soon to estimate the true position and effect of his South African policy, but none can deny his tenacity of purpose, his clearness of vision, his indomitable courage in debate.

True Free Trader.

C. T. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a statesman of a type peculiar to the British parliament. A hard-headed man of an essentially unsympathetic nature he filled the posts of secretary to the admiralty and president of the local government board with marked ability, and as Chancellor of the Exchequer showed a clear grasp of financial conditions. A strong free trader, he early intimated his absolute adhesion to the orthodox principles of free trade, and his resignation may be taken as meaning that the present government are prepared to abandon these in favor of a policy affording a better opportunity for the negotiation of reciprocal trade arrangements.

Lord George Hamilton, who has been Secretary of State for India since 1895 is the third son of the first Duke of Abercorn. He was Under Secretary of State for India between 1874 and 1878; Vice-President of the Council, 1878-80, and First Lord of the Admiralty in 1885-6, and from 1886 to 1892. He has been a hard working, painstaking administrator, but has never been a force in the cabinet or on the platform. There have been repeated rumors of friction between him and Lord Curzon with regard to Indian affairs, and it is possible that his resignation may have been more the result of this than of the fiscal agitation.

WORKS OF ART.

It will repay all lovers of art to visit the splendid collection of colored engravings from the original masterpieces at Matthew's art gallery, where G. R. Powell, who has charge of these gems will be pleased to show and explain the historic significance of each picture to all visitors. They include: Set of 12 "Cries of London," by Francis Wheatley; A Pair of Arabian Horses, "Sebain" and "Roxana"; engravings from original Turner's in the possession of the descendants of Earl Godolphin; varying coaching scenes by Pollard, Herring, Cooper, Henderson and Atkin. Among some exquisite portraits are: "Mrs. Robinson," from the original by G. Romney; "Lady Craven," by Romney, and "Mrs. Cornac," by Reynolds.

It was impossible to describe the artistic and pleasing effect of these old engraving points, colored by hand in the exact colors of the original paintings.

The Richard Powell House of London have a unique position with regard to such work, having alone obtained permission to produce these masterpieces, which are to be found nowhere in England outside of the National Gallery or some nobleman's private collection.

SUICIDE IN HIGH PARK.

A revolver clutched in his right hand and a mirror in his left, and with a bullet hole in his forehead, a man was discovered by Mounted Policeman Murray in High Park last evening. The body was taken to the Morgue, but as yet no clue to his identity has been obtained. It is believed, however, that he is a Toronto citizen. The unknown is probably 55 years of age. His hair was partly grey, and he wore a close-cut, bushy grey mustache. He was tall and slim. His clothing included grey soft felt hat, grey tweed suit and buttoned shoes with rubber heels. In his pockets was found $7.15, two odd coins, a bunch of keys and a gold-rimmed pair of eyeglasses. In one of his vest pockets was a slip of paper bearing the name "T. C. Robinette." The body was found to the north of the pavilion on the road that leads to Toronto Junction.

Inquests Adjourned.

The inquest at St. Michael's Hospital last night into the death of Hugh Mole, who was fatally injured at the Park-Blackwell works, was adjourned till Monday night, at the City Hall.

The inquest into the death of Mrs. Martha Taylor, who was thrown from a street car near Elm and Yonge a week ago last Tuesday, and died from the results, was also adjourned.

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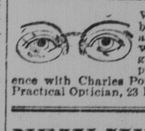

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