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LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

AN INSULT THAT SHOULD BE RESENTED.

If the majority of the Conservative workingmen rally to the standard of the Independent Labor candidate, Mr. Beattie will have to rely for his election upon the forbearance of the Liberals of London. He is appealing for Liberal support in his personal canvass, but London Liberals are a forgiving class if they forget the wrongs they have suffered in the past—notably in Mr. Beattie's first election campaign in 1896. They have little spirit if they are not sensitive to the insults heaped upon the honored leaders of their party by Mr. Beattie's newspaper organ in the present campaign. The Liberals of the city are told today that they are ashamed to put up a candidate, and that the absence of one is a confession on their part that the Government is guilty. Says the Beattie organ:

"We repeat that there could be no more convincing proof of the truth of the charges of scandal made against the Government than the fact that the militant Liberals of London have laid down their arms, and at a time when the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is in dire straits, refuse to turn a hand or move a foot to save that Government or its premier."

Is this the sort of thing the Liberals of London are expected to submit to meekly, and even to approve by aiding in the election of Mr. Beattie? Fortunately, they can show their resentment of the vilification, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness which form the campaign stock-in-trade of the Opposition. Not to vote for the candidate of the Opposition—to absent themselves from the polls—will not be an adequate protest. They have it in their power to repudiate the libel upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier by voting against a candidate of his enemies and traducers. We repeat that although a vote for the Labor candidate is not a vote for the Government, it is a vote against the Opposition and its unscrupulous tactics.

TAXATION UNDER TWO PARTIES.

It is amusing to hear orators of the high-tariff party accuse the present Government of increasing the burden of taxation. To support this claim they point to the fact that while the revenue of Canada in the last year under the Foster tariff was only \$36,618,590, under the Fielding tariff the revenue last year was \$36,054,505. Instead of congratulating the country on the success of its fiscal policy they argue that these extra millions have been "wrung from the people."

A comparison of the percentage of taxation is the best means of determining under which tariff the people paid the highest duties. Under the Foster tariff the rate of customs taxation was 18.28 per cent; that is, the average amount paid by the consumer on every \$100 worth of goods imported was \$18.28. Under the Fielding tariff the rate of customs taxation has steadily declined, as the following official figures will show:

1897	.....	\$17.87
1898	.....	16.95
1899	.....	16.70
1900	.....	16.98
1901	.....	16.08
1902	.....	15.09
1903	.....	15.87
1904	.....	15.28
1905	.....	16.04
1906	.....	15.73
1907	.....	15.66

In other words, the rate of taxation has, under the Liberal tariff, been reduced \$2.56 on every \$100 worth of goods, or about 14 per cent. Had the tariff of 1896 been in force last year, the people of Canada would have paid \$9,250,000 more in customs duties than they did. Or, with the Conservative tariff and the same amount of business, the total revenue during the past twelve years would have been about \$50,000,000 more than was collected under the Liberal tariff.

The object of the Liberals when revising the tariff was to distribute as equally as possible the burdens of taxation and also the benefits arising therefrom. To accomplish this a reduction on the whole tariff of about 14 per cent, and of 3½ per cent in the case of the British preference, was made. With tariff revision came the inauguration of a business-like policy in every other department of Government, the result being the peopling and development of the west, a strong impetus to trade, a revival of business,

enormous increase of imports, in fact the opening of an era of prosperity such as Canada had never before known. Under such circumstances, is it any wonder that the revenue increased, even though the tariff had been considerably lowered?

With a bumper revenue the Government has had money to put into needed railways and canals to make improvements to harbors and other aids to navigation, without which great public works the country could not have prospered as it has.

To the intelligent Canadian the pretence that the people are over-taxed under Liberal rule is, in view of the record of the Conservative party when in power, one of the humors of the campaign.

A DROLL SITUATION.

The most original contribution to the polemics of the campaign must be credited to Le Nationaliste.

Hitherto this distinction has belonged to Dr. Reaume, perhaps the first Ontario politician on record who went to Quebec to denounce Sir Wilfrid Laurier as an enemy of the French-Canadian race and the Roman Catholic religion. This is the continual cry of the Bleus of Quebec, but it was a novelty to have it echoed by a congener from Ontario, where a large class of people always insist that Laurier is a minion of the hierarchy. Le Nationaliste, which is Mr. Bourassa's pocket organ, puts on the finishing touch, however. Alluding to the fact that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nipissing sat on the platform at Sir Wilfrid's meeting at North Bay, it says:

"The directors of the College of Berlin and the Bishop of North Bay form part of that clan of Irishmen who work more actively than even the Orangemen, in a more underhanded way, towards the Anglicization of French-Canadians. There is no reason why such people should not applaud the theory of Mr. Laurier that a minority cannot have the same constitutional rights as a majority."

With the Bleus virtually characterizing Laurier as an ultra-Protestant in disguise, with a French Catholic paper describing Irish Catholics as worse than Orangemen, and with the Orange Sentinel calling upon all Orangemen to work and vote against the Laurier Government—well, it is to laugh, as our Gallic brethren phrase it.

A CONTRAST.

When George Eulas Foster mismanaged the finances of Canada, he had to borrow money to pay the ordinary expenses of Government, and added the sum of \$118,000,000 to the public debt. The present Finance Minister has had a surplus every year since 1897, aggregating \$112,039,106, or about \$9,500,000 a year, as compared with an annual deficit during the last twelve years of Conservative rule of nearly \$50,000,000.

The Liberal Government's capital expenditure, \$163,000,000, has been on great public works, to the actual and prospective advantage of the country, and that, too, without increasing the rate of taxation or materially adding to the public debt.

If we exclude the expenditure on the National Transcontinental Railway, which the country will own as a public asset, the expenditure has been reduced more than \$7,000,000, and even with the increase on account of that great national project, the gross public debt of Canada is today \$10.32 less per capita than it was in 1906.

A vote against Beattie is the next best thing to a vote for the Government.

Mr. Beattie is playing "Foxy Grandpa" with the Liberals, but his organ clumsily spoils the trick.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has just placed a contract for 25 engines with the Kingston Locomotive Works. Doesn't that look like business?

Mr. Brodeur, the most vilified minister in the Cabinet, is returned by acclamation. The people who know him best show what they think of him.

Mr. Beattie's organ says it is a humiliation for this journal to advise Liberals to vote for the Labor candidate. Isn't this language an insult to the workingmen?

A year ago the Toronto News said that Foster was a weight which it was certain the Conservative party would refuse to carry. And now the News is helping to carry the load.

Somebody is hiring American sheets to "knock" the Grand Trunk Pacific, so as to furnish campaign material for the Ottawa Opposition. The Opposition press is ashamed to father the stuff, and takes it second-hand.

A dispatch says that Fowler, the Opposition candidate in King's, N. B., the chief scandalmonger of the House of Commons, and the leader of the gang that made fortunes in western lands on the credit of railway magnates, was carried on the shoulders of his supporters at the nominations. Thus does the cause of purity flourish!

The Toronto Globe assures us that Mr. W. F. Maclean has become an out-and-out independent, and it points to the refusal of his newspaper, the Toronto World, to join in the scandal

cry. So far so good. Mr. Maclean can give an indisputable proof of his detachment by coming to London to stump against Mr. Beattie, as he did a year ago.

There is another charge against Pugsley. It is that as minister of public works he held back money due to the Government contractor until he had paid the uttermost farthing of the rake-off to the Liberal association president and close

TWO LABOR RECORDS.

No man in Canada is better qualified to discuss the records of the Conservative or Liberal Governments in regard to labor legislation than Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, former deputy minister of labor, and now Liberal candidate in North Waterloo.

In a speech at Berlin the other day he dealt with this important question at length. He declared that what the present Government had accomplished in behalf of labor should be taken as evidence of what might be expected in future when the department is enlarged and has an opportunity to work on a larger basis.

A Costly Farce.

Mr. King recalled the course pursued by the Conservative Government on the eve of the election of 1896, when, as a bid for the support of the workingmen, they appointed a royal commission to take evidence on matters affecting the relations of capital and labor. That commission cost the country \$30,000, and all it did, after carrying on an investigation for four years, was to bring in a report recommending the creation of a bureau of labor.

By this time another election was near at hand, and the Government had introduced and passed an act establishing a bureau of labor, for the purposes of which \$10,000 was voted. In the election that followed many workingmen voted for the Government because they expected the bureau of labor would be created. But they were doomed to disappointment, for the act remained a dead letter. Not a single officer was appointed, and the \$10,000 was used for some other purpose. Finally, when later on the Government undertook the consolidation of the statutes, the act to establish a bureau of labor was thrown out.

The Sweating System.

Prior to the election of 1896, the Conservative Government, finding they could no longer resist the demands of labor for an investigation into the sweating system, appointed a commissioner, in the person of Mr. A. W. Wright, for years a Conservative party organizer, to look into the matter. This Mr. Wright, it might be mentioned, at one time aspired to be a labor leader, and is at present campaigning against Mr. King in North Waterloo. The appointment of Mr. Wright, however, did not hoodwink the working classes, nor did Mr. Wright's report that the sweating system did not exist in Canada prevent the Liberals, on assuming office, from taking hold of the matter in a thorough way.

To Mr. King was entrusted the work of investigation, and his report showed that the sweating system had existed in connection with nearly every contract which had been let by the Conservative Government for the preceding ten years, and that in all the contracts executed in sweat shops the work was being performed mostly by women, many of whom were receiving as low as two or three cents an hour on Government clothing. There were many cases of women working fifteen hours a day, though the contractors were receiving huge profits. Such were the prevailing conditions at the time Mr. Wright was supposed to be investigating the subject.

Abuses Remedied; Fair Wages Compulsory.

That the present Government has done more than any other to better the condition of the worker and improve the relations between capital and labor is clearly shown by Mr. King. As soon as the Liberals assumed power they started in to wipe out abuses. They abolished the sweating system on Government contracts by insisting on fair wages being paid, whether the work related to the making of uniforms or to large public buildings. The result is that now all such contracts must contain clauses setting forth the rate of wages to be paid the men and women engaged. Two fair-wage officers are employed, whose duty it is to see that these clauses are lived up to. Complaints from workmen and women of the non-

BILLIE AND THE MINISTER.

[Judge.]
 The New Minister—"Do you know who I am, my little man?"
 Little Billie—"Certainly. Don't you know who you are?"

AT COST.

[Chicago Daily News.]
 "Do you sell postage stamps here, young man?" queried the old lady.
 "No, ma'am," answered the junior drug clerk. "We just give 'em away at cost."

THINK NO EVIL.

[London Weldoer.]

Let us away with the ignoble and degraded notion that human nature is irredeemably corrupt, and let us put to the test our vaunted belief in the brotherhood of man by a more generous exhibition of love and forgiveness, which will make us sincerer exemplars of the sweet word

personal associate of Pugsley.—Free Press.

A scandalous misrepresentation! Mr. Pugsley ordered the payment of Mayes' account in full, and distinctly stated, in a letter dated Aug. 24, that the dispute between McAvity and Mayes was a matter of perfect indifference to him. The correspondence is published in full in the St. John, N. B., newspapers.

OBSERVANCE OF THESE PROVISIONS ARE INVESTIGATED AND IN THIS WAY THEY HAVE SECURED WHAT IS RIGHTFULLY DUE THEM.

The establishment of the Labor Gazette is another important work of the present Government. It has enabled the department of labor, among other things to collect statistics as to industrial accidents, with a view to introducing remedial legislation, and has been the means of procuring other valuable information.

Keeping Out the Asiatics.

Mr. King indorses the attitude of the Government on the question of Asiatic immigration. Mr. Borden would have denounced the treaty with Japan when a yellow invasion of British Columbia was threatened; but the Government, by diplomatic negotiations, succeeded in solving the problem without interfering with the treaty. That treaty still remains intact, and while the entrance of Japanese laborers into this country has been stopped, Canadians can still ship their grain, flour and produce to Japan.

Canadian diplomacy has also solved the even more delicate problem of Hindoo immigration, for the Hindoos are British subjects, and British subjects are entitled to a domicile in any part of his majesty's dominions. About 2,000 of them had come into the country. The fusion or assimilation of these people with the white race is an impossibility. To allow them here in such large numbers would create a perplexing situation. Instead of bundling them out of the country, bag and baggage, as some hot-heads suggested, the Government took the wise course of sending Mr. King to England to confer with the foreign and colonial offices. The result of the negotiations has been that not a single Hindoo has come to Canadian shores since. But for the existence of the department of labor, with the machinery for dealing with such questions, the Government would no doubt have found its task far more difficult.

The Industrial Disputes' Act.

Substantial progress has certainly been made in the matter of dealing with industrial disputes, as Mr. King clearly shows. The passing of the conciliation act has enabled the public to come in between the conflicting parties and help to bring them together. The Government has gone one step further since that, and by means of the Lameux act has made special provision in the case of the public utilities, whereby the parties to a dispute may each appoint a representative and these two agree upon a third, and this committee has all the powers of a court of record and can examine witnesses under oath. The act does not take away the right to strike from the workmen, but it does provide them with a weapon which is much more effective, for it gives them the power, before they lay down their tools or lose a single dollar in wages, to have their grievance investigated. Under the act there have been forty-eight boards of conciliation established, forty-two of which have resulted in settlements, while the Springfield coal miners and the C. P. R. machinists' difficulties are the only cases in which a strike has not been prevented.

Mr. King is confident that the first thing the Government will do will be to consider in what way any defects there may be in the act can be remedied. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised to have the department of labor made a separate one, with a minister at its head, and the electors can rely on that promise being fulfilled, so that before long that department will be one of the most important of the Government.

The people have before them the records of the two parties in regard to labor, as on other matters, and if they weigh the issues as presented by both sides, they can come to no other conclusion than that the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be retained in power.

WHICH WILL IT BE?

[Ottawa Free Press.]
 The Citizen says: "Mr. Borden will turn on the light," and we presume Mr. Foster will "turn on the tap."

SURE OF ONLY ONE.

[Toronto Globe.]
 Borden seems to think that he is sure of both Waterloos, whereas he is only sure of his Waterloo.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT OF IT.

[Toronto Star.]
 Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in one of his speeches in Quebec, answered well the statement of Conservatives that all the prosperity the country has enjoyed in the last twelve years has resulted from Providence. Providence certainly did send the rains which germinated the seed and the sun

Chapman's

LADIES' FUR-LINED COATS

This is a great store for Fur-Lined Coats, and we are ready to start the season with a money-saving special. The price quoted is by no means a regular one, nor one that will be obtainable throughout the season. Those who take advantage of it now will be fully twelve dollars in pocket.

LADIES' FUR-LINED COAT SPECIAL, full 48-inch coat, made of fine quality imported broadcloth and lined throughout with squirrel lock lining. The high collar and revers are of full furled mink marmot. Colors black, brown and navy. Chapman price\$38.50

Clearing a Line of Ladies' Tailored Suits at \$13.75

We find we have a broken line of the celebrated Novi Modi Suits which we will clear at a reduced price Wednesday. Just five suits, but the five women who get them will be fortunate, indeed.

Five only Novi Modi Suits, three are made of black broadcloth and two are navy; semi-fitting coat, 32 inches long and satin-lined. Sizes 36, 38 and 40. Regularly priced at \$18 and \$20. To clear Wednesday, at \$13.75

that ripened the waving grain. But Providence did not, without using human agents, fill the Western States with Canadian immigration literature, deepen the canals, light our coasts or extend our railway systems. These things are the result of wisely directed human endeavor. Information has been carried through agents appointed by the present Administration to the crowded agricultural sections of the United States of the virgin lands awaiting the plow in the Canadian West, and as a result in five years nearly 150,000 American families, bringing with them \$60,000,000 in capital have been located in the new Provinces of the Dominion.

THE BIG GAME.

[Nashville American.]

The game of life is to give and take. A steady rough and tumble. The winner often puffed with pride. The loser sore, but humble. And there are many pitfalls on the path the pilgrim chooses. And many jolts along the way. And many cuffs and bruises.

Not every stroll is through a land that flows with milk and honey. With naught to do but gather flowers and rake in easy money. No, it's a foot race or a fight. With trouble always brewing. And when he looks for his reward, The sign reads "Nothing Doing."

Not many things worth taking home in books or food or raiment. Are freely handed to a man. Without a thought of payment. For every article he gets. Like mad he tries to hustle. Pull all the strings in his command. And exercise his muscle.

A strenuous and busy time. His funds are just ebbing. For there are many tangled skeins. And ends that need untwisting. And sometimes when, as from a tree, He manages to get a morsel. He almost gasps and wonders how He ever does get through it.

RISING TEMPERATURE.

[Montreal Herald.]
 The political thermometer reads thus: In Quebec, "malicious falsehood"; in Ontario, "liar" and "polsbear"; in New Brunswick, "infamous liar." Only nine days left, Sundays excepted.

A SUCCESS SO FAR.

[Victoria Colonist, Conservative.]
 Mr. Mackenzie King is to enter politics. We are not sure just now how we feel about this. In his official capacity Mr. King seemed to be very much the right man in the right place.

RESPECTING THE SABBATH.

[Punch.]
 Tourist (after a long discussion with station master on the subject of catching a steamer)—So you would advise me to come back by the Sunday night train in order to catch the boat on Monday morning?
 Stationmaster (severely)—A wud advise nae mon tea profane the Sabbath; but a'll jist repeat—if ye walt till the Monday ye'll nae get the connection!

ANOTHER STRETCH.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]
 Mr. Roblin has been saying in the east that the National Transcontinental shops and yards are "located in a swamp, seven miles east of Winnipeg." They are two and a quarter miles from the city. They are not in a swamp.

SEA LION AND GULLS.

[London Globe.]
 The sea lion displays no little skill and cunning in capturing gulls. When in pursuit the sea lion dives deeply under water and swims some distance from where it disappeared, then, rising cautiously, it exposes the tip of its nose above the surface, at the same time giving it a rotary motion.
 The unwary bird near by alights to catch the object, while the sea lion at the same moment settles beneath the waves, and at one bound with extended jaws seizes its screaming prey and instantly devours it.

WOMAN'S COURAGE.

[Fry's Magazine.]
 I have said that the courage of women is often of an exalted order, and this is true. Once let the weaker sex face a crisis, care not what that crisis may be—once let a woman know the worst, and she will be at her best as a sort of corollary to circumstances.
 And this courage extends even to the vicious side of female life, for I do not think women ever confess to crimes. Men have done so quite often, but I do not remember to have known or heard of a woman doing so.



"The Wolf" Tonight.

Mr. Eugene Walter's new play, "The Wolf," will be the attraction at the Grand this evening. It is said that the last few moments of the drama are the most intense, and are told of as follows: Two men meet in the dark and fight for life and the possession of the girl they both love. The audience can but dimly see them as they toss and surge about the stage. Finally, there is a moan, and they know that death has come to one of the fighters. But which one? The moon creeps up, and the victor strikes a match and holds it above his victim's face. Then comes applause—for the right man has been victorious, and the play has had a happy ending.

Gus Rogers Dead.

New York, Oct. 19.—"Gus" Rogers, the comedian, died today at his home on West Seventieth street. He has been confined to his bed since Sept. 30 with typhoid fever. Intestinal hemorrhage was the immediate cause of death, according to his attending physician.

His wife, known on the stage as Maud Raymond, is playing with Eddie Foy in "Hamlet of Broadway," in Pittsburgh. She came to New York last week, but upon being assured that her husband was in no immediate danger she returned to her company in Pittsburgh. She has been notified of Mr. Rogers' death, and is expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

Gus Rogers was born in this city in 1869. Gus and Max made their first professional appearance in a song and dance act at the National Theater on the Bowery in 1885. In 1888 they starred as joint stars in "A Reign of Error." This was followed by "Rogers Brothers in Wall Street," "Rogers Brothers in Ireland," and their latest production, "Rogers Brothers in Panama."

Rogers, whose real name was Solomon, was married 15 years ago to Miss Raymond. It is understood that Rogers has left an estate of something short of \$500,000.

When Rogers Brothers played in London two weeks ago Saturday, Gus Rogers was ill, and his place was taken by an understudy. Not many in the house were aware of the fact, and when The Advertiser made the announcement it created genuine surprise, because the understudy made good all along the line, and if anything discounted the work of Max Rogers. The understudy's name was Bert Kane.

Big Bill This Week.

Another great bill is furnished Bennett's patrons this week. It is just as good as any this season, which means that it is better vaudeville than London has seen in previous years. The quality is improving all the while, and all stamped the bill with their approval.

There are few acrobatic acts that interest London audiences, but the Four Flouds have an act that made a fine impression yesterday. It is out of the ordinary and full of surprises. They do the most difficult tricks imaginable, with grace and remarkable speed. It has considerable on any Japanese acrobatic act seen here in a long time. In addition there are many comedy features introduced, keeping the audience in roars of laughter all the time. They introduce some knock-out work that is really clever and amusing. This is an acrobatic act that is a real hit.

Franco Piper is a banjo player that can get real music out of this instrument. This alone should stamp his act as most meritorious, but he does tricks that make it the most marvelous banjo act ever seen in London. In brief he does every imaginable thing with the instrument.

GOLF COATS, \$1.95 and \$2.95

Already the little extra vest inside one's autumn coat is a necessity, especially in the evenings. Let this remind you of the golf coats, in black cream, navy and cardinal, which are suitable for wearing under a coat or wrap.

Price\$1.95

Norfolk Coats, in hip-length with belt. Just the style for out-door sporting. Price \$2.95

MARMOT THROWS AND MUFFS

Extra value in furs Wednesday. A charming Scarf or Throw of Marmot, 72 inches long and satin-lined. The muff to match, in the large imperial shape. Special, apiece, \$5.00

FEATHER PILLOW SPECIAL

Wednesday only, pure goose and duck Feather Pillows. Size 20x27. Our best \$1.50 value. Each, at\$1.00

He seemingly can play it with his ear. He juggles five banjos at once, and plays a selection while doing so. He tosses two in each hand and plays ragtime. It would be easier to put down what he cannot do. This act is a wonderful act, one of the prettiest and best ever shown in London.

Bertie Fowler is a new comer to London, but she made a host of friends on her first appearance. She is funny. She does some child imitations that are excellent, but her imitation of a man going home with his burden of "booze" is distinctly clever and decidedly humorous. Her reception was pleased greatly. Bertie is healthy and happy and inspires the same feeling in her audience.

Patsy Doyle is out of the ordinary run of monologists. He has some very funny stories, which he tells well. He calls himself the somewhat different monologist. He is, and he's funny even with that handicap.

The Arlington Four are a singing and dancing quartette, who both sing well and dance cleverly. A couple of the young fellows—they are quite young—show some grotesque dancing, worthy of Eddie Foy.

Lizzie Evans and Jefferson Lloya very flattering last night and she had a comedy playlet, "Turning the Tables," that pleased. It is a very good sketch and will be improved.

Jacob and his wonderful balancing dogs make up a bill that is rarely surpassed in any vaudeville house in America. The dog act is a wonder.

The orchestra, with Prof. Makina and Maurice Poure, is a big feature.

The Sheffield Choir.

A feature of the coming visit of the Sheffield Choir to Canada, has perhaps been lost sight of. The undertaking of bringing so large a body as two hundred people across the Atlantic for a flying visit involves such a tremendous outlay that no possible profit can result from the tour. This is a fact not only fully appreciated by Dr. Coward, the conductor, and the members of the Sheffield Choir, and most of all by Dr. Charles A. E. Harris, on whom the financial responsibility rests. He has decided that rather than try to make both ends meet by charging a higher scale of prices, to make these prices as popular as possible, and it is for that reason that tickets are being offered on the present reasonable scale in all the ten cities which the choir visits. The railways have granted a special rate of a single fare for the round trip for all concertists.

The concert will be held here in the armories Wednesday evening, Nov. 12. The sale of seats will be held at Heintzman's.

Even when a man puts up a lodge meeting as a reason for getting home unreasonably late at night his excuse isn't always logical.

is the cream of the wheat
 —the choicest Manitoba
 Spring Wheat and
 Ontario Fall Wheat.
 It contains the good qualities
 of both, makes wholesome,
 nourishing Bread and Biscuits
 like Manitoba Flour and
 light, tasty Cake and Pastry.
 like Ontario wheat flour. It
 also yields MORE of both to
 the barrel, than any other.
 Good cooks say that their
 greatest baking day is BEAVER
 FLOUR. Try it.
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