THE AMERICAN UNION

Sixty-Fifth Year. DENTON, MARYLAND, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 16, 1922 $1.00 Per Year.

CAROLINE COUNTY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS IN QUARTERLY SESSION

1st Quarterly Meeting, Held in Greensboro, Full of Vital Interest. Two Excellent lecturers Address Women. New Committees Appointed for Year

MRS. FRED SMALL ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR 1922

By Our Staff Correspondent

Responding to the invitation of the Greensboro Community Club, the Caroline County Federation of Women's Clubs met there in the Greensboro Theatre, Thursday, February 9th, in an all-day session.

This was the first of the quarterly meetings of 1922, and if the success of this one was any indication of the year's club progress, the new president, Mrs. Fred Small, of Denton, should indeed feel encouraged at the outlook. The attendance was excellent, despite the threatening weather; the interest manifested was keen; the willingness to work in harmony was general, while the social atmosphere pervading the gathering was most agreeable.

It is clear that the efficient new head of the Federation means that it shall accomplish big things this year; it is equally clear that the Federation, as unit clubs and as a whole, means to support her loyally in her undertakings.

Assembling at 11 a. m., the meeting opened with the singing of "Maryland, My Maryland," by the Federation, followed by roll call of the eight clubs present—Greensboro Community Club, Greensboro Rural Club, Denton Community Club, Ridgely Community Club, Twentieth Century Club (Choptank), Woman's Club of Federalsburg, Williston Community Club, Federal Community Club.

The minutes of the November meeting having been read by the recording secretary, Mrs. J. F. Short, of Federalsburg, and approved, the business meeting then proceeded. An amendment to the constitution providing that county federation dues be raised to 25c per individual member for each club was adopted. It was stipulated that dues be payable in February. Following motions made and carried to the effect that the annual dues to the State Federation of Clubs and to the Eastern Shore Division of the State Federation—$5 and $2 respectively—be paid by the treasurer, Mrs. W. O. Barton, Greensboro, the Federation heard and approved the legislative program endorsed by the State Federation (almost identical with that of the League of Women Voters) and authorized the corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. H. Nuttle, Andersontown, to inform our legislators of this approval.

The debate by the Ridgely Club—"Shall Vaccination Be Compulsory?"—was heard in part, the first speaker, Mrs. Harry Hemmons, arguing negatively. At this point the debate was interrupted by the lunch hour and postponed until after the first lecture in the afternoon, the speaker, Miss Gminder, being compelled to leave town early.

Luncheon, a very appetizing repast, was served by the Greensboro Club, followed by an enjoyable social hour among the club women.

A pleasing solo by Mrs. Walz, of Greensboro, was the opening feature of the afternoon session, following which Miss Gwynneth Gminder, of the Baltimore Dairy Counsel, lectured on "Vitamines." Of all the day's events this lecture was perhaps the most significant because it carried such a vital message to every woman there—the need of serving to her family, foods rich in vitamines, the life-sustaining elements, forcibly presented. After explaining the three general divisions of vitamines, Miss Gminder discussed the way each is valuable to the human body in prevention of disease, such as ricketts, scurvy, aenemia, gastro-intestinal disorders, beri-beri, or paralysis, eye and teeth defects. Even prevention of tuberculosis is ascribed largely to care of diet. Her talk was so instructive and so valuable as to merit some repetition here. Some of her outstanding statements worth remembering were:

We do not eat enough of the leafy vegetables—spinach, cabbage (raw as well as cooked), sprouts, celery, beet tops, turnip tops, etc., or the fresh fruits, especially citrus fruits.

We are too fond of the muscle cuts of meat (steaks, roast, chops, etc.,) and do not eat enough of the glands—kidneys, hearts, etc.

We cook our leafy vegetables entirely too much, thereby losing valuable vitamine properties. Twenty minutes should suffice for cabbage (shredded); also spinach.

We eat too much white bread and do not use sufficient brown (or outside of wheat) flours.

Ten per cent. of all children suffer from ricketts and bad teeth—caused by improper diet.

Milk contains all three vitamines and is the nearest perfect single food. Each person should have a quart daily (in some form). It is most essential for children.

If country markets fail to supply certain needed foods because there is little demand for them, the women should create the demand and thus secure these health-producing foods.

A day's model diet for a 12-year-old child was displayed by Miss Gminder, the foods being realistic looking wax imitations. This menu was: Breakfast—Fruit, citrus or any kind; cereal, cooked with milk; egg, 3 slices toast butter, milk or cocoa. Noonday Dinner—Meat, baked potatoes (2), peas cold slaw, spinach (or other leafy vegetable) custard or dessert made of milk. Supper—cream soup (any kind), brown bread, butter, milk, gingerbread apple sauce.

Following this talk by Miss Gminder, and a piano solo by Mrs. Reynolds, of Greensboro, Miss Elsie Matthews continued the negative argument of the question. As the affirmative speaker from Ridgely was absent and no one present was prepared to intelligently discuss the question, the president here submitted a few statistics relative to smallpox deaths in various states showing that where compulsory vaccination laws had existed for a long period, the death rate was much lower than in states more recently adopting the law. Upon motion, it was decided to defer any decision relating to vaccination until each club member should more thoroughly study the subject.

A letter from W. Collins Thomas, County Agent, was read, stating that the dairy herds around Denton and Federalsburg are now free from tuberculosis and that the work of testing cattle and eliminating disease was largely due to the efforts of the club women and townspeople.

Mrs. J. W. Stowell, president of the Woman's Club of Federalsburg, and a member of the county school board, then spoke of the Educational Bill now pending in the legislature, explaining some of its provisions, when resolutions, favoring this bill were adopted by the federation as were also resolutions favoring the enforcement bill. Committees were appointed to frame and forward these respective resolutions.

A new feature this year, introduced by the president, Mrs. Small, is the creation of two standing committees—an educational committee and a health committee. The former composed of Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, attendance officer, chairman; Mrs. W. D. Davis, Denton, and Miss Emily Kellog, County Home Demonstrator, is to interest itself in the schools seeking to benefit them in any way possible. Charts will be placed in the schools to determine what may need to be supplied.

The Health Committee, with Mrs. Fred Small, as chairman, includes also Mrs. T. C. Horsey, Greensboro; Mrs. O. C. Blades, Choptank; Mrs. F. R. Owens, Denton; Mrs. Flora Cooper, Williston; Mrs. Lee Jefferson, Federalsburg, and will be especially interested in promoting the work against tuberculosis.

The funds from the Christmas seals this year ($398) combined with those from two previous years, will be under the control of this committee..

Mrs. Walz and Miss Monk, Greensboro Club, effectively gave a vocal duet, following which came an interesting, enjoyable lecture, "Flowers and Landscape Gardening," by W. R. Ballard, of the State College. This proved especially pleasing to the eye, as colored slides pictured the artistic effect of flowers and shrubbery around the home.

Because of the prolonged session and a threatened snow storm, it was necessary to omit the individual clubs' programs scheduled, but the day was full of interest, profit and enjoyment for all attending and marks an auspicious opening of the federation's new year.

SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED FOR DAIRY MEETINGS

The following is a schedule of dairy meetings which will be held next week in various sections of Caroline County:

Ridgely, Monday February 20, 7:30 p. m.

Goldsboro, Tuesday, February 21, 7:30 p. m.

Preston, Wednesday, February 22, 2 p. m.

Federalsburg, Thursday, February 23, 7:30 p. m.

Hillsboro-Queen Anne (at Queen Anne), Friday, February 24, 7:30 p. m.

These meetings will consist of movies relating to pure milk and the care of milk on the farm as well as a lecture on legislation to producing clean milk.

The meetings will be held in cooperation with the Inter-State Dairy Council and are a part of a "Clean Milk" campaign.

The snow storm prevented these meetings being held at the time they were originally planned.

W. COLLINS THOMAS

Have YOU paid your subscription for 1922? $1 Please.

MUST PLACE MAIL BOXES AT ONCE

The delivery of mail has been on a twice-a-day schedule, but frequently the mail has been so large that the carriers have not been able to get around on both trips.

Postmaster Cooper is endeavoring to get the carrier system in good working order, but finds that it is impossible to do so because of the absence of receptacles in which the mail is to be placed. Mr. Cooper makes the request that every patron receiving mail by carrier have fixed at once a proper receptacle for the mail. He states that if these are not placed soon the service will be discontinued to those persons failing to comply with the law.

Following is a section from the official Postal Guide, concerning the placing of receptacles:

Receptacles—Patrons of the service must provide private mail receptacles. The receptacle must be either a suitable box or a slot cut in the front door. Postmasters must not commence the delivery of mail to any residence where this requirement has not been met. Business houses will not be required to provide receptacles if they are open and some one is at hand to receive mail when the carrier calls.

Last October, Postmaster A. E. Cooper was instructed by the post office department to start free delivery of mail in Denton. This was done, with a substitute carrier until the appointment came through of a regular carrier, Mr. Thomas Guest.

As the order for the free delivery of mail was put through in a hurry, the post office department did not demand the fulfilment of its usual orders regarding receptacles for mail. Due to the absence of these recetacles, which may be either a box or a slot cut in the front door, it has taken the carrier in some instances several hours longer in the delivery of mail than that allotted to him by the department.

MR. SKIRVIN MOVING TO BROOKLYN FEB. 21

Another business change is about to take place in town. Mr. George Skirvin, who has been connected with the Denton National Bank since 1892, leaves for Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 21. There he will play the part of a "gentleman of leisure" for the time being, before settling down to any special line of business.

Excepting for a period of ten years when, due to illness, he was unable to attend to his duties, Mr. Skirvin has been at the bank since 1892, where he has made many fast friends. While they all regret his departure, they wish both Mr. and Mrs. Skirvin a happy life in the new city.

Mr. I. Robert Fleetwood will succeed Mr. Skirvin at the bank, and Mr. Frances Yeoman will take the desk made vacant by Mr. Fleetwood'r promotion.

JUDGE PARKER TO SPEAK AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE

Washington College at Chestertown is very fortunate to have as the principal speaker for the exercises commemorating the birth of George Washington which will be held in William Smith Hall February 22, at 11 o'clock, Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, one of the foremost jurists of the country and a former presidential candidate.

George Washington is intimately connected with the history of the institution which bears his name through his own consent. He contributed 50 guineas toward the founding of the college and accepted a position on the Board of Visitors and Governors.

Washington College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1789 and honors his memory on this occasion, the one hundred and ninetieth anniversary of his birth.

GUILD OF M. P. CHURCH HAD A VALENTINE PARTY

The Woman's Guild of the M. P. Church gave a Valentine party on Monday evening in the Sunday School room. The program included recitations and music, both vocal and instrumental. Then followed games and drills, and then individual valentines were distributed. Ice cream and cake were served to add further joy to the party.

Marydel to Have Bank

Business men of Marydel, under the leadership of James H. Scotton and Elmer Bowdle, have set in motion the establishment of a bank for that town. Already most of the money considered necessary for a safe start has been raised by subscription, and more is in readiness if needed. It is planned to open the new bank about September 1. It will be built of brick on the main street.

Opened Store

Mr. Earl Merryman, who for the last three months has been manufacturing candy at his home on Front Street, for the wholesale trade, has opened a small grocery store at 715 Gay Street, the store formerly run by Mr. Statum. He will carry a line of groceries and his own make of candies. He will continue to manufacture candy for the trade on a larger scale in his new place of business.

Ice Storm Halts Sale

The storm of sleet and snow which swept over this section Wednesday, made the first day of the unusual sale advertised by J. L. Everngam rather slow. With the clearing, however, the people began to arrive, and it is predicted that it will not be many days before the people, taking advantage of the bargains, will have completely bought out the stock.

GROWING PEAS FOR THE CANNERY

Rotation is necessay for continued success with peas. Peas after peas leads to an accumulation in the soil of germs of root rot or other pea diseases. These diseases will sooner or later make the soil so "pea sick" that it will not be possible to grow a profitable crop of peas for an indefinite number of years. Peas make a fine nurse crop for clover or alfalfa. Early sown Alaska peas are most satisfactory to use in this way. Where late peas are grown a good rotation is: peas, grain, clover and corn or other cultivated crop.

Peas do best on the best soil available as they need plenty of available plant food. If there is not enough naturally present, then top-dress with barnyard manure five to ten loads per acre or add commercial fertilizer 300 to 600 pounds per acre. Where the soil is moderately fertile and dark colored, a fertilizer carrying 10 to 12 per cent phosphoric acid and 3 to 5 per cent potash will give the best satisfaction. If the soil is light colored, a fertilizer carrying 2 to 3 per cent of ammonia in addition to the phosphoric acid and potash should be used. The addition of lime is profitable if the soil is sour.

An abundance of decaying sod humus is good for peas. Humus holds the spring moisture and lets it out gradually to the young plants as they need it. It also supplies needed plant food, as it rots in the soil. Drainage is necessary for peas. While it is true that they do best in a cool moderately moist season, it is also true they are sensitive about having "wet feet." If water stands on the soil for any length of time, the roots are likely to smother and die.

For the best growth, peas require a finely prepared seed bed. Fall plowing is often practised with success because it enables the ground to be worked earlier in the spring followed by early planting of the seed.

Peas belong to the leguminous group of plants which harbor in the nodules on their roots a peculiar kind of bacteria, capable of taking the free nitrogen of the air and making it available for the use of plants. If there are none of these organisms present, they may be supplied artificially by spreading over the field some soil from a field where nodules were known to be present, just before planting, with pure cultures of the right kind of bacteria.

If the peas have been grown in any soil in a previouse season it is probable that enough nitrogen fixing bacteria are already present so that additional inoculation will not be necessary. If the soil is new for peas, inoculation is recommended.

Any seed that has brown spots should be discarded or looked upon with suspicion. The spots came there because of the presence of some fungus on the growing or harvested pods. Some of these fungi are harmless, but may cause various forms of sickness in peas like blight or root rot. The spots are a symptom of trouble and such spotted seed has a questionable past.—Farm and Home.

MISS KELLOGG TO ASSUME DUTIES ABOUT MARCH 1

Miss Emily Kellogg has been appointed by the Home Economics Department of the University of Maryland to fill the position of County Home Demonstration Agent left vacant when the former agent, Mrs. E. G. Norman, took a similar position in New Jersey. Miss Kellogg will take up the work about March 1.

Miss Kellogg, whose home was in Texas, was formerly Home Demonstration Agent in Baltimore County, but resigned this position for one as teacher at Sparks High School, in that county. She is considered a very capable worker by all who know her, and Caroline is glad to welcome her to this important work.

W. F. M. S. TO HOLD QUARTERLY MEETING

The Quarterly Meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Middletown District will be held at Centreville, Md., on February 23. The order for the day is as follows:

Devotions by Rev. J. A. Leach, of Greensboro, 10:30 a. m., address of welcome, Rev. M. E. Wheatley, Centreville; address, Mrs. Walters, president of Centreville Auxiliary; response, Mrs. Harvey Moore, president of Betterton Auxiliary; reading of minutes of the last quarterly meeting; report of district treasurer, Mrs. Chambers, Centreville; financial plans for the district, discussion; report of mite box, Mrs. V. M. Turner (demonstration); collection; benediction.

Luncheon (do not forget your lunch box.)

Afternoon: devotions, Rev. Tilghman Smith, Still Pond, Md., report of secretary, Mrs. Harper, Still Pond; report of Missionary Friend, Mrs. Mathews (demonstration); music by Centreville choir; report of superintendent of Young Peoples' Department, Mrs. J. C. Bowldon, Union Auxiliary; report of Junior Work, Mrs. James Newman, Chestertown; report of superintendent f Easter Offering, Miss Ethel Tucker, Centreville; missionary speaker; miscellaneous business; adjournment.

Naniazca Hawaiian Serenaders

The next entertainment offered in the Lyceum Course given by the high school will be one of music. On Monday evening, February 27th, the Naniazca Hawaiian Serenaders will appear in the auditorium of Caroline High. For two seasons they were with the Redpath Chautauquas and three years with the Radcliffe system. Hawaiian music seems to have made a special appeal to the people of the United States, and as it will be presented by these experienced musicians, should be especially delightful. Don't forget the date—February 27th.

CAROLINE HIGH ENJOYS BIG VALENTINE PARTY

The Juniors and Seniors of Caroline High gave the under classmen a most enjoyable Valentine party on Tuesday evening in the assembly hall. The room was decorated most artistically with the usual Valentine trimmings, all credit for which must be given the upper classmen. The girls wore white dresses with special crepe-paper and heart trimmings, while many of the boys wore special Valentine decorations.

Dancing, singing of popular songs and games formed the order of the evening, with everyone joining in all the stunts most heartily. One of the games was a guessing contest of the common ads, cut from magazines. In this Philip Nuttle proved most adept and walked off with first prize.

Miss Jessie Betson was called on for a stunt and gave a highly amusing sketch of a telephone conversation, in the course of which, acting as not only the parties engaged in conversation but ever-listening Central, she succeeded in hitting many of those present. This called forth bursts of laughter and applause from the audience.

With the ending of the program came the refreshments, consisting of fruited jello, cake and candy.

There were about 75 at the party, including Professor Norstedt, Miss Roe, Miss Ford, Miss Hobbs, Miss Nuttle and Mrs. Pippin. All the guests were unanimous in their praise of the upper classmen as hosts and hostesses, and entertainers as well as guests thoroughly enjoyed the party.

NEGRO SHOOTS BOY AT AMERICAN CORNER

Lawrence Howard, 16, of near American Corners and a member of the Junior Class of the Federalsburg High School, was seriously wounded Monday night, it is alleged, by William Prattis, a negro, who fired point blank with a single-barreled shotgun.

The Howard youth and George Collins, at the suggestion of a colored boy, Lee Beulah, went to the home of Prattis and began "tick-tacking" the window.

Prattis loaded his shot gun and started out doors, believing, according to his statement, that someone was attempting to steal from his outhouse. The string on the tick-tack having broken, young Howard approached the house, repaired the break, and was standing in the yard when Prattis stepped out with the shot gun.

Alarmed, the youth turned and started to run, when the negro it is alelged, raised the shot gun to his shoulder and deliberately fired at the boy, the entire load entering his back.

Some of the lead was removed by a physician, but it is feared that the remaining shot may cause blood poisoning to set in. The entire community is aroused, and while not defending th boys' escapade, citizens declare that because of the bright moonlight it was impossible for the negro not to see that it was only a smaal boy who stood in the yard.

LEVI T. VOSHELL

After an illness of a few days, Mr. Levi T. Voshell died on Tuesday last, February 14th, at his home at Choptank, Md., in his 87th year. Mr. Voshell was born in Kent County, Del., but moved to Talbot in 1866 where he lived and prospered as one of its highly respected and valued citizens for about 30 years. Since that time he has been a resident of Choptank. The remains will be taken to Hilisboro Friday for interment, reaching there about one o'clock.

The surviving children are William Voshell of Centreville; Mrs. Mary Snow, Choptank; Mrs. John P. Dulin, Ulysses and Ira V. Voshell, of Cordova; Levi Voshell, Jr., Mrs. Fannie Krieger, Reecca C. Voshell and Lydia R. Voshell. He also leaves ever twenty grandchildren and great grandchildren. Mr. Voshell was greatly liked by all with whom he came in contact and his passing away creates a wave of sorrow among the many who knew him.

Girls Entertain Boys

The girls of Mrs. O. V. Howard's Sunday School class of the M. P. Church entertained the boys of Miss Mattie Moore's class at the home of Miss Esther Dunham, in West Denton, last Friday night. Those present from Mrs. Howard's class included Mrs. Howard, and the Misses Loreen Hubbard, Ruth Satterfield, Pauline Roe, Elizabeth Flowers, Hazel Towers, Elizabeth Porter, Hazel Parks, Pearl Taylor, Grace Hubbard, Margaret Cooper and Esther Dunham. The boys were Messrs. Edward Hirs, Malcolm Bye, William Parks, Paul Howard, Louis Podter, Charles Bell, Harry Pickering, Marion West. and Dorsey Bowdle.

Toward the close of the evening delicious refreshments were served consisting of chicken salad, Maryland biscuit and hot chocolate. The table was artistically decorated in honor of good St. Valentine.

"Uncle Joe" to Retire

One of the leading members of the House of Representatives for the last 46 years has been a man whom people have grown to know as "Uncle Joe," more formally called, for election ballots, Joseph G. Cannon, of the 18th Illinois district. Uncle Joe has the record for serving longer in the American Congress than any other man, breaking the record more than a year ago. Now, at almost his 86th year, he is thinking of retiring, and announces now that he will not stand for re-election another year, but will retire according to the wishes of his family. The news was received in the House with tears on the part of many of Mr. Cannon's staunch admirers.

Job Printing?—The American Union

SCIENCE CLASS VISITS PRINTING OFFICE

Lesson on Newspapers Supplemented by Actual Workings of Office

ESSAYS PROVE RESULTS

Professor A. C. Norstedt, of Caroline High School, has the proper idea concerning the teaching of children. While it is admitted that children can and do learn considerable from books, it is not always the best way to teach them, for they frequently get peculiar ideas along certain lines. This is confined not merely to the younger grades but extends on through the higher grades to the colleges, many college graduates having very vague ideas concerning a good many of the things they have studied about in books.

Professor Norstedt believes in giving training, not only from books, but from actual experience wherever possible. Each year he has the classes in science visit different places to get first hand knowledge of the workings of plants, etc. Two weeks ago Mr. R. C. Harris, local manager of the C. & P. Telephone Company, lectured the science classes on the telephone, giving them some idea of the development and working of that piece of mechanism so frequently mistreated by those who do not realize what a wonderful thing it is.

Last Friday the science class of the eighth grade visited the American Union office to earn something about the making of a newspaper. Two or three days before they had had for their lesson the gathering of news for the publication of a newspaper. Much interest was shown in the lesson, so that when the class visited this office they were primed for a good lesson from actual contact.

The linotype, the machine which sets the type for this paper, was thoroughly discussed by one of the members of the staff, and explained in detail, as were the other machines in the office and machines which are used in the large newspaper offices of the country.

Following the visit these students were asked to write an essay on what they had learned from the books, as well as what was learned from their visit to a printing office. Following are three essays which show that the writers studied their subject from both viewpoints.

The Evolution of the Newspaper

The most detailed method of communication of both foreign and domestic events is by means of the newspaper. Many of us buy a newspaper daily and read its contents, without one thought of how the news came to you.

To learn how it came to you we should review the history of the newspaper and also of printing. According to statistics the earliest approach of the newspaper is to be found in the Acta Duma of Ancient Rome. This was an official Gazette which in later times of the Republic and during the empire appeared daily under the supervision of the government. In this paper appeared the births and deaths of the people at Rome, the amount of money paid into the treasury and the price and supply of corn. This is undoubtedly the first newspaper. Such a paper could not be printed, and therefore it must have been written; probably on bark or maybe paper.

However there was printing long years before this. China, Babylon and the Assyrian nations used blocks of wood to do their printing. To do this they first carefully wrote upon transparent paper. Each of these sheets was glued to tablets of hard wood. Then the proper instrument cut away all the wood not traced. This left the trans cubable characters ready for printing. No press was used, just an inky brush with a certain amount of pressure was pushed over it. Boys sometimes do nearly the same thing in our day by putting a coin under a piece of paper and tracing over it. This gives an imperfect imprint. Such a method was costly and could not be used for publication of lectures but only for kings' seals, etc.

The greatest discovery in printing was that of forming each letter or character of the alpnabet separately so as to be capable of rearrangement and forming the word in successive pages. This would avoid the interminable amount of labor for cutting new blocks for every page. The credit of discovering this simple yet marvelous art is due to Johann Gavsfleisch of the Gutenberg family, about 1438. At first types were set in wood but soon metal ones were introduced. Between 1450 and 1455 Gutenverg succeeded in printing a bible copies of which are rare and valuable. In due time other countries set up printing presses.

Because of European jealousy not much mechanical progress was made until the middle of the fifteenth century. Improvements were constantly being made until the 17th century the press looked like a screw pile. In this press the type was subjected to pressure, this would leave an imprint upon the paper. From that time on, many inventions were made upon the printing press. First stronger and larger presses were invented..

Cylinder printing is the great modern fact in the history of art. This is an invention by which inky rollers go over the type so that when the paper, which is around the cylinder, which in turn is pressing its heavy weight upon the paper, goes over the type it leaves a clear impression.

Many patent inventions have been added to all printing instruments, till today many cleverly wrought machines are in use. One of these machines, the linotype, does away settin type by hand. This machine was invented by Mergenthaler about 35

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