

ENTERS POLITICS



LADY RHONDDA, foremost businesswoman in the British Empire, has entered politics. She is a prominent advocate of women's rights in both political and industrial life.

ITALY EXPECTING GENERAL ELECTION

ROME, April 7.—Continued reports that Giolitti intends to dissolve the Chamber and have a general election are causing great excitement throughout the country. This eventuality is absorbing public opinion to such an extent that even the serious incident of the German refusal to accept the Allied reparations terms has passed almost unobserved. The premier continues to affirm that the Chamber, composed as it is at present, cannot offer the cabinet a majority nor does it represent the will of the country.

The Socialists are those who view the coming elections with the greatest concern and uneasiness, as they realize that the whole nation is up in arms against the terms, while the Fascists have organized bands of volunteers in every town. The Socialists also fear the ability of the Chamber to ensure public order in such guise as to enable the bourgeoisie to go to the polling booths, which they were not able to do in the last elections, and thus impose on the Socialists a serious reverse. The Socialists, therefore, are against general elections.

The Tribune, speaking of the present Chamber, says: "Never more than in this moment, during the period of the war or in the tragic grave moments of national life, has the Chamber appeared more superfluous and cumbersome. The war has been waged without it, peace has not been had from it, nor counsel, direction, encouragement or program. It is the power or impotence, the utility or uselessness of individuals and political institutions is demonstrated. It is precisely during the great Italian crisis, namely during the war and post-war, that Parliament has shown itself not only impotent and useless, but always dangerous and always injurious to the interests of the country."

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WOULD TEAR UP

the risk of riots—it is the cheapest form of policy."

The Government, he said, fully realized its responsibilities. There had been conferences with employers and employees. There would be more of these conferences and the prime minister said he believed that good would come of them. There was every reason to be thankful during the war and an early spring. One of the main difficulties in connection with the unemployment situation was "the unwillingness of the unemployed to get back to the land."

Dr. Stevenson's suggestion.

Dr. H. A. Stevenson, London, said that as far as the city of Toronto was concerned, work could be found for hundreds of men through the summer if the transportation committee or the city council set to work to have the gauge of the street railway tracks changed to standard gauge. Providence "Men with brains have been puzzling themselves looking for some solution of the unemployment situation and have never thought of the remedy suggested by the honorable member for London." said Captain J. E. Thompson, N. E. Toronto, sarcastically. "I will be pleased to arrange a meeting of the board of control and the city council for the honorable member to lay his suggestion before them."

Mothers' Allowance Act. For nearly two hours the House discussed matters pertaining to the Mothers' Allowance act. Hon. G. H. Ferguson finally elicited the information that there was no such thing as a list of regulations for the several boards throughout the province. He asked that such regulations be prepared and brought down to the House for the members to discuss. The prime minister hotly remarked that the cabinet was too busy to consider these regulations while the House was in session.

A moment later the prime minister professed that he did not know what the member for Grenville really wanted when he asked for regulations. "You ought to be in bed" retorted Hon. Mr. Ferguson. "Here I have been laboring the point for an hour, and now you don't know what I want."

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METHOD OF CURE
QUITE UNUSUAL

But Christian Science Lecturer Asserted That It Was Eminently Successful.

Montreal, April 7.—A realistic story of his first treatment under Christian Science, one which proved eminently successful with a complaint which apparently was approaching a crisis, was told by Mr. Frank H. Leonard, C.S.B., of Chicago, who lectured in the Windsor Hall last night for the first Church of Christ, Science, Montreal, before a large audience. Going to a Christian Scientist as a last resort when he was a youth, the lecturer said he sat side by side in a rocking chair with a man, who talked in a way that he could not understand then and seemed to take a nap, and after coming out that day, told him to come around next day. But that night he slept in a way that he had not dreamed of for many years, and woke up next morning feeling wonderfully well, the result being that he kept the second appointment and was thoroughly cured. Mr. Leonard is now a hale and physically fit man of senior years. His lecture last night was delivered with the force and style of an evangelist, and differed from the style of the Christian Scientist. Board lectures on account of the energy and feeling which he put into it, as well as a saving medium of humor.

"There is nothing new in Christian Science," declared Mr. Leonard. "We are trying to do is to get away from the new things. Creeds were unknown in the time of Jesus and were attached to religion thereafter. The best creed ever written is nothing but the human expression of a person or persons as to the way in which we should use the religion of our Lord and Master, and we do not want any human opinion as to how we should use it. Creeds have grown until today there are 202 different Christian creeds on the earth, that is, 202 different opinions as to how we should use the religion of our Master. The adherents of these creeds will tell you that that is quite true, but that 201 of them are wrong."

As to the question whether Christian Science is not one of these creeds, the lecturer said it was not. "In the first place, the evangelical churches have not yet accepted it, and in the second place there is not a single dogmatic or doctrinal teaching in all Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy has never written a thing that tells us how to use Christ's religion. Everything she has written or said is an impassioned and imploring appeal to use that religion as Christ used it, without any variation or qualification."

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3 NIGHTS' GAMING
NETS HIM \$200,000

NICE, April 7.—Fortune has smiled again on Robert Sliver, English horseman and race track plunger. In sensational style, Sliver has attacked the gaming tables at Monte Carlo, and in three days of play has estimated at \$200,000.

This performance constitutes a record for winners in the game of chemin-de-fer, and on one night he is reported to have won \$100,000. The Englishman piled up \$100,000 winnings. It is the fourth time that Sliver has been lifted into good fortune. In his autobiography, published several years ago, he refers to having "come through" three fortunes, each estimated at about \$100,000. He was the owner of the famous racing mare Sceptre, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, and the St. Leger.

His career has been checked. It turns he has been a clerk, an actor, an editor and sportsman. He is well known for his ability at his various occupations, especially when the stakes are high and his opponents are wealthy young scions of important English families.

He was born in London of a good family. He is world-traveler and has figured in several spirited contentions concerning his membership in clubs and a presentation at the Court of St. James. This was cancelled when it became known that he was a former bookmaker.

FRANCE IS PLEDGED
TO SUPPORT POLAND

WASHINGTON, April 7.—France and Poland in their agreement concluded February 23, mutually pledge themselves to concerted action for defence in case either of the two countries should be attacked without provocation, according to word received here today in official circles. Officials here say the agreement, which was the pact of the two countries, is as of a character as to unite the destinies of France and Poland for a long time on the European continent, both politically and economically. By the terms France would be expected, it is said, to support the Polish claims to Upper Silesia, and would also be obliged to lend support to Poland in case of a Bolshevik attack.

MUCH SEEDING DONE
AROUND BRUSSELS

Fall Wheat in Excellent Condition All Through the District.

BRUSSELS, April 7.—Seeding is well under way in this district, and farmers are making good progress with their spring work. The fall wheat is in excellent condition. The flax that was in the fields last fall for the purpose of rotting, and caught by the early win-

ter and wet weather, is now being hauled to the mill, which is expected to shortly resume work.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss June Taylor, teacher at Rosetown, Sask., formerly of Brussels, to Norman D. Munro of the same town in the West, the marriage to take place this month.

R. H. Green, who has been keeping a grocery at Cayuga, has sold out and removed to Simcoe, as a government inspector of cheese factories.

S. R. Evans is opening up a tinmithing business at Ethel.

Mrs. Holmes of town, who was Miss Dora Watson, has been engaged by the trustees of Ethel public school to complete the term, owing to a vacancy occurring.

Nearly \$50 was subscribed to the New Senatorium fund by Brussels last week.

On Friday evening, April 15, a union temperance meeting will be held in the Wesleyan Church to be addressed by Rev. Mr. George Ruthven McDonald of Toronto will sing.

Next Sabbath Rev. Martin J. Wilson, Exeter, will deliver addresses in the Presbyterian Church and Methodist churches on the referendum question.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist Church will observe their annual thank offering next Sunday morning, when Rev. S. H. H. of Listowel will occupy the pulpit.

Betty, the little daughter of Ben and Mrs. Walker, who recently removed to St. Catharines, had the misfortune to fall from a tree, and was so badly shaken up that she is now in bed.

Commencing with May the usual weekly half-holiday will be observed Thursday and will be carried through to the end of September.

The Businessmen's Association was reorganized by re-electing last year's officers. A petition will be forwarded to the Ontario government for the erection of the postoffice promised years ago and for which the site was purchased. A move is under way for earlier closing Saturday nights.

Viola, a school teacher, who was operated on for appendicitis recently, is making favorable progress. Two funerals took place on Wednesday afternoon, those of Mrs. George M. of Walton locality, who died at Fergus Hospital, aged 40 years, and Doris Maud, the baby daughter of Thomas and Mrs. Miller of Morris Township, who passed away at the Children's Hospital, Toronto.

Repairs are in progress after the fire at the Shamrock Butter Factory of A. L. Stewart. A new roof is required and the building will be repaired. Large number of butter boxes were destroyed.

The council has decided to apply oil to Turnberry street this year, as a result of the satisfactory results in 1920. The council has also decided to have a domestic science course of ten lessons in progress in the public library free room, and is being well attended.

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RAILWAYMEN AND

morning, at which the first subject for discussion would be the resumption of pumping to clear the mines of water.

The general public to believe a settlement was in sight, and that the impending strike, promising to be the greatest in the history of the country would be averted.

The miners, however, were adamant in their stand, insisting that should no restriction regarding the questions to be discussed by the conferees, and an exchange of letters between them and Mr. Lloyd George failed to change their minds.

The Government was just as firm in its view that the threatened destruction of the mines by flooding should be first considered. Thus early this afternoon it came to be known that a deadlock had been reached, and that apparently nothing short of a back down by the Government could avert the industrial upheaval.

WOULD PERSUADE U. S. DIGGERS NOT TO MINE FOR BRITISH EXPORT

Montreal, April 8.—That the American Federation of Labor be urged to use its influence to induce the United Mine Workers of America to refuse to mine coal for export to Great Britain or for use by British ships during the British coal strike, was the object of a resolution introduced at the meeting of the Federated Trades and Labor Council here last evening.

An amendment to refer the matter to the executive for study and for action without further report to the council was carried almost unanimously.

TRANSPORT WORKERS
AND RAILWAYMEN
DECIDE ON WALKOUT

LONDON, April 8.—Leaders of the National Federation of Transport Workers and of the National Union of Railwaymen, which organizations have voted to support the miners in the strike, decided this afternoon upon a strike by the two unions. This brings the entire power of the "triple alliance" of labor into the greatest industrial controversy in England for many years.

Official announcement that the "triple alliance" had decided on a strike was made shortly after noon today. A general strike of the railroads and the coal mines was the object of the strike, which will be called until the striking miners and the owners of British coal pits reach a settlement.

The premier's invitation to mine owners and their employees to confer on the situation set the hour of meeting at noon, but some time after that the miners still were undecided whether to accept.

After the consultation between the transport workers and the railroads, J. H. Thomas, a leader of the railroads, emerged from the conference room, appearing distressed.

This morning conditionally accepted Prime Minister Lloyd George's invitation to confer with leaders of the mine owners' union, and the return of pumpmen and engineers to the mines, pending negotiations for a settlement of the coal strike.

The mine owners stipulated that the matter of the pumpmen returning to work must be the first question settled at the proposed conference.

SLENDER HOPES
OF SETTLEMENT
OF COAL STRIKE

LONDON, April 7.—Another day of tense alternatives of hope and fear ended with one of the prime minister's characteristic eleventh-hour interventions, bringing renewed prospects that the grave industrial crisis will be averted.

He announced in the House of Commons tonight the willingness of the Government to participate in a conference to discuss the question of pumping before other matters were considered.

Informal conferences continued throughout the evening, moderates like Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, Arthur Henderson and John Robert Clynes working hard in an endeavor to induce the miners to relent on the question of pumping, and it was supposed that the whole question was turning on this slender hope.

A Reasonable Plan. Premier Lloyd George had been absent during the latter hours of the debate on the situation, but returned Thursday night at 11 o'clock and informed the members that the Government had agreed to a course which, it is believed, is practically certain to result in a settlement.

The conference of owners and miners to discuss with the Government the difficulty relative to pumping the mines before touching on the question of wages and other matters involved in the demands of the men.

What steps exactly had led up to this change of front are unknown as yet, Arthur Henderson, who rose to the premier's aid, explained, however, that the miners were clearly non-plussed. He had, he said, to express regret that the premier had not given notice of such an important statement, but that the Government was clearly non-plussed.

Had No Opportunity. As he had explained, the miners' federation would have preferred to open the conference without conditions on either side, but he had not had an opportunity to consult the federation. He said the Government was clearly non-plussed, but that the Government was clearly non-plussed.

The organizations composing the Triple Alliance held no further meetings tonight, they are apparently holding their breath. The Government of trade issued an official report of today's negotiations for the enlightenment of the public.

Charge. The report sets forth the argument of both sides and, concluding with a strong repudiation of the accusation that the Government is engaged in a "show trial," it states that "such a charge is as monstrous as it is unfounded. The Government and community alike are desirous of the best wages should be paid in every industry that such industry can afford."

The council of the Independent Labor Party called upon all its members to support the miners by every means in their power, including the strike, and to attempt to establish the right of unlimited plunder and degrade the standard of living, which must be resisted at all costs.

Were Unanimous. In announcing the decision of the railwaymen to give their support to the miners, J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's general secretary, said the meeting had unanimously decided that the Government's offer was such as justified their refusal to accept it. It would only be the beginning of a general attack on working class conditions and a step towards bringing about the standard living that prevailed before the war, he declared.

A verbatim report of the conference which the miners had at the prime minister's official residence in Downing street, London, shows that an impasse was reached over the return of the pumpmen and other safety workers as a preliminary to the reopening of the peace negotiations.

The prime minister urged his condition, and said, "We are asking," he said, "that while the negotiations are going on firing shall cease and the armies stand to their arms."

No Use Bargaining. "Committee-men of the Miners' Federation have said without being asked that what your condition is, it is no use bargaining about it. We have got to get these two fundamental principles agreed to—a national wage board and a national pool. Then we can begin to bargain."

The prime minister answered this by saying: "If you insist upon that and say the safety of the mines will be conceded, that you will not permit our taking the necessary steps to ensure the safety of the mines, we have conceded beforehand two things, which, amongst others, will have to be discussed, then it is an impossible situation. That is an ultimatum of a much more serious character."

Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, confirmed the miners' position by saying: "That is the decision of the Miners' Federation."

The Government conferees retired at this juncture, and they returned after an hour and twelve minutes the prime minister said:

"When I invited you here I was under the impression that there was a misunderstanding which could be cleared up by open and frank discussion, based on the fact that the coal strike was a means to force the owners, and the nation to capitulation upon the two main claims which are put forward by the miners."

A Great Mistake. "I think that the decision of the miners," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "is one of the gravest mistakes in psychology ever made by the leaders of a great organization. The assumption that men could be frightened into accepting conditions which they would otherwise appeal to be a threat of that kind shows a complete failure to understand the psychology of one's own fellow countrymen."

He made these two conditions essential as preliminary steps for saving the mines is what no government could possibly recommend. I realize that the challenge put forward by the miners is much graver, much deeper, much more fundamental than ever before.

Mr. Lloyd George gave the miners an opportunity of conferring privately which they declined. It was agreed that a full stenographic report of the proceedings would be made public and the conference ended.

OWNERS ACCEPT CONDITIONS. LONDON, April 8.—British mine owners have accepted the conditions of the strike, which will be called until the striking miners and the owners of British coal pits reach a settlement.

The prime minister's invitation to mine owners and their employees to confer on the situation set the hour of meeting at noon, but some time after that the miners still were undecided whether to accept.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL
KEEN DEMAND,
BUT NO HAY

One Load of Oats Brings \$1.60 Per Hundredweight.

CREAMERY BUTTER

British Demand for Potatoes Brings Firmer Prices.

Inclement weather conditions resulted in a small attendance at the local market on Friday morning. Not a load of hay was offered, but there was a keen demand for potatoes.

Two loads of oats were offered. The first load was of an inferior grade, and the price paid was \$1.50 per cwt; the second load went for \$1.60 per cwt. This is the highest price oats have reached since the war, and is a little more than a further jump if supplies do not increase.

The brisk demand for potatoes at the Thursday market brought prices up. Wholesale they sell for \$1.50 and \$1.60 per bag, and retail at \$1.60 and \$1.70. Creamery butter was a little firmer; from 50c to 60c per lb wholesale was paid; the retail quotations were 61 and 62c.

Grain, Per Cwt.
Wheat, per cwt. \$1.50 to \$1.60
Barley, per cwt. 1.50 to 1.60
Buckwheat, per cwt. 2.25 to 2.50
Oats, per bu. 51 to 54
Wheat, per bu. 1.80 to 1.90
Barley, per bu. 1.50 to 1.60
Buckwheat, per bu. 1.08 to 1.20
Vegetables, per bag, 85 to 90
Onions, per bag, 95 to 1.00
Lettuce, per doz. 40 to 50
Carrots, per doz. 40 to 50
Cauliflower, per doz. 1.25 to 1.50
Do, per qt. 15 to 20
Do, per peck, 25 to 30
Cabbage, per doz. 40 to 50
Green onions, dozen, 40 to 50
Beets, per doz. 50 to 60
Turnips, per bu. 40 to 50
Celery, per doz. 1.00 to 1.20
Rhubarb, per doz. 1.25 to 1.50
Lardishes, per doz. 70 to 80
Apples, per bu. 1.00 to 1.25
Do, per bbl. 3.00 to 3.50
Honey, Wholesale, 1.25 to 1.50
Do, comb, 25 to 30
Honey, Retail, 1.40 to 1.45
Honey, comb, 28 to 29
Maple syrup, per gal. 30 to 35
Hay and Straw, 25 to 30
Timothy hay, ton, 25.00 to 26.00
Clover hay, ton, 22.00 to 24.00
Straw, per ton, 10.00 to 11.00
Dairy Products, Retail:
Butter, creamery, lb. 61 to 63
Do, dairy, lb. 55 to 57
Do, crocks, lb. 57 to 60
Eggs, strictly fresh, Wholesale, 25 to 30
Butter, creamery, lb. 59 to 60
Do, dairy, lb. 55 to 57
Do, crocks, lb. 57 to 60
Eggs, strictly fresh, 25 to 26
Poultry, Dressed, Retail:
Ducks, per lb. 1.25 to 1.50
Do, per lb. 1.25 to 1.50
Chicken, per lb. 35 to 40
Ducks, per lb. 35 to 38
Live Fowl:
Ducks, per lb. 25 to 35
Geese, per lb. 28 to 34
Old fowl, per lb. 34 to 38
Chickens, per lb. 30 to 35
Live Stock:
Hogs, per cwt. 13.00 to 13.50
Cattle, per cwt. 8.00 to 8.50
Small pig, pair, 16.00 to 20.00
Dressed Meats, Wholesale:
Dressed hogs, cwt. 20.00 to 22.00
Veal, cwt. 20.00 to 22.00
Lamb, cwt. 15.00 to 18.00
Halters and collars, 15.00 to 20.00
Do, 400 to 500 lbs. 14.00 to 15.00
Cow beef, choice, 60c to 70c
Do, 600 lbs. 50c to 60c
Do, 400 to 500 lbs. 13.00 to 15.00
Lamb, choice, 35 to 40
Do, 25 to 35 lbs. 25.00 to 28.00
Dressed Meats, Retail:
Pork, hind, lb. 22 to 25
Do, front, lb. 20 to 22
Beef, hind, lb. 20 to 21
Do, front, lb. 18 to 20
Do, ribs, lb. 35 to 40
Do, front, lb. 30 to 35
Lamb, hind, lb. 35 to 40
Do, front, lb. 30 to 35
Hides:
Cow hides, No. 1, 4 to 6
Do, No. 2, 3 to 5
Calf skins, No. 1, 6 to 7
Do, No. 2, 5 to 6
Lamb skins, 2 to 3
Horse hides, each, 2.00 to 2.50
Kip, per lb. 4 to 5

CHICAGO GRAIN FUTURES. Chicago, April 8.—Wheat—Lower; creamery, extra, 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c; 101c; 102c; 103c; 104c; 105c; 106c; 107c; 108c; 109c; 110c; 111c; 112c; 113c; 114c; 115c; 116c; 117c; 118c; 119c; 120c; 121c; 122c; 123c; 124c; 125c; 126c; 127c; 128c; 129c; 130c; 131c; 132c; 133c; 134c; 135c; 136c; 137c; 138c; 139c; 140c; 141c; 142c; 143c; 144c; 145c; 146c; 147c; 148c; 149c; 150c; 151c; 152c; 153c; 154c; 155c; 156c; 157c; 158c; 159c; 160c; 161c; 162c; 163c; 164c; 165c; 166c; 167c; 168c; 169c; 170c; 171c; 172c; 173c; 174c; 175c; 176c; 177c; 178c; 179c; 180c; 181c; 182c; 183c; 184c; 185c; 186c; 187c; 188c; 189c; 190c; 191c; 192c; 193c; 194c; 195c; 196c; 197c; 198c; 199c; 200c; 201c; 202c; 203c; 204c; 205c; 206c; 207c; 208c; 209c; 210c; 211c; 212c; 213c; 214c; 215c; 216c; 217c; 218c; 219c; 220c; 221c; 222c; 223c; 224c; 225c; 226c; 227c; 228c; 229c; 230c; 231c; 232c; 233c; 234c; 235c; 236c; 237c; 238c; 239c; 240c; 241c; 242c; 243c; 244c; 245c; 246c; 247c; 248c; 249c; 250c; 251c; 252c; 253c; 254c; 255c; 256c; 257c; 258c; 259c; 260c; 261c; 262c; 263c; 264c; 265c; 266c; 267c; 268c; 269c; 270c; 271c; 272c; 273c; 274c; 275c; 276c; 277c; 278c; 279c; 280c; 281c; 282c; 283c; 284c; 285c; 286c; 287c; 288c; 289c; 290c; 291c; 292c; 293c; 294c; 295c; 296c; 297c; 298c; 299c; 300c; 301c; 302c; 303c; 304c; 305c; 306c; 307c; 308c; 309c; 310c; 311c; 312c; 313c; 314c; 315c; 316c; 317c; 318c; 319c; 320c; 321c; 322c; 323c; 324c; 325c; 326c; 327c; 328c; 329c; 330c; 331c; 332c; 333c; 334c; 335c; 336c; 337c; 338c; 339c; 340c; 341c; 342c; 343c; 344c; 345c; 346c; 347c; 348c; 349c; 350c; 351c; 352c; 353c; 354c; 355c; 356c; 357c; 358c; 359c; 360c; 361c; 362c; 363c; 364c; 365c; 366c; 367c; 368c; 369c; 370c; 371c; 372c; 373c; 374c; 375c; 376c; 377c; 378c; 379c; 380c; 381c; 382c; 383c; 384c; 385c; 386c; 387c; 388c; 389c; 390c; 391c; 392c; 393c; 394c; 395c; 396c; 397c; 398c; 399c; 400c; 401c; 402c; 403c; 404c; 405c; 406c; 407c; 408c; 409c; 410c; 411c; 412c; 413c; 414c; 415c; 416c; 417c; 418c; 419c; 420c; 421c; 422c; 423c; 424c; 425c; 426c; 427c; 428c; 429c; 430c; 431c; 432c; 433c; 434c; 435c; 436c; 437c; 438c; 439c; 440c; 441c; 442c; 443c; 444c; 445c; 446c; 447c; 448c; 449c; 450c; 451c; 452c; 453c; 454c; 455c; 456c; 457c; 458c; 459c; 460c; 461c; 462c; 463c; 464c; 465c; 466c; 467c; 468c; 469c; 470c; 471c; 472c; 473c; 474c; 47