

ATTACKS ON PORT ARTHUR REPORTED TO BE REPELLED.

Togo's Bottling Scheme Seems to Have Failed.

Manchurians Threaten to Rise Against Russian Rule.

London cable: A Japanese squadron, during the night of Feb. 24, tried to block the entrance of Port Arthur harbor, and at the same time attacking Russian warships there with torpedo boats. The Russian ships, supported by the coast batteries, repelled this attack, forced the Japanese to retire, and succeeded in sinking four of their vessels. Vice-Admiral Alexieff's official despatch to the Czar is as follows:

"At a quarter before three in the morning of Feb. 24, numerous Japanese torpedo boats attempted to attack the battleship Retvizan and sink large steamers loaded with inflammables. The Retvizan was the first to observe the torpedo boats, and opened a strong fire on them. She was supported by the land batteries. She destroyed two steamers near the entrance of the harbor. They were coming directly towards her. One of them went on the rocks near the lighthouse on Tiger Peninsula, and the other sank under Golden Hill. The Retvizan observed two steamers in a sinking condition, and eight torpedo boats departing slowly to rejoin the waiting Japanese warships. A number of the crews of the Japanese vessels were drowned. The grounded steamer is still burning. The enemy is observed in the offing of Port Arthur in two lines."

"The Japanese saved themselves in boats, and it is possible that some of them being picked up by some of the enemy's torpedo boats."

"I am proceeding to examine the coast."

"The entrance to the harbor is open."

"I attribute the complete derangement of the enemy's plan to the brilliant action and destructive fire of the Retvizan. Floating mines are still visible in the roadstead. I have recalled the three cruisers sent in pursuit of the enemy in order, in the first place, to clear the roadstead of floating mines."

"We had no losses."

Details of the Attack.

News of the attack comes from several other sources, most of the accounts occurring in stating that the Japanese were repulsed with loss of certain small vessels. There is at present no version from the Japanese side, but from the Russian despatches, and those furnished by special correspondents, it is apparent that Admiral Togo tried to repeat on a larger scale the feat performed by Lieut. Hobson at Santiago. With a view to sealing up the harbor and bottling up the Russian vessels within, he sent some small steamers laden with explosives and escorted by torpedo boats. What happened is not yet accurately known. His object, however, has been obtained, notwithstanding his alleged repulse, for it is confidently stated that vessels were sunk, and apparently near the mouth of the harbor.

All the known circumstances of the position at Port Arthur point to the extreme daring of the attempt from which it is easily possible that none of the hardy adventurers returned.

The Harbin correspondent of the Chronicle, confirming the reports of the attack, says that the attack was an attempt to repeat the feat of Lieut. Hobson in sinking the Mermaid in the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco. He says that the Russian cruiser Retvizan was disabled in the first Japanese attack, fired on the aggressors and sank all of them at a distance from the channel.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Central News, states that the Japanese planned to sink some barges in the line from the outer to the inner harbor of Port Arthur, thus blocking the exit. The Russian gun fire, however, sank the barges before they arrived at the intended point.

Did Japan try to Land?

Chefoo cable: The Russian Consul here has received news that several Japanese vessels attacked Port Arthur yesterday, and that four of them were destroyed. The attack failed. Unofficial reports confirm this statement, with slight variations. It is stated that the Russian fleet remained in the harbor.

ST. PETERSBURG GOES WILD.

Story of the Engagement as Told by Rumor.

St. Petersburg cable: Reports of a Russian victory at Port Arthur were current yesterday, and about making it they seemed to have been definitely confirmed, but in the absence of the official announcements, the sources of the dimensions of the victory were not conflicting. Rumors were spread far and wide over the city, and the crowds which had gathered in the streets, in spite of the severe cold, to discuss the news, were greatly excited. One newspaper printed an extra relating the victory based on a message telegram received from the front, and another published a confirmation from around the corner of the

These remained thronged with officers and others who were resolved to await an official announcement. The news was accompanied by two stories, one that after the first decisive Russian victory the Emperor would offer peace, and the other that Japan had deposed the Emperor of Korea and formally annexed that country. Both these reports are without confirmation, and they are given simply as examples of the stories which floated about the excited crowds.

The crowds at the Admiralty and newspapers and telegraph agency offices increased during the night, and the excitement attained the fever point when it was known that the Czar had received a telegram giving more details, and showing the Russian victory was even greater than at first reported. When the report was distributed at the Admiralty at 2.30 o'clock this morning, a rush was made for the exits, and the assembled officers cheered wildly and repeatedly. The crowd showed no inclination to disperse, hoping that further news would be received, showing the extent of the Russian victory.

It must be observed that in his despatch Vice-Admiral Alexieff does not mention the number of steamers which the Japanese tried to sink or drive upon the Russian ships, and it is not yet known whether the four vessels were destroyed. The grounded steamer was observed in addition to those destroyed, were also laden with explosives, or whether they were warships.

The greatest praise is given to the commander of the Retvizan, and the splendid action of this boat places her name foremost on the roll of the Russian navy.

Vice-Admiral Alexieff's despatch was in amplification of a brief telegram received by the Czar early, but which was not given out. Later it was said that Russia sustained no losses in the engagement.

It is evident that Vice-Admiral Stark no longer commands the Russian Port Arthur naval forces, Vice-Admiral Alexieff mentioned a temporary commander of the fleet without giving any name.

Stories to the effect that Japanese designed an attempt at landing in Pigeon Bay at the same time an engagement occurred are not mentioned in the despatches, but it is assumed these are without foundation.

AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

Deductions From the Report of Admiral Alexieff.

London cable: Vice-Admiral Alexieff's despatch to the Czar concerning the last Port Arthur affair confirms the opinion that Admiral Togo made a daring attempt to blow up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, and although Vice-Admiral Alexieff asserts that the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur is still free, the fact that Admiral Togo's fleet, minus the vessels injured in the course of the exploit, was seen steaming at full speed in a southerly course from Wei-Hai-Wei, in interpreted as an indication of the Japanese admiral's satisfaction with the accomplishment of his design.

It is pointed out here that it would be difficult for the Russians at night to ascertain just what had happened to the Japanese vessels. As two injured vessels were observed steaming slowly away from Port Arthur, and as the Japanese fleet was going full speed off Wei-Hai-Wei, it is presumed that the two injured vessels might have gone elsewhere to repair. Another explanation of the incompleteness of Admiral Togo's squadron as seen off Wei-Hai-Wei is that he possibly left some vessels at watch off Port Arthur.

The reports that the Japanese battleships or transports were sunk are taken with some allowance.

A despatch received here from Tokyo this morning explains the recent suspension of Japanese naval operations to have been due chiefly to bad weather in the Gulf of Pechili. The general opinion is that Admiral Togo, after possibly turning to Japan to effect repairs, will devote his attention to the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

CZAR'S LATEST SPEECH.

Consoling by Expressions of Patriotism From Everywhere.

St. Petersburg cable: Public feeling has been relieved by the appointment of Gen. Kouropatkin and Admiral Makarov to command in the fishing at Wei-Hai-Wei, and Admiral Alexieff to command in the fishing at Wei-Hai-Wei, and Admiral Alexieff to command in the fishing at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Czar, in thanking the St. Petersburg assembly for a loyal address presented to His Majesty yesterday, said: "I am deeply moved by the expression of your patriotic feelings, and I am convinced of the justice of our cause. I am convinced of the justice of our cause. I am convinced of the justice of our cause."

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to the valiant arms of Russia to maintain the honor and glory of the empire."

A ROYAL NURSE.

Divorced Princess Alice to Join the Red Cross.

Rome cable: Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, will leave here on Thursday, for St. Petersburg, and expects to accompany Gen. Kouropatkin to the far east. He declares he is enthusiastic to give his sword and life for Russia, and declares that Russia must win. He added that Japan was pushed to this war by the Anglo-Saxon countries, and that Russia will never forget this.

Princess Alice, sister of Don Jaime, who was recently separated from her husband, the Prince of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, is also now in Rome. She will soon leave for the far east, however, to act as Russian Red Cross nurse. Referring to her new duties recently, the Princess said: "My recent miseries I cannot find greater solace than in helping those who are fighting and suffering for the honor of their Fatherland."

Britain to Support Japan.

London cable: Reports so high connected with the Ambassador's that Count Lamond, the Russian Foreign Minister, was ultimately unable to convince the Czar that they were wrong. They insisted that Great Britain would not fulfill her pledges to Japan in the event of war, while their co-agents in Paris concurrently insisted that Japan was bluffing.

Their intrigues led to Prime Minister Balfour's public declaration that Great Britain would observe the neutrality of the Pacific, and that it was not intended to encourage Slavist agents in London, but their friends in Paris, who co-operating with Count de Mun, were trying to make the position of the Russian Foreign Minister Delcasse because he declined to abandon an attitude of strict neutrality.

The intrigues were brought to King Edward's notice by a very high French politician. His Majesty therefore asked Count Benckendorff to make it thoroughly understood to the Russian Foreign Minister that the British Government would bring Great Britain into the field alongside of Japan. "At this moment," adds the News, "the success of Count Benckendorff's mission, on which may depend not only the limitation of the war, but European complications over the Balkan question, remains doubtful."

France's Navy.

Paris cable: In a statement to the Naval Commission, M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, declared that he was unable to forecast the possibility of a conflict, but it was necessary to be prepared for all eventualities. The navy, he added, is in excellent condition. Referring to the Far East, M. Pelletan said it was impossible that France should maintain a squadron there as strong as the squadrons of Japan, the United States and Great Britain. The French European squadron could not be depleted for the purpose. Four destroyers were, however, leaving to reinforce the squadron in the Far East. The measures adopted to fortify the French colony in Indo-China were such that a landing there would be impossible. He added that six submarine boats were being constructed of a larger type than those hitherto built, each one equaling the tonnage of four or five of the existing boats.

PROTECTORATE OVER COREA.

Japan Announces That She Has Concluded Such a Treaty.

Washington despatch: Russia will ignore Japan's newly negotiated treaty with Korea, guaranteeing her independence and integrity of the Hermit Kingdom, and has informed the United States. Russia's protest to the powers, it is declared on high authority, will be based on the Tokyo Government. In diplomatic circles Secretary Hay's announcement of the Japanese Korean treaty, under which Japan assumes a protectorate over Korea, created a sensation. While the treaty is stated, opens up possibilities for new international complications, the firm belief that there is no ground for apprehension at present that the war will extend beyond the two belligerents and Korea.

It will not surprise diplomats conversant with Japan's plans to see an early announcement from Tokyo declaring that practically all Korean ports will be opened eventually to the commerce of the world.

Japan's Treaty With Korea.

New York despatch: A despatch from Washington to the Herald says of the Japanese treaty with Korea: "There is much anxiety to see how Russia's ally, France, will regard this Oriental alliance against Russia. Korea is not a strong power, but it is pointed out her assistance to Japan may easily assume substantial proportions. The Japanese are expected to undertake the control of the Korean army, which may easily be recruited up to 40,000 men, and officered by Japanese."

The note which Mr. Hay sent to the powers indicated that the purpose of uniting for the preservation of China's neutrality was to prevent more powerful powers involved.

Paris, Feb. 2.—It is the belief in the high official circles here that the power will support the Russian view of the treaty with Korea as far as it relates to the Emperor being under duress. But it is said that no immediate action on the part of the overland and the sea will be taken.

BLACK SEA FLEET.

No Request Made for the Passage Through Dardanelles.

London cable: The Paris correspondent of the Times denies the rumors of a request to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to obtain the Porte's authorization, exceptionally and once only, for the warships to pass. The Ambassador, however, took it upon himself to refuse to make the request official, or unofficially, submitting to St. Petersburg his reasons, which the Foreign Office regarded as so conclusive that the matter was allowed to drop entirely.

Nothing is known in London of the rumors of a request of British ships to the Dardanelles.

Troops in a Bad Way.

London cable: According to a St. Petersburg despatch printed in the Daily Telegraph, Count Lamond, the Russian Foreign Minister, is anxious to retire from the Russian Foreign Office. He will be succeeded by M. de Witte, who will retain the presidency of the Council. M. de Witte's opponents have been lately compelled to acknowledge that everything he predicted long ago concerning the war has been strikingly verified, while the chief sufferers of course have been woefully failed. Benckendorff, the ring-leader of the Jungoes, has fallen into disgrace, and his career is ended. He is having been sidetracked, declaring that he has been sent to the far east to ruin his reputation, as the task allotted to him is nearly impossible.

The correspondent adds that the most disquieting news continues to be received regarding the way things are going at the front. There is an alarm sick list and a scarcity of doctors. It is noteworthy that 60 Jewish doctors were sent to the front on Monday.

of peace are considered. In the meantime official opinion here is strongly sympathetic with Russia's position, and it is considered that Russia's note to the powers protesting against Japan's violation of Korean neutrality fully protects Russia's international rights, as the protest is the official announcement of the conclusion of the treaty. The Foreign Office considers the announcement confirmatory to view Russia's protest to the powers was designed to reserve all her rights and to prevent international acceptance of the treaty establishing a protectorate, as announced in these despatches yesterday.

RUSSIA PROTESTS.

Japan Has Violated International Laws.

St. Petersburg cable: Foreign Minister Lamond yesterday sent the following circular to Russian representatives abroad: "Since the rupture of the negotiations between Russia and Japan the attitude of the Tokyo Cabinet has constituted open violation of all customary laws governing mutual relations of civilized nations. Without specifying each particular violation of these laws on the part of Japan, the Imperial Government considers it necessary to draw the most serious attention of the powers to the acts of violence committed by the Japanese Government against Korea. The independence and integrity of Korea, as a fully independent empire, has been fully recognized by all the powers, and the inviolability of this fundamental principle was confirmed by article 1 of the Shimonoseki treaty, and by the agreement especially conducted for this purpose between Japan and Great Britain on Jan. 30, 1902, as well as by the Russian declaration of March 16, 1902."

As Viewed in Paris.

Paris cable: Russia has the sympathy of support of France in the former's latest presentations to the powers that Japan is guilty of a violation of international law in consequence of the attacks upon the Russian warships at Port Arthur and Chemulpo before the declaration of war. No intention exists in official circles to take up the Russian note on the subject with a view of pressing the matter forward, and it is said that nothing effective could be done in this direction.

In this connection attention is called to the occupation of Port Arthur by Japanese troops in spite of the declaration of Korean neutrality. It is suggested in diplomatic circles that France, which has been charged with the protection of Russian interests in Korea, could properly make objection to the Japanese action. But nothing of this kind has yet been done. At the Korean Legation here today it was said that Korea had declared her neutrality from the outset, and that therefore if the Japanese occupied Korean territory and proposed marching through Korea on their way to Manchuria, it was not with Korea's consent, but because she was unable to prevent it.

The Legation officials added that the fifty thousand arms of arms recently ordered by Korea from France will remain at Hong Kong for the present, in order that they may not be seized by the Japanese.

ALEXIEFF MAY BE RECALLED.

That He Will Ask to be Relieved Owing to Ill Health.

St. Petersburg cable: The appointment of Vice-Admiral Makarov as commander of the Russian Far Eastern fleet is officially announced. He will control the entire naval movements in far eastern waters. General Kouropatkin will have command of the military command. Admiral Alexieff, as a victor, will retain the nominal commander-in-chief, but he will have no practical authority over Admiral Makarov and Gen. Kouropatkin. The naval losses are undoubtedly shaken Admiral Alexieff's position here. It is feared that they have disastrously affected his authority locally, and hence the determination to restore Russian prestige by sending commanders of known capacity. It is being said that Admiral Alexieff's health will ere long be such that he will be forced to leave the strain of the situation that he will ask to be relieved from office.

THE BOTTLED UP CRUISER.

China May Eject Her From Shanghai by Force.

Shanghai cable: The Russian Mandchur, which is bottled up at this port by a Japanese cruiser, has as yet given no signs that she intends to leave the port, despite insistence of the Japanese Government that China compel her to do so. It is alleged that China is sending the cruisers Hachi and Matsushima to the far east, and they are expected to arrive to-morrow. It is stated that this step has been taken owing to a threat from Japan that if China is unable to enforce her neutrality Japan will under take it herself. The Japanese cruiser Akitsushima is still at Woo-Sung with steam up and her decks cleared for action, ready to capture or sink the Mandchur as soon as she reaches the open sea.

The American warships New Orleans, Albany and Wilmington joined the Raleigh and Monmouth here today. The Cincinnati, Annapolis and Frolic are expected to-morrow.

MAKING A BIG CLAIM

Against Navigation Company for Sinking of Steamer.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 29.—The taking of testimony in a libel suit brought by the Gilchrist Transportation Company, of Cleveland, against the steamer Turret Crown, owned by the Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Company, has begun in the United States District Court. The Gilchrist people claim damages of \$37,242 as a result of the sinking of the steamer Waverley, and injuries to the barge W. S. Crestwaite, on July 22 last.

The libel states that the Waverley, with the Crestwaite in tow, could not pass on the port side of the Waverley and her tow, but in doing so her port bow struck the Waverley on the port side, abreast the boiler house, damaging her so that she sank before the crew had time to save their personal effects. Then, the libel states, the Turret Crown struck the Crestwaite, inflicting damages to the extent of \$3,000. The libel claimed includes the value of the lost vessel, the coal cargo, freight on same, the value of the personal effects of the crew, and the damages to the Crestwaite.

DEAR PORRIDGE LOOKED FOR.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 29.—It has just leaked out that Orr Bros., oatmeal mill of this city, has been absorbed by the Great Canadian Oatmeal Manufacturing Co., completing a list of 25 mills in Ontario alone. The combine has been after the Windsor mill, the only remaining one outside their jurisdiction in Ontario, for some time, and now that they have it, it is likely that the price of oatmeal will be advanced, as the trust controls 90 per cent. of the oatmeal manufactured in the Dominion.

Colombians Declared to be Ready to Invade Panama as Soon as the Canal Treaty is Signed.

New York, Feb. 29.—A cable from Bogota sufficiently recovered his health to come from Bogota to this city to-day to preside at a Cabinet meeting. Prior to the meeting the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, called at the Foreign Office and had an hour's talk with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne. The Ambassador returned here from Paris last night, and apart from an exchange of views in regard to the most recent developments of the war, on which subject the two Cabinets are keeping in the closest touch with each other, there is good reason to believe that a settlement of all matters in dispute between France and Great Britain is on the eve of being arranged. Such questions as Egypt, Morocco, Newfoundland, etc., have been fully discussed by the two Governments for some months, and the differences are being gradually eliminated, until practically nothing remains to prevent an early signature of a treaty removing all outstanding obstacles to a complete accord between the two powers.

Panama Canal Treaty.

London, Feb. 29.—The War Office Panama to the Herald says ratification of the Panama Canal treaty resulted in the immediate recall of the U. S. warships and about half of the marines from the isthmus. Despite Colombia's internal disturbances, letters just received from there declare that the Colombians are ready to fight as soon as the news arrives that the treaty has been ratified. One general in Cartagena is quoted as saying that if the Government does not declare war and terms on the border will invade Panama anyhow. The last information from the coast is that another regiment of soldiers has been sent from Cartagena to the frontier.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE SETTLING THEIR DISPUTES.

Colombians Declared to be Ready to Invade Panama as Soon as the Canal Treaty is Signed.

If the Colombians carry out their threat to attack they cannot reach the railroad section as fast as vessels can be sent from any part of the United States after news of the advance arrives.

A Domestic Drama.

Portland, Me., Feb. 29.—Charles F. B. Laubrick shot his wife, Mary, probably fatally, and then killed himself at their home at East Deering last night. The weapon used was a 32-calibre revolver. The woman's condition is critical. Laubrick was about 40 years of age, and his wife was five years his senior. They were married about a year ago.

The police believe that the shooting followed a quarrel, and that Laubrick was under the influence of liquor at the time.

A Fatal Fire.

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 28.—Two lives and probably three were lost in a fire that destroyed three buildings and threatened the entire business section of the city early to-day. The dead are Lela Smith, aged 15, and a man whose remains were charred beyond recognition.

The girl perished in her room at a lodging house. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Smith, escaped by jumping from the room. The remains of the man were found in the debris. Loss, about \$10,000.

Charged With Murder.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 29.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Dawson says that Count and Countess Morawski are in Nome jail, charged with attempting to murder Capt. Wm. Gilpin, a former friend. Their bonds are fixed at \$5,000. The trouble took place at the Russian mission, where the countess tried to shoot the captain. She did not succeed because he had taken the powder out of the cartridges.

NEWS IN BRIEF

London.—The British steamer Lake Michigan has been floated and towed into this port.

New York.—The steamer Roma, which arrived to-day from Marseilles, was detained at quarantine on account of smallpox on board, but will be released later in the day. The steamer was disinfecting.

London.—Conor O'Kelly, Nationalist member of Parliament for the north division of Mayo, sailed on the Oceanic to-day, from Queenstown for New York. He expects to remain four months in America.

London.—New York post office officials are on board the steamer Oceanic, which left Queenstown to-day for New York, inaugurating a new arrangement of British mail steamers, the sorting of letters during a voyage.

Newtownville, Ont.—John Brightwell, jun., a prosperous farmer, of this place, dropped dead yesterday, in company with a neighbor, driving cattle to Port Hope.

Windsor.—The Windsor Bricklayers' and Masons' Union and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, at a meeting last night decided to stand against the open shop proposition.

Chesley, Ont.—The fine brick residence of Mr. John Williams, 12th concession of Brant township, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$2,500, partly covered by insurance.

Kingston, N. Y.—All the dogs in Saugerties have been ordered confined by the State Commissioner of Agriculture, to prevent the spread of rabies. A mad dog recently bit scores of dogs and chickens, and several persons.

ROMANCE OF JOHN DOE.

Unknown Murderer Dies in Kingston Prison.

Kingston, Feb. 29.—A convict known as "John Doe" is dead in Kingston penitentiary, where he was placed about ten years ago. About twenty years ago a man was found murdered in a low resort in Halifax. Suspicion rested on a sailor, and he was arrested, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. He refused to reveal his identity, claiming he had relatives in the old country upon whose name he did not wish to bring disgrace. According to the custom his name on the court rolls appeared as "John Doe." Through the intervention of the Salvation Army the death sentence was commuted and "John Doe" was sent to Dorchester penitentiary for life. His reckless disposition rebelled time and again against the discipline. As an incorrigible he was transferred to the Kingston penitentiary about ten years ago, and placed for a time in solitary confinement.

Six years ago, with Doe and Biddals as ringleaders, an organized attempt was made to break out of the prison of isolation. Doe and his companions were before Judge Poirer for this offense, but so cleverly did Doe plead his case, that he was given an additional punishment, but the others were. For some time Doe had been in the insane ward. Three weeks ago he had a paralytic stroke and was sent to the hospital. He was well educated, of the appearance and undoubtedly came from a good family.

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