

TROOPS GUARD WHARVES AT MONTREAL NOW.

Strikers Became Riotous and One Man Was Shot.

Montreal despatch: The situation on the Montreal wharves as the result of the longshoremen's strike assumed a serious aspect to-day. The Mayor this afternoon called out the militia to preserve order and to protect the shipping in port. The militia were ordered out at the 65th Mount Royal Rifles, the Victoria Rifles, and the Duke of York's Canadian Hussars, or all told over 600 men. They gathered at their armories this afternoon and proceeded to the scene of the disturbance. As the result of the longshoremen's actions operations in the harbor were completely tied up, and it took all the efforts of the Mounted Police to prevent a serious clash between the strikers and the non-union men, who were employed in unloading the vessels. The strikers proceeded from one vessel to another and succeeded in enticing many of the men from work. In one case they overpowered the police and drove them away. They also set fire to part of a vessel's cargo.

First Blood Shed.
The first blood shed during the strike happened this afternoon, when John Lavioie, one of the striking longshoremen, was shot and wounded by William Quinn, paymaster for Messrs. Farnes, stevedores. Mr. Farnes and a gang of non-union men were working on the Alexandria, when a gang of strikers made an attempt to rush the ship. Mr. Farnes kept the crowd back at the point of a revolver. Finally Quinn was restored. Mr. Farnes, accompanied by Quinn, started to go up the city. They had not gone far when they were met by a big crowd of strikers. Words led to blows. Quinn drew his pistol and shot Lavioie, one of the crowd. In self-defense Quinn shot three times, but only one shot took effect. Another moment and the mob was after Quinn. The police rescued him and placed him under arrest, bringing him to the Central Police Station. Lavioie was taken to the hospital, where his wound, which was stated to be not serious, was dressed. After this fray the strikers swept on towards the Carrigan Head, where eighteen men were at work on the vessel. The mob attempted to storm the gangway, but here they were met by the captain and officers of the ship.

With Loaded Revolvers.
The mob then proceeded to a moment's hesitation. "I'll shoot the first man who steps on that gangway," the captain thundered from the deck. The crowd on the deck. A volley of stones whistled across the deck. The men then fell back. During the attack one of the men working on the Carrigan Head, G. Blouin, was knocked into insensibility by the crowd.

The Lake Champlain, with 150 men from Liverpool, to replace strikers, arrived in port this evening. A large crowd of strikers gathered about the wharf, but no demonstration was made.

There are now seven steamships in port—the Carrigan Head, Alexandria, Monterey, Salcia, Fremonia, Caspedan, of Ottawa, and Caspedan, and a number of big ocean liners are expected to arrive within the next few hours. An attempt will be made to unload the vessels by non-union men, under the protection of the troops, but as the strikers are in an ugly mood serious trouble is feared. In the present temper of the men it would take very little to precipitate a serious riot.

Crowd Grew Noisy.
The scenes on the wharves to-day were of a turbulent description. There are five steamships in the harbor waiting to be unloaded—the Headliner Carrigan Head, the Headliner Alexandria, the Thompson Liner Fremonia, the Thompson Liner Salcia, and the C. P. R. Liner Monterey. Pickets of union men were out watching each of these vessels from early morning. Three vessels from early morning. These pickets were not to be hasty about beginning work on board, but between eight and nine, a few policemen having been stationed on each wharf, operations began in front of the ships. Two hundred and fifty men at work altogether on all the ships. Towards ten o'clock the wharf and wharves were in the vicinity of the Alexandria. Men began to attract attention as the main point of importance. Men began to gather there by the hundreds. For a time the operations of the men were watched in silence. Then as the crowd grew in proportions it began gradually to get noisy, and they made things lively by jering the men at work. For an established picket line outside of the wharf, beyond which they allowed no one without business to pass. The main part of the police force on duty were concentrated at this point, and they were able to keep sufficient space vacant to enable the work to proceed. The men at work were perhaps not extra expert, but they got on very well until six p.m.

Started on the Wharves.
About half-past ten quite a crowd of strikers had gathered. Eventually one shouted, "Let us leave them and go to the Glasgow boat." Several took up the cry, "To the Glasgow boat!" to the Glasgow boat. A considerable portion of the crowd started off shouting. As the party moved off others joined them as they passed, and the crowd soon attained large dimensions. It was as though the thing had become infectious, and as if the whole crowd was going to sweep down upon the boats, which were crowded with men. As there were only

three or four policemen at that ship the mounted squad started off at a canter to reinforce them. At this the crowd broke into a run to race the policemen, but the latter got there just ahead of the crowd. The whole wharf looked alive with men. The laborers working in the sheds and on the wharves ran on board the vessel and down below. The shouting of the advancing crowd and the galloping up of the mounted squad had given warning to the officers and crew of the ships and they appeared at the gangways. For a moment the police managed to hold the crowd back. Then someone shouted, "There are some of the 'scabs' up at the end of the shed!" The words were repeated and a general rush made round the little line of policemen through the sheds. The crowd charged round towards the aft gangway, and it looked as though the men might try to board the ship.

Gave Orders to Shoot.
The officers gathered their men and gave orders to shoot the first man who attempted to get on board. Meanwhile the police were driving the crowd back. The police kept their temper, and finally persuaded the crowd to retreat from the ships. Then there was another movement in the crowd, and the cry was raised, "To the Monterey!" The cry took, the crowd moved off again, the mounted squad started to head them off, the men broke into a run and there was another race to the big C. P. R. steamer, where the scene which took place along the Alexandria was enacted over again.

The next move was to the Alexandria, where the laborers, as on the Salcia and the Monterey, beat a retreat on board, the police officers in charge stationing two companies armed with revolvers on each gangway as the crowd approached. Then a move was made to the Fremonia. But by the time the crowd reached there a patrol wagonful of policemen had arrived, and the crowd did not get near the gangways. The laborers were, however, withdrawn within the vessel.

By this time it was noon, and the strikers, having succeeded in their object in preventing all work on the steamers, began to disperse. While there were several minor casualties, nobody was seriously injured, but serious trouble was only averted by the tact and good work of the police. Deputations representing the shipping men and the stevedores subsequently waited on Mayor Cochrane and demanded adequate protection. The police authorities said that they feared that they would be unable to cope with the strikers, and as the result of the consultation the Mayor decided to call out the militia, which was done this afternoon.

Non-Union Men Carried Away.
The men employed on the Salcia and Alexandria worked until about half-past two this afternoon, when they were forced to quit. The strikers induced many of them to stop work by argument, but those who held out and refused to be carried down the gangways and were carried away from the ships.

Several of the strikers were rather badly injured by being clubbed by the police this afternoon, and had to be taken to the hospital for repairs.

Arson Also.
Some of the strikers to-night set fire to a portion of the cargo of the Leyland Liner Alexandria, which is lying near the big C. P. R. elevator. A portion of the cargo had been long on the wharf, under a cover of the darkness, when several of the strikers set fire to the pile, which was soon in a blaze. Had it not been for the prompt action of the Alexandria's crew, a serious fire might have resulted. As the wind was blowing in the direction of the C. P. R. elevator. The flames were quickly extinguished by the men of the Alexandria. Several of the strikers were arrested by the police.

The Victoria Rifles, the 65th Regiment, and the Hussars, are stationed on the wharves. They will be guarded duty all night, and will protect the men who will be put to work to-morrow to unload the ships. Each man is provided with fifty rounds of ammunition and strike cartridges. The troops are accompanied by an ambulance corps.

Everything was comparatively quiet on the wharves to-night, but serious trouble is feared to-morrow, when the attempt to unload the vessels will be renewed.

Montreal despatch: One rather stubborn attempt by striking longshoremen in the early morning to break through the militia guarding the approach to the wharves in front of the Bonsecours market, and a few feeble efforts farther along the riverment wall during the day, were all that materialized of the threats that freely circulated last night. The appearance of armed men in uniform seemed to have a decidedly sobering effect upon the groups of ship laborers gathered at almost every street corner facing the waterfront.

Jering began early, and for a time some of the guards had to dodge hurled missiles. Then a mob congregated in front of Jacques Cartier square and gradually moved towards one of the widest openings in the wall. The order to disperse was given, but they crowded closer and advanced. The Royal Scots, who were on guard, forced them back, but they pressed forward again as the soldiers retreated. A second charge was made, a second fall back resulted, and the mob retreated around the monument the Scots withdrew. Then the cavalry and a squad of mounted men were sent to the front. The mob was scattered, and the day closed with the only riot.

owing to grave apprehensions as to the result of to-morrow's labor demonstration, the 2nd Canadian Artillery, 600 men, have been ordered to go on duty this morning. They have had infantry drill, therefore will be armed with rifles and 20 rounds of ammunition, the same as the thousand men now on duty.

The business usually appears to be increased at Mayor Cochrane's, as they claim that His Worship and the Chief of Police could have nipped the trouble in the bud had they acted a few days before; hence the action of the Board of Trade, before referred to.

The excuse given for the calling out of the artillery is that these troops are to relieve the others, but it is believed that the authorities claim that a clash is possible, if not probable, to-morrow. The people are also counting the cost.

There are about 1,500 men on duty. Each man gets 50 cents a day pay and 50 cents for rations, while the officers draw double this amount for rations, and also larger pay. The Hussars got extra for their horses. The men are supposed to provision themselves out of the allowance made. The cost will be each day 1,200 troops' pay, including officers, \$700 rations, \$700 horses, \$100 total, \$1,500. This is a conservative estimate. Aside from this is a loss to business, and to men on duty, on account of absence from work. Should the trouble last any length of time, the financial side will be deeply felt.

KING EDWARD VISITS THE POPE.

They are Closeted Together for Twenty Minutes.

NO ETIQUETTE OBSERVED, Although the King was Received in State—His Audience With His Holiness Was Private—The Pontiff Talked About the Canadian Situation—A Historic Meeting.

Rome cable: King Edward VII. of England, wearing the uniform of a field marshal, paid much-talked-of visit to the Vatican to-day.

This afternoon King Edward left the British Embassy for the Vatican in a closed carriage. He was accompanied by Col. Lamb, the British military attaché, and was followed by another carriage containing members of his suite. The King wore a field marshal's uniform. He had no escort, except some policemen in plain clothes, and no troops lined the streets, in contrast with what was done at the time of Emperor William's visit to the Pope. People looked on with curiosity, but they abstained from any demonstration.

It was also remarked that, contrary to the usual etiquette, King Edward did not lunch at the British Embassy, but had luncheon at the Quirinal, and also stopped at the Embassy, drove to the Vatican. Thus far did King Edward give way to the Vatican desires. The carriage in which the King drove did not belong to the Vatican, but was a carriage of the King of Italy could not go within the precincts of the apostolic palace. Received in state.

As King Edward's carriage at 20 minutes past four entered the Court of San Damaso, His Majesty was saluted by a number of Swiss Guards in full uniform. Tattoo was given on the drums; and there was no music, as there are no Papal bands.

Upon arriving before the private apartment of the Pope the Noble Guard rendered military honors to the British Sovereign.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the door of the apartment was immediately opened, and the aged Pontiff was revealed standing at the threshold. His hand was extended awaiting his guest. His Holiness was dressed in robes of white, and also wore a red velvet cape bordered with ermine. His face was the color of ivory, but he moved without assistance and with no apparent difficulty. The King and the head of the Church clasped hands and exchanged a few words in French. King Edward passed within the Papal apartment, the door was closed, and the Pope and the King were left alone.

King Edward remained with the Pontiff for 20 minutes. A bell was then rung, and King Edward's suite was admitted and presented to the Pope. This little ceremony seemed to please the Pontiff immensely. At its conclusion King Edward took his leave, the Pope crossing the room at his side and saying his last words at the door.

Swiss Pilgrims Cheered.

From the Vatican King Edward passed through the piazza of St. Peter, where he was warmly greeted in English by a number of Swiss "Haurrah for the King!" Had King Edward looked up at that moment he would have seen a figure in a window of the septuagidary of the palace with the British Sovereign, who stood below in the sunlight and the centre of the admiration of the immense plaza, the solitary white figure in the palace window seemed to further the idea of the Pope as a prisoner.

Instead of returning to the British Embassy the King drove to the Quirinal.

Some participants of the interview between the King and the Pope have become known. The Pope greeted the King, saying in French: "I am happy to see your Majesty."

King Edward replied: "I am happy to be here, and to add my congratulations to those of others upon your having outlived the days of St. Peter."

The Montreal carpenters' strike, which involved over two thousand men, has been called off.

The men have agreed to the demands of the men for 22 1/2 cents an hour.

EIGHTY-THREE PERSONS KILLED AT FRANK.

An Eye-Witness' Story of the Terrible Disaster.

Whole Families Buried Beneath a Hundred Feet of Rock—Rocks Still Falling—Government Experts Do Not Believe it Was an Earthquake—House Overturned Three Times and the Occupants Escaped Unhurt—A Little Child's Miraculous Escape—List of Dead and Injured—An Official Report of the Catastrophe.

The Dead.
Alex. Leitch, merchant, wife and four boys, John, Wilfred, Allan and Athol, the boys ranging from four to fourteen years.
C. Ackroyd, miner, wife and two children.
A. Clark, laborer, wife and five children, Charles, Albert, Alfred, Ellen and Gertrude. In age the children were from five to fifteen.
J. Sirota, driver.
Andrew Grossack, trapper.
G. E. Williams, wife and three children.
William Warrington, wife and six children.
John Vandusen, carpenter, wife and two children.
D. Mitchell, wife and four children.
Charles Edge.
Two unknown Welshmen.
Ten unknown Finns, overwhelmed in their house.
B. Sumis.
E. Sumis.
B. L. Scahill.
E. Farrington.
D. Foster.
A. Dawes.
Thomas Lock and wife.
M. Martingon, all miners, and single.
James Graham, rancher, wife and two grown sons, John and Joseph.
Alex. Graham, laborer, and wife.
Robert Watt, laborer.
T. Rechee, an miner.
Thomas Delap, engineer.
A. Muscigian, weighman.
Joseph Bregoton.
J. J. Scott.
Frank Yonchan.
John McVeigh, and
J. Leonard, all employees of Poirer & McVeigh, railroad contractors.

Fatally Injured.
Mrs. John Watkins, terribly crushed and internally injured.
Lester Johnson, aged 14, internal injuries.

A Graphic Iron Picture.
Frank, N. W. T., despatch: I have just walked over the mass of debris which came from the side of Turtle Mountain yesterday morning. All the reports that have been made of this disaster are true, but they have been exaggerated one iota. They may have in their fear seen an imaginary upheaval or an earthquake, but to ten the horror was that the great white limestone rock, which was being hauled and scoria. The imagination fails utterly to depict the awful ruin which has clutched in its death-grip the lives of eighty-three of their neighbors. Under the great white speckle whole families are laid. The change was quick for them. In mercy their lives were taken instantly.

The judge of the great fatality only by comparison. Fancy, if you can, any two miles square in city blocks. Tumble to the height of the highest building, those two blocks of rock, as it were, as the teamsters would throw it from the drey. Upon this mass throw another of the same sort fifty feet higher, and you have an idea of what the main line of the granite in the town looks like. Then from the side of the great Turtle comes roaring in a continuous stream huge rocks, which are followed by a great cloud of white dust, and a great sound of falling.

Rocks Sent Flying.
As I am penning the words a new roar breaks loose. It is like thunder, the echo and air taking it up until there are a hundred peals like that of the heaviest thunder. There is no possible way of escape. It is as if a possible way of escape. We were less than fifty feet from the ground, and often we noticed close to one hundred feet. From all four of the mountains to the furthest points reached by the slide it is two and a half miles wide. The valley is filled with pure white limestone rock, scoured and rubbed where the parts tossed and rolled over each other. The rocks ranged in size from an apple to a monster the size of an eight-roomed house. The flow of the great torrent of destruction has leveled hills, and thrown aside the river channel. Two and one-half miles of the new spur built into the French mine is buried. Two miles of the main line of the Crown's New Railway is covered. The edge of the slide has totally destroyed the lives of eighty-three people.

The First Report.
The first report was about twenty minutes past 4 in the morning when the night men were busy working and packing ready the travelers for the west-bound train. A sharp report was heard to the north of the town, and almost at once a tremor of the building was noticed. Immediately afterwards I heard another report from the mountain, and before the hole could reach the door the inside of the mountain was falling. The majority of the people were sleeping at that time, and were unprepared for the disaster. The first report was that of an earth-

quake which shook the mountain and started the slide.

Experts Believe Earthquake Theory.
The Government experts declare to the contrary, and ridicule the idea of an earthquake; but it is hard to convince the people of Frank that such was not the case. However, the problem is an intricate one, which can certainly wait for a finding.

The list of dead and injured is not complete as yet, as some of the families lost had visitors staying with them, but is given as eighty-three killed, including two unknown Welshmen and about ten unknown Finns. Nine were injured, including J. Barrington, fractured thigh; Mrs. Watkins, Fred. Watkins; Dan McKenzie, internal injuries; Sam Innis and family, bruises.

Limestone May Have Burst.
There are many theories as to the cause of the slide. Some declare that there was an eruption and that it started the rocks; others declare that the quality of the rock being almost pure lime, the great heat of the last week caused the snow melt, and that the water worked its way down into the lime, and slacked it, thus causing the start. Again, there are some who hold to the gas theory stories of the slide.

In the house of Sam Innes were quietly sleeping Innes, his wife and three children. The house was overturned three times, and yet the occupants were practically unharmed. This was the only house caught in the slide in which the occupants survived. The stables of the Canada-American Coal & Coke Company held fifty horses. Of this immense building not a vestige remains. It is covered by fifty feet of rock. A tiny terrier pup was the only creature saved.

Babies' Marvelous Escape.
In the house of one of the Finn miners a baby came some three months ago. The slide destroyed the house and the lives of seven occupants. None were found save the wee babe, who was discovered in a crevice one hundred yards from where the house stood, naked but alive, unharmed, and crying with exposure. Alex. Leitch and his wife were killed in bed, and their baby of seven months, which lay between its parents, was unharmed.

Some of the Dead.
C. Ackroyd and his wife, who were killed by the avalanche of rock, were natives of the Eastern States and they lived at Frank in the fall of 1901 from Moncton. Lester Johnson, who is seriously injured, is a step-son of Mr. Ackroyd. Mr. Ackroyd has a brother, an extensive farmer, near Carleton Place. Jack Vandusen, with his wife and children, met death in the huge rocks, was very well known in Frank, having lived there since the town began. Mrs. Vandusen came originally from Renfrew, Ont., and Mrs. Vandusen from Pembroke. Alex. Graham and his wife, originally New Brunswickers, came to Frank from Maine. Their home was on a ranch. They had taken up about half a mile east of Frank, on the slop of the hill opposite to Turtle Mountain, and more than a mile from any part of the summit of the mountain. They were employed in the Frank mine. Afterwards Mr. Graham held a responsible position as boss; later he took up a homestead to the east of Frank, and built a picturesque home beside the river. He, his wife and two sons there met death. This part of the valley was covered more deeply. Mrs. J. Graham and Mr. Alex. Graham were the first women to make their homes in Frank. John and Joe Graham, sons of James Graham, were young men in the prime of life. They enlisted for service in the war, but were discharged because of constipation and returned at the close of the war. James Graham and family came from England. Thomas Delap, who was killed while on duty as engineer of the mine, was very well known, having managed for some time the Sanitarium Hotel at the sulphur springs, near Frank. Mrs. Delap was an American. He leaves a wife and one child. Mrs. Watkins, reported fatally injured, and her daughter, Alfreda, seriously injured, came to Frank from Fenwick early in 1902.

Mr. Leitch, who was killed with his wife and four children, was a brother of Mrs. James Mundie, wife of Jack Mundie, now Manager for J. W. Peck & Co., Montreal, and a former resident of Winnipeg.

The eastern part of the town and the valley east of Frank suffered most heavily. The row of cottages on Mankoba avenue, the farthest avenue west, was demolished.

An Official Report.

Ottawa despatch: Mr. William Pearce, Inspector of Government Surveys, who went to Frank yesterday to act for the Government and decide what relief measures could be arranged, wires as follows to the Deputy Minister of the Interior: "Frank, N. W. T., April 30.—Eighty-three killed, or whom about fifteen women and fifteen children. "It is thought there will be no trouble from damming of the river. "Rock slide about four thousand feet long, extending from the highest point of Turtle Mountain, westerly end of a 1 1/2 mile west of mouth of French Lake, and ending at a point about 1/2 mile west of Frank. "The theory is that report number one was that of an earth-

quake for one and one-half miles from

front of Turtle Mountain, and spread out fan-shaped, so that the steepest and of which it was nearly two miles wide.
"No trace of river for one mile, but water now going through rock a fast as coming down.
"Place very quiet this morning. Men that were drunk and disorderly yesterday morning gone to Blairmore, fearing further slide.
"No probable there will be further slide of any consequence."
"Twelve police and two officers here; plenty to maintain peace and order and for necessary purposes. "No earthquake or volcano. All working in mine except two escaped."

Demolished Everything.
It swept the great slide. If it was, or upheaval, if that be the more proper characterization, demolished and carried away the entire operating plant of the coal company; the triple boiler and engine house, electric light plant, railway scales, shops and a row of coke ovens destroyed; seven houses owned by the coal company, burying six of them, with most of their occupants and livestock, buried in the other habitations situated in the valley of the town, together with every soul within them.

Bodies Buried Forever.
The family of the two Graham's, whose homes were separated by a mile, and the employees of Poirer & McVeigh, whose cabin was a mile further east, were buried fully a hundred feet deep, and none of the bodies can ever be recovered. In fact, it is doubtful if many of the bodies of the dead are ever recovered.

A citizens' meeting was held early yesterday, and steps were taken to search the ruins for bodies, but only seven bodies had been found up to last evening. Most of the bodies recovered were mangled so badly that identification was impossible.

NEWS IN BRIEF
CANADIAN

Mr. Mathias Stricker died at Waterloo, aged 94 years.
Five inches of snow fell at Fort William on Wednesday night.
C. C. McDonald, a wealthy rancher at Russell, Manitoba, was reported to attempt to swim the Assiniboine River.
At Elk, near Fernie, B. C., an explosion of dynamite took place on the Great Northern Railway line. Two laborers were killed.
Rev. J. D. Robertson, M. A. D. D., of North Berwick, Scotland, has been appointed professor of apologetics, homiletics and practical training in Knox College, and will probably enter on his duties at the opening of the session in October.
The aggregate of C. P. R. land sales during April, 1903, was 207,344.12 acres, for \$884,432.24. The figures for April, 1902, were 231,127.11 acres for \$695,071.68. The April, 1903, price was \$3 per acre. This year the average price paid in April was \$4.26.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.
President Loubet arrived at Marsailles, French visit to Algeria.
The German Reichstag has progressed. The elections take place in June.
It is reported that the town of Mount Jewett, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.
Cardinal Vaughan is in poor health and it is thought that he will not be able to again assume active duty.
Private letters received at Vienna say over 300 people were killed in the anti-Semite riots at Kishinev, Bessarabia.

MOAT HOUSE MYSTERY.
Body of Woman Found in a Lonely Mansion in Essex.

London, May 4.—What is known as the "Moat House Mystery" which has baffled the police for a long time, received a new fillip to-day by the discovery of the fully dressed body of the woman in Moat House at Saffron, Walden. This body is supposed to be that of Miss C. Holland, an aged and wealthy woman, who owned Moat House. She lived there for several months in 1898 and 1899 with a man named Dougal, who was popularly supposed to be her husband, but who was not married to her. Subsequently a Miss Douglas, supposed to be Dougal's daughter, took up her residence at Moat House. Some time afterward Miss Holland mysteriously disappeared. Then Dougal brought suit for divorce against the woman supposed to be his daughter, but who was really his wife. This led to suspicion concerning the fate of Miss Holland, and an active search for her was instituted by the police. The grounds surrounding Moat House, and all the Moat which gave the place its name, were thoroughly searched, laborers being employed to dig up the grounds and to drain the moat, but no trace of the missing woman was found until to-day. Dougal was recently arrested trying to cash a cheque signed by Miss Holland. He is now in jail.

MOLESKINS FASHIONABLE.
King Edward Starts a Craze and the Women Take it Up.

London, May 4.—The fashion of wearing moleskin was recently revived by the King, who has been wearing a moleskin waistcoat for some time. It is catching all over the country and thousands are reaching the great furriers every day from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent.
Four thousand came in one consignment to a Bond Street firm, which says it cannot get too many. The women are also having moleskin muff, stoles, jackets and motor-gloves made out of this skin.
One pair of the gloves containing forty skins, the price of which in the market was about a penny, but now averages eight shillings. The fashion is very fragile.

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