

PEACE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

COUNTRY AWAITS OUR SENATE'S ACTION ON THE TREATY.

President Will Not Delay in Sending It to That Body—Judge Abbott Learns in Washington That He Made Erroneous Statements on Taking of Ports.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 14.—Contrary to reports published in the United States, the reigns supreme in Santo Domingo. No importance is attached here to Perico Lasala's hostility to the Government at the present juncture.

The decision of the United States Senate regarding the convention by which the Dominican Congress will meet in a few days, is anxiously awaited here. The Dominican Congress will meet in a few days, and in a majority of favor of the Morales Government's policy has been secured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The instant the new protocol with Santo Domingo reaches the State Department it will be sent to President Roosevelt, who, after reading, will send it on to the Senate for ratification. The protocol is due in Washington by tomorrow, at all events, it having already had sufficient time to have reached here.

The following statement from Judge Abbott, retracting his declaration to a SEN reporter that the Dominican ports had been transferred to American authority under the objectionable Dillingham-Sanchez protocol, is given out here.

The Hon. John T. Abbott, who was designated by the United States act, as fiscal agent, under the award of July 14, 1904, in the case of the San Domingo Improvement Company, was in the city last night, and in discussing Dominican affairs made the following statement:

"Since my return to this country from Santo Domingo, advice from authoritative sources in that republic have been brought to my attention which cannot be reconciled with the assertion made by me the day I arrived in New York from Santo Domingo to the effect that the United States had taken over the administration of the Dominican custom houses on Feb. 1, under the terms of the so-called Dillingham-Sanchez agreement.

"When I left the capital, on Jan. 31, it was a matter of common notoriety throughout the republic, substantiated by statements of the Dominican officials, that the Dillingham-Sanchez protocol was a fait accompli, and that all the custom houses, except Puerto Plata, would be promptly turned over to the United States Government on Feb. 1, according to the provisions of the protocol.

"I did not know, when I made my statement, as I do now, that the protocol had not been accepted by the State Department; nor did any in Santo Domingo, except officials who had a right to know, have any information of that fact when I sailed. I was absolutely ignorant of this non-acceptance when my statement was made.

"The Dominican officials were undoubtedly exceedingly anxious, for local political reasons of an extremely urgent character, to create everywhere the impression that the agreement of Jan. 20 would be carried into effect at the date mentioned in it, since it was generally admitted by natives and foreigners alike that the prompt execution of the protocol would not only prevent the then impending revolution, but would also render subsequent disturbances of the peace impossible.

"It is true that the Custom House at Monte Cristi has been turned over to the United States Government at the request of the Dominican Government, under the provisions of the arbitral award of July 14, 1904, a wise and fortunate measure, in my opinion, for all concerned."

While here Judge Abbott conferred with officials of the State Department at great length.

HOUSE TAKES UP NAVAL BILL.

Littlefield of Maine Talks Against Holding the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House today began consideration of the naval appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year under an agreement that general debate should continue eight hours and that on Wednesday and Thursday the House shall meet at 11 o'clock.

The provisions of the bill were explained by Mr. Foss (Rep., Ill.), chairman of the House on Naval Affairs. Foss said that the bill carried the largest sum ever appropriated in one bill for the naval establishment.

After an extended colloquy with Mr. Littlefield over the question of policy regarding the revenues and appropriations Mr. Foss was followed by Mr. Rixey (Dem., Va.), who, admitting his desire to follow the President in the matters of tariff reform and granting additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, was not willing to follow his overlordship in the matters of a great army and navy.

Mr. Littlefield, in a speech occupying an hour in delivery, declared that the Government should acquire possession of any territory on the Western hemisphere, but he did not think it went so far as to insist upon the threshold of every South American republic and keep the door open in order that the foreigners might cash their checks or collect their indebtedness. He did not want the time to come when their republic should develop into an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for the money changers of Europe. It could not morally stand alone to perform that duty for the money changers of the world.

SWAYNE'S USE OF PRIVATE CAR.

Senate Hears More Testimony Against the Accused Judge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Swayne impeachment trial again attracted a big crowd to the Senate at 2 o'clock to-day. Nearly every seat in the galleries was occupied. Senators, however, displayed less interest in the proceedings than at first.

E. T. Davis, the Pensacola attorney who was punished by Judge Swayne for contempt of court, was called. He testified that he had not seen Judge Swayne in Florida except during terms of court. He said he had been put to inconvenience and expense through Judge Swayne's absence.

Mr. Davis said he was delayed at least four months in the Florida McGuire case through Judge Swayne's absence and his client was subjected to extra expense. Senator McCumber suggested that evidence along this line was immaterial, as the law merely makes it a high misdemeanor for a Judge not to reside in his district, without saying anything as to the inconvenience or expense to suitors.

Both sides agreed that further testimony on this line was unnecessary. Mr. Thurston moved to close the testimony and the witness given. Senator Nelson objected, as he thought it bore on the question of Judge Swayne's residence.

The chair ruled that further testimony on the question of inconvenience to suitors was unnecessary, but that the testimony already given should stand.

Eugene C. Dearborn of Miami, Fla., was called. He said that he was formerly a conductor on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad, and that he was in charge of Receiver Durkee. He made a trip from Jacksonville to Guycourt, Del., to get Judge Swayne and family and take them to St. Augustine. The witness took private car No. 30 and went to Guycourt as directed. The car was provisioned when he started and Judge Swayne did not provide it. The car was always kept provisioned by the railroad company. Major Durkee had been appointed receiver of the railroad by the United States Court, but Durkee did not know what Judge appointed Durkee.

Witness said he remembered Judge Swayne's remark that he had made a trip to the Pacific Coast, but did not know what the Judge had used.

Judge Swayne's private car was a colored servant took the car at Guycourt on Nov. 1, and Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker took the car at Washington. The party proceeded to St. Augustine, Fla. and was given to witness by Mr. Spencer, trainmaster of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad, in 1903, was called. His order of appointment was signed by Circuit Judge Don A. Pardee and District Judge Charles Swayne. He admitted that he had ordered private car No. 30 to Guycourt in 1903 and presumed the expenses were paid by the company.

On cross-examination Major Durkee said that the car was private and solely for the use of the officers in charge of the company and that it was never used for months. No charge had ever been made by connecting railroads for hauling Judge Swayne and party in car No. 30.

Manager Swayne refused to give certain testimony voluntarily given by Judge Swayne before a House Committee on Nov. 23, 1904. Mr. Thurston moved to the reading of the transcript and the reading of the transcript was interrupted by an attempt to impeach a witness by his own testimony. This he said, was a custom often resorted to by restiflers to present indirectly what could not be presented directly.

Mr. Pettus arose. Mr. President, "he said, "I object to the use of the word 'petting' in this court."

The presiding officer thinks that word should not have been used," said Mr. Platt. Mr. Pettus said that he had no objection to the word 'petting' in the hands of the honorable managers on the part of the House. He had merely said it was a common custom of the restiflers to pursue such tactics. He strenuously objected to the admission of the testimony.

Manager Palmer retorted that he was not petting and that the offer was made in good faith. This proceeding was not a criminal one, he said, and Judge Swayne was not inordinately by the use of his voluntary statement. The statute was simply intended to protect witnesses in criminal proceedings.

The presiding officer ruled that without deciding technically whether the statement was testimony or not, or whether this was a criminal proceeding, or whether it was evidently in his opinion, denied the admission of such testimony.

Mr. Bailey asked for a vote on this question and the yeas, 88, nays, 45, so the evidence was not admitted.

Six Republicans voted to admit the testimony and seven Democrats voted against it. The Republicans voting to admit Judge Swayne's statement to be used against him were Messrs. Allison, Bard, Cannon, Dickerson, Loomis, Springer, and Democrats voting against the motion were Messrs. Bacon, Culberson, Dubois, Gorman, McCreary, Patterson and Pettus.

SALARY FOR BURNETT.

Sundry Civil Bill Would Cut Him Off From Fee Income.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. It carries \$65,558,980, or \$7,718,989 more than that of the current year. The apparent excess is accounted for under three heads of appropriations as follows: Public buildings under construction, \$3,224,339; contract obligations on river and harbor work, \$2,571,932; required to meet contract obligations for the construction of buildings for the National Museum, \$1,500,000.

MUST FACE A BIG DEBIT.

ECONOMY PLANS IN CONGRESS ALL GOING AWRY.

Fight for a Larger Navy Meets a Counter Move to Reduce River and Harbor and Public Buildings Bills—Senate May Cut Down Plans for New Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Acknowledgment was made to-day by House leaders that their hopes of keeping the appropriations for the fiscal year, which began last July, to a total less than those for the current fiscal year, have disappeared. Even if the River and Harbor and the Public Buildings bills are defeated, as the Senate leaders have decided they must be, there will still remain an excess of about \$18,598,395.

The Senate leaders, it is said, have also decided to reduce the new construction program for the fiscal year. A bill for appropriation bill, so that it will provide for only one instead of two armor clads of the first rate. But even if that is done the excess will not be less than \$10,000,000, and is likely to exceed that sum.

It is an unwritten rule that the Senate increases instead of decreases the allowances made in the appropriation bills. The Senate has passed only two of the big supply bills, so there are probabilities enough to make an economist shiver for a still greater excess of appropriations.

The acknowledgment of this condition of affairs came with the reporting of the Sundry Civil bill to-day. That measure carries a total of nearly \$9,000,000 more than the bill for the current year and \$12,000,000 more than the estimates three weeks ago. On the assumption that there would be no river and harbor bill and that nothing in the way of a public buildings bill would be attempted, it was calculated that the appropriations for the coming year would exceed those for the current twelve months by about \$6,000,000.

Since that time it has become known that the deficiency estimates have risen from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 and that a determined effort will be made by those interested to force through not only the River and Harbor bill but also the Public Buildings bill, which was reported to-day. Those bills create an immediate call upon the Treasury for more than \$25,000,000 and a contingent liability of many millions more.

The determination to force the River and Harbor and Public Buildings bills through is the result of the outcry against a great navy, which is having a very marked effect upon the members of the House from districts where there are river and harbor works that have been neglected. The demand for allowances for public buildings comes also from the same districts in which there are no large cities.

If both River and Harbor and Public Buildings bills go through and the deficiency bill is as large as now seems probable, the excess of appropriations for the coming year over the current fiscal year will amount to the enormous total of \$45,598,395.

The Treasury statement indicates a margin of expenditure over the current fiscal year to date of about \$15,000,000. If continued at the present rate the margin will be at least \$10,000,000.

SULLIVAN ANSWERS HEARS.

Admits Manslaughter Conviction and Explains It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Sullivan's announcement late yesterday afternoon that he would reply to Mr. Hearst's allusion yesterday to the killing of a man in a saloon in East Cambridge in 1885, charging that Mr. Sullivan had been guilty of manslaughter in connection with the matter, attracted a large attendance of members of the House of Representatives to-day, and the galleries were nearly full.

"On Nov. 24, 1885," Mr. Sullivan said, "my father, Eugene J. Sullivan, and myself were convicted of manslaughter in the Superior Court of Middlesex county, in the State of Massachusetts. The case arose in this manner: My father was the sole proprietor of a licensed hotel known as the Central House, on Cambridge, Mass.

An intoxicated man, who was not a guest and had not entered the hotel that day, came to the main door, and my father, seeing him, shut the door against him. Thereupon the man went around to the back door and entered the hotel. He went out upon the street, took the man by the collar and demanded that he pay for the damage he had done. The man replied that he was a doctor and that he had never been denied, that no weapons of any kind were used by either party, and that he was not the man who had done the damage.

"I came upon the scene at a time when my father was being overpowered by this man and took the part of my father in the struggle. The man then struck me with a knife and struck his head against the curbstone and became unconscious. There was testimony in the matter that he had never recovered consciousness and died some two days after the assault. At the conclusion of the trial my father was sentenced to three years in the House of Correction."

"The District Attorney, of his own motion, stated to the Court that he would ask no sentence against me, but a boy of 17 years, in my first year at the Boston Law School and without any moral guilt in the matter, was held in custody because I was present and was a party concerned in the assault, and was only technically guilty."

"Accordingly, the Court placed my case on file. I was not fined one cent nor imprisoned one minute and walked out of court a free man. [Prolonged applause.] After eighteen months in the State Prison had been served the Governor's Council of Massachusetts pardoned him, and their action was sustained by the Justices, who did not appear at the trial in the case before the Governor's Council and testified, one that he had gone with the defendant to the State Prison, and the other that he had obtained honor, and that the deceased came back with him that night intoxicated. The other witness testified that during the night the deceased got up in his house and while proceeding toward the yard which adjoined the premises fell down a flight of stairs, and he picked up unconscious, brought to his bed and remained there without regaining consciousness until he died."

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the most that can ever be alleged against me is that I was technically guilty of this offense, for even the District Attorney admitted that I was not morally guilty, and I am constrained to say that if my deceased father were now alive and he were to be attacked in the presence of the State, I would stand in defense. [Great applause.] The facts in this case were fully published in all the newspapers of the city of Boston at the time it was in the public eye, and twenty years after the alleged offense that any individual was found who felt that it was necessary or proper to add to the circumstances of the case." [Applause.]

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—These army orders have been issued: Capt. P. P. Bishop, artillery corps, to command the 1st Regiment, Heavy Artillery, National Guard of New York at Plum Island, N. Y., in August.

KING TALKS TO PARLIAMENT.

Refers to 'Unhappy Fact' That War Between Russia and Japan Continues—Session Opened With Usual Pageantry—Crowds Give Warm Welcome.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 14.—King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, opened to-day the sixth session of the first Parliament of his reign, in full state and with all the time honored pageantry. The weather was cloudy, but there was no rain. Masses of people lined the route from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament and warmly welcomed the King and Queen. The King commenced the reading of the speech from the throne at 2.30 P. M. The speech begins as follows:

"My relations with foreign Powers continue to be of a friendly description." It alludes in terms of satisfaction to the visit of the King of Portugal to England, and refers to the unhappy fact that the war between Japan and Russia still continues, and to the careful observance of neutrality by the British Government. It notes that the condition of the Balkans continues to cause anxiety and commends upon the measures that have been taken with reference to it and upon those about to be taken.

With reference to the Anglo-French convention it expresses the belief that this will operate to the advantage of both countries, "while it cannot fail to strengthen the friendly relations so happily existing between them." The speech refers to the other arbitration treaties Great Britain has concluded, to the North Sea International Commission and to the steps to be taken toward establishing a constitution for the Transvaal, which it is hoped will result in the substantial progress of the country and the ultimate attainment of the goal of complete self-government.

The speech refers to the British agreement with Tibet; to the visit of the Chinese Commissioner to Calcutta, for the purpose of negotiating with reference to China's consent to the agreement; to the visit of the son of the Amir of Afghanistan to Calcutta, and to that of a British officer to Kabul, to discuss the relations between Great Britain and Afghanistan.

The speech also sets forth that it is proposed by the Government to introduce in the coming session of Parliament bills dealing with alien immigration, the unemployment question, the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation act and the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce.

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WILL FORTIFY KIAOCHAU.

Germany Wants Its Chinese Port in Better State for Defense.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The budget committee of the Reichstag has sanctioned the spending of 2,500,000 marks for fortifying the harbor of Kiaochau, in the Province of Shantung, China. Baron von Richthofen, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said that the purpose of the fortifications was to prevent Kiaochau being captured by a coup de main. Herr von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Admiralty, replying to criticism by several of the Deputies, denied that the Government intended to make Kiaochau a second Port Arthur.

POPE TAKES UP FRENCH ISSUE.

Preparing an Encyclical on New Organization of the Clergy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, Feb. 14.—The Pope has informed several of the Cardinals that he is preparing an encyclical detailing the history of the conflict in France between the Church and the State, and announcing the basis of a new organization of the French clergy. The encyclical probably will be published at a special consistory.

AGREE ON STATEHOOD BILL.

House Republicans Will Send It to a Conference With the Senate To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Statehood bill will probably be sent to conference to-morrow. The Republican leaders in the House succeeded to-day in quelling the opposition among their own followers which developed at the conference on last Friday. All the members who then opposed the Speaker's plan to send the bill direct from the House Committee on Territories to conference have agreed to support a special rule relieving the Committee of the duty of further consideration of the bill so that the House can vote to disagree with the Senate amendments and ask for a conference.

The thirty-three members who voted against the Cannon plan in the Republican conference were requested to sign a protest which was sent to the Senate by the necessary by the Committee on Rules to bring about the course of action desired by Speaker Cannon. A few who were absent gave their assent by telegraph.

It is the hope of the leaders to have the special rule adopted to-morrow, so that the bill can be sent to the Senate in time to-day that body to take another vote on the question.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Nos. 37, 24, 10, 18, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 97