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SWEDEN TO INSIST ON GUARANTEE BY NORWAY

Agreement to Disunion Is Probable, but King Oscar and Riksdag Will Require Pledges Against Future Trouble Between the Two Peoples.

By W. B. CHAMBERLAIN,
Managing Editor of The Journal.

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Stockholm, Sweden, June 30.—Altho Sweden will undoubtedly consent to the peaceful dissolution of the union with Norway, she will insist upon certain guarantees against future trouble. It is the settlement of just what guarantees will be demanded and the method of negotiation leading up to a final settlement that now engross the attention of the Swedish government and the houses of the riksdag. The subsidiary questions involved in the main one of Norway's independence are partly political and partly commercial. The debate of Wednesday last in the riksdag, while it quite failed to develop any solidarity of sentiment among the members, brought out clearly the fact that Sweden considers herself in strong enough position to insist upon these guarantees as precedent to dissolution of the union.

Mr. Unger, one of the leaders of the upper house, made an eloquent speech in which he seemed rather accurately to gauge the sentiment of his colleagues. The burden of his song was that Norway must first retract and apologize for what he called the illegal and revolutionary act of June 7. Then Sweden would agree to enter into amicable negotiations for dissolving the union. Mr. Unger proposed that if these negotiations reached an impasse, the entire question be referred to some international arbitration tribunal—presumably that of The Hague. He referred to the fact, not then officially communicated to the riksdag, that the Norwegian storthing had adopted a resolution requesting the riksdag to enter into peaceful negotiations. This he considered indicative of a pacific disposition on the part of Norway. Yet for the honor of Sweden there must be a retraction of the storthing's earlier action, and the formation of a new Norwegian ministry by the king before formal negotiations could be begun.

Kronlund's Proposals.

In the lower house there were many speeches involving various proposals. The most significant and clear-headed was that delivered by Mr. Kronlund, who represents the northernmost province of Sweden and lives on the Finnish frontier, where the menace of Russia's propinquity is a very real thing. Among his constituents are the hardy Lapps, whose wellbeing is wrapped up in that of their reindeer. Mr. Kronlund, I am told, is a veritable father to his people, whose interests he carefully and shrewdly guards. Here are the conditions which he demanded be laid down as a basis for negotiations with Norway:

"That no steps be taken along the boundary line between the two countries that could threaten peace and that the frontier fortifications which have been built by Norway since the consular dispute became acute be dismantled.

"That free communication and right of way across each country be guaranteed to the other. This involves the free right of exportation of iron ore from the northern mines of Sweden by way of the new Swedish-Norwegian railroad leading to the northern Atlantic port of Narvik in Norway. And conversely it involves the guarantee to Norway of the right to send its exports to Finland and Russia by way of the same railroad.

"That a treaty be made between the two countries prohibiting the cession of any Scandinavian territory to any foreign power or the granting of any special rights or privileges to such powers in the Scandinavian kingdoms. This, of course, is intended to prevent Russia, Germany or England from getting a Scandinavian foothold.

"That a standing committee of arbitration be guaranteed by treaty between the two kingdoms.

"That the right to pasture for their reindeer in Norwegian Lapland be freely given the Lapps of northern Sweden.

"That Norway continue to pay its share of the expense of maintaining the consular service until the union is formally dissolved."

More Warlike Talk.

In sharp contrast to the pacific proposals of Mr. Kronlund were the suggestions of Mr. Trana. Admitting that opinion as to the best course for Sweden to pursue had not yet crystallized, he proposed that the riksdag emphatically refuse to approve the "rebellious decision" of the storthing and that the king be asked to make a new presentation of the case to the next riksdag, based on conditions at that time. Furthermore, Mr. Trana proposed that an extra credit of 100,000,000 kroner (about $26,800,000) be voted for the king and his cabinet to use in maintaining his position, and that of the riksdag, in case an attempt is made or there is danger of an attempt to drive thru dissolution by force. This proposal, if adopted, would mean war whenever the king and his cabinet thought best.

Mr. Brodin indorsed the Trana program, but added that it would be necessary for the Norwegian people to elect a new storthing, so that there might be a reliable expression of their attitude on the question of dissolution. He moved that the king's proposal to let Norway go be sanctioned by the riksdag only on condition that the negotiations be considered merely provisional, until the Norwegian people in a fresh election had plainly expressed their desire for a separation, and that Sweden's answer to this desire of Norway be delivered by the new riksdag, to be elected next autumn. This motion was supported by the delegation from Jonkoping, a province of southern Sweden, with the further proposal that the riksdag appoint a committee to negotiate such a provisional agreement with a similar delegation from the storthing, the whole to be subsequently approved by the riksdag, storthing and king.

Many Peasant Members.

And so the debate went on all day. The lower chamber—which is the larger and more popular branch of the riksdag—contains a large number of peasant members, and it is notable that their resentment toward Norway is such as to lead them into a more radical attitude than that taken by the majority in the upper chamber. It is said, indeed, that an informal canvass undertaken of the lower house has disclosed about 70 per cent in favor of coercive measures against Norway if the storthing does not recede from what is termed its revolutionary attitude. On the other hand the socialists who represent the urban laboring population, and who have a good delegation in the lower chamber, are strongly opposed to war under any conditions. They see that the burdens of a war would fall most heavily on the workingmen, and they are at one with the king in the belief that war must be averted at any cost, even if Norway is allowed to go free without guarantees of any kind. It is notable, too, that the socialists of Norway are similarly minded, and that they have joined hands with their Swedish brethren in a movement to avert war at any cost.

The Question Referred.

As the cables have already told you, the question at this point, so far as the riksdag is concerned, has been referred to a special joint committee, which is considering it in secret session. It is worthy of note that under the Swedish constitution, which is of very ancient origin in some of its provisions, an effective device has been provided to prevent such deadlocks between the house and senate as we have in the United States. In case the two chambers find themselves unable to agree on any measure a joint vote is taken. As the lower chamber has 230 members, while the upper chamber has but 150, it will be seen that the lower chamber in the end has the preponderance of power. Thus interest just now centers in the attitude that will be taken by the lower house.

The Tone of the Press.

The tone of the Stockholm press at this time may be gathered from the following utterance of the Aftonbladet, the leading afternoon paper here:

"The Norska Morgenbladet (published at Christiania) which has long been very defiant on the union question, sometimes mocking and sometimes giving fatherly advice, has now refreshed its readers with meditations on the feeling in Sweden, obviously intended as an admonition to Sweden as to what it should think. It declares that the Swedes think themselves lords and are trying to make vassals of Norwegians.

"What has happened in Norway is due to the jurist element and not to the people. If the people had been left alone and the upper classes had not taken upon themselves the function of spokesmen, the crisis would never have come about. The Morgenbladet says that the Norwegians do not want a Bernadotte on the Norwegian throne and asks for a republic of democratic form. Talk of forcing Norway to accept reasonable terms or give guarantees is met with the assertion that such a war would never end as long as there was a man or a woman left in Norway able to bear arms. Norway says that Sweden is carrying a revolver in the hip pocket, but that fact will not affect Norway in the slightest in the negotiations."

NO PACT WITH KAISER

Count Gyldenstolpe Denies Sweden Will Join with Germany.

Chicago, July 18.—A Chicago Daily News special from Stockholm says:

There is growing uncertainty and unrest on account of German designs. The country is at a loss to know whether the kaiser's naval demonstration this week is an act of unselfish friendliness toward Sweden and an incidental warning to Norway, or whether it is intended to bring pressure to bear on Sweden to prevent the disruption of the union. The kaiser opposes dissolution because he fears an independent Norway would become the vassal of England and a new danger to Germany in the North sea. Many believe that William may have gone so far at Gefle as to inform King Oscar that Germany considers Scandinavian unity as vital to German interests and that Germany could not be a passive observer of its destruction.

Count Gyldenstolpe authorizes the Daily News correspondent to deny the statement published in the United States yesterday to the effect that the kaiser and King Oscar discussed the preliminaries of a Swedish-German alliance. He says the ide ais a fantasy. Inquiries among the leaders of public opinion here show that the Swedes shrink from such an alliance because they feel that it would cost them dearly some way or other.

RECOGNITION FOR NORWAY

Special Envoys Seeking Action by the United States.

Chicago, July 18.—That the independent Norwegian government is prepared to ask official recognition from the United States and that special envoys have been in this country for some time looking over the ground as private citizens prior to the assumption of the diplomatic powers with which they have been invested, developed today with the return from New York of F. Hermann Gade, mayor of Lake Forest, Ill. Mayor Gade is an active worker for an international status for Norway. He has been for the last ten days in conference with J. Irgens, a special Norwegian envoy, who a few years ago was secretary of the Norwegian-Swedish commission that treated and dealt with the consular question. The conference included Christian Hauge, who, up to the time of his resignation a month ago, was the charge d'affaires and secretary of the Norwegian-Swedish legation at Washington. After consultations with such eminent international authorities as Professor Moore of Columbia university and John W. Foster, an informal document was drawn up for presentation to the state department to serve as a "feeler" for the official document which may be expected to follow.

$300,000 LOSS FOR L. & N.

Louisville, Ky., July 18.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company arranged today to use the trainsheds in the rear of their depot which was burned last night and trains were sent out on schedule time. The depot was destroyed. The loss is about $300,000.

DID EQUITABLE BUY DEPEW TOGA?

Mysterious Loan Said to Involve Odell, a Senatorship and Ship Trust Scandal.

Ryan Transfers the Hyde Stock to Trustees Headed by Cleveland.

New York Sun Special Service.

New York, July 18.—Investigation into the financial affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society has taken a fresh turn. The trial led straight to the mysterious loan of $685,000 by the Mercantile Trust company to the rich insurance society, which has millions in its coffers. State officials from the governor down and lawyers interested in the great ship-building trust scandal have taken the scent and begun investigation to unearth what is believed to be flagrant corruption.

In a public statement printed today, Superintendent Hendricks referred specifically to this matter, saying:

"I stated to the governor that I had been informed that the Equitable society was carrying a loan in the Mercantile Trust company of $685,000, of which no record appeared on its books as a liability. The governor stated to me that he believed a further effort should be made to thoroly investigate the subject. Our efforts in that particular were unsuccessful."

Loan Thru Alexander.

It was learned today that this loan formerly stood in the names of James W. Alexander and T. B. Jordan, but has been transferred directly into the name of the Equitable society. Alexander and Jordan were merely dummies to conceal the transaction, it is said.

According to well-defined reports the Mercantile Trust company paid secret bills of the Equitable and charged them up to this loan account.

Within the past six months at least two very large payments have been made by persons unknown in settlement of suits brought against the promoters of the scandalous ship-building trust, in which the Mercantile Trust company and Equitable financiers played leading parts.

Former Governor Odell, who bought about $170,000 of ship-building securities, sued the promoters and a secret settlement was made. How much he received or who paid it never has been divulged.

Toga as Prize in Deal.

Just about that time the contest for United States senator was in progress, and Mr. Odell had been favoring former Governor Black as against Chauncey M. Depew, who desired a re-election. Suddenly Mr. Odell came out in favor of Mr. Depew and the latter was chosen. Mr. Depew was and still is a director in the Equitable. He was also director in the Mercantile Trust company.

The investigators will look carefully into this Equitable Mercantile account to see whether any payment of $170,000 or thereabouts was made at the time Mr. Odell was withdrawing his ship-building suit and Chauncey M. Depew was being elected United States senator. Other similar payments will also be investigated.

Denials Are Strenuous.

Strenuous denials were made today by lawyers for the former Equitable management of any connection between the insurance society and the ship-building matter. They declared that the underwriting was purely an affair of the Mercantile Trust company and the society had no part in it. Not even James H. Hyde and associates appeared in it. On the other hand, lawyers interested in pressing suits against the underwriters, say that the Equitable owns a majority of the Mercantile's stock, and the company was run purely as an Equitable institution.

The statement that Thomas F. Ryan will sell the Hyde stock back to the Equitable Life for $2,500,000 and thus

Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

REVEALS DETAILS OF COTTON LEAK

Letter to Secretary Wilson Gives Him Full Account of Scandalous Deals.

JOHN HYDE,
Chief Statistician, Whose Bureau Secretary Wilson Is Probing.

Washington, July 18.—Chief Statistician Hyde of the department of agriculture today resigned his position and the resignation has been accepted by Secretary Wilson. Assistant Secretary Hays has been detailed to take charge of the statistical work until the vacancy shall be filled.

New York, July 18.—A letter is now in the hands of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, the contents of which have been sworn to, that relates in detail methods said to have been pursued in the alleged falsification of the government cotton report June 2. The communication purports to expose the entire inner workings of the plan. The writer of the letter is said to be one of the men whose connection with the affair is a matter of public knowledge. The letter relates in minute detail the precise manner in which the official report was tampered with; who took part in the operation; to what extent the fraud was perpetrated and where and how the proofs of the charges in the letter may be found.

DID SUN FIRE THE GASOLENE?

Winfred Kouch, 8 Years Old, Terribly Burned by Explosion of Can.

Winifred Kouch, 8 years old, was seriously burned today by the explosion of a can of gasolene which he was carrying in the hot sun from the grocery store to his home, 629 University avenue NE.

The cause of the accident is a mystery to the boy's parents, and to the persons who ran to his rescue. He had been sent to thestore with a gallon can for gasolene. He was alone and left the store in a hurry. When he was near Fifth avenue and University the can exploded and several men who were passing at the time, saw the boy drop the can and scream. Before they could get to his assistance his face and body were horribly burned. The flames were quickly smothered and the boy, unable to speak, was taken to his home, where a physician was summoned.

At noon the boy was said to be in a precarious condition.

PANAMA RIGHT PLACE FOR CANAL

W. O. Winston Tells of Observations of Panama and Nicaragua Routes.

Visited Both Places with Engineers and Covered Every Foot of the Ground.

"Panama is the right place for the canal. It will cost less to builda canal at that point, it will cost less to maintain it after it is finally constructed. Furthermore the canal will be built there, and the kickers, grumblers and sore-heads who ar opposing the government will do well to accept the statement as a fact and look up something else to kick about."

This, in brief, is the opinion of W. O. Winston, vice president of the contracting firm of Winston Broathers. Mr. Winston is a general railroad and mining contractor of wide experience. He has gone over every foot of the two proposed isthmian canal routes, Panama and Nicaragua. Tho a simon-pure democrat politically, Mr. Winston is distinctly pro-Roosevelt in the Panama proposition and resents all insinuations of ulterior motives and influences in conenction with the canal.

Looked Over Route.

Eight years ago Mr. Winston, with a party of expert engineers and contractors, visited the isthmus in the interests of a private corporation, which at that time was considering the construction of a private canal. The syndicate back of theproposition favored the Nicaragua route, but ha dthe party investigate both routes to see what advantages either one might have over the other. In speaking of the trip Mr. Winston said: "It was the opinion of every member of our party that either route was feasible; that the canal could be built and maintained on either route. It was my opinion and the opinion of a majority of the party, however, that the Panama canal was the better. It was the natural location. Th eharbor facilities at the terminals of the Panama route were much the best.

Commission Was Capable.

"The canal commission appointed by President Roosevelt went over both routes and was unanimously in favor of the Panama route. That commission was composed of expert engineers and its opinion should be final. Those who are now criticizing the president and the commission are making statements which are false, thru desire or ignorance. J. D. Yeomans of Sioux City has made statements and claims that cannot be supported. Furthermore his remarks are a gross insult to the engineering profession and to the men who follow it. His statement that no engineer has been found who would recommend the Panama route over the Nicaragua route, unless he had been paid to do it, is a positive insult to every engineer who has been on the isthmus. There is no more reliable and conscientious body of men engaged in any profession.

"The Nicaragua route I am willing to admit has a slight advantage in the matter of climate. This would be of some benefit in the work of construction. Such a work in the tropics is a tremendous undertaking at best. I should say that the difficulties to be encountered and overcome were three to one to what they would be in a more temperate climate. At that, tho, Panama offers the best route from the engineering and construction standpoint. The canal can be constructed over that route at less cost and can be maintained at less cost.

The Culebra Cut.

"Much is said of the Culebra cut by these knockers. Mr. Yeomans made the statement that the wash from that cut would fill the canal every time it rained. I will admit that they have heavy rains and all that. I have seen

Continued on 2d Page, 8d Column.

DEATH CLAIMS SEVEN IN FIRE AT WABASHA

Hoffmann House, Leading Hotel of the Town, Burns to the Ground—Seven Bodies Taken from Ruins—Fire Started by the Upsetting of a Lamp.

Special to The Journal.

Wabasha, Minn., July 18.—A veritable holocaust occurred here last night in the burning of the Hoffmann House, situated at the station, in which seven lives were lost. The dead:

Mrs. F. T. Hoffmann.
Mrs. Hoffmann's 7-months-old baby.
James Hunt, bus driver.
Gertrude Stampschror, dining-room girl.
Rebecca Hammond, dishwasher.
Robert Johnson, expressman.
— Cook, engineer.

The fire, which started in the kitchen from an overturned lamp, spread to every part of the building almost instantly, and it seemed impossible to save anything on the third floor, where the family of the proprietor, F. T. Hoffmann, and the help slept, as well as several boarders.

There were nine guests on the second floor, all of whom escaped.

As soon as the ruins cooled ready hands went to work to recover the remains.

The first to be taken out were those of Mrs. Hoffmann and her baby, who were found lying on the ruins of the bed. Nothing but the trunk of the body could be found and that was almost an unrecognizable mass.

So with all taken out later—nothing but the charred bones were found and some metal trinkets by which they were identified.

Hunt made his escape, but went back, probably to assist some of the people on the third floor and was cut off by the flames. Engineer Cook jumped from the second floor, landed on the brick wall, fractured his skull and was taken to the hospital, where he died at about 8 o'clock.

Express Messenger Johnson was from Owatonna, where his people live. He had been on the Wabasha run about six weeks. Rebecca Hammond was of Nelson, Wis., and had been employed at the hotel but a short time. Miss Stampschror has been employed for about three years. The hotel was built eight years ago at a cost of about $6,000 and has been run as a hotel for five years with a good patronage.

"WHO ARE YOU?" HE ASKED MAYOR

But the Grimy Coalheaver Cleared the Tracks for Mr. Jones.

Mayor D. P. Jones assumed the duty of a police officer yesterday, to the delight of the passengers of a Fourth avenue car. The car was stalled by a coal wagon standing partly across the track. The grimy driver, with a profusion of oaths, declared he would not move the cart until he had unloaded it. The conductor and motorman expostulated and the passengers fretted and kicked, but the teamster paid no attention to either.

Mayor Jones, who happened by, approached the obstreperous teamster and said:

"I'll give you two minutes to get your team out of the way."

"Who in —— are you?"

"Never mind. You are losing some valuable time by asking questions."

The teamster looked at the mayor closely and then, apparently recalling the countenance, nearly fell over himself clearing the way for the car. It is understood that he lost his job, for the incident was reported to his employer.

CARLTON HELD AS A MODERN BORGIA

Brooklyn Prisoner Viewed as Wife Poisoner of the Hoch Type.

New York Sun Special Service.

New York, July 18.—Amazing discoveries were made today by the Brooklyn authorities in the search for evidence to connect Edward C. Carlton with the deaths of his two Brooklyn wives.

If the suspicions entertained by the relatives of the dead woman and the coroner prove true, the slayer is alleged to have taken a step beyond the most extravagant imagination of novelists and to have outdone the operations of Johann Hoch, the so-called Chicago "Bluebeard."

It is suspected—and the coroner voiced the suspicion—that a cat was inoculated with a certain deadly virus that produced a disease known among sailors as "farcy," and that the virus of the sick animal was injected into the blood of the second wife of Carlton. She died in the Long Island college hospital on March 10, tetanus having resulted from a mysterious infection of her right arm.

Only a few months before another wife died in a similar manner in Washington. The parents of both women have long asserted that murder was done.

The startling fact that the man held technically on charges of withholding $700 belonging to Charles Schaub, machinist at the Brooklyn navy yard, had, within two weeks after his second wife's death, proposed marriage to the woman who, a few months before, was Mrs. Carlton's bridesmaid, was even less surprising than the development that Carlton, from letters found in his trunks, appeared to have enmeshed in his dark schemes Miss Eleanor Vandeventer, whose life he had insured.

The crafty prisoner took the revelations coolly. Even when told that Judge Sewell, in the Brooklyn supreme court, had given permission to District Attorney Clarke to proceed with the exhumation of the body of Carlton's second wife, the man betrayed no emotion.

Carlton met Miss Vanderventer shortly after his failure to win the heart of Miss Marie Breslin, the bridesmaid at Mamie Gorman's marriage.

Soon afterward he insured her life for $2,000, making himself the beneficiary. Carlton told her he would marry her, but that it was too soon after his first wife's death.

Miss Breslin says Carlton possessed a strange power of hypnotism. She says Carlton, in pressing his love, showed her two letters written by his wife, one in January and the other in March, a week or so before her death. The strange control he had over his wife is shown by the fact that he induced her in these letters to urge Miss Breslin to marry him when she, Mrs. Carlton, was gone.

Inspector Cross found another photograph of Mrs. Jennie Smyth Carlton, the first Brooklyn wife of the prisoner, in the trunk with his wife's letters and will send it to the Washington, D. C., authorities, who are investigating his first wife's death. It is possible the body of this wife will be disinterred.

DEPOSE CZAR, IS ZEMSTVOIST PLAN

Moscow Organizations Would Enthrone Infant Duke and Set Up Regency.

meeting of the all-Russian zemstvoist and doumaist convention, which was to take place tomorrow at Moscow, has been prohibited.

BATTLE BEFORE PEACE

Witte Is Warned Not to Hasten, Lest Russ Army Mutiny!

St. Petersburg, July 18.—The minister of war today acquainted M. Witte, the senior peace plenipotentiary, with the substance of the formidable heap of telegrams from the highest military officers commanding in Manchuria.

These officers warn the government against making peace before another general battle is fought. The war party declares there will surely be a mutiny in the army if peace is concluded now.

St. Petersburg, July 18, 12:05 p. m.—A sensational rumor is current here today that a large party of the zemtsvoists and doumaists at Moscow are in favor of the proclamation of the deposition of Emperor Nicholas and the establishment of a regency for the Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch (the infant son of the emperor and heir to the throne), under four grand dukes.

It is alleged that for this reason the

GRAFT GERM BITES CANADIAN SOLONS

Scheme for Filling Pockets of Parliament's Members Is Lobbied Thru House.

Special to The Journal.

Ottawa, Ont., July 18.—Particulars were disclosed today which tend to show that practically every member of parliament gets a rake off and that retroactive benefits are conferred on defunct Canadian politicians. This arrangement has been reached by an agreement between the two parties irrespective of public interests. It shows more plainly than ever that parliament is after all little better than a social club when such schemes for stuffing the pockets of each member can be lobbied thru without a single protest from even those members most closely identified with popular interests.

The recent tussle over the Vancouver and Victoria railway bill, where votes were openly bought and sold by rival corporation interests, and where those interests, backed by the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern, finally won out, demonstrates that a far larger sum than that now voted must be apportioned to place the individual members of parliament beyond the temptation of graft.

Resolutions increasing the salaries of members and judges are printed today in the notes and proceedings of the house. The increases in detail are as follows: Salary of prime minister, $12,000, increase $4,000; salary of leader of opposition, additional session allowance of $7,000; senators and members' sessional indemnity, $2,500, increase $1,000. A deduction of $15 a day is to be made for each day's absence during the session. Instead of mileage at 10 cents a mile each way, only the actual traveling expenses between residence and Ottawa will be allowed.

It is provided also that every member of the privy council of Canada who has been a cabinet minister and head of a department for five years shall receive a pension equal to half his annual salary at retirement. Those to whom this will apply are: Haggart, Langevin, Costigan, Tupper, Foster, Charles H. Tupper and John Carling of the cabinets before 1896, and Blair, Tarte and Clifford Sifton of the Laurier ministry, each of whom will receive a pension of $3,500.

The salaries of the superior court judges of Ontario and Quebec are increased by $1,500, and those of the inferior courts $500 each. Thus sixty-seven judges and junior judges of the county court of Ontario will receive $2,500 for the first three years' service and $3,000 after three years' service. The salary at present is $2,000 and $2,400. The increases will bring the salary of chief justice of the supreme court of Canada up to $10,000 and of each of the puisne judges to $9,000. The salary of the judge of the exchequer court will be $8,000.

Outside of Ottawa, judges are allowed traveling and moving expenses at the rate of $6 per day.

JAPAN—NO KOR-E-A.

Defective Page