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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29.

No Truck With Germany.

Buttle at Sedan, the German Kaiser is busy again in an attempt to repair the situation which Von Kuehlmann has admitted is past mending by military effort. Germany's greatest triumph was the overthrow of Russia. This was not a military triumph, but the result of intrigue, treachery and barefaced lying. Failing to overcome the allies by force of arms, the Kaiser is now setting himself to a new course of intrigue and falsehood. He will seek to gain by negotiation and diplomacy what is impossible to him by military means.

This is the danger that has now to be met and averted. An offer to abandon Belgium, to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France and evacuate invaded territory and give Italy the Trentino would appeal mightily to the Hearsts and the other pro-Germans and the pacifists who seem to fear nothing so much as an allied victory. A peace on these terms, giving Germany a free hand in the east, in Russia, in the Balkans, in Turkey and eastwards into Asia, would be a world calamity. It would mean the renewal of the war within ten years, and on a more gigantic scale than ever.

The issue lies between autocracy and democracy, between militarism and freedom. There can be no peace, not even a truce between them, now that the deadly intentions of the militaristic power are evident. There is only one remedy for the situation. It is the eradication, root and branch, of the Hohenzollern military tradition. There is no doubt that this must be the final goal of the war. If no other action insisted upon by the United States would require it, as a condition of peace. New York bankers are laying odds that the allies will be in Berlin before the Germans are in Paris. It is not merely brag, but a keen perception of the needs of the case, and the ability to secure them, that are behind the wager.

The Only Democratic Way.

However men may differ over the necessity for or the merits of the Military Service Act of 1917 of its amendment by order-in-council in 1918, they are all pretty much of one mind in thinking that we should have raised our army from the start by the draft system. The draft law in the United States is working out splendidly. The men are called and they go to their places with good humor and good will. There is no feeling of unfairness, no feeling that one man is carrying the burden that the white man bears. The son of the master and the son of the slave get the same treatment. The Catholic, the Protestant and the Jew, the man who speaks English and the man who speaks French, the American citizen everywhere, gets a square deal. Nobody is running around with a pencil and paper trying to prove that the Jews are more loyal than the Christians, the blacks more patriotic than the whites, or the Republicans more warlike than the Democrats. With the draft law only a year old American soldiers are flocking overseas literally by the million. If you want to know how many Baptists, how many Texans, how many negroes, how many naturalized French-Canadians are going, turn up the census and figure it out. They are all doing their share. They will not be asked to do more; they will not be asked to do less.

A War-Time Extravagance.

Canadian papers continue to protest against the extravagance that we maintain in the way of government expenditure in these war times. The country council of Waterloo passed a resolution favoring economy and asking other municipalities to join in the movement. The Brantford Expositor says the governor of Michigan is satisfied with \$5000 a year and finds his own house. And then goes on to say: "The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, whose duties are to open and close the legislature with glowing pomp and circumstance every year, to sign bills passed by the house, and in the interval to set the social pace for the elect, is paid \$10,000 a year. Besides this, he is provided with a million dollar vice-regal mansion which last winter required

2900 tons of coal. In these days of forced economies in many directions, why should not our legislators turn their attention toward governing the country more cheaply?"

This is a clear case of extravagance, even the lieutenant-governor being the personal representative of the King. But the greater waste will be found in the multiplication of offices and the general disregard for other people's money which more or less permeates official life. Take almost any public servant doing good work for a reasonable salary, and attach to his office some high-sounding title and he will at once begin to sprout deputies, secretaries, stenographers and messengers sufficient in number to hold a town meeting.

Expansion in civil service was inevitable at Ottawa during war time, but the cost of civil government, outside of the war altogether, increases with alarming speed. In Ontario we levy a special war tax and we take it for granted that provincial expenditure must be greatly increased by the war. None the less we commend the virtue of economy to our rulers at Queen's Park and on Parliament Hill.

It may be necessary for provincial and federal ministers of the crown alike to visit the mother country, and the battlefield, but such visits should only be made when necessary, and the cost to the country should be as little as possible. It would require a pretty sharp state governor south of the line to get himself a trip to Europe at the public expense. We doubt if congress would pay the vice-president's expenses to Europe if he wanted the trip. They would argue that he could best discharge his duties as president of the senate by staying in the country where the senate assembled. However, our neighbors are a little niggardly about these things, and we are, perhaps, a little extravagant.

In municipal affairs there should be economy, too, not of the penny-wise variety. Toronto has a bigger budget than Ontario, and we think our mayor, board of control and city council do as much work as the government and legislature of Ontario, and receive a good deal less in the way of salary and perquisites. Yet the Provincial and Dominion Government alike preach economy. The preaching is excellent, but there is an old-fashioned prejudice which runs in favor of the preacher practicing what he preaches.

The woman who is told that she ought not to buy a new piece of linen for the kitchen because it is war time, may be perfectly loyal, and yet return that \$100.00 should not be spent in war time on rugs and curtains for Government House. The man who is told that he is little less than pro-German if he does not wear the same suit of clothes three years hand running, may be excused for suggesting that our rulers at Ottawa are spending entirely too much money. Private cars, even for the families of ministers, expensive trips and a great multiplication of officials will use up more money than most of us can save by pinching our pants. Mr. Hanna's notorious failure as food controller was largely due to the belief that he ate a \$4 breakfast himself every morning, and then limited the unfortunate taxpayer to one piece of bread for his principal meal. We bear gladly the admonitions of those who sacrifice everything themselves. Do our rulers set an example of economy, or do some of them sit in the wagon while the tax-payer heaves at the wheel?

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How U. S. Nurses Go to War.

Miss Reatha Smedley, sister of Mrs. John T. Argett, and aunt of the late Lieut. Harvey Argett, and Miss Ellen Dalton, sister of Fred Dalton, of the Dalton Manufacturing Company, in New York waiting to sail for France with the first mobile hospital unit, were here yesterday to be fully equipped and ready for the front. They are serving as operating nurses with the unit which Dr. Sidney H. Murray of Roosevelt Hospital is in command with the rank of major, and at the head of one of the five sections, each of which is made up of two sections, ten nurses and sixty enlisted men who act as orderlies and stretcher-bearers. There are 400 other personnel in the unit. Other heads of sections are Major Percy R. Turner, of Fort Hospital; Major Frederick T. Van Buren, Jr., of Roosevelt Hospital; Major Bailey, St. Louis, and Major Powell, San Francisco. After a three weeks' training in France they will take stations on the front line of defence. When a drive is on the collapsible operating hospital of the unit is set up in an hour's time. Every detail is provided from sterilization to X-ray equipment. The unit will move from battlefield to battlefield as may be directed.

The nurses are equipped in practically the same way as an army officer and will be prepared to camp where night finds them and live out doors. They are provided with a mattress, three blankets, four shirts, collapsible water pail, canteen, cup and serving plate, knife, fork and spoon. They also have sleeping bags. Each nurse wears a locked bracelet with identification tag of silver, which is marked with the nurse's name in the centre and in the lower corner A.R.C.—U.S. They also wear a similar tag and chain round their necks. In case they are killed the chain and tag are taken to the charge by the government and eventually sent home to their family. The bracelet is left on the wrist.

With due regard to political, economic, and other interests of the two peoples as a whole, they decided that the ethnographic principle should govern in forming the frontiers.

Decrease in Montreal Customs; Increase in Inland Revenue

Montreal, June 28.—Inland revenue receipts for the city of Montreal for the month of June will show a great increase, being about \$1,728,451.24, as against \$1,150,449.40 for the corresponding month last year.

Customs receipts for June show a great decrease, being about \$2,754,604.95, as against \$3,225,000 for June, 1917, and \$2,837,083 for June, 1918.

The Canadian Pacific will commencing June 28th, operate standard service via Canadian Pacific.

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Other People's Opinions

The Bankruptcy Act.

Editor World: It seems somewhat significant that this bankruptcy act now before parliament should be presented at a time when the attention of the people is centred and engrossed in the vital interests of the war so that this act may thus pass into law without the knowledge of the general public who have known of it and affected in the past, and the evil results of its operation, and are thus utterly opposed to its renewal.

It is now many years since an insolvency law was in force. During the time it was in operation bankruptcy was rampant through the country, in cities, towns and villages bankrupted stocks were advertised everywhere. On its repeal a marked change for the better immediately took place, and trade assumed a juster and safer basis and proceeded steadily ever since. Since that time applications have been repeatedly made to parliament to renew the act, but have always been rejected, as was the case in 1894. If the bill now before the house is to become law, the country will undoubtedly witness a renewal of former evil experiences of bankruptcies, especially among the retail traders.

This proposed bankruptcy act will prove itself to be the chief cause of bankruptcy. It is a misnomer. It ought to be called the Foolish Dispensers' Relief Act, for it is the dispensers of credit who are the sinners, and the principal cause of the trouble. The essential features of a bankruptcy law are the provision for a pro-rata division of the assets of an insolvent debtor among his creditors and the release of the debtor from his further liability for the debt so far incurred. This seems on a superficial view to be quite an innocent thing, indeed, it may appear to some people at first sight to be quite a desirable and proper thing thus to anticipate fraud and make provision against possible preferences in favor of one creditor over another, etc. Now the practical effect of such laws has proved to be the shifting of the debt right ground on which credit ought to be dispensed, namely, ability, honesty and integrity of the recipient, to the false ground furnished to the creditor by the assurance to him of getting a pro-rata division of the assets of the debtor in case of insolvency. Even without an insolvency law there is nothing more demoralizing in trade than the manner in which credit is dispensed. The root of the evil is here. This is really the occasion of more than half of the failures in business. While the dispensers of credit are chiefly responsible for any loss they may bring on themselves, for parliament by special legislation to enact a system of assurance for any loss they indirectly, inflicting injustices on many others by a feeble haste to increase their wealth by the use of a law which has the power to prevent it, instead of holding or curtailing credit. Instead of trusting to the provision of a bankruptcy act to release them, in doing this they cause others, innocent traders to suffer loss.

In advocating this act before parliament, the promoters advance a silly argument to support their aim, that credit is needed to transact business. Now we all know that for practically the whole trade of the Dominion is conducted on credit through the banking system. But surely that does not justify parliament in enacting dispensers of credit with a patent assurance policy to protect them against the results of their own folly in leaving their safer side open and unprotected. Our banks don't do that. Thos. Ritchie.

AGREEMENT IS REACHED REGARDING BOUNDARIES

Amsterdam, June 28.—A telegram from Kiev, Russia, to the Berlin newspapers says that an agreement has been reached in the peace negotiations between Russia and the Ukrainians regarding the frontier boundaries to the effect that all disputes arising after the conclusion of peace shall be settled by a court of arbitration. Both delegations were ready to exclude any idea of annexations or forcible seizure of territory. With due regard to political, economic, and other interests of the two peoples as a whole, they decided that the ethnographic principle should govern in forming the frontiers.

The Toronto Morning World Has Resumed Delivery at Toronto Island

Order your copy by telephone or through the carrier. Prompt and efficient service is guaranteed. The Sunday World is for sale by the carrier every Saturday night, at five cents per copy.

TESTING OUT MEN AT NIAGARA CAMP

Battalions March by Different Routes to Reach Rendezvous at Same Time.

BIG DAY ON MONDAY

Extensive Program of Sports Arranged and a Record Crowd is Expected.

Niagara Camp, June 28.—The weekly route marches today were in the nature of a test march. Each of the battalions marched by a different route from camp with the object in view of all reaching the same rendezvous at the one time at the regular speed of route marching, and as the routes varied in distance and condition it was up to the battalions to arrange each unit to allow for just sufficient time to accomplish this. There was an umpire for each of the columns to see that the march was conducted in the manner in which the march was conducted; whether the column marched too fast, part of the way and not fast enough the remainder of the journey in order to be just on time, or whether a regular gait was maintained from the start. Upon reaching the rendezvous the battalions were given fresh orders for the return march, and all come back to camp at noon by different routes. It was a pleasant change from the previous route marches.

Preparations have been made for a big day here on Monday, and it is anticipated that a record crowd will be in attendance. One of the most extensive sports programs ever given at Camp Niagara has been arranged by Lieut. Harry Fleming, camp director of athletics, and Sergt. Major Alf Palmer, camp boxing instructor, and there will be baseball, football, boxing, etc., as well as other sports. In the evening there will be a military band concert, and the brass and bugle bands of the Polish Camp will join with the three brass bands of the Canadian camp and the musical program.

Unit of Blue Devils.

One of the features of the holiday will be the visit of the Blue Devils who will be welcomed by both the Canadian camp and Polish camp. Their arrival from Youngstown, N.Y., they will proceed to the rendezvous between lines of Polish and Canadian soldiers. The Blue Devils will arrive at Camp Niagara, and will be entertained at supper on the grounds of the headquarters' compound.

Privates Wm. Leslie Taylor of the 2nd Battalion, 2nd C.O.R., pleaded guilty here today to a charge of desertion. He was sentenced to 12 months in the stocks. His excuse was that he had been refused work and leave to go home to see his mother. He had been taken leave on his own responsibility, not realizing the seriousness of his offense.

He said that the only one left on the farm was his grandmother, 74 years of age.

Two colored conscientious objectors, Clarence Leslie and William Corbett, both of the 2nd Battalion 2nd C. O. R., were before the court for their refusal to take the oath. They were sentenced to 12 months in the stocks.

Major E. W. Clifford, of the 2nd Battalion, 2nd C. O. R., was president of the court.

He immediately went upstairs and he passed the library door.

"Life what we make it!" I read aloud, my heart full of bitterness. "A lot we have to do with it."

Left alone I sat idly thinking. Why was it that I could not control my

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN GERMANY'S HYPOCRISY

Lord Robert Cecil so Characterizes Speech of Dr. von Kuehlmann.

London, June 28.—Lord Robert Cecil, British minister of blockade, in a statement today, characterized the recent speech of Dr. von Kuehlmann, German foreign secretary, as being vague in phraseology, and intended to appeal to the pacifist element in the countries at war with Germany. Lord Robert intimated that his analysis of Dr. von Kuehlmann's remarks, also was that of the British Government. He recognized the speech as being directed, largely in allied countries, especially England, to encourage those who may be inclined to be war weary, to believe that tolerable terms might be secured, and that, if these terms were not accepted, the war would go on indefinitely.

Lord Robert pointed out that Dr. von Kuehlmann, in his speech, had been careful not to threaten, but had mentioned the German gains in the east.

Lord Robert indicated that he regarded the foreign secretary's attitude as merely another chapter in German hypocrisy, and that his reference to the freedom of the seas and to colonial possessions, and other terms named, were too vague and indefinite to discuss. Lord Robert, in conclusion, expressed the belief that, even with the recurrence of setbacks to the German arms, there yet is to be seen the domination of the pan-German spirit.

ALPINE CHASSEURS REVIEWED BY DUKE

Huge Crowds at Ottawa Line the Boundaries of Parliament Hill.

Ottawa, June 28.—Taking advantage of the public hall holiday proclaimed for the occasion, thousands of Ottawa citizens lined the boundaries of Parliament Hill this afternoon and witnessed the review of Les Chasseurs Alpins of France by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. From their barracks on Wellington street, the famous "Blue Devils" paraded thru the main streets of the city and as they swung thru the main entrance to the grounds the huge crowd cheered vociferously.

Accompanying the governor-general were Acting Premier Hogg, C. J. Doherty and Hon. Martin Burrell, secretary of state, while at the reviewing base were Lady Borden and a number of prominent militia and naval officers.

His Excellency immediately inspected the French soldiers, passing between the lines talking to the men, and examining the various decorations, each man wearing one or more medals for valor. The "Blue Devils" then passed in review and lined up in front of the main entrance to the parliament building now under construction, where the governor-general gave a

KILLED IN SOLO FLIGHT

Another Aviator Meets Death in Accident at Camp Borden.

Camp Borden, Ont., June 28.—Capt. John Arthur Byrnes of the Royal Air Force was killed here as the result of an airplane accident at 5:30 this evening while doing a solo flight. His next of kin is his mother, Mrs. J. Byrnes, 251 East 165th street, New York City.

SEVEN PEOPLE KILLED

Score Injured When Electric Car Strikes Truck at Level Crossing.

Chicago, June 28.—Seven persons were killed and a score injured tonight at Elmhurst by the wrecking of an electric trolley car which struck a truck at a grade crossing.

Unrestfulness is felt in many quarters regarding a rumor that picnic parties are required to pay a fee of \$5 before being allowed to hold their outings. This fee does not refer to the usual picnic held for social purposes and no one is required to pay a fee unless he is selling refreshments for the purpose of making a profit.

NO FEES FOR PICNICS

THE WOMAN WHO CHANGED

BY JANE PHELPS

Life What We Make It.

CHAPTER XXX.

I had heard mother say many times that life was what we made it. I never had agreed with her, but insisted it was what others made it. Then, too, I would wonder why George often had done just what I had done. I had married her. He had frankly said he hoped to make me over and that had been all. But that talking to me, for reason for making love, for wanting to marry me. Was it that the love a man had for a woman required him to be a different man? I had had a few dinner parties, but I said nothing to them of the reason.

It was after 11 when Kurtz left me at home. I had not taken my hat off when George came in. If he was surprised to see that I had been out, he was no more so than I was that he came home so early.

"I went over to Evelyn's for the evening," I said without waiting for any questions. "I was lonely and we had such a nice evening."

"I am very glad that you did. I called you up and James said you had gone out."

So that was the reason he came home early, because he thought I was out and he could perhaps find fault with me.

How mistaken I was he proved a few minutes later.

"I called up to see if you would like to go out somewhere for a little supper. You ate no dinner at all."

"But—how—could you if you—"

"Never mind how I dined. I wanted to and was rather disappointed that you had gone out. I am sorry I wasn't at home tonight. Bitter tonight, that was all, but it was so much more than I expected, or perhaps I expected, that the tears came into my eyes. He quietly kissed me and wiped them away, saying nothing. Would I ever understand him?"

Monday—The New Path.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—D. E. Oram, St. John, N.B.; W. Newland; W. P. Barker, Franklin, Man. Died of wounds—W. Haldane, Chateaufort, Ontario; W. P. Barker, Franklin, Man. Died—A. Guay, Thorncliffe, Ont. John's, Nfld. Presumed to have died—H. Baldwin, St. John's, Nfld.; J. J. Doherty, West Toronto; A. Fletcher, Vancouver; J. J. Doherty, West Toronto; Gardner, Kennedy, Sask.; T. Kaslo, Peleton, Man.; J. R. MacFarlane, Bristol, Que.; R. E. Nelson, Central North West, N.S.; T. W. Nelson, Hardisty, Alta.; E. W. Nelson, Hardisty, Alta.; G. Sigurdson, Bowman, Man.; K. L. Sivest, Bethesda, Wash.; S. A. Williams, Deseronto, Ont.; Lieut. R. Armstrong, Moncton, N.B. Missing—Lieut. J. H. Gardner, England.

ARTILLERY.

Killed in action—J. Rayner, Montreal; D. D. Compton, Que. Presumed to have died—D. S. Van Fleet, Brantford, Ont. Wounded—Lieut. I. E. DeScherbintz, 27 Dupont street, Toronto; L. A. Parker, Head Ship Harbor, N.S.; O. C. Elliott, Hope, Ont.; W. J. Tackham, Stratford, Ont.; W. R. Holt, St. George, N.B. Gassed—A. B. Barnd, Danville, Que.

ENGINEERS.

Ill—J. R. Bolton, 93 Withrow avenue, Toronto; G. F. Lee, Montreal.

CAVALRY.

Presumed to have died—G. A. Dunning, Brantford, P.E.I.; J. K. Henderson, 200 St. George street, Toronto; Wounded—R. W. H. Sneddon, Winnipeg.

RAILWAY TROOPS.

Wounded—T. Nichols, 61 Page street, Toronto.

SERVICES.

Ill—A. C. Hunter, Scotland.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Wounded—G. F. Sanders, Saskatoon. Presumed to have died—E. S. Pettit, 385 Pape avenue, Toronto.

A MILD STIMULANT

WHEN you're tired, hot, thirsty and on the verge of an attack of the blues—that's the time your system calls for, and needs, a mild stimulant.

A cool, refreshing drink of something to buck one up, re-liven the jaded nerves and restore the old pep.

O'Keefe's IMPERIAL BEERS

LAGER ALE STOUT

Make one feel good all over and reach the "dry" spot.

O'Keefe's Imperial brews are delicious and invigorating. Any member of the family can drink them with relish and benefit. Made under the most cleanly conditions, and by absolutely sanitary processes, Imperial beers are superior to any other similar brews on the market and are as close to the old famous O'Keefe's beers as experienced brewers and exceptional facilities can make them under the Government's regulations.

Ask for Imperial beers at hotels, restaurants, or order by the case from your grocer.

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Summ

Linen Damas

100 only, pure, Irish linen. They are slightly worn, but in good assortment. 2 x 2 x 3, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2, 3 x 3, 3 1/2 x 3 1/2, 4 x 4, 4 1/2 x 4 1/2, 5 x 5, 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, 6 x 6, 6 1/2 x 6 1/2, 7 x 7, 7 1/2 x 7 1/2, 8 x 8, 8 1/2 x 8 1/2, 9 x 9, 9 1/2 x 9 1/2, 10 x 10, 10 1/2 x 10 1/2, 11 x 11, 11 1/2 x 11 1/2, 12 x 12, 12 1/2 x 12 1/2, 13 x 13, 13 1/2 x 13 1/2, 14 x 14, 14 1/2 x 14 1/2, 15 x 15, 15 1/2 x 15 1/2, 16 x 16, 16 1/2 x 16 1/2, 17 x 17, 17 1/2 x 17 1/2, 18 x 18, 18 1/2 x 18 1/2, 19 x 19, 19 1/2 x 19 1/2, 20 x 20, 20 1/2 x 20 1/2, 21 x 21, 21 1/2 x 21 1/2, 22 x 22, 22 1/2 x 22 1/2, 23 x 23, 23 1/2 x 23 1/2, 24 x 24, 24 1/2 x 24 1/2, 25 x 25, 25 1/2 x 25 1/2, 26 x 26, 26 1/2 x 26 1/2, 27 x 27, 27 1/2 x 27 1/2, 28 x 28, 28 1/2 x 28 1/2, 29 x 29, 29 1/2 x 29 1/2, 30 x 30, 30 1/2 x 30 1/2, 31 x 31, 31 1/2 x 31 1/2, 32 x 32, 32 1/2 x 32 1/2, 33 x 33, 33 1/2 x 33 1/2, 34 x 34, 34 1/2 x 34 1/2, 35 x 35, 35 1/2 x 35 1/2, 36 x 36, 36 1/2 x 36 1/2, 37 x 37, 37 1/2 x 37 1/2, 38 x 38, 38 1/2 x 38 1/2, 39 x 39, 39 1/2 x 39 1/2, 40 x 40, 40 1/2 x 40 1/2, 41 x 41, 41 1/2 x 41 1/2, 42 x 42, 42 1/2 x 42 1/2, 43 x 43, 43 1/2 x 43 1/2, 44 x 44, 44 1/2 x 44 1/2, 45 x 45, 45 1/2 x 45 1/2, 46 x 46, 46 1/2 x 46 1/2, 47 x 47, 47 1/2 x 47 1/2, 48 x 48, 48 1/2 x 48 1/2, 49 x 49, 49 1/2 x 49 1/2, 50 x 50, 50 1/2 x 50 1/2, 51 x 51, 51 1/2 x 51 1/2, 52 x 52, 52 1/2 x 52 1/2, 53 x 53, 53 1/2 x 53 1/2, 54 x 54, 54 1/2 x 54 1/2, 55 x 55, 55 1/2 x 55 1/2, 56 x 56, 56 1/2 x 56 1/2, 57 x 57, 57 1/2 x 57 1/2, 58 x 58, 58 1/2 x 58 1/2, 59 x 59, 59 1/2 x 59 1/2, 60 x 60, 60 1/2 x 60 1/2, 61 x 61, 61 1/2 x 61 1/2, 62 x 62, 62 1/2 x 62 1/2, 63 x 63, 63 1/2 x 63 1/2, 64 x 64, 64 1/2 x 64 1/2, 65 x 65, 65 1/2 x 65 1/2, 66 x 66, 66 1/2 x 66 1/2, 67 x 67, 67 1/2 x 67 1/2, 68 x 68, 68 1/2 x 68 1/2, 69 x 69, 69 1/2 x 69 1/2, 70 x 70, 70 1/2 x 70 1/2, 71 x 71, 71 1/2 x 71 1/2, 72 x 72, 72 1/2 x 72 1/2, 73 x 73, 73 1/2 x 73 1/2, 74 x 74, 74 1/2 x 74 1/2, 75 x 75, 75 1/2 x 75 1/2, 76 x 76, 76 1/2 x 76 1/2, 77 x 77, 77 1/2 x 77 1/2, 78 x 78, 78 1/2 x 78 1/2, 79 x 79, 79 1/2 x 79 1/2, 80 x 80, 80 1/2 x 80 1/2, 81 x 81, 81 1/2 x 81 1/2, 82 x 82, 82 1/2 x 82 1/2, 83 x 83, 83 1/2 x 83 1/2, 84 x 84, 84 1/2 x 84 1/2, 85 x 85, 85 1/2 x 85 1/2, 86 x 86, 86 1/2 x 86 1/2, 87 x 87, 87 1/2 x 87 1/2, 88 x 88, 88 1/2 x 88 1/2, 89 x 89, 89 1/2 x 89 1/2, 90 x 90, 90 1/2 x 90 1/2, 91 x 91, 91 1/2 x 91 1/2, 92 x 92, 92 1/2 x 92 1/2, 93 x 93, 93 1/2 x 93 1/2, 94 x 94, 94 1/2 x 94 1/2, 95 x 95, 95 1/2 x 95 1/2, 96 x 96, 96 1/2 x 96 1/2, 97 x 97, 97 1/2 x 97 1/2, 98 x 98, 98 1/2 x 98 1/2, 99 x 99, 99 1/2 x 99 1/2, 100 x 100, 100 1/2 x 100 1/2, 101 x 101, 101 1/2 x 101 1/2, 102 x 102, 102 1/2 x 102 1/2, 103 x 103, 103 1/2 x 103 1/2, 104 x 104, 104 1/2 x 104 1/2, 105 x 105, 105 1/2 x 105 1/2, 106 x 106, 106 1/2 x 106 1/2, 107 x 107, 107 1/2 x 107 1/2, 108 x 108, 108 1/2 x 108 1/2, 109 x 109, 109 1/2 x 109 1/2, 110 x 110, 110 1/2 x 110 1/2, 111 x 111, 111 1/2 x 111 1/2, 112 x 112, 112 1/2 x 112 1/2, 113 x 113, 113 1/2 x 113 1/2, 114 x 114, 114 1/2 x 114 1/2, 115 x 115, 115 1/2 x 115 1/2, 116 x 116, 116 1/2 x 116 1/2, 117 x 117, 117 1/2 x 117 1/2, 118 x 118, 118 1/2 x 118 1/2, 119 x 119, 119 1/2 x 119 1/2, 120 x 120, 120 1/2 x 120 1/2, 121 x 121, 121 1/2 x 121 1/2, 122 x 122, 122 1/2 x 122 1/2, 123 x 123, 123 1/2 x 123 1/2, 124 x 124, 124 1/2 x 124 1/2, 125 x 125, 125 1/2 x 125 1/2, 126 x 126, 126 1/2 x 126 1/2, 127 x 127, 127 1/2 x 127 1/2, 128 x 128, 128 1/2 x 128 1/2, 129 x 129, 129 1/2 x 129 1/2, 130 x 130, 130 1/2 x 130 1/2, 131 x 131, 131 1/2 x 131 1/2, 132 x 132, 132 1/2 x 132 1/2, 133 x 133, 133 1/2 x 133 1/2, 134 x 134, 134 1/2 x 134 1/2, 135 x 135, 135 1/2 x 135 1/2, 136 x 136, 136 1/2 x 136 1/