

## London Advertiser

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

London, Ont., Wednesday, January 14.

### BRING THEM TO TRIAL.

Four hundred German officers and others, amongst them the ex-king and the ex-queen, will be placed on trial for brutalities and atrocities practiced throughout the war. There are some who advocate dropping the prosecution of the Hohenzollerns, merely insisting upon their being placed at some neutral point where they will be incapable of mischief. Interferences in the affairs of Europe. In view, however, of the fact that we are beginning the construction of a new world in which justice and decency are to rule it would be well to make an example of the Hun leaders by a formal arraignment and chastisement. The trial of these men, who, one way or another, tortured tens of thousands would furnish a spectacular warning to any elements in Europe inclined to launch another adventure after the pattern of the Hohenzollerns.

### WILSON AND BRYAN.

William Jennings Bryan has made a breach in the Democratic party by taking issue with President Wilson on treaty ratification. Bryan contends that only by concessions on the part of the treaty's champions can it be made acceptable to the Senate. Mr. Wilson continues to insist that the agreement must be accepted without amendments, and falling this hints at pigeon-holing the document in order to make it an issue of the presidential elections. Nobody can be sure what Bryan's real object is in proposing compromise. He remains the craftiest of all American politicians, never putting all his cards on the table at one time. Whether he is out to displace Wilson as leader of the party, or seeks a fourth nomination to the White House, is not clear, but there is no doubt that he has created a serious disturbance in the Democratic party. Whatever his plans, it begins to look as if Bryan was correct in his summing up of the situation in the Senate. It is most improbable that the Republican majority can be forced to accept the treaty without reservations and to continue the deadlock is futile and dangerous. Bryan's motive in opposing President Wilson may be selfish, but he nevertheless accurately appraises the situation.

### RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORM.

A religious journal pressing the great reform movement of the churches speaks of "the gay, mad, whirling masses who break away from wholesome restraint to follow wildly their appetites and passions," and then charges that the "unconsecrated editors, professors and teachers will not save us. Listen to the patter of their talk! Witness their aloofness from the agony of humanity."

What is the meaning here of "the agony of humanity." If masses are gay and whirling, when dealers say that more goods are sold than the workmen more prosperous than ever? If this agony means the general unrest and ill-will between the classes whose lines have been drawn sharper by accumulating wealth, it is surely unfair to accuse editors of indifference on this subject. It is a matter of constant and anxious discussion in the press.

"Law-makers cannot save us, the law is impotent unless it leads to Christ," the manifesto goes on. Let us not go to the other extreme of utter despair of law and forms of Government. Liberalism traditionally pins its faith to law, improved government and social reform. Religion itself must in these days be social in character and bearing if it is to survive and succeed. Truth is, for human purposes, not so much academic or intellectual and dogmatic, but resides wherever there is good work to be done for fellow-men, and the only way of accomplishing much is not by individual righteousness alone, but by concerted action for justice in the mass through legal reforms. There were unprogressive people in the United States seventy years ago who saw no use in the abolition of slavery, they thought that the moral and religious improvement of individual slave-owners and slaves was the one thing needful. But we know that legal action on the point was imperative. Similarly, if there are in our present social and economic system persons unfairly treated, unfairly taxed, unfairly neglected, inadequately rewarded, it is for the people of Canada to elect a Government that will legally remedy these evils, bring about a new era of justice and good will. That will take the teeth out of incipient Bolshevism. Are editors who advocate these important aims to be charged with indifference to the "agony of humanity?"

### PERSHING'S ARMY IN EUROPE.

General Pershing's official report on the operations of the American army in the war has been laid before Congress, and is a frank, business-like document. It contains no boasting, gives proper credit to the aid received from the Allies in transportation and supplies, while at the same time claiming for the United States army due credit for its part in the finishing up of the war. One of the most interesting features of the report is the comment of General Pershing upon the character of the training which the troops under his command received after their arrival in Europe. The training received on this side of the Atlantic was chiefly aimed at building up physique, but once arrived in France there was a definite idea in the minds of the generals commanding, namely, that the Americans should be trained for offensive fighting. For four years the Allies had been hard put to hold back the enemy. Year after year

the battering ram had come against them. Drafts sent over were on the defensive from the time they arrived in France, and to some extent the idea had gained ground that the object was to hold back the Germans until some new help arrived.

Pershing says that he was pressed to have his troops trained in defensive fighting and steadfastly refused. Apparently he had to stand very firmly for his idea against the majority of the others before they finally agreed. It will probably long be a matter for controversy whether Pershing was right or wrong; in any case, soon after the American troops were in the field the fighting became offensive. There are good reasons for believing that the British troops, with their Canadian and Australian allies, had grasped the idea of coming offensively fighting quite as soon as Pershing, despite their long and trying ordeal of fighting of the opposite type. The splendid preparation given the Canadians for some of their later exploits has been described for us by returned men who participated in training for weeks before a big blow was to be struck. The Americans, according to impartial observers, were really pushed into offensive fighting before they were ready for it, and their victories were won by sheer impetuosity, rather than by military skill. Their losses were out of proportion to the fighting. Advances were made so rapidly that the enemy was not properly cleaned up, and in some cases later attacked in the rear. It was probably natural that the American troops, new to the job and desirous of making a name for themselves in a field where others had been fighting for years, should do foolhardy things. The pitiable part of it is that such losses of life should have been the immediate cost of their daring.

A report just issued by the French Government shows to what an extent the American army was supplied with fighting material by the French Government. The items of the report show that there was handed over to Pershing 57,000 machine guns, 22,500 rifles, 807,000 protection equipments, 2,800 revolvers, 3,800 aeroplanes, 3,834 cannon of all calibres, 240 tanks, 206,450,000 cartridges, 10,000,000 high explosive shells, 948,000 gas shells, 150 tons of gas, 136,881 horses, 1,500 officers in France and 500 in America, 17 camps, 6 artillery camps, 43 barracks, over 2,000 square miles of cantonments, 30,000 hospital beds, 100,000 rooms for sick soldiers, and 300 trains per day. Counting in all these supplies along with enormous amounts of food, wood and gasoline, supplied from French stocks, the report computes that French aid to the United States represented a saving of 3,351,507 maritime tons. French computations of the percentage of French material used by the American Expeditionary Force in comparison with totals was 100 per cent for light and heavy artillery and tanks, 98 per cent for aeroplanes, 57 per cent for naval guns, while of the 65,000,000 shots fired by American gunners from the 75's and 155's, every shell came out of French factories.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Borden Is At Sea.—Headline. That's nothing new.

Everybody will be hunting the mouse for his hide, say the fur dealers. That is, everybody except sister.

It will be noticed that that Winnipeg doctor's prediction of an epidemic of licehoughs coincides with the beginning of a "wet" spell.

An American naturalist announces that in Alaska he found a strange breed of wild fowl. If he comes this way we can show him some queer ducks.

### ENGLISH AS IT IS SPOKEN.

[The Veteran.]  
Cassell's new English dictionary contains many words which, it was stated in their introduction, are likely to be used by the common man in the English language. Following are some examples:  
Cushy, meaning a soft job.  
Conchy meaning a conscientious objector.  
Bib, meaning close friend or companion.  
Eyewash, meaning humbug.  
Fed Up, meaning to have a sufficiency.  
Punkhole, meaning government job.  
Hot Stuff, meaning an unscrupulous or formidable person.  
Cut No Ice, meaning to fall flat.  
Movies, meaning moving pictures.  
The Push, meaning outkicked.  
Strafe, meaning vent of hatred.  
Tophole, meaning feeling fine.  
Umpteen, meaning an unknown number.  
The Wind Up, meaning to show fear.  
Old Bean, meaning the head.  
Bus meaning an aeroplane.  
Brass Band, meaning a staff officer.

### LINCOLN'S INN.

[Hamilton Spectator.]  
The admission of Mrs. G. M. Thompson as a student at Lincoln's Inn is an epoch-making event. The emancipation of women in Britain would seem to be complete, with its woman M. P., and its women magistrates, and its women lawyers; but what would old benchers have thought of such a happening? So essentially was this famous Inn of court a man's place that in the time of Queen Elizabeth the manner of wearing their beards was regulated. It being laid down that the fellow of the house should wear a beard of above a fortnight's growth, under penalty of loss of commons, and, in case of obstinacy, of final expulsion. In 1655, however, such was the love for long beards that the law, we read, had to be abrogated. Then there was the restriction as to the length of the sword, which was, under no circumstances, to exceed three feet. Lincoln's Inn derives its name from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who flourished in the reign of Edward I. The earl's arms are still to be seen over the gateway leading to the inclosure. It was constituted an Inn of court shortly after the nobleman's death in 1312. Existing buildings, however, are not later than Tudor times. In ancient days there was a church on this site belonging to the "preaching friars," who came to England in 1221, and later migrated from the site of Lincoln's Inn to the "Blackfriars," which locality still bears that name. Lincoln's Inn merely means Lord Lincoln's lodging or house. His lordship is said to have introduced law students into his "inn" in 1310.  
The Inns of court have been styled "the noblest homes of humanity and liberty in the kingdom." They are four in number—the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn. They are called "Inns of court" because they were formerly held in the court of the king's palace. They are governed by a self-elected body of benchers, consisting of the most distinguished members of the bar.

### REVELATION.

[Louise Townsend Nichol.]  
Youth slip off me like a garment,  
Full away and left me free—  
Blowing cloak of many colors,  
(Youth was beautiful to see)  
Then slith weight from off my shoulders—  
(Strange how heavy dreams may be!)  
And a trouble from my spirit,  
Bruised and sore with honesty.  
Then was torn the rainbow veiling  
From my eyes that I might see.  
Now I stand agaze, ecstatic,  
Reaching for Reality.

## From Here and There

EDINBURGH.  
[Aired Notes.]  
City of mist and rain and blown grey spaces.  
Dashed with wild wet color and the gleam of tears.  
Dreaming in Holyrood halls of the passionate faces  
Lifted to one Queen's face that has conquered the years.  
Are not the halls of thy memory haunted places?  
Cometh there not as a moon (where the blood-rust sears)  
Floors a-dutter of old with silks and lace),  
Gliding, a ghostly Queen, through a mist of tears?  
Proudly here, with a loftier pinnaced splendor  
Throned in his northern Athens, what spells remain  
Still on the marble lips of the Wizard, and render  
Silent the gazer on glory without a stain?  
Here and here do we whisper, with hearts more tender,  
Tussocks wandered through mist and rain;  
Rainbow-eyed and frail and gallant and slender,  
Dreaming of pirate-les in a jeweled main.

Up the Canongate, climbeth, cleft asunder  
Raggedly here, with a glimpse of the distant sea  
Flashing through a crumbling alley, a glimpse of wonder.  
Nay, for the city is throned on Eternity!  
Hark! from the soaring castle a cannon's thunder  
Closes an hour for the world and an aeon for me,  
Gazing at last from the martial battlements whereunder  
Deathless memories roll to an ageless sea.

A CLEAR DEFINITION.  
The Fargo Forum asks what the matter with America these days. And it proceeds to answer its questions in this manner:  
Too many diamonds and not enough alarm clocks.  
Too many silk shirts and not enough blue flannel ones.  
Too many pointed-toe shoes and not enough square-toed ones.  
Too many serge suits and not enough overalls.  
Too much decollete and not enough aprons.  
Too many satin-upholstered limousines and not enough cows.  
Too many consumers and not enough producers.  
Too much oil stocks and not enough savings accounts.  
Too much envy of the results of hard work and too little desire to emulate it.  
Too many desires short cuts to wealth and too few willing to pay the price.  
Too much of the spirit of "get while the getting is good," and not enough old-fashioned Christianity.  
Too much discontent that we lose itself in mere complaining and too little real effort to remedy conditions.  
Too much class consciousness and too little common democracy and love of humanity.

### WHO WON THE WAR?

[Ottawa Journal.]  
In the British House of Commons a few days ago an official statement was given in response to a question as to the newly expended of Britain during the war. The figures were these:  
1915.....\$1,025,000,000 1917.....\$1,125,000,000  
1918.....1,046,000,000 1919.....1,625,000,000  
Even these enormous figures, however, do not indicate fully the steep curve at the height of which Britain stood in November, 1918. The weekly rate of expenditure on the navy at the time of the armistice was actually about \$6,750,000, or at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 a day.  
In short, the longer the war lasted, the stronger Britain was going—and not merely on the sea, but everywhere and in everything else.

### AMONG THE BRAVEST.

[Montreal Star.]  
Lady Astor's ability to enter the British Parliament has won wide admiration. She is the mother of six children, and some observers have made reference to this fact as an evidence that women may enter into public life regardless of their traditional domestic duties.  
Nothing can be gained by misinterpreting actual conditions. The truth is that Lady Astor, a woman of great wealth, possesses distinct advantages over most other mothers. She can say "Come," and a servant cometh; "Go," and a nurse goeth.  
The average mother has no such advantages. Of those who do not wear the Victoria Cross, but should, the mothers of big families in ordinary circumstances far outstrip any others. They are the bravest of the race.

### THE WORD "SELAM."

[Stratford Beacon.]  
The word Selam, which occurs so frequently in the Psalms, is usually believed to be a direction to the musicians who chanted the Psalms in the temple. Matheon, the great musical critic, wrote a book on the subject, in which, after rejecting a number of theories, he came to the conclusion that it is equivalent to the modern "ciao" and is a direction that the air or song is to be repeated from the commencement to the part where the word is placed.

### LAMENT.

[Wilfred Wilson Gibson.]  
We are left, how shall we look again  
Happily on the sun, or feel the rain,  
Without remembering why they who went  
Ungrudgingly, and spent  
Their all for us, loved, too, the sun and rain.  
A bird among the rain-wet lilac sings—  
But we, how shall we turn to little things,  
And listen to the birds and winds and streams  
Made holy by their dreams.  
Nor feel the heart-break in the heart of things?

### PUBLIC SAFETY AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

[Montreal Star.]  
Modern city life is absolutely dependent upon adequate police and fire protection and efficient health supervision. Even the temporary failure of the police evokes a modern city to the depredations of the underworld. Even the brief stopping of the water supply means not only individual hardship, but an intimate and vital danger from fire and pestilence.

It is obvious that the men to whom the citizens of a community trust their lives in these connections should feel keenly a sense of their responsibility. They hold positions of trust. They stand like sentries on the battle front. Betrayal or desertion on their part is unpardonable.  
There has been too much drift in the development of civic officialdom. In reorganizing the development of the city, it is necessary to have a few men who deliberately placed half a million people in peril to better the condition of a couple of hundred individuals. There should be a definite policy and plan. It should be determined that men engaged in vital service to the community should on the one hand pledge themselves absolutely never to violate their trust or to leave the people dependent upon them in position of danger; and, on the other hand, that the city shall accept the obligation that these employees should be given no wage grievance as compared with men doing similar work in private employment, but should have a distinct feeling of well-being and gratification in their connection with the public service.

### A NOBODY WHO WAS SOMEBODY.

[Children's Newspaper.]  
A nobody has left the world who proves to have been almost a somebody.  
Of himself he was of absolutely no account—a tame, broken old pensioner, who had been a non-com in the Dutch service, a corporal or sergeant in the Netherlands East Indies. But as somebody's brother he is now discovered to have been a picture of interest, as the cat on the hearth is interesting to us as the cousin of the tiger.  
For this harmless old man, who has died drawing his little Dutch pension, it is found to have been the son of A. W. Ludendorff and Clara Henrietta, daughter of von Tempelhoff, and he was brother, therefore, to General Ludendorff.  
This nobody was brother to the man who, from complete obscurity, suddenly became the most talked-of man in the war; the man at whose word of command the Kaiser strutted across Belgium and made vain-glorious speeches, the man who authorized the ruthless submarine campaign, the man who, in his unparalleled egotism, challenged all civilization in arms, and felt himself, bringing the German Empire down with him.  
The humble brother, a hired man serving under a foreign flag, could never command even the rank of a second lieutenant, a position held by thousands of British lads during the war; the other brother, the German adventurer, the "tiger's heart," wrapped in a Prussian skin, stayed at home, and by means which still mystify us, rose to a military standing such as no other human being has ever held.



## Here's What You Get for \$1365 PLUS WAR TAX in the New GRAY-DORT

Flowery language never improved a motor car. We leave it to the Gray-Dort to interest you. We ask you to study the Gray-Dort, part by part, in comparison with any car costing several hundred dollars more. We give you here some of the Gray-Dort features. You cannot find another car which offers you all, or even many, of them, unless you pay much more than the Gray-Dort price. Which doesn't seem sensible, does it?

Yet there is not a feature of the Gray-Dort which your car should be without—not one which you can really afford to do without.

New Features Place the Gray-Dort at the Head of Light Cars—and yet the Price is Only \$1365 plus war tax.

Automotive engineering raced ahead during the war. Gray-Dort policies call for peace-time values. In this new car these two meet.

You'll find here a bigger gasoline tank—and placed in the rear for good looks and convenience.

A much heavier steering gear than is usually considered for a light car—but it is demanded by the Gray-Dort reliability rule. And it does give easier steering.

Like cars costing \$2,000 and up, the new Gray-Dort has side curtains opening with the doors.  
The emergency brake is on a lever—as in big cars.

Your first ride as a passenger in the rear seat will impress you with the roominess of the Gray-Dort.

And your first ride in the driving compartment will give you the same impression—because the cowl is shorter—and smarter.

Many long, narrow louvers give almost a rakish smartness to the new Gray-Dort hood.

The top, hand-tailored along new lines, is entirely becoming.  
You will find many more refinements in

the Gray-Dort—refinements which you will not find in other light cars—and every one means many dollars added to the value of the Gray-Dort.

MANY THOUSAND GOOD GRAY-DORTS PRECEDED THIS CAR

These betterments, important as they are, must not overshadow the basic fineness and reliability of the Gray-Dort.

Building Europe's highest-priced motors, gave Gray-Dort engineers their experience. The Gray-Dort motor has a big bore and a long stroke. The crankshaft is many pounds heavier than on any other light car.

A big, cellular-type radiator insures ample cooling. The husky rear axle is built where we can see it built in Chatham. The long springs are built here, too.

The Gray-Dort is a good-looking car. Next year, the year after, for many years, you will be proud of your Gray-Dort. And to back up this beauty of lines is an unexcelled beauty of finish. For 60 years we have been developing fine finishes for vehicles. Only long-trained craftsmen can produce such a finish.

Gray-Dort production has been doubled for this year. But it will probably not meet the demand for Gray-Dort cars. We advise you to see the Gray-Dort now.

### PRICES

The Gray-Dort 5-passenger car, finished in Gray-Dort green and black, and with standard equipment, is \$1365 f.o.b. Chatham. War tax extra.

The roomy 2-passenger roadster is the same price.

### THE GRAY-DORT SPECIAL

For the man who wishes something a little extra in his car, we have built the Gray-Dort Special. Maroon body, with brown rayon-tite top. Plate glass rear window. Cipey curtains. Roccie tan wheels. Motometer. Tilting steering wheel. Real leather upholstery. Mahogany instrument board. Just the touches which lift this car out of the ordinary. \$150 extra on the standard.

### AND THE ACE!

The Gray-Dort Ace—the most beautiful light car of its day. Sapper green body with handsome California top and match.

Trouble lamp and bull's-eye flashlight. Electric cigar lighter. Rear-vision mirror.

Plate glass windows. Oversize grooved-tread tires. This is the de luxe car for the man who does not wish to pile up a tremendous operating cost. \$255 extra on the standard.

### GRAY-DORT MOTORS, LIMITED

Chatham - Ontario  
U.S. Factory—Dort Motor Co., Flint, Mich.

## BEEMER & CO., LTD., Distributors, London

R. E. WALKER, Delaware.

ALLEN DUNDAS, Dorchester.

W. McCALLUM, Dorchester.

O. F. McLEAN, Lucan.

S. OAKES & SON, Strathroy.

D. FOSTER, Parkhill.

G. T. HUTCHISON, Thamesford.

W. G. McCUTCHEON, Thorndale

\$1365  
F.O.B. CHATHAM  
WAR TAX EXTRA

GRAY-DORT

### RETURNED MEN WELCOMED.

WYOMING, Jan. 13.—As a result of action taken by the rink association, the local skating rink is now open to the returned men.

The Eastern Star banquet on Monday in their new quarters on the first floor of the Masonic Hall, was a decided success. The banquet was followed by the installation of officers for

More than 50 neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chris King on Thursday evening to show their appreciation and gratitude for service rendered to two returned heroes, Capt.

Dave McLellan, son of Mrs. James King, and Pte. George Richardson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Richardson.

An address was read by James Johnston, and each soldier presented with a silver ring and pearl tiepin. The boys replied briefly. The remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse. John Wilson, formerly of the 5th E. F., acted as chairman.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## THIN, NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED BITRO-PHOSPHATE

What It Is and How It Increases Weight, Strength and Nerve Force In Two Weeks' Time In Many Instances

SHOULD BE PRESCRIBED BY EVERY DOCTOR AND USED IN EVERY HOSPITAL

SAYS EDITOR OF "PHYSICIANS' WHO'S WHO."

Take plain bitro-phosphate. It is the advice of physicians to thin, delicate, nervous people who lack vim, energy and nerve force, and there seems to be ample proof of the efficacy of this preparation to warrant the recommendation. Moreover, if we judge from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, there are evidently thousands of men and women who are lacking their excessive thinness. Thinness and weakness are usually due to a natural, undiluted substance, which is lacking in the blood. It is nothing that will supply this deficiency so well as the organic phosphate known among druggists as bitro-phosphate, which is inexpensive and is sold by most all druggists under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. By feeding the nerves directly and by supplying the body cells with the necessary

phosphorus food elements, bitro-phosphate quickly produces a welcome transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently being astonishing. Clinical tests made in St. Catherine's Hospital, N. Y. C., showed that two patients gained in weight 25 and 27 pounds, respectively, through the administration of this organic phosphate; both patients claim they have not felt as strong and well for the past twelve years. This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and lack of energy, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, soon disappear, dull eyes become bright and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health. Physicians and hospitals everywhere are now recognizing its merits by its use in ever increasing quantities. Frederick Kolbe, M. D., editor of New York Physicians' "Who's Who," says: "Bitro-Phosphate should be prescribed by every doctor and used in every hos-

## London & Port Stanley Railway

Time Table Effective September 1.  
To St. Thomas—15:00, 16:30, 17:30, 18:30, 19:30, 20:30, 21:30, 22:30, 23:30, 24:30, 25:30, 26:30, 27:30, 28:30, 29:30, 30:30, 31:30, 32:30, 33:30, 34:30, 35:30, 36:30, 37:30, 38:30, 39:30, 40:30, 41:30, 42:30, 43:30, 44:30, 45:30, 46:30, 47:30, 48:30, 49:30, 50:30, 51:30, 52:30, 53:30, 54:30, 55:30, 56:30, 57:30, 58:30, 59:30, 60:30, 61:30, 62:30, 63:30, 64:30, 65:30, 66:30, 67:30, 68:30, 69:30, 70:30, 71:30, 72:30, 73:30, 74:30, 75:30, 76:30, 77:30, 78:30, 79:30, 80:30, 81:30, 82:30, 83:30, 84:30, 85:30, 86:30, 87:30, 88:30, 89:30, 90:30, 91:30, 92:30, 93:30, 94:30, 95:30, 96:30, 97:30, 98:30, 99:30, 100:30, 101:30, 102:30, 103:30, 104:30, 105:30, 106:30, 107:30, 108:30, 109:30, 110:30, 111:30, 112:30, 113:30, 114:30, 115:30, 116:30, 117:30, 118:30, 119:30, 120:30, 121:30, 122:30, 123:30, 124:30, 125:30, 126:30, 127:30, 128:30, 129:30, 130:30, 131:30, 132:30, 133:30, 134:30, 135:30, 136:30, 137:30, 138:30, 139:30, 140:30, 141:30, 142:30, 143:30, 144:30, 145:30, 146:30, 147:30, 148:30, 149:30, 150:30, 151:30, 152:30, 153:30, 154:30, 155:30, 156:30, 157:30, 158:30, 159:30, 160:30, 161:30, 162:30, 163:30, 164:30, 165:30, 166:30, 167:30, 168:30, 169:30, 170:30, 171:30, 172:30, 173:30, 174:30, 175:30, 176:30, 177:30, 178:30, 179:30, 180:30, 181:30, 182:30, 183:30, 184:30, 185:30, 186:30, 187:30, 188:30, 189:30, 190:30, 191:30, 192:30, 193:30, 194:30, 195:30, 196:30, 197:30, 198:30, 199:30, 200:30, 201:30, 202:30, 203:30, 204:30, 205:30, 206:30, 207:30, 208:30, 209:30, 210:30, 211:30, 212:30, 213:30, 214:30, 215:30, 216:30, 217:30, 218:30, 219:30, 220:30, 221:30, 222:30, 223:30, 224:30, 225:30, 226:30, 227:30, 228:30, 229:30, 230:30, 231:30, 232:30, 233:30, 234:30, 235:30, 236:30, 237:30, 238:30, 239:30, 240:30, 241:30, 242:30, 243:30, 244:30, 245:30, 246:30, 247:30, 248:30, 249:30, 250:30, 251:30, 252:30, 253:30, 254:30, 255:30, 256:30, 257:30, 258:30, 259:30, 260:30, 261:30, 262:30, 263:30, 264:30, 265:30, 266:30, 267:30, 268:30, 269:30, 270:30, 271: