

The Standard

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SAINT JOHN, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1911.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Conservative campaign, which opened in earnest this week in the constituencies, has started with unbounded enthusiasm. Reports from the different centres tell of a strong determination to muster the full strength of the party at the polls and with many old time Liberals joining in the fight against Reciprocity a sweeping victory over the policy of Confederation is assured. It is noticeable that in the issues of the present campaign there is no reference to the importance of registering an effective and emphatic protest against the Taft-Fielding pact which is obnoxious to loyal Canadians from one end of the Dominion to the other.

The resolutions unanimously adopted at the Conservative convention in Charlotte county on Monday, the first since dissolution, show the fighting spirit which dominates the party. Reciprocity was emphatically condemned and confidence voted in Mr. Borden, the Leader of the forces opposed to the policy which must ultimately end in separation from the Empire. Mr. Thomas A. Hart, who received the nomination, is a strong candidate with an honorable personal and political record and is well equipped at every point to be the standard bearer for Charlotte county in the coming fight.

The opposition to Reciprocity in New Brunswick is widespread. The most notable feature of the campaign is the stand taken by Liberals throughout the Province, who, at this crisis in the history of Canada, are sinking political differences to poll their votes against an agreement which they are convinced is inimical to the best interests of the Dominion and openly designed to sever Imperial ties. Many will say little in public for a party man does not care to incur the full brunt of opposition from those with whom he is familiar. But the silent vote will tell.

There is much need today of what the Ottawa Citizen, in an able editorial, terms "political patriots." "The political patriot," says the Citizen, "is one who rises above partisan divisions. No question can be rightly viewed either as a self-seeker or a partisan. The judgments of both are necessarily faulty. Both confine themselves to a narrow circle of observation and action. And neither can be patriotic in the true sense of the word." As at no other period we are able now to sever ourselves from the thrall of a "political name and party. We are more than partisans, echoing an old cry that led to victory in battles past. We are more than henchmen, falling into line at the command of a political boss. We are individuals, having faculties for the perception of the right and the right solution of any problem that may be put before us. We are members of a country, whose interests are larger than those of any individual or of any party. And at last comes the time when the average man is able to stand apart from both his own interests and the political life of party-seekers, and use his power "for the good of all."

Canada is face to face with the most momentous crisis in her history. She is at the parting of the ways. For once we have a question which overrides party interest and party prejudice. The feeling is spreading and strengthening throughout the Province that the sacred independence of the country is threatened and that simple loyalty to Canada and the Empire leaves patriotic Canadians no option but to reject the Agreement and defeat the Government which fathered it, without thought for the dangerous and far-reaching results.

ADMIRAL TOGO.

With his characteristic modesty and absolute devotion to the Japanese Crown, Admiral Togo will doubtless accept all the courtesies to be shown him on this continent merely as tributes to the supreme virtue of the Mikado. It was to that, it will be remembered, that the chief Japanese naval official attributed Togo's great victory in the Straits of Tsushima, in acknowledging receipts of his amazing achievement.

Admiral Togo is the greatest sea-fighter of the age, properly characterized as the Nelson of Japan, and he is the more interesting because of his reputation for silence and mystery. This characteristic of the man does not, however, prevent his being a genuinely forceful personality, as well as a great strategist. No one must think that his very silence failed to impress his subordinates or that he was merely the brains of the Japanese fleet, a marvelous sea-Moltke, cold and impassive, or a wonderful thinking automaton.

As to the value of silence at times, the New York Post recalls the story of Togo's council aboard his flagship preparatory to sailing to attack the Russian fleet. When his officers assembled, they saw only a white wood tray upon which lay the traditional three-and-a-half-inch dagger which in older days a samurai used to commit suicide. Togo said nothing. There was no exhortation, no declaration that Japan expected every man to do his duty. The minutes passed and Togo merely looked at the dagger. The symbolism carried its own story to his captains and lieutenants. The dagger was theirs to use if they came back without victory. "What," asks a Japanese writer, "was the use of saying anything?"

Not often in history has it been given to a soldier or sailor to render such service to his country. Togo's achievements go far beyond his actual naval victories. He and those of the sister service on land opened the eyes of the whole world to what the Japanese really were, to their true greatness, and at one blow elevated the darker-skinned races in the estimation of those in whose eyes no race that did not eat, live, and think like Anglo-Saxons could possibly be a race worth respecting. Since then there has been a certain reaction, and in some quarters a less favorable view of the East and of the Japanese in particular is being taken. But nothing that they can say will bring about the old, selfish, unchristian attitude of the Western Powers toward the Eastern.

The day of land-grabbing in Asia is really over, for the world has learned that the yellow-skinned men, among whom Togo is pre-eminent, can outdo the whites at their own game, because for one reason—death to them is something to be courted and desired, when it

helps their country. And all over Asia, even into Africa, there has come an awakened pride of race in the darker-skinned, a self-consciousness which will go far towards preventing the plundering of the weaker peoples by their "civilized" brethren.

TAFT AN ANNEXATIONIST!

President Taft sent a telegram to the editor of the New York American upon the passage of the Reciprocity pact through Congress. The publisher of the New York American is William Randolph Hearst. Hearst is the greatest publisher in the United States. He owns newspapers in most of the large cities of the country, and he arrayed every one of these in favor of the Reciprocity pact. Furthermore, Hearst is a Democrat, while Taft is a Republican. His newspapers support Democratic policies, and he has great personal influence over the politics of the nation. The telegram which the Republican Taft sent to the Democratic Hearst, was as follows:

The President's Cottage, Beverly, Mass., July 23, 1911.
Editor New York American, New York.—I wish to express my high appreciation of the energetic work of the SEVEN Hearst papers and of the members of your staff for their earnest and useful effort to spread the gospel of Reciprocity, and I congratulate them on the success that has attended the Evangel.

WILLIAM M. TAFT.

Now the advocacy of Reciprocity by the Hearst newspapers was based in chief not upon the economic but the political side of the issue. Day after day the seven Hearst papers urged Reciprocity because Reciprocity meant the union of Canada with the United States. Here are excerpts from the Hearst editorials, which now have the endorsement, the "high appreciation," of the chief executive of the nation, President Taft himself:

The day that Reciprocity becomes a fact, the chief interest of Canada will be here in the United States.

Should we not with Reciprocity be far more important in the eyes of Canadians than the IMAGINARY "EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN" which they look to now?

THE IDEAL CONDITION, OF COURSE, WOULD BE A POLITICAL AS WELL AS A BUSINESS UNION OF ALL THIS NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

It is not a fact that Reciprocity, bringing the people of Canada and the United States closer together every day, will do more than anything else to PROMOTE EVENTUALLY THE COMPLETE POLITICAL AND BUSINESS UNION OF THE UNITED STATES and all the great territory north of us?

We look forward to the day when this whole North American continent will be one great nation, as it should be.

The wisest members of Congress realize that the people endorse the very sane and conservative plan of the president. Many of the very able men throughout the country are working in behalf of the measure—with the president at their head—and this Congress will be known not as a dull Congress of reaction, but as THE SPECIAL CONGRESS THAT UNITED CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES IN BUSINESS MATTERS, WHILE WAITING FOR AND DEVELOPING THROUGH TRADE A CLOSER UNION IN POLITICAL MATTERS.

The capital letters are as used in the Hearst newspapers to give special emphasis to the political side of the issue. This, then, is the attitude toward Canada and the campaign for Reciprocity which has received the full endorsement of President Taft. The chief executive of the American Republic is here finally and completely exposed in his real position as desiring, hoping for and anticipating the annexation of Canada to the United States, and of believing that Reciprocity is a means to this end.

Current Comment

(Guelph Herald.)

We can well understand the wish of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to confine the present elections to the sole question of Reciprocity. It will be bad enough for the Liberals if such were the case, but infinitely worse are the prospects when the Administration's odorous past is placed before the electorate in all its ugliness. What about the Oliver investigation, for instance? What about the Chinese immigration frauds in British Columbia, involving a loss to the country of one million dollars, a large percentage of which is alleged to have gone into the pockets of the Liberal committee of Vancouver, under the protection of the Government at Ottawa?

(Berlin News-Record.)

Canada is doing well. It can do very much better. The pioneers will reap where they have sowed, provided the tariff wall now protecting them and their enterprises be not lowered. The possibilities of this country probably exceed those of any other. Our neighbors to the South have discovered the fact, and set about to get the lion's share of it. As Canadians who have a country of which any people should be proud and whose development we have carried on in the face of American snubs and American opposition, we should reject Reciprocity as a thing which will not benefit any class of our citizens and assuredly will injure all.

(Galesburg, Ill., Republican-Register.)

Twenty thousand harvest hands are wanted in Saskatchewan. But the problem is this: It will cost a fellow a considerable time to go there and when he gets there, will there be work enough to enable him to earn sufficient money to pay his way back? We have read of men who, allured by such glowing promises of work and big pay, have gone to distant parts to find that there was no permanency in the job. Harvesting is, of course, a short time process. Accordingly, it is feared that no one here will take this tempting offer to go fifteen hundred miles or so for a job.

(Montreal Gazette.)

Mr. Botha, Prime Minister of the South African Union, is announced as declaring his opinion that for the Cape, or for any other of the Colonies, to be neutral while Great Britain is at war is an impossibility. He added that there could be no question of optional neutrality in the case of a colony. Mr. Botha's head is sound. If he is an automaton he is not a fool.

(Toronto World.)

Premier Fisher now cables that he has been grossly misrepresented by W. T. Stead's interview. The explanation is that Mr. Stead's interview probably was grossly misrepresented in the C. A. P. despatch sent out last week. Premier Fisher cables that "our objective was the world's peace, our policy an effective defence, and our aim the unity of the Empire."

(Vancouver News-Advertiser.)

While the Canadian newspapers have been preparing theories to explain why Sir Max Aitken was knighted that young member has been furnishing another reason. Recently he made a singularly forcible and impressive speech in the House of Commons on preferential trade, the Imperial conference and other current subjects.

HULL'S LUCK IN 1812 WILL BE TAFT'S IN 1911

It was on the 12th of July, 1812, that General Hull crossed the Detroit River and began the war by which the United States sought to wrest Canada from Britain.

He issued to the "Inhabitants of Canada" a proclamation, which was partly a call to the separatists to remain inactive or to join him, and partly a letter of intimidation to the loyalists. "Separated by an immense ocean and an extensive wilderness from Great Britain, you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct," ran one of the opening sentences, and one of the closing sentences was as follows:—"The United States offer you peace, liberty and security—your choice lies between these, and war, slavery and destruction."

Sir Isaac Brock issued a counter-proclamation calling upon the people not to give cause to their children to reproach them "with having too easily parted with the richest inheritance of this earth—a participation in the name, character and freedom of Britons."

On the 16th of August the articles of capitulation for the surrender of Detroit and of the United States General's forces were signed. These things happened ninety-nine years ago. Sunday was the anniversary of the day of Brock's departure from Toronto to prepare to meet Hull. It was on the 27th of July, 1812, that Brock opened the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and it was on the 29th of July, 1911, that the last Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was dissolved.

The modus operandi of Washington in 1911 is different from what it was in 1812, but the object is the same—the substituting of American connection for Canada's British connection.

But the Canadian people of today will be as true to their country and to the Empire as were the Canadians of nearly a hundred years ago.

Happily it is with ballots, not bullets, they have this time to resist the designs of the United States.—MAIL AND EMPIRE.

A WARNING TO FARMERS

To the Editor of The Standard:

Sir,—Farmers have to contend against many difficulties in their endeavor to wrest the dollars from mother earth. It is not necessary to enumerate them all. The farmer knows his enemies in most cases, but not all. His most notorious weeds causes him the most anxiety, and upon his success in this direction largely depends the profit on whatever crop he raises. Some weeds are easy to exterminate, others cling tenaciously to life, but can under a proper rotation be brought under control. Some weeds are harmless, even useful, and can be utilized in various ways to distinct advantage, while others seem to be very destructive to every thing around them, and extremely difficult to get rid of.

Imported weeds often give the most trouble; take for instance wild mustard, the thistle and others with which you have to deal. There is one in particular I wish to warn you against. It has just arrived in this country from the United States. It is very deceptive in appearance. When grown in suitable soil it appeals to the senses of sight, smell and taste. It has a nice odor, the flowers are lovely to look at, and the fruit at first pleases the palate by its sweetness, but it quickly changes to an intense lasting bitterness.

Its original home was in Europe; it was brought by a man named Richard Cobden. It grew quickly without much attention, because the soil, and atmospheric influences were favorable in the beginning this weed was called "Free Trade," and its welfare was looked after by a body of men known as the "Cobden Club."

You may remember that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on one of his visits to England, was initiated as a member of this club, because his actions seemed to be in line with this amalgamation of property holders. The weed under consideration was somehow smuggled into the States by someone interested in the culture, and a stunt of freak off-shoot was grown from it, which has been christened "Reciprocity." This is not half as pleasing to the eye as the original plant, but far more destructive when its seeds are scattered broadcast through a good

crop of prosperity. It rapidly spreads and the effect on prosperity, individual or national, is invariably the same. It is scarcely noticeable until it has become first rooted in the soil, and has wound its tendrils around the growing crop, then it acts in the same manner as an octopus!

Its effects have been carefully studied for a great many years back, and in no case have they been found beneficial. I myself have taken a look into its history, and have come to the conclusion that if the devil is the creator of evil, then of all evils this must be his masterpiece. It is truly a devil and a devil he is!

The question before you is this: Will you allow this extremely noxious weed to obtain a foothold, and thus become your master, or will you crush it at once—and forever? If you then pull up this weed, root and top, you will at once remove both the danger and its source. The effect and cause cannot be separated, and please remember that each of you must pull up his own weeds, it will be entirely useless to depend upon your neighbor, to do your share of the work. This is everybody's business, therefore yours in particular. See that you attend to it at once, when the proper day arrives.

The point that we, the farmers, would like to be, have thrust the whole responsibility upon your shoulders. It is left to each, and every one of you, to decide for yourself, your National Destiny. If your decision makes for prosperity and progress, your leaders will claim the credit. If on the other hand you decide for "reciprocity and ruin" then rest assured they will take very good care to place the blame, all of it, where it will hurt your own people. "The Society Girl and The Gypsy" is a Pathe American drama and tells the story of a beautiful young woman who gives up home, friends and all for a man who is a scoundrel and degradation with a roving band until the death of a worthless husband restores her to her friends again. "She Got the Money." "And The Cat Came Back," are two comedies by the Essanay Company, and laugh producers extraordinary. The orchestra in more new music.

Homesekers' Excursion.
The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all agents in Canada to sell Homesekers' Excursion tickets to points in Western Canada. This is an interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to September, 1911. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

INJURED BY DOG.
Lock Lomond, Aug. 5.—Dr. William Simon, of St. John, had a hurried trip to William J. Johnston's at Lock Lomond today to attend to a valuable cow that had part of her udder torn off by a vicious building. It is said the animal was owned by Joseph Sproul, caretaker for the city of St. John at Lock Lomond.

H. M. S. Polymorphian Club.
A meeting of the H. M. S. Polymorphian Club is called for tonight to be held in R. J. Armstrong's office at 8 o'clock. Those having authorized bills against the club will kindly send same to the secretary, E. N. Stockford, to be dealt with at this meeting.

Purchasing Property Here.
The Park Hotel building on King Square has been purchased by Herbert Guernsey, who is an Englishman and who has for a number of years been located in British Columbia. Having amassed a considerable fortune he is making investments in the east. Besides the purchase of the Park Hotel building rumor has it that he is seeking to acquire other properties in St. John.

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W. H. BRAMLEY.
Bath, N. B.

A CURE FOR CORNS.
Cheap ad preparations are useless—use the old standard—Putnam's Corn Extractor. For fifty years Putnam's has been the one painless cure.

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ME CALLUM'S
Perfection
SCOTCH WHISKY
is a revelation to drinkers of ordinary Scotch.

AMUSEMENTS.

Nickel.
The Dudleys have made a great hit with their Irish songs, large crowds have enjoyed the numbers at every performance. As this is the last day to hear "Killarney" and "That Little Bit of Green" bumper houses may be expected. A fine programme of picture plays will be offered today. A comedy drama of the present, and one that teaches a strong moral lesson is "The Mission Worker," a story by the Selig players of a minister's daughter who endeavors to uplift the heathen. She discovers that she has undertaken a thankless task and she decides instead to help her own people. "The Society Girl and The Gypsy" is a Pathe American drama and tells the story of a beautiful young woman who gives up home, friends and all for a man who is a scoundrel and degradation with a roving band until the death of a worthless husband restores her to her friends again. "She Got the Money." "And The Cat Came Back," are two comedies by the Essanay Company, and laugh producers extraordinary. The orchestra in more new music.

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IN THE COURTS.
King's Bench Division.
On application of J. Roy Campbell, solicitor for the plaintiff, Mr. Justice McKeown presiding, the case of Johnston vs. Bathurst Lumber Co., hearing on the summons productions was yesterday adjourned until Thursday at 11 o'clock. This is a trespass case.

There was a hearing on the return of a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Tilley vs. Jas. Lowell, M.P.P. The case, which is one of alleged trespass, will be tried at Gagetown in September next. Amos A. Wilson, K. C. and G. H. V. Belyea appeared for the plaintiff, and L. A. Curry, K. C., for the defendant. The question of security for costs will be determined by His Honor tomorrow.

HAMMOND VALE.
Hammond Vale, Aug. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sherwood and little daughter, Anna, who have been visiting Mr. Sherwood's, were served by L. N. Paul, leave today for Chicago. From there they will go south and intend visiting Santa Fe and other cities before they return to their home in Everett, Washington.

Miss Annie Myles, of Sussex, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. R. Myles. Mrs. Myles, of Millstream, is spending a few weeks with relatives and friends here.

Miss Clara Ferguson, of South Portland, Maine, formerly of Hillsdale, is visiting relatives and old friends here, who are as much pleased to see her looking so well.

The continuous fine weather is very favorable to the haymakers. Though rain is badly needed. Some of the farmers are done haying, others will be done in two or three days. A delightful picnic was held at Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Paul's on Thursday afternoon, in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood. A sumptuous tea was served in the grove after which several games were played. The evening was spent in singing and playing. Everybody had a very pleasant time.

G. W. Fowler and family came out in their auto yesterday and spent the day at their cottage. Mrs. Garfield Lammon returns to her home in St. John today. Mrs. Noah Tabor is still quite poorly.

Change in Nickel Management.
Andrew Phillips, treasurer of the Nickel, has been appointed acting manager to succeed Jeff Callen of Keith's New York offices who has been in charge here for some weeks past. Mr. Callen will leave Saturday to take the management of a new vaudeville theatre in Lynn, Mass.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
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CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, DIABETES, ETC.

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EMPRESS, One Class
LAKES CHAMPLAIN
LAKE MANITOBA
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Other Boats...
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