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SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 29, 1909.

## PETITIONS AND PETITIONS.

Now, we put it up to the church  
again to explain why it is that peti-  
tions with regard to the simple matter  
of carrying out the American idea and  
preventing the intrusion of high ecclesi-  
astical in civil affairs should be so  
condemned, it being a simple propo-  
sition, easy to understand by everybody;  
and why, on the other hand, the com-  
plicated question involving the liquor  
traffic, the certainty of large losses of  
revenue by the city, the unavoidable  
fact that the liquor selling goes on just  
the same, only that it does not render  
its due portion to the support and en-  
forcement of the law, under the prohi-  
bition that it does under license, we  
say, why is it in the simpler case a  
petition amounting to nothing and in the  
complex case a petition amounting to  
so much?

This is from the leading local saloon  
organ. It is meant for an unanswer-  
able argument against the right of peti-  
tion in the cause of temperance, but it  
is merely another evidence of the be-  
clouded condition of the mind that  
controls the editorial columns of that  
paper.

"Nothing, we fear, can be explained  
to that organ. On the question of what  
it terms 'the intrusion of high ecclesi-  
astical in civil affairs' it is a mono-  
manic. No light of reason ever enters  
its cranium on that subject. We have  
repeatedly asked it to prove by com-  
petent authority that, according to  
American principles of government,  
men and women are disfranchised by  
virtue of being actively engaged in  
church work. But no such proof is  
offered. The assertions, however, go  
on for ever. To a mind befuddled by  
prejudices no explanation is possible,  
but the following facts should, never-  
theless, be stated, for the benefit of  
those who are capable of reasoning:

The signatures to the petitions  
against Reed Smoot were very largely  
those of men and women who knew  
absolutely nothing about either the  
Senator or about the conditions in  
Utah, except by hearsay. The majority  
of names were obtained under false  
pretences. Why, embassies were sent  
out from Utah who were paid for dis-  
seminating falsehoods and obtaining  
signatures. The entire agitation was a  
conspiracy in favor of ambitious  
aspirants for political honors to which  
they were not entitled, nor qualified.  
Falsehood, hypocrisy, sham, deception,  
were the leading features of an agita-  
tion in which men morally rotten posed  
as the champions of virtue; unscrupu-  
lous politicians as patrons of patri-  
otism; the patrons of saloons and  
dens of infamy as the friends and al-  
lies of Christian churches. Never be-  
fore was such a grotesque farce pre-  
sented on the political stage of this  
country, and it was rendered more re-  
volting by the fact that its chief ad-  
vance agent and promoter was a sheet  
that lives on lies like a buzzard on  
carion.

But, notwithstanding all this, we  
never questioned the right of the men  
and women who were induced to sign  
the petitions, to do so. We were fully  
aware of their constitutional right to be  
heard in the legislative chambers of  
the Nation. We did expect, though,  
that the Senate would take cognizance  
of the manner in which the names  
were obtained. And this was done.  
Senator Beveridge said: 'It is permi-  
nent in a debate of this kind to refer  
to what exists in the minds of the pub-  
lic—what the people have been led to  
believe . . . It has been given out  
to the people in numberless meth-  
ods . . . that a violator of our  
laws in that particular [polygamy] is  
holding a seat in this body. That is an  
entirely untrue . . . The man-  
ner in which the signatures were ob-  
tained was duly considered by Sena-  
tors.

But there is absolutely no compari-  
son between the late anti-Mormon  
agitation and the present demand in  
Utah for effective temperance laws.  
The signers of the prohibition petitions  
know by actual observation, or expe-  
rience, that the saloon is a curse to  
any community. Many of them are  
fathers and mothers who have seen the  
evil influences of intemperance, and  
suffered untold agonies on account of  
their boys. Many of them are wives  
who know something of the misery  
drink has caused in their own homes.  
They do not depend on hearsay.  
Many of them are convinced in their  
innermost souls of the necessity of  
cleansing the State of the saloon traf-  
fic. They believe in the divine inspira-  
tion of the Word of Wisdom, and they  
appeal to their representatives in the  
full strength of this conviction, to do  
what is right. No coercion has been  
used by anyone to obtain a single sig-  
nature. No misrepresentations have  
been made to induce anyone to sign.  
Everything that has been done by the  
leaders of the temperance movement  
has been open and above board. They  
have no personal schemes to further,  
no personal ambition to gratify. In all  
this there is a wide difference from the  
two movements. There is also this  
great difference: The anti-Church agi-  
tators demanded that the Senators re-  
frain their oath of loyalty to the Con-  
stitution of the United States; that  
they should place an alleged 'unwritten  
law' above that instrument of liberty  
and deprive a sovereign State of its  
Constitutional right to representation.  
The signers of the prohibition peti-  
tions merely ask for a constitutional  
law in the interest of temperance and  
morality generally.

If a comparison is to be made be-

tween petitions, the anti-Church peti-  
tions must be compared with those  
the saloon advocates now are getting up.  
According to reports saloon-keepers are  
giving free drinks to all kinds of char-  
acters that can be induced to put their  
names to an anti-prohibition petition.  
Consequently, saloon patrons, it is said,  
are going from one temple of Bacchus  
to another, drinking and signing. That  
a great number of names can be ob-  
tained in that manner is evident, since  
there is, practically, no limit to the  
variations a drunkard may give to a  
signature. But no importance can be  
attached to such signatures. It is an  
insult to the Legislature to offer them  
in contravention of the expressed  
wishes of the sober, moral, and respec-  
table part of the community. It is an  
insult of which only moral per-  
verts would be guilty.

## FREEDOM AND LICENSE.

A great deal is said at present of the  
freedom of the press. It seems to be  
quite a general impression that news-  
papers are at liberty to charge the  
government with all kinds of misde-  
meanors and felonies, under the pre-  
tense that they have a right to criti-  
cize public officials, but this is an er-  
ror. The liberty of the press does not  
include the liberty to libel the govern-  
ment. Such libels are punishable as  
crimes under the common law, in state  
courts.

The last prosecution under the com-  
mon law for libeling the government,  
a contributor to the Boston Transcript,  
says, was that of Crosswell in 1894, over  
a hundred years ago. The indictment  
of Harry Crosswell charged that he, 'be-  
ing a malicious and seditious man, of  
a depraved mind and a wicked and  
diabolical disposition,' did assail 'Thomas  
Jefferson, Esq., President of the United  
States of America, to detract from  
scandalize, traduce, vilify, and to re-  
present him, the said Thomas Jefferson,  
as unworthy the confidence, respect and  
attachment of the people of the United  
States, and to alienate and with-  
draw from the said Thomas Jefferson,  
Esq., President as aforesaid, the obedi-  
ence, fidelity and allegiance of the citi-  
zens of the State of New York, and  
also of the said United States; and  
seditiously and wickedly to disturb the  
peace and tranquility, as well of the  
State of New York as of the United  
States; and also to bring the said  
Thomas Jefferson, Esq., into infam-  
ous, hatred, contempt and disgrace, not  
only with the State of New York and  
the said people of the United States, but  
also with the citizens and subjects of  
other nations.'

Crosswell, the publisher of a paper  
called The Wasp, had charged that Jeffer-  
son paid Callender, the author of a  
pamphlet, for calling Washington a  
traitor, a robber, and a perjurer, for  
calling Adams (President Adams) a  
hoary-headed incendiary, and for most  
grossly slandering the private charac-  
ter of men who he well knew were vir-  
tuous." The court held that this was  
criminal libel, whether the charges were  
true or not.

Alexander Hamilton, one of the coun-  
sel for Crosswell, in moving for a new  
trial, maintained that, 'The liberty of  
the press consists in the right to pub-  
lish with impunity, truth, with good  
motives, and for justifiable ends;  
whether it respects government, magis-  
tracy, or individuals. . . . The allow-  
ance of this right is essential to the  
preservation of a free government; the  
disallowance, fatal.' It was therefore  
necessary, he argued, that the jury be  
allowed to consider the question of  
whether the charges constituting an al-  
most criminal libel were true or not;  
and whether, if true, they were made  
public with a good purpose in view.

After a new trial had been refused,  
the legislature took the matter up and  
passed a 'declaratory' statute, giving  
to juries the right to consider the  
truth or falsity of charges constituting  
an alleged libel, and the motives with  
which the charges were made. Then a  
new trial was granted, but the case  
was never prosecuted.

The liberty of the press must be  
jealously guarded, but this liberty  
should not be made a cover for libel-  
ous attacks for partisan purposes.

## TWO NEW STATES.

It is now believed that even in this  
short session Congress will admit Ariz-  
ona and New Mexico to statehood.  
Speaker Cannon is said to have guar-  
anteed the right-of-way for statehood  
and it is now expected that President  
Roosevelt will be authorized, before  
March 4, to issue a proclamation calling  
elections in those two Territories, pre-  
paratory to final admission into the  
union of American commonwealths.

There is no reason why the two Ter-  
ritories should not be given state rights  
without further delay. There is every  
reason why they should be admitted.  
It would be a fitting tribute to the  
memory of Lincoln to add two new  
Stars to the Flag this year, and the  
name of New Mexico might properly  
be changed to Lincoln. Both Terri-  
tories have the size, natural advan-  
tages and population to warrant their  
admission. Both are considerably ahead  
of some of the states in population,  
wealth and importance, and their fu-  
ture is not doubtful.

## IN THE FIGHT TO STAY.

It has been whispered around by  
those without authority to speak for  
the 'News' and without a correct un-  
derstanding of the position occupied  
by the Church of Jesus Christ of  
Latter-day Saints, that this paper had  
been, or would be, 'called off' in its  
fight for prohibition for the reason  
that the authorities of the Church are  
not in sympathy with the movement  
at this particular time.

Nothing could be further from the  
truth. Since the days of Kirtland the  
Church has always favored total  
abstinence in the use of stimulants  
as well as intoxicants. In the revela-  
tion of February 27th, 1833, 'in con-  
sequence of evils and designs in the  
hearts of conspiring men in the  
last days,' a warning against the use  
of intoxicating liquors was given,  
which warning was afterwards made  
a mandate by President Young, reit-  
erated later by President Woodruff.  
The Church can take no other posi-

tion than the one it has always oc-  
cupied on this question.

As a considerable portion of the  
membership of the present Legislature  
are Church members, elected in the  
face of the Conference resolution  
by constituents who are flooding them  
with supplementary resolutions and  
well signed petitions, there can be  
no doubt of their joining gladly with  
other legislators in placing upon our  
statute books a law which will effec-  
tively put an end to the sale and  
manufacture of intoxicating liquors  
in Utah.

We are confident that in their wis-  
dom as representatives of the people,  
in their discretion as law makers for  
the people our legislators will not  
hesitate in this matter to do their  
whole duty by the people.

## THE RUDOWITZ CASE.

Secretary of State Root has ruled  
that the offenses committed by Rudow-  
itz, the Russian refugee, were of a  
political nature, and that the prisoner  
had the right of asylum. He was ac-  
cused of grave crimes, but it was  
proved that a state of revolution existed  
at the time when they were said  
to have been committed, and this fact  
was given due consideration. The rul-  
ing of the Secretary of State is logical.  
For if revolutionists who take refuge  
in other countries were to be extradited  
on the plea that they had taken life  
and destroyed property, no political  
fugitives could escape their doom if  
they had taken part in any insurrection  
except bloodless ones. But that would  
be destructive of American ideas of  
right of asylum.

Our government is very careful in its  
consideration of such cases. It always  
reserves the right to pass upon the  
question whether an alleged offense is  
political, or not. And the result is  
that a great number of requests for  
extradition have been answered in the  
negative. During the years 1840 and  
1890, it is stated, the Government re-  
ceived requests for the surrender of  
894 persons. Of this number it sur-  
rendered only 237. In the remaining  
instances it decided—on a variety of  
grounds—that the demanding govern-  
ment had not made out its case. Our  
government is not oblivious of the im-  
portance of the preservation of the right  
of asylum to all who struggle in other  
countries, for the abolition of tyranny.  
It will be a dark day for the cause of  
liberty, when political offenders can no  
longer find a place of safety.

Viva Cuba, libre!

It's a wise bill that knows its own  
father.

A kind word just fastens a tramp  
on to you.

The price of liberty, like everything  
else, is going up.

The pessimist is at his worst when in  
cheerful company.

A novel on the unwritten law had best  
be left unwritten.

Virtue, being its own reward, never  
gets a Carnegie medal.

Should the directors of women's  
clubs were directorate gowns?

How much capital can the State  
afford to invest in a capitol?

One of the hardest things to do is  
to make a really good excuse.

It was not darkest before the sec-  
ond dawn of Cuban independence.

Literary hacks should be still cheap-  
er since the advent of the taxicab.

President Roosevelt's days are num-  
bered as well as the hairs of his head.

Inflammatory rheumatism and in-  
flammatory language often go togeth-  
er.

There are no political cure-alls any  
more than there are medical cure-alls.

The thing to do with the anti-prohi-  
bition movement is to beat it to a  
frazzle.

The City Council is finding out that  
it cannot work the Board of Public  
Works.

There is such a thing as having too  
much of a good thing. Too many legal  
holidays, for example.

Chief Wilkie keeps the key to the  
closet where most skeletons are kept.  
What if he should lose it!

It isn't pleasant to have greenness  
thrust upon one when it comes in  
the form of a snowslide.

Uncle Sam is a most successful  
miner. Last year his profit on minor  
coins was nearly \$10,000,000.

With some legislators a majority of  
the 'substantial business men' is  
substantially the whole thing.

Is the assertion of some of the ice-  
men that the ice crop this year will  
be short a cold fact or merely hot air?

President Eliot of Harvard thinks  
that too few college women marry. This  
may be their misfortune rather than  
their fault.

'Is Orville Wright, the aeroplane-  
ist, a Jonah?' asks an exchange. Cer-  
tainly not; he has never been in a  
whale's belly.

When a state senator ignores the  
wishes and desires of 8,000 of his  
constituents as set forth in a petition,  
he does not represent them or their  
sentiments whatever else he may do.

Although Representative Willett's  
speech denunciating of the President  
has been expunged from the Congres-  
sional Record there has been no in-  
creased demand for it.

'I knew Jay Gould when he was in  
sore need of 20 cents, and I knew him  
when he had \$10,000,000, and I am con-  
fident that Mr. Gould was happier when  
he hadn't even a dollar,' says John  
Burroughs, the celebrated naturalist

and scientist. This probably is a case  
of over confidence on the part of the  
post-naturalist.

Daniel Webster, in the U. S. Congress  
in 1832, delivered a speech in which he  
said, in part:

'There are persons who constantly  
clamor for oppression, and a pernicious influ-  
ence of accumulated wealth. They cry out  
loudly against all banks and corporations  
and all means by which small  
capitals become united in order to pro-  
duce important and beneficial results.  
They carry on mad hostility against  
all established institutions. They would  
choke the fountain of industry and dry  
up the streams. In a country of un-  
bounded liberty they clamor against  
oppression. In a country of perfect  
equality they would move heaven and  
earth against privilege and monopoly.  
In a country where property is more  
evenly divided than anywhere else they  
rend the air shouting against the rights  
of the few. In a country where the wages  
of labor are high beyond parallel they  
would teach the laborer that he is but  
an oppressed slave.'

Nothing new under the sun, not even  
clamor.

## WASHINGTON'S SWORD.

Springville Republican.  
The sword worn by Gen. George  
Washington when he resigned his  
commission as commander-in-chief of  
the Continental army at Annapolis in  
1783, and also when he was inaugu-  
rated as the first president of the United  
States at New York City in 1789, has  
been bought by J. Pierpont Morgan,  
who will present it to the Mount Ver-  
non association. The sword was sold  
to Mr. Morgan by Miss Virginia Taylor  
Lewis of Baltimore, who had owned it  
for many years and who has now been  
obliged to dispose of the historic relic  
because of financial needs. The price  
paid by Mr. Morgan is not known, but  
it may be guessed approximately from  
the fact that some years ago a bill ap-  
propriating \$25,000 for the purchase of  
the sword was passed by the United  
States Senate, although the bill failed  
in the House. Miss Lewis consented  
to a private sale after being as-  
sured that Mr. Morgan would place the  
sword where it would become a public  
exhibit. She valued it so highly that  
for 20 years past she kept it in a safe  
deposit vault in a Baltimore bank. Miss  
Lewis is a collector of the sword of  
George Washington. In his will, the  
general provided:

'To each of my nephews, William Au-  
gustine Washington, George Lewis,  
George Stephen Washington, Richard  
Washington and Samuel Washington, I  
give one of the swords or cut-throats  
of which I may be possessed, and they  
are to choose in the order they are  
named. These swords are accompa-  
nied with an injunction not to un-  
sheath them for the purpose of shed-  
ding blood, except it be for self-defense  
or in defense of their country and  
their rights, and in the latter case to  
keep them unsheathed and prefer fall-  
ing with them in their hands to the re-  
linquishment thereof.'

This clause of the will invests with  
special interest the sword which fell to  
the nephew, Maj. George Lewis. He  
presented it to his son, Samuel, who in  
turn bequeathed it to his son, George  
W. Lewis. The sword then became the  
property of George W. Lewis's brother,  
Henry Howell Lewis, who gave it to  
his daughter, Miss Virginia. The sword  
is needless to add, has never been  
unsheathed for the purpose of shed-  
ding blood, while in the possession  
of the Lewis family.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Duelling.

The Second—'and don't I tell you to  
aim at his heart? You are aiming at  
his nose.'

French Duellist—Monsieur does not  
understand. His heart is now in his  
mouth.—Chicago News.

Obliging.

Lady—Pardon me, I cannot stand  
the strong smell of your pipe.  
Lawyer—I can put it out, madam. I  
would have done so before, only I  
thought from the looks on your face  
that you were turning up your nose  
at the odor from the smoke in my  
pocket.—Herald.

Horrible Example.

A certain unscrupulous capitalist as being  
the richest man of England, once the  
subject of an omnibus he was amazed by the  
persistent staring of a fellow passenger  
who finally said:

'Look here, parson, would you mind  
comin' one with me to see my wife's  
comin'?' The wife was sick and needed  
assistance, the clergyman, at great  
inconvenience to himself, went. On ar-  
riving at the house, the man pointed to  
the astonished parson, and said with a  
grin of delight:

'Look 'ere, Sattry, Yer said this  
mornin' as I was the biggest chap in  
Hengland. Now, just look at this  
bloke!'—Philadelphia Record.

The Great Poe.

'The late Charles August Norton,' said  
a Bostonian, 'used humorously to de-  
plore the modern youth's preference  
of brains to brain.'

'He used to tell of a football game  
he once witnessed. Princeton had a  
splendid player in Poe—you will re-  
member little Poe?' and Prof. Norton,  
thinking of The Raven and 'Annabel  
Lee,' said to the lad at his side:

'He plays well, that Poe.'

'Doesn't he?' the youth cried.

'Is he,' said Prof. Norton, 'any re-  
lation to the great Poe?'

'Any relation?' said the youth,  
frowning. Why he is the great Poe.'—  
Boston Herald.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following list of contents is  
found in Hampton's Magazine for Feb-  
ruary: 'Hunting Alligators or Roosevelt  
in East Africa,' Capt. Fritz Duquesne;  
'The Vanishing Valentine,' a story,  
Mary Mullett; 'Reducing the Tariff—  
Yes!' Charles Edward Russell; 'The  
Grub and the Butterfly,' a story,  
Mary Heaton Vorse; 'Tired Out,'  
verse, Marris Merton Lyon; 'They  
That Ride by Night,' Eugene P. Lyne,  
Jr.; 'Lincoln,' verse, Richard Wright;  
'The Silver Horde,' a serial story,  
Bex Beach; 'Illustrations for "The  
Silver Horde,"' H. T. Dunn; 'Lincoln  
and Booth,' Clara E. Laughlin; 'The  
Holy City Quartet,' a story Emerson  
Hough; 'Personalities,' 'George  
Washington's Understudy,' a story,  
Jean Webster; 'Bill Barrett's Leg,' a  
story, Elliott Flower; 'Web,' a story,  
Ward Muller, and 'The Future of Amer-  
ica,' Gilbert K. Chesterton, 44 West  
Thirty-fifth street, New York.

The February Wide World Magazine  
is a striking number. From the very  
original 'map corners' we learn that  
the stories and articles deal with such  
widely separated 'corners' as Mon-  
tana, Hawaii, the Gold Coast, Japan,  
China, British Guiana, the Nicobar Is-  
lands, Arabia, New Guinea, Algeria,  
Arizona, West Africa, Labrador, and  
many other places. Among the most  
interesting articles in the present num-  
ber is one entitled 'Some Savage Rus-  
sians.' In this article, E. Way Elkins-  
on, who has made a collection of the  
least-known and most peculiar pas-

times of so-called 'savages,' describes  
and illustrates them in a highly inter-  
esting manner. Other articles and  
stories of interest are 'A White Wom-  
an in Canibal Land,' 'My Experi-  
ences in Algeria,' 'A Voyage on an  
Ice-Flow,' and an enthralling nar-  
rative written by F. R. Martin of the  
Royal Niger Company's Service, who  
went disguised to the turbulent robber  
kingdom of Kongo to secure reli-  
able information regarding a danger-  
ous rising.—\$3.35 Duane St., New York.

The Woman's Home Companion has  
established a reputation for beautiful  
illustrations, and the February Valen-  
tine number is even richer than usual  
in the display of pictures by well-  
known artists. C. Allan Gilbert's great  
new painting, 'David Copperfield and  
Agnes,' is reproduced in color. There is  
a full-page portrait of Lincoln at the  
age of fifteen, painted especially for  
this magazine by Balfour Ker. The  
Valentine cover is painted by Howard  
Chandler Christy. Other illustrations  
are by Alice Barber Stephens, Orson  
Lowell, Rose Cecil O'Neill and Her-  
man Pfeiffer. The fiction in this mag-  
azine is by such popular authors as  
Florence Morse Kingsley, Juliet Wilton  
Tompkins, Irving Bacheller and Mary  
Hastings. Anna Steese Richardson,  
one of the most distinguished author-  
ities in America on the working-girl  
problem, in 'A Battle for Matrimony'  
presents the strongest indelmen-  
ent yet brought against woman work-  
—the successful woman worker does not  
marry. The centennial of the birth  
of Abraham Lincoln is celebrated in  
this magazine by Balfour Ker's por-  
trait of 'The Young Lincoln,' painted  
especially for this occasion; by an article  
on 'The Mothers of Lincoln,' by  
Laura Spencer Porter, and by a list  
and brief description of all the best  
books about Lincoln. In addition to  
the stories and illustrations and special  
articles on important and interesting  
subjects, there are the regular depart-  
ments devoted to women's modern home  
activities—fashions, dress-making, cook-  
ing, and the rest—together with a  
special department for the children.

## Salt Lake Theatre

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A 22 Show at Colonial Prices.

Babes in Toyland

The Big Musical Show with a Pretty  
Chorus.

4-10-15-20-25-30-35-40-45-50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95-1.00-1.50-2.00-2.50-3.00-3.50-4.00-4.50-5.00-5.50-6.00-6.50-7.00-7.50-8.00-8.50-9.00-9.50-10.00-10.50-11.00-11.50-12.00-12.50-13.00-13.50-14.00-14.50-15.00-15.50-16.00-16.50-17.00-17.50-18.00-18.50-19.00-19.50-20.00-20.50-21.00-21.50-22.00-22.50-23.00-23.50-24.00-24.50-25.00-25.50-26.00-26.50-27.00-27.50-28.00-28.50-29.00-29.50-30.00-30.50-31.00-31.50-32.00-32.50-33.00-33.50-34.00-34.50-35.00-35.50-36.00-36.50-37.00-37.50-38.00-38.50-39.00-39.50-40.00-40.50-41.00-41.50-42.00-42.50-43.00-43.50-44.00-44.50-45.00-45.50-46.00-46.50-47.00-47.50-48.00-48.50-49.00-49.50-50.00-50.50-51.00-51.50-52.00-52.50-53.00-53.50-54.00-54.50-55.00-55.50-56.00-56.50-57.00-57.50-58.00-58.50-59.00-59.50-60.00-60.50-61.00-61.50-62.00-62.50-63.00-63.50-64.00-64.50-65.00-6