

## STRIKE HARD ON MERCHANTS

PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS MEN  
PLEAD FOR PEACE.

Association Asks Seth Low, as Head of  
Civic Federation, to Arbitrate Trade  
Disputes. Suggests Labor  
Employers Want to Fight It Out.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The United  
Business Men's Association, which is  
composed of merchants whose trade has  
been hurt most by the general strike,  
put several peace movements in motion  
this afternoon.

They voted enthusiastically for every  
plan suggested from an appeal to Presi-  
dent Taft to the threat of a new strike  
for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Com-  
pany.

They sent a telegram to Seth Low,  
President of the National Civic Federa-  
tion, urging the National Civic Federa-  
tion to arbitrate between the Philadelphia  
Rapid Transit Company and its former  
employees. Mr. Low's reply was disap-  
pointing. He telegraphed that the Federa-  
tion could not act unless appealed to by  
both parties.

The businessmen's meeting was lively,  
at times acrimonious, but out of it nothing  
definite came. Despite the news that  
President Taft had decided to send Com-  
missioner McNeil of the Department of  
Commerce and Labor here to investi-  
gate and report to him on the merits of  
the quarrel there seems to be no likeli-  
hood of arbitration.

The larger employers—the rapid transi-  
t company, the textile mill owners, the  
master builders—and others have come  
to the point where they don't think it is  
worth while to dicker with the men. They  
want arbitration, these men say.

They are backing up George H. Earle  
and Mayor Reubyn and the directors of  
the Rapid Transit Company. They recog-  
nize, they say privately, that the fight  
must be decided whether Philadelphia is to  
be an open shop city or a city com-  
pletely dominated by the unions.

The United Business Men's Association  
met under the presidency of Augustus  
J. Dair. The delegates represented shop-  
keepers in Kensington, Frankford, Ger-  
mantown, Manayunk, South Philadelphia  
and the West End sections, where the  
boycott has lightened the tills. Presi-  
dent Dair submitted the telegram which  
had been sent to Mr. Low at New York  
and the reply from Mr. Low.

"On behalf of the United Business  
Men's Association, who represent 12,000  
business men of Philadelphia and also on  
behalf of the people whom we also repre-  
sent in this strike controversy, they  
being the third big party and the principal  
sufferers in the present strike in the city,  
will you as president of the National  
Civic Federation arbitrate between the  
contending parties?"

"A. J. Dair, President."

"This is the answer,"  
"President A. J. Dair, Philadelphia United  
Business Men's Association,"

"We have been out of town and telegram  
has just received. The National Civic  
Federation has no authority to arbitrate  
in this controversy. We can act only  
by the request of both parties in the  
contention."

Resolutions spurted toward the chair.  
Charles L. Fluck proposed one demanding  
that the City Councils require the city's  
three representatives on the board of  
directors of the Rapid Transit Company  
to vote for arbitration or resign.

Alfred H. Love, president of the Uni-  
versal Peace Association, also appeal-  
ing to the President of the United States  
to head this city the Industrial Peace  
Commission, of which Chief Justice Fuller  
is the head, to bring about a settlement  
of the difficulties.

The suggestion that pleased the members  
dealt with a plan to force the Rapid Transit  
Company into the hands of a receiver.  
It was proposed that members of the  
association who own shares of stock in  
the P. R. T. go before the courts and ask  
that a receiver be appointed on the ground  
that the directors of the company are  
injuring the value of the stockholders' property.

Several arbitration plans which have  
been rejected already by the Rapid Transit  
Company were put forward hopefully.

The business men thought it might  
help to call on the bankers of the city and  
ask that they bring pressure to bear on the  
P. R. T. A plan to influence the news-  
papers to minimize the encounters between  
the police and the strikers was con-  
sidered.

A member jumped up, waving a copy  
of a newspaper printed in Denver. The  
headlines of which described the streets  
of Philadelphia as dripping with blood.  
He said that something ought to be done  
to compel the newspapers to keep quiet  
about the riots.

That didn't please a member from Ken-  
sington, who had seen things happen and  
whose ears had been filled with the noise  
of battle. He said the newspapers of  
Philadelphia and out of town papers had  
printed the truth and that the state of  
affairs in his part of the city was such  
that it was not safe for a woman or a child  
to be out after dark. The proposed  
resolution was killed by an overwhelming  
vote.

The many resolutions and suggestions  
were referred to a committee of thirty-  
five, and by this committee to a sub-  
committee of seven of which Edward E.  
Ziegler, president of the North Philadel-  
phia Business Men's Association, is  
chairman.

When Mayor Reubyn heard of the  
action of the association he said that he  
didn't see how he could change the situa-  
tion he had taken. He had received a  
telegram from E. E. Greenwald, presi-  
dent of the State Federation of Labor,  
requesting him to use his official influence  
to secure arbitration. The Mayor said  
he was not necessarily opposed to arbi-  
tration, but that he did not promise to do  
the arbitrating.

Sparkling  
Apple Juice

A natural drink in its na-  
tive purity. Healthful. Re-  
freshing. Non-alcoholic.

concession to-day, after a letter from  
the Mayor, which may have important  
results. The Mayor wrote that he had  
been informed that the families of many  
of the striking motormen and conductors  
are well nigh in a starving condition.  
It is said pretty generally that the strik-  
ers have received little financial assistance  
and that they are feeling the pinch  
sharply.

The Mayor suggested that the company  
extend the time limit for employing  
striking men to 15 days and that if the men  
return before March 16 the company,  
on request, advance \$10 to each married  
man and \$5 to each single man to help  
them get started again. The money to be  
deducted from their wages at the rate of  
\$2 a week.

President Kruger replied that he would  
not make a large advance of money, but  
that would still exist by March 16, and  
that the company would be glad to give  
the men the financial assistance suggested.  
Mr. Kruger pointed out, though, that the  
company intended to guard the rights  
of the men who were loyal to it, and that  
disappointments might follow a delay  
in taking advantage of the extension of  
time.

There is no doubt whatever that the  
unions despite their daily announcement  
of concessions, are losing men. The  
Strikers' Union, whose members are  
suffering from lack of food and clothing,  
and these men are clamoring for  
arbitration. Several employers said to-  
day that they believed the bottom was  
dropping out of the sympathy strike  
and that soon there will be nothing to  
arbitrate.

There wasn't a flicker of trouble in all  
Philadelphia to-day. The police said  
that the unions got their lesson yesterday  
afternoon when more than 10,000 men and  
some women defied the orders of the au-  
thorities and gathered in the streets. The  
police were beaten better-sketched by  
Col. Taylor's policemen. It was an after-  
noon that Philadelphia will remember  
for a long time.

Col. Taylor, the Superintendent of Police,  
who routed the mob yesterday, said  
this afternoon to the Sun: "The  
Ten made a new record to-night. They  
say now that unless the car men's strike  
is patched up within forty-eight hours  
every other organization that joined in  
the sympathy strike will be ordered to  
gather in the open air. We will prevent  
that if we have to use the most drastic  
measures."

The general committee, "The  
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## PEACE AFTER STRIKE RIOTS

TRENTON STREET RAILWAY CO.  
GIVES IN ON EVERY POINT.

Victory Won for Old Employees by Public  
Sentiment—Strikers Not Yet Strik-  
ers but Sympathizers With Them—  
Young Woman Seriously Hurt.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The di-  
rectors of the Trenton Street Railway  
Company capitulated with its striking  
employees this afternoon and to-night  
an agreement was signed under which  
the men are to return to work to-morrow  
morning. The company acceded to sub-  
stantially all the demands of the men ex-  
cept the formal recognition of the union  
and this was virtually included in a pro-  
vision that the company should treat  
with a committee of the men as to future  
differences which might arise.

The settlement of the strike followed a  
day of rioting and disorder during which  
cars were stoned, their crews attacked  
and a number of persons injured. With  
the aid of fifty-seven strike breakers  
brought from New York late last night  
the company succeeded in keeping  
eighteen or twenty cars going over its  
lines until the factory hands were let out  
at noon. From that hour until 2 o'clock  
the attacks upon the strike breakers  
became more violent and the company  
finally issued an order recalling all cars  
on the city lines to the barns.

In the meantime a citizens' committee  
consisting of the leading business men of  
Trenton was called together and after  
discussing the situation a conference  
was asked for with the directors of the  
railway company, then in session at the  
office of Ferdinand W. Roebbing, one of  
the directors. Mr. Roebbing signified a  
willingness to confer and the citizens'  
committee chose as their representatives  
for that purpose Archibald C. Maddock,  
William J. Convery, Charles A. May,  
Charles H. Gallagher and Harry A. Ash-  
more. At the conference the directors  
agreed to meet the demands of the men  
in the matter of wages, raising them from  
20 to 22 cents an hour. Last Sunday the  
company tried to head off the strike by  
conceding a raise from 18 1/2 to 20 cents.  
This the men refused to accept.

The directors further agreed to-day  
that there should be a readjustment of  
the hours of the men so that ten hours  
to be completed within twelve consecu-  
tive hours, should constitute a day's  
work. This will do away with the swings  
or shifts under which men have been  
on duty, though not continually from  
5 or 6 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock  
the following morning. It was also  
agreed that the company will treat  
with its employees with reference  
to all grievances arising between the  
company and them at any time and that  
all employees and those who have been  
recently discharged will be reinstated  
in their places.

This agreement was submitted to the  
men through the citizens' committee  
and after it had been agreed to it was  
signed by representatives of both the  
strikers and the company.

Up to the time the cars were recalled  
the police had their hands full trying to  
keep order. At the corner of State and  
Clinton streets a large crowd assembled  
and amused themselves by stoning every  
car. On one of these Miss Valeria Crania,  
a teacher of languages of Philadel-  
phia, was the only passenger. She had  
just arrived in Trenton and did not know  
that a strike was on. Frightened by  
the breaking glass and missiles Miss  
Crania ran to the door of the car and  
jumped off. In doing so she fell, break-  
ing her nose, spraining an ankle and  
bruising her head. She was taken to a  
physician's office and her injuries were  
attended to.

In the pottery district of East Trenton  
the rioting was carried on for several  
hours. As each car passed it was made  
the target for a shower of stones from  
the windows. At Mulberry street a  
mob attacked a car, which they dismantled  
and the motorman into the Assembly  
park. At the corner of State and  
Clinton streets a large crowd assembled  
and amused themselves by stoning every  
car. On one of these Miss Valeria Crania,  
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The United Gas Improvement Company  
is largely interested financially in the  
Public Service Corporation of New Jersey,  
which besides a system of 600 miles of  
electric railway in northern New Jersey  
controls also important gas and electric  
light and power properties.

It is stated that manufacturers not only  
in Philadelphia but in other parts of the  
United States have offered to give money  
assistance to the Rapid Transit Company  
upon the expressed theory that union  
labor as represented by the street rail-  
way men's organization should receive  
aid in the fight.

The strikers held a meeting to-night  
in Musical Fund Hall and heard speeches  
from Pratt and others. Pratt renewed  
his threats to call a State strike. The  
labor men assembled, but there was  
some disorder after the meeting. The  
police fanned a few stone throwers and  
bustled them to the lockup.

A delegation of the striking Philadel-  
phia motormen and conductors came to  
this city yesterday to solicit financial  
aid from the New York unions. Some  
of the locals visited gave contributions with  
the promise of more and all promised  
to bring the matter up at their meetings.

The United Business Men's Association  
held 125 East Side unions, gave the ex-  
ecutive credentials to visit these unions  
and ask for contributions.

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## AFFAIR OF HONOR PULLED OFF.

The Chief Impediment Was in Old Man  
Hedges's Speech.

Medford, L. I., March 11.—A duel is  
about to be fought here to-night or  
to-morrow which will in all like-  
lihood outrival the Chicago-Prudent dual  
which was not and later was and are  
going to be fought in Rome, Italy. As  
soon as old man Hedges can insult Uncle  
Oak Maybree of this town the encounter  
will take place.

To-night the two men are sitting on  
a cracker barrel and a soapbox in St.  
Cornelius's store and post office glaring  
concentratedly at each other. Uncle  
Oak Maybree has refused to attack until  
old man Hedges has insulted him with  
the spoken as well as the written word.  
This afternoon old man Hedges, whose  
first name is lost in the mists of antiquity,  
wrote down on a piece of paper which  
he handed to Uncle Oak Maybree these  
words:

"You are a durned liar."  
Uncle Oak Maybree, who speaks Eng-  
lish fluently on occasion, replied that  
he would not assault Hedges till the  
latter had spoken the words. Old man  
Hedges was only momentarily non-plu-  
shed. He at once began to formulate  
the words. His articulation was clear  
and distinct, but necessarily slow. He  
said in part:

"O-o-o-o-o M-m-m-m-m-a-b-b-b-ee, I  
s-s-say—"

The many friends of the two men in-  
terposed and tried to effect an amicable  
adjustment of the quarrel. Their efforts  
were vain. After considerable urging  
a recess was taken for supper. After a  
supper of ham and eggs old man Hedges  
took a swig of cider and returned strength-  
ened and refreshed for the fray. Uncle  
Oak Maybree was still obdurate. Old man  
Hedges would have to insult him ver-  
batim. At 11:30 to-night, Uncle Oak  
Hedges pursuing his merciless advantage, old  
man Hedges had reached the word  
"durned."

The cause of the quarrel is obscure.  
When asked about it old man Hedges  
could not recollect it. Uncle Oak Maybree  
said that he thought it started over the  
tariff. Old man Hedges's seconds said  
it was over the statistics as to the re-  
lative heights of the Singer and Metro-  
politan building towers in New York  
city as given by an almanac on the re-  
ference shelf of the Medford school library.

Medford, L. I., March 11.—The im-  
pending duel between old man Hedges  
and Uncle Oak Maybree of this place was  
arrived at shortly after 1 o'clock this  
morning. At 1 o'clock old man Hedges  
had finished saying the word "liar,"  
which was the concluding word of his  
insult, and spoken insult to Uncle Oak  
Maybree.

Taking a fresh chew of tobacco, the en-  
emies were about to engage each other  
back on the cracker barrel and soapbox  
when a man in an evening suit and for-  
ward Uncle Oak Maybree as a deacon in  
the church to enter into mortal combat  
with his fellow man. The general state  
of the community of the minister's  
residence, feeling sure they would not  
be disturbed there. The local reporter  
for the *Medford Daily Record* exploded a  
flashlight and the minister came out  
again.

All hands jumped into a buckboard  
provided by a neutral party and drove  
to the corner of State and Clinton  
streets. They had just begun to make up  
and shake hands when Uncle Oak Maybree  
refused to receive the embrace and formal  
handshake on the ground that he was  
Before the referee could get the distance  
and call "Ready, set, go," old man  
Hedges had butted his foe in the wind  
and the two were wrestling on the floor.  
Uncle Oak Maybree knocked the breath  
out of his adversary in the seventeenth  
assault and battery. Old man Hedges  
was then unable to get up. The referee  
was reticent as to whether there had  
been a duel. The doctor took a stitch  
out of Uncle Oak Maybree's back and  
the two were wrestling on the floor.  
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out of his adversary in the seventeenth  
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out of Uncle Oak Maybree's back and  
the two were wrestling on the floor.

OUT PHONE RATES 0 K.

Charity, 4 longmen and the City Benefit,  
but No Stogie Cooper Co.

The right of the New York Telephone  
Company to allow discounts of 25 per cent.  
from the regular schedule rate for local  
messages charged to the city of New York,  
incorporated charitable institutions and  
clergymen, went before the Appellate  
Division of the Supreme Court yesterday  
in a claim against the Siegel Cooper Com-  
pany for service since January 1, 1908,  
amounting to \$35,928.

The store was to pay \$17,062 a year for  
320,000 local messages and out paying  
what it heard about a certain amount.  
The Appellate Division heard the case  
on the submission of an agreed state-  
ment of facts, and decided that the dis-  
counts "did not amount to an unfair, un-  
just or unreasonable discrimination and  
that they are not illegal."

Justice Dowling, writing the opinion,  
says there is no statutory prohibition of  
the granting of discounts by telephone  
companies in the State, and there has been  
no adjudication directly on this point,  
although decisions which originally ap-  
plied to common carriers have been ex-  
tended to public service corporations  
and apply with particular force to  
such as have a monopoly. He quotes  
many court decisions on that point and  
says it may be deduced from them that  
"what is prohibited is a discrimination  
as between those so situated that the  
conditions or circumstances are identi-  
cal."

It is difficult to imagine any ground  
upon which the consideration extended  
to the three particular classes enumerated  
can be held to be an unfair, unjust or  
unreasonable discrimination, and the  
court, continues the Court, "is a matter  
of common knowledge that under modern  
commercial conditions the use of the  
telephone is an essential adjunct to the  
manufacturing transaction of business."

"Clergymen, charitable institutions and  
the municipality are not competitors or  
rivals in business of the defendant. What  
helps them does not damage it."

Little Girl Dies After Being Run Over.

Catherine Condon, 5 years old, who had  
been run over by a trolley car while  
playing in front of her home at 285 Court  
street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning  
at the Long Island College Hospital.

"The sun" rim dips, the stars rush out;  
At one stride comes the dark."

The glories of the tropic sunsets  
will enchant you during the 21 days  
of voyaging and sightseeing allowed  
by our cruise to Colon and return  
for \$125.

Jamaica and return, a delightful  
trip, costs only \$85.

Our ships are your floating hotels,  
providing every known comfort,  
both at sea and in port.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK  
Santa Marta, Mar. 17; Zaca, Mar. 31;  
Metapan, Mar. 24; Amritsar, Apr. 7;  
The Atlantic, Apr. 14; The Pacific, Apr. 21;  
The Indian, Apr. 28; The African, May 5;  
The European, May 12; The American, May 19;  
The Asiatic, May 26; The Australasian, June 2;  
The Antarctic, June 9; The Arctic, June 16;  
The Equatorial, June 23; The Tropical, June 30;  
The Subtropical, July 7; The Subarctic, July 14;  
The Subequatorial, July 21; The Subtropical, July 28;  
The Subarctic, Aug. 4; The Subequatorial, Aug. 11;  
The Subtropical, Aug. 18; The Subarctic, Aug. 25;  
The Subequatorial, Sept. 1; The Subtropical, Sept. 8;  
The Subarctic, Sept. 15; The Subequatorial, Sept. 22;  
The Subtropical, Sept. 29; The Subarctic, Oct. 6;  
The Subequatorial, Oct. 13; The Subtropical, Oct. 20;  
The Subarctic, Oct. 27; The Subequatorial, Nov. 3;  
The Subtropical, Nov. 10; The Subarctic, Nov. 17;  
The Subequatorial, Nov. 24; The Subtropical, Dec. 1;  
The Subarctic, Dec. 8; The Subequatorial, Dec. 15;  
The Subtropical, Dec. 22; The Subarctic, Dec. 29;  
The Subequatorial, Jan. 5; The Subtropical, Jan. 12;  
The Subarctic, Jan. 19; The Subequatorial, Jan. 26;  
The Subtropical, Feb. 2; The Subarctic, Feb. 9;  
The Subequatorial, Feb. 16; The Subtropical, Feb. 23;  
The Subarctic, Feb. 29; The Subequatorial, Mar. 6;  
The Subtropical, Mar. 13; The Subarctic, Mar. 20;  
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The Subarctic, May 21; The Subequatorial, May 28;  
The Subtropical, Jun. 4; The Subarctic, Jun. 11;  
The Subequatorial, Jun. 18; The Subtropical, Jun. 25;  
The Subarctic, Jun. 29; The Subequatorial, Jul. 6;  
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The Subequatorial, Jul. 27; The Subtropical, Aug. 3;  
The Subarctic, Aug. 10; The Subequatorial, Aug. 17;  
The Subtropical, Aug. 24; The Subarctic, Aug. 30;  
The Subequatorial, Sep. 6; The Subtropical, Sep. 13;  
The Subarctic, Sep. 20; The Subequatorial, Sep. 27;  
The Subtropical, Oct. 4; The Subarctic, Oct. 11;  
The Subequatorial, Oct. 18; The Subtropical, Oct. 25;  
The Subarctic, Oct. 29; The Subequatorial, Nov. 5;  
The Subtropical, Nov. 12; The Subarctic, Nov. 19;  
The Subequatorial, Nov. 26; The Subtropical, Dec. 3;  
The Subarctic, Dec. 10; The Subequatorial, Dec. 17;  
The Subtropical, Dec. 24; The Subarctic, Dec. 30;  
The Subequatorial, Jan. 6; The Subtropical, Jan. 13;  
The Subarctic, Jan. 20; The Subequatorial, Jan. 27;  
The Subtropical, Feb. 3; The Subarctic, Feb. 10;  
The Subequatorial, Feb. 17; The Subtropical, Feb. 24;  
The Subarctic, Feb. 29; The Subequatorial, Mar. 6;  
The Subtropical, Mar. 13; The Subarctic, Mar. 20;  
The Subequatorial, Mar. 27; The Subtropical, Apr. 3;  
The Subarctic, Apr. 10; The Subequatorial, Apr. 17;  
The Subtropical, Apr. 24; The Subarctic, Apr. 30;  
The Subequatorial, May 7; The Subtropical, May 14;  
The Subarctic, May 21; The Subequatorial, May 28;  
The Subtropical, Jun. 4; The Subarctic, Jun. 11;  
The Subequatorial, Jun. 18; The Subtropical, Jun. 25;  
The Subarctic, Jun. 29; The Subequatorial, Jul. 6;  
The Subtropical, Jul. 13; The Subarctic, Jul. 20;  
The Subequatorial, Jul. 27; The Subtropical, Aug. 3;  
The Subarctic, Aug. 10; The Subequatorial, Aug. 17;  
The Subtropical, Aug. 24; The Subarctic, Aug. 30;  
The Subequatorial, Sep. 6; The Subtropical, Sep. 13;  
The Subarctic, Sep. 20; The Subequatorial, Sep. 27;  
The Subtropical, Oct. 4; The Subarctic, Oct. 11;  
The Subequatorial, Oct. 18; The Subtropical, Oct. 25;  
The Subarctic, Oct. 29; The Subequatorial, Nov. 5;  
The Subtropical, Nov. 12; The Subarctic, Nov. 19;  
The Subequatorial, Nov. 26; The Subtropical, Dec. 3;  
The Subarctic, Dec. 10; The Subequatorial, Dec. 17;  
The Subtropical, Dec. 24; The Subarctic, Dec. 30;  
The Subequatorial, Jan. 6; The Subtropical, Jan. 13;  
The Subarctic, Jan. 20; The Subequatorial, Jan. 27;  
The Subtropical, Feb. 3; The Subarctic, Feb. 10;  
The Subequatorial, Feb. 17; The Subtropical, Feb. 24;  
The Subarctic, Feb. 29; The Subequatorial, Mar. 6;  
The Subtropical, Mar. 13; The Subarctic, Mar. 20;  
The Subequatorial, Mar. 27; The Subtropical, Apr. 3;  
The Subarctic, Apr. 10; The Subequatorial, Apr. 17;  
The Subtropical, Apr. 24; The Subarctic, Apr. 30;  
The Subequatorial, May 7; The Subtropical, May 14;  
The Subarctic, May 21; The Subequatorial, May 28;  
The Subtropical, Jun. 4; The Subarctic, Jun. 11;  
The Subequatorial, Jun. 18; The Subtropical, Jun. 25;  
The Subarctic, Jun. 29; The Subequatorial, Jul. 6;  
The Subtropical, Jul. 13; The Subarctic, Jul. 20;  
The Subequatorial, Jul. 27; The Subtropical, Aug. 3;  
The Subarctic, Aug. 10; The Subequatorial, Aug. 17;  
The Subtropical, Aug. 24; The Subarctic, Aug. 30;  
The Subequatorial, Sep. 6; The Subtropical, Sep. 13;  
The Subarctic, Sep. 20; The Subequatorial, Sep. 27;  
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The Subequatorial, Oct. 18; The Subtropical, Oct. 25;  
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The Subtropical, Dec. 24; The Subarctic, Dec. 30;  
The Subequatorial, Jan. 6; The Subtropical, Jan. 13;  
The Subarctic, Jan. 20; The Subequatorial, Jan. 27;  
The Subtropical, Feb. 3; The Subarctic, Feb. 10;  
The Subequatorial, Feb. 17; The Subtropical, Feb. 24;  
The Subarctic, Feb. 29; The Subequatorial, Mar. 6;  
The Subtropical, Mar. 13; The Subarctic, Mar. 20;  
The Subequatorial, Mar. 27; The Subtropical, Apr. 3;  
The Subarctic, Apr. 10; The Subequatorial, Apr. 17;  
The Subtropical, Apr. 24; The Subarctic, Apr. 30;  
The Subequatorial, May 7; The Subtropical, May 14;  
The Subarctic, May 21; The Subequatorial, May