

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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You should know that
In the United States there is one auto to every 18.3 people; in the "Omaha Empire" the ratio is one auto to every 9.4.

Rent raisers are lightning calculators.
If hoarded food were hidden booze—but what's the use?

Omaha landlords evidently do not believe in a hereafter.

Be patient, advises the mayor. And go hungry, he might have added.

What seems to be most needed hereabouts is a self-starting set of public officials.

One thing America can spare to Europe is the malt, for which we have no further use.

Congress is to fix the amount of "kick" in beverages, but who will put a limit on the headache?

You would hardly expect Senator John Sharp Williams to talk for political effect, would you?

"Experts" are now busy reviving the corn crop they burned up a few days ago. It is a wonderful summer pastime.

Hurray! New York has fined a profiteer. But one swallow never did make a summer, and what is one where we suspect so many?

Looks like the courts were to get a chance to pass in advance on the constitutional convention. It may be as well to find out before we go any further whether we are on the right track.

It is the public that pays the bills in the end, no matter who sets the strike in motion, and as the workmen largely make up the "public," so must they bear the greater part of the cost.

Every department of the federal government is asking an appropriation to run down food hoarders and the like. Why could not the ordinary machinery be set in motion for this purpose?

Boston shoe dealers say that shoes they offer for \$6 or \$7 are not purchased by the public. Not at that price, perhaps, but a few years ago the dealers would have looked on \$1.98 as a fair price for the shoes.

Bela Kun was a thrifty ruler at that, having walled up 180,000 golden crowns against the day when he would not be in position to get it so easily. He made the mistake of leaving the cache where it could be located by others.

Mr. Howe may encounter some difficulty in getting folks to accept his statement that the price of meat is held down by raising the price on hides. The packer is generally regarded as a business man, not as a philanthropist.

The embargo on German potash has been lifted by the government, and now the Nebraska output will meet competition just where it ought to have protection. The southern cotton planters have the best of the deal at the White House yet.

That new bridge over the Platte between Douglas and Saunders counties seems bound to excite contention. Move that the parties at interest be given a chance to settle their own differences before any public money goes into the enterprise.

Consumption of cotton is reported to have fallen off to the extent of many thousand bales for the last month, probably getting in line to meet the lessened production brought about by the restriction of acreage practiced by the planters to keep up prices.

No Chance for Quibbling

Mr. Lodge made a point of interest and importance when he declared that not only should the reservations as to the league covenant be incorporated in the resolution of ratification, but that the other members of the council—the Big Five—should be required to accept these reservations or amendments before the covenant could be regarded as having been adopted.

His point is interesting. He does not propose that in time to come, early or remote, there shall be any quibble about what is the real meaning of the league covenant by this nation or by that on account of any interpretations or reservations which may have been made by one and not accepted formally by the others. And that is the stand which all the reservationists are likely to adopt, for unless these amendments coming from our government are accepted and approved by the other government most interested what assurance is there that they take them seriously and recognize the fact that the covenant has been amended?

Without such formal acceptance, it might be said that the criticisms of the senate and the reservations adopted were not binding upon the other governments and that as a matter of fact the only binding contract was that signed by the president in Paris. Any such nullification of reservations as that Senator Lodge would avoid.—Minneapolis Tribune.

WHAT HURTS OMAHA.

"It hurts Omaha to be advertised as the city with the highest living cost" is the declaration which some of our merchants are repeating to themselves. To be sure it hurts Omaha whenever our city suffers by comparison with others in the same class, whether it be in heavier tax burdens, bigger debts, poorer roads, worse health and sanitary conditions, police inefficiency, higher rents, scarcer dwellings, lower wages, poorer schools, or what not that goes to make the attractiveness or repulsiveness of a place.

But it is the toleration of such conditions, without effort to correct them, not the advertising of them that hurts. Folks who come to Omaha from other cities at once find out what the situation is, and if they feel themselves imposed on by false representations they either do not stay or harbor a grievance which they air on every possible occasion, to say nothing of advising friends from where they came.

On the other hand, those who are already living in Omaha have a right to know whether they are victims of greater profiteering than are folks elsewhere and to protest and take measures to protect themselves to whatever extent they can. That is the only way they can improve conditions and secure relief.

What we all want is to put Omaha on the same level with, if not ahead of, the other cities inviting people to make their homes among them. The search-light of publicity is the only thing that holds the promise of relief—the only thing that holds the promise of relief—the only agency that operates quick and fast. If Omaha will show itself alert to repress evils that threaten its welfare and progress it will not be hurt but helped by the exposure.

Nebraska's Potash Industry.

When the blockade of Germany shut off the supply of potash salts supplied by that country to American manufacturers of fertilizer, a great cry went up on both sides. Cotton planters and farmers along the sandy shores of the Atlantic bewailed the lack of fertilizer needed to make their land bear profitable crops, and the Germans rejoiced that the world would be deprived of the supplies that could only be grown by the aid of potash.

It was then that Americans turned to the alkaline lakes of the west. Much publicity was given to a packing company and a great powder making concern for extracting small quantities of potash from kelp, but little was said of the "golden waters" of northwestern Nebraska, from which was drawn a supply of potash, even in excess of requirements, so that when the war ended large quantities of the precious salt were held in storage.

After the armistice began a campaign on part of the southern democrats for the restoration of the German product to the American market. This can be bought cheaper than the Nebraska, and as millions of pounds of it are now stored in Germany, awaiting shipment, the recent order of the Department of Commerce, lifting the embargo, is hailed with delight by the fertilizer makers and their customers.

Nebraska was all right when the war was on, but now that we are at peace with Germany, let us buy over there because it costs less. The Nebraska potash will keep till another war comes, or until the German surplus, filched from the mines of Alsace, has been exhausted. Soon we will be buying from France or from Nebraska, because the German stores will not last forever, but while Heinie can cut the price no attention need be paid to American interests.

Why Beat Around the Bush?

The agitation that is kept up on the assertion that the United States wants to annex Mexico has no foundation of truth in it as far as this government is concerned.—W. H.

Why beat around the bush with this palpal camouflage? Of course the government does not "agitate" for the annexation of Mexico or any other territory, but it is undeniable that the people of the United States have looked upon Mexico with covetous eyes for three-quarters of a century and that a large part of our people are convinced annexation is only a question of time as the solution of the difficulties besetting Mexico. It is the firm belief, too, of many of our thoughtful men and women that the destiny of the United States will not stop short eventually of connecting up with our possession of the Panama canal by extending the control, if not the sovereignty, of the United States over all the intervening land, and that this would be as much and more for the benefit of the inhabitants of those parts as of ourselves.

It would be a happy sign of growing enlightenment if the people of Mexico brought themselves to the point of asking the United States to step in and give them a government capable of maintaining order and administering affairs in a way to secure steady development of the rich natural resources now going to waste there. Mexico presents one of the pressing problems for the United States to solve and we gain nothing by shutting our eyes to that fact.

Speeding Up on the Treaty.

From the room of the senate committee on foreign relations comes the report that consideration of the peace treaty is to be speeded up and early report made. Democrats, who now appear to be willing to accept the "mild reservation" plan, say they need only twenty more republican votes to bring ratification on this basis. Down from the White House comes the disquieting word, however, that the president will accept no modification of his plan. If Mr. Wilson remains obdurate, he may reasonably expect resistance from a senate now in a mood to meet him half way. Should this come to pass, the failure of the treaty is foreshadowed. It is perhaps possible the president may secure sufficient votes to defeat any reservations, but it is not probable he will be able to secure the majority necessary to ratify. He will be required to co-operate with the senate in the discharge of its constitutional function in treaty making. The expected visit of the foreign relations committee to the White House may bring the answer.

The Day We Celebrate.

H. C. Bostwick, president of the Stock Yards National bank, born 1844.
Moshier Colpetzer of the Chicago Lumber company, born 1877.
Dr. Louis Swoboda, physician and surgeon, born 1869.
John B. Sheldon, superintendent of telegraph for the Union Pacific, born 1860.
Mrs. John A. Leidy, widow of the famous civil war commander, born at Petersburg, Mo., 81 years ago.
Eliel Barrymore, one of the most popular actresses of the American stage, born in Philadelphia 40 years ago.
Col. Sir John S. Hendrie, K. C. M. G., lieutenant-governor of Ontario, born at Hamilton, Ont., 62 years ago.
Rear Admiral Joseph W. Oman, U. S. N., governor of the Virgin Islands, born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, 55 years ago.
Rt. Rev. Jules B. Jeannard, Roman Catholic bishop of Lafayette, La., born in Attakapas county, Louisiana, 40 years ago.
Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, noted explorer, now planning a flight to the North Pole, born in Newfoundland 44 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Frohman's Lyceum Theater company played "The Wife" in Boyd's opera house to a large and enthusiastic audience. Henry Miller was in the cast.
Judge Groff returned from Washington, where he went at the solicitation of Senator Paddock for an interview with the president.
County Auditor Evans has compiled a statement showing the cost of the Douglas county court house and jail to be \$435,061.84.
Ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas is in Omaha.

France is to buy American army supplies now in that country for \$400,000,000 on long credit. This is better than piling them up and burning them.

Omaha is just now entertaining a collection of "tanks," but before the state went dry it was not needed to send abroad for them.

Foreign Language Papers

From the Kansas City Star.

The inefficiency of the government's policy toward foreign language publications of seditious and inflammatory character is repeatedly demonstrated. These publications flourish in great number in New York, Chicago and other cities. They circulate among alien populations, unacquainted with any language but their own, ill disposed toward all government, without knowledge of the character of American institutions and ready and willing to believe that disorder and revolution are remedies for conditions their own ignorance and backwardness have brought upon them.

The character and purpose of the men conducting these seminaries of anarchy are known to the government. Yet, as a general policy, the government contents itself with keeping an eye upon them and takes no action against them until some mischief is done. In New York, for instance, special agents maintain an office where all such publications in that district are received as fast as they appear and are translated and examined for utterances that may violate some specific statute. This procedure is bound to be slow and ineffective. A report must be made to the Department of Justice and the evidence submitted. Months may pass before the department finds that any particular article renders the publication in which it appears liable to execution from the mails or its publishers to prosecution. Meanwhile the flow of seditious goes unchecked. Frequently, too, it has been shown in practice that a publication adjudged unmailable is not thereby suppressed. It simply changes its name and starts all over again.

There ought to be better and quicker machinery than this for the suppression of systematic and professional teaching of anarchy in America. The earliest ought, of course, first of all, to be the landing here. They ought to be deported when they succeed in landing. But in addition to such precautions, and after it has been shown beyond all doubt, that publications printed in a foreign language are natural and inevitable vehicles for the dissemination of anti-American, if not absolutely anarchistic, doctrines, there ought to be prohibition of such use of all foreign languages. It is obvious, in the first place, that no foreign citizen admitted to our shores can be a desirable citizen until he learns the language of the country. He won't learn it as long as he hears and reads his own language. The mere fact that he prefers his own language is sufficient evidence that he isn't in America for the purposes that underlie, or ought to underlie, the spirit of our immigration laws. He has no intention of becoming an American, and nobody whose intention is other than to become a citizen ought to have domicile here, or receive the protection of American laws and institutions, while helping to destroy them.

October Weather

It seems that the Prince of Wales has just heard about our "Indian summer" and is worrying about the kind of weather that prevails in the United States at the end of October. Naturally, familiar with the fogs and damps of the raw autumns of England and northwestern Europe, persistent oceanic climate conditions which led the French revolutionists when they reformed the calendar to label October "Brumaire," or foggy, the young prince is quite unaware that the continental climate which we share with Canada normally gives us an October of blue and gold brilliancy, with clear, crystalline skies the rule, and the only interruption to this type of weather, with its sharp tang or early frost in the air, is the return of the dreary, halcyon days which suggest the return of the summer and have been called poetically "Indian summer" ever since the early Colonial days. The phenomenon of Indian summer has always interested English writers, though most of them who have discussed it are in error as to its cause, and the phrase long since has played its part in English literature as a synonym for the peaceful, tranquil, golden evenings of life, the second summer of the declining days. It is true the meteorologists have shown the physical similarity of our "Indian summer" to "Saint Martin's summer" of November and "Saint John's summer" of December, which figure in European folklore. But "Indian summer" in October has a quality all of its own as the last gorgeous hues of the maple and dogwoods and the oaks color the vistas and make late October the most delightful time of the year. So the prince need not worry about our October weather; if it be normal it will be quite as continental and as "American" as anything else that he will experience over here and quite as stimulating, and a golden memory he will never forget.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Out of His Own Mouth

"B. L. T." pulls the following in the Chicago Tribune.

"Come Over Here, Where the President of the United States Can't Hear Us." (From "A History of the American People," by W. W.)

In April, 1844, Mr. Tyler sent to the senate a treaty of annexation which he had negotiated with Texas. Secret negotiations, a piece of business privately carried to completion and made public only when finished, suited well with the president's temper and way of action. A man naturally secretive, naturally fond, not of concealments, but of quiet and subtle management, not insincere, but indirect in his ways of approach, he relished the stratagem of this sort, and no doubt liked the Texas business all the better because it seemed to demand, in its very nature, a delicate and private handling. The senate rejected the treaty by the very decisive vote of 16 to 35, men of both parties alike being irritated that the president should spring this weighty matter upon the country in such a fashion, taking no counsel beforehand save such as he chose to take.

THE TRAIL.

I followed the trail, and it led me Where once roamed the buffalo And to the canyon where the red rock And the pine, and the spruce trees grow.

Still further on where mountains grand Whose peaks seem to touch the sky And whose desert where sage brush That are white with the alkali.

And through the Salt Lake valley The land of thrift and industry The trail was not at all a hard one And where the sun drops low in the sea.

BELLEVUE.

DAILY CARTOONETTE

I THINK I'LL CALL ON THE PRESIDENT AND GIVE HIM THE BENEFIT OF MY OPINION ON THE VITAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

AND HE DID.

GREEN'S PHARMACY SAY After each meal—YOU eat on EATONIC FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE and get full food value and real stomach comfort. Instantly relieves heartburn, bloated, gassy, acid, STOMACH ACID, indigestion, and stomach misery. AIDS digestion; keeps the stomach sweet and pure.

EATONIC is the best remedy and only one that will cure you in 10 to 15 days. Guaranteed money back. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write money back. Please call and try it.

Green's Pharmacy, Corner 16th and Howard Sts., Omaha, Neb.

Railroad Strikes of the Past.

In 1887 30,000 employees of the Reading railroad went on strike for an advance in wages. The men remained out two months, during which time the aggregate loss to them in wages amounted to \$3,600,000.

In the Pittsburgh district during the riots that accompanied the great railroad strike of 1877, nearly 2,000 cars and more than a hundred locomotives were burned and the county of Allegheny was held liable for damages of more than \$3,000,000.

Following the disastrous strike of 1877 there was no great strike on American railroads until 1836, when the employees of the Missouri Pacific system were ordered out by Martin Jones. This strike involved nearly 10,000 men, lasted two months and resulted in a heavy financial loss.

One of the shortest railroad strikes on record occurred in 1890, when a general strike was declared by employees of the New York Central lines against the dismissal of men who belonged to the Knights of Labor. All differences were speedily adjusted and within two days the men returned to work.

At the time of the great railroad strike in 1894 President Cleveland sent federal troops to Chicago despite the objections of Governor Hanna of Illinois, an order which was quelled, but not until the railroads had lost nearly a million in property destroyed and more than \$10,000,000 in wages withheld. The losses to strikers and to shippers also reached far into the millions.

Following the railroad strike of 1894 President Cleveland appointed a commission to investigate the nature and causes of the strike. This commission, headed by Carroll D. Wright, then commissioner of labor, suggested that something like government control must be exercised over quasi-public corporations, and cautiously hinted that government ownership might be undertaken at the proper time.

In the railroad strike of 1877 President Hayes, after issuing two proclamations, finally ordered the troops to the scene. Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The rioters gave way before that force without bloodshed. But there were disturbances in the west at Chicago, where 19 men were killed. The deaths at Scranton numbered three and the mayor narrowly escaped being killed. At Reading 100 houses were burned and nearly a dozen persons were killed.

The American Railway union strike of 25 years ago, which originated in the town of Pullman on account of a cut in wages and the laying off of many hands, was of greater consequence than any previous labor disturbance and for a time threatened to tie up the entire transportation system of the United States. The strike spread through half a dozen western states, but during the whole of the troubles the eastern roads were but little affected.

CURIOS COMMENTS.

Peat is largely used in stoking the railway engines of Sweden.

Cigars are regularly exported from the Philippines to 40 countries, each human being takes about 18 breaths a minute, or nearly 26,000 a day.

It is believed that nearly a quarter of Australia has not been visited by civilized man.

A locomotive going at high speed is said to give 1,500 puffs of smoke and 100,000 gallons of water in Canada is King's College Windsor, Nova Scotia, which dates from 1789.

The Belgians are said to be the greatest potato consumers, outranking even the Irish in that respect.

It is believed that forests sometimes take fire through the branches of the trees being rubbed together by the violence of the wind, thus producing the friction necessary to ignite them.

The "death plant" of Java has flowers which continually give off a perfume so powerful as to overcome, if inhaled any length of time, a full-grown man, and which kills all forms of insect life that come under its influence.

"THE TRAIL." I followed the trail, and it led me Where once roamed the buffalo And to the canyon where the red rock And the pine, and the spruce trees grow.

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Green's Pharmacy, Corner 16th and Howard Sts., Omaha, Neb.

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

(How as the result of a curious accident Judge Owl again alters his form.)

A Lemonade Bath. "Yow, yow, yow!" laughed the beasts of the menagerie when Major, the elephant, begged Judge Owl to stop spanking him.

"I guess you've learned that it doesn't pay to be jealous," hooted Judge Owl to Major.

"Yes," trumpeted Major. "I'll be a better elephant after this."

"Well, then, as you're going to be a better elephant, you can still be lord of the menagerie," hooted Judge Owl generously. "I make you lord chief policeman, with all the other elephants as your helpers."

"Lord chief policeman," trumpeted the elephants, "I need another bath," he hooted.

"Watch me give it to him," trumpeted Major, leading the elephants to the tank of the hippopotamus. There they filled their trunks with water. Before the tiger knew what they were up to they were squirting water into his face like firemen at a fire. As was said before, the tiger didn't like water except to drink and the queer shower bath made him squirm and snarl and beg for mercy.

"Hoo, hoo! Hurray, hurray! I'm a freak no longer!" Now we can all take another snooze," hooted Judge Owl, as the menagerie quieted down again.

"You don't have time," said Billy. "The crowd for the evening show will soon begin to come."

"I'm tired of crowds," answered the Judge. "I long for the quiet woods. I want to go hunting for field mice. I'm hungry again."

"You can't go back to the quiet woods now that you're the biggest bird in the world," declared Peggy. "And it wouldn't do you any good to hunt for field mice for you'd never find enough to fill you up. You have such a big appetite you'll have to stay a circus freak to get enough to eat."

"I'm tired of being a circus freak. I don't like being the biggest bird in the world. This stuffy tent makes me ill. I'm homesick for 'Birdland'!" And Judge Owl looked very woebegone, indeed.

"I'm thirsty, too," he added, as his eyes glanced to rest upon a barrel of ice-cream lemonade at the menagerie refreshment stand. Hoppling over to the barrel, he plunged in his beak.

The elephants, like good policemen, were setting the tent in order.

Why does Susie cry out "Oh"? It's a great big cawing — Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

"Hoo, hoo! Hurray, hurray! I'm a Freak No Longer!"



"Hoo, hoo! Hurray, hurray! I'm a Freak No Longer!"

The Bee's Letter Box

Hide Goes With the Carcass.

Omaha, Aug. 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: I just read an editorial in this morning's Bee on hides, which is very misleading. It is a fact that the packer buys the hide on cattle at the live cattle price, but you have failed to state the packer credits the dressed carcass of beef with the value of this hide, when the cattle are killed, at the market value of hides, less the cost of curing and shrinkage.

For instance, today we are crediting light native cow carcasses with the value of 57.70 cents per pound; native steer carcasses with the hides at 49.75 cents per pound; extreme light native steers with the hides at 57.70 cents per pound. This reduces the cost of beef just the value of the hide.

It is just such statements as this that causes a lot of dissatisfaction and dissemination. I think it might be well before an editorial writer would make such a statement that he would try and get the facts and give the public sound information, and I might also add the packer buys the viscera and its contents, which is a waste, at the live cost of cattle. Wish you would publish this statement. R. C. HOWE.

This Encourages Us.

Omaha, Aug. 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: Will you let an old reader of The Bee congratulate you on the four fine editorials which appeared in The Sunday Bee on Aug. 10? (They were, "Where Does the Public Come In?" "President's Remedy for H. C. of L.," "Making a Great Mistake," and "Seven-Cent Fare for Omaha.")

If so, said congratulations are hereby extended. Not that the above are an unusual exhibition of good articles in The Bee, but four in a string, so timely and to the point that we heard it remarked in many a voice their opinions, which only goes to show that your paper is still there when it comes to treating the affairs of our daily life in a manner that satisfies the man who is looking for and willing to abide by a square deal.

True. "Why do you stand all day at the piano? Your wedding is only a month off." "Ah, music is the food of love." "A little practice on a gas range, however, won't come amiss after marriage."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Bayer Cross" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN

"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" to be genuine must be marked with the safety "Bayer Cross." Always buy an unbroken Bayer package which contains proper directions to safely relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colds and pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents at drug stores—larger packages also. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

Our East Window Shows the Wonderful Tonal Resonator

Be sure and ask to see the 12 other makes of renowned factories. Pianos from \$300 and up. Our cash prices are our time prices.

A. Hospe Co. 1513 DOUGLAS ST. The Art and Music Store.

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