



THE RED TRIANGLE



(Continued from page 8.)

LIGHT-HEAVY.

Alexander v. Shaw.

Alexander forced the pace, and won by a wide margin.

Shaw only showed a pose and a cover, which was finally penetrated, and he went to sleep.

Norman v. Carter.

Nothing between the men in the first round.

Norman tired palpably and Carter did most of the trying, but gained little in the way of points.

Carter tried hard, missed quite a deal, but connected enough to win the decision.

FINALS.

MIDDLE.

Broadway v. Clarke.

Broadway boxed coolly and had a fair margin in the first round.

Broadway continued really fine work in the second.

Broadway won with ease in the third.

HEAVIES.

Clements v. Arnold.

A whale of a mix like two elephants disporting. Nothing to choose.

Arnold took a flyer through the ropes and took a few heavy ones, but was game as a pebble in a rough second round.

A real hurricane, with Clements dealing out terrific punishment, and one of the gamest taking it and coming back. Clements won.

BANTAMS.

McGrath v. Moore.

McGrath used a left to great advantage, and had a good margin in the first.

A great round, both men putting good work in, and a very even round.

McGrath had the best of the exchanges, but Moore battled well, and the judges found for Moore, which proved popular if a little wrong.

FEATHERS.

Cole v. MacDonald.

MacDonald boxed a sterling fight, and had the margin in the first round.

Fast boxing with neither gaining on the other in the second round.

The third was close, and an extra round was ordered.

The extra round was close, but Cole got the verdict.

LIGHT-WEIGHT.

McCracken v. Clarke.

Hard exchanges in the first round, McCracken using all his force but failing to connect a really damaging blow. McCracken's round.

Really fine round, McCracken scoring hard with left and right, and Clarke placing his left accurately. Very even.

Fine work by Clarke, and determined fighting by McCracken, with little to chose except that the more-pretentious boxing ability caught the eye of the judges, and Clarke got the verdict.

LIGHT-HEAVIES.

Alexander v. Carter.

Alexander won by a knock-out in the first round.

Teacher (in class): In this stanza what is meant by the line, "The shades of night were falling fast?"

Clever Scholar: The people were pulling down the blinds.

ENTERTAINING IN GERMANY.

In the cosmopolitanism of war the Canadians have carried new-found phrases into Germany. In the lightheartedness of war and the subsequent armistice, they have applied one of them jocularly, but not ironically. Bonn, the Rhine centre of Canadian occupation, is described as "tres bonne." It is the soldiers' appreciation of comfortable billets, organised and continuous entertainment, satisfactory "eats," and not over-strenuous drill or fatigues.

There are billets in Bonn that have introduced the first touch of luxury in four years of military existence—warm rooms, soft beds, hot coffee in bed, hot water for shaving, clean clothing for the asking, every comfort they were accustomed to in the piping times before the war; and to some many more. Central heating, a la Canada, is in Bonn. There are no wet feet. There is no mud, no night wind, no dreary watches, no gunfire, no shuddering fatalism.

And above all there is entertainment for every one during the leisure hours.

This entertainment is in the hands of the Canadian Y.M.C.A., as usual—with the difference that every facility is at hand with the exception of unrestricted transportation. The peaceful interval before peace has not yet multiplied the resources of transportation to fulfill the requirements of a large army of occupation.

All the Canadians were not in Bonn, by any means, but that wealthy university city was the headquarters. What are known as the Corps troops were there—that large body of essential organisation distinct from the infantry divisions. For their entertainment the Y.M.C.A. found its peripatetic equipment inadequate. But its powers and energy were competent for the task. It set out to requisition and commandeer—buildings, apparatus, equipment, all with official sanction, of course.

The first building commandeered was a cabaret of the kind that would be outlawed in more civilised countries. The Gross Bonn was a two-story entertainment centre for Germans with no morals to speak of, and the money to indulge their excesses. Downstairs was a beer garden—with the "garden" an obvious misnomer. A huge, lofty, L-shaped room, with a stage, two beer counters, and an elevated section from which the sober might look down on the revels of the more impressionable, it changed in the hands of the Y.M.C.A. into a recreation room with an orchestra, a canteen, and a counter for free hot drinks.

For the crowding patronage of this canteen it was necessary to requisition four huge boilers and two hundred mugs. And during the eleven hours of free service of hot drinks the boilers were constantly in use, and the mugs had to be eked out by the use of thousands of individual pasteboard cups.

On the same floor was a newspaper and magazine stand where Canadian and American reading material was sold at prices almost on a level with those prevailing in Canada, and sometimes lower. Many English weeklies were given away for the asking.

Upstairs is the cabaret, an example of German extravagance and license. Around

the borders of the room are tables fixed between cushioned settees. The centre of the room has a glass floor, beneath which are many coloured lights manipulated at pleasure from a switchboard. So that the dancing was done on a blaze of light from below.

Later, the effect of soldiers crowding the settees, silently reading or writing, with the blaze of coloured light through the glass floor and the subdued radiance of indirect lighting from baskets of glass flowers overhead was almost bizarre. But so long as the boys enjoyed it, what matters?

Next to fall to the needs of the Canadians was a high-class and beautiful cinema situated, like the Gross Bonn, on the Market Square. The Germans were permitted to utilise it for their own patrons in the afternoon, but the Y put on two performances of British films free to the soldiers every night—in the German theatre, with the German projector and German attendants and German orchestra.

But still, the wants of the soldiers were unsatisfied. The Stadt Theatre, the leading theatre, was commandeered three nights a week for concerts and plays put on by the different units, either organised and equipped, or paid, by the Y.M.C.A.

The same care was taken of the units attached to Corps Headquarters, but situated outside the borders of Bonn. At Melham, Godesburg, and Friesdorf, where artillery brigades, ammunition columns, light horse, signallers, and machine-gun brigades were located, there were cinemas, canteens, writing and reading and recreation rooms. Small units were widely scattered, but to each was given every facility for filling leisure moments, as many as seven recreation rooms being opened for the units about Friesdorf.

There were no Canadians in Germany unserved, none who need have been lonesome for lack of entertainment or sitting rooms. The Canadian Y.M.C.A. never had the facilities it has had in Germany; it never utilised to better advantage its opportunities. Probably it was never more appreciated, not because its program was less intricate and exacting, but because the extent of its service was necessarily less complete.

VEGETABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Celery originated in Germany.

The onion originated in Egypt.

The citron is a native of Greece.

Oats originated in North Africa.

The poppy originated in the East.

Rye came originally from Liberia.

Parsley was first known in Sardinia.

The pear and apple are from Europe.

Spinach came from Arabia.

The sunflower was brought from Peru.

The mulberry tree originated in Persia.

Walnuts and peaches came from Persia.

The horse chesnut is a native of Tibet.

Cucumbers came from the East Indies.

The quince came from Crete.

The radish is a native of China and Japan.

Horse radish is from Southern Europe.

JOHN HANCOCK SATCHWELL,
in the Canadian Farm.