

SPORTOGRAPHY

There was once a dashing young broker who wed a rich widow named Coker. They're janting now— He couldn't learn how To win at the game of draw poker.

Once a sporting celebrity gets the title of "Boy Wizard" it sticks to him longer than his hair and teeth. Instead of wasting time talking about a third major league, the National League ought to try to be a second one.

Some boxers seem to be afraid of overworking if they fight once a year and others consider a couple of days between fights a long vacation.

Christy Mathewson may not be widely enthusiastic about Cincinnati ball players, but he says that Cincy could win a pennant every year in a checker league.

In some colleges the husky studs all try to make the eleven, and others, judging from results, the poor victims are sentenced for their sins to serve time on the football team.

Best fighters in the ring today seem to be Jimmy Wilde, the "Lightning Atom" of old England, who weighs less than a hundred, and Jess Willard, the "Man Mammoth," who weighs less than a hundred. Grouchy Gus says: It took the Egyptians twenty-five years or more to make a mummy, but some managers can turn a previously good ball player into a mummy in a single season.

Accidental Champions.

In nearly every period of pugilism there have been boxers as good or better than the title holders of their time, and yet who never achieved a championship of any kind. Packer McFarland affords a brilliant later day example. Charlie Mitchell was the greatest fighter of his weight, and yet the Englishman never held a bona fide title. Dozens of other cases could be cited.

On the other paw, the lists of champions in all divisions include many who were or are accidental champs. Johnny Ertle has never clearly demonstrated his right to the hantam honors, which he claimed after winning on a foul from Kid Williams. Al McCoy has the best technical claim to the middleweight championship, due to his knockout of George Chip, but few except his friends are inclined to accept his championship claim.

Going back a distance, John Morrissey, one of the early American heavyweight champs, won that honor on a technicality, after Heenan had had all the better of a battle fought in Canada in 1858. Mike McFadden was another heavyweight fighter who won on a questionable foul, the referee having been forced by a St. Louis mob to give the big Irishman the decision over Tom Allen, who had made a chopping block of Mike. Joe Goss also won

the title on a foul. Marvin Hart, who claimed to be heavyweight champ for a time after Jeff retred, was another "accidental champion."

In the middleweight division George La Blanche became an accidental champion in '89 by knocking Dempsey out with the pivot blow, after the "Nonpareil" had given him a thorough drubbing. Babe Ferns, who won the welterweight title from Matty Matthews in Toronto about sixteen years ago, was far from being the best man in the division, and soon lost the honor. Dixie Kid was another welter champ who was purely an accident, having won on a foul from Joe Walcott. Arthur Chambers won the lightweight title from Billy Edwards in a bout pulled off in Canada in '72 by having one of his seconds bite him on the shoulder, and then claiming that Edwards did it.

One of the oldest battles which made an accidental champ was that in San Francisco 27 years ago today, Jan. 13, 1890, when "Austrian Billy" Murphy took the featherweight crown from Ike Weir. Ike was so much better than Billy that he sought to show his derision for his foe by doing a back flip in the 14th round. The "Spider" had scarcely landed on his pins after this stunt when Murphy took advantage of an opening to land his celebrated "Mary Ann," and Ike took a nap that cost him the world's featherweight title. Billy was a good man, but not good enough to be a champ when the woods were full of great featherweights, and he soon lost his accidental honors to Young Griffo. Dave Sullivan was also an accidental featherweight champion for a brief time in '88, having won from Solly Smith because the latter broke his arm.

Harvard, Princeton, Yale and Penn—we don't want to rap 'em, but these were the "Big Four" when Bernhardt was a flapper.

Today in Pugilistic Annals Jack McAuliffe defeated Jack Hopper in a six round bout in New York 21 years ago today, Jan. 13, 1886, and thus demonstrated his right to the lightweight championship. Williamsburg, Jack, who had been a pal of Jack Dempsey and Jack Skelly in a Brooklyn lighter shop, won several amateur lightweight tournaments pulled off by Billy Madden, who was strong for that sort of thing, and in 1885 became a professional. Jimmy Mitchell was then considered to be the best man in that division, but he refused to meet McAuliffe. The next best bet was Jack Hopper, but he was defeated in the six-round affair. Hopper and his friends were anxious for another bout, and in the following February the two Jacks fought

Full of Years and Honors, Gen. Joffre Stands Aside

Commander-in-Chief of French Forces Yields His Place to Younger Blood

In school and college at Pertnigan he was not at all brilliant, but a steady dogged plodder like our own Ulysses S. Grant. He was slow in forming opinions and in grasping ideas but decidedly opinionated when he had once made up his mind. Joffre was but 18 years old when the Prussian army crossed the border of his country in 1870 and he was sent to Paris to take part in the defence of Mont Valerien, one of the strongest forts on the northward side of the city. He issued from the war with the rank of lieutenant and took up the study of engineering at Fontainebleau, thus fitting himself for the work of rehabilitating the defenses of France. When he had attained the rank of captain, his military career, like that of Grant, seemed to have come to a stop, for there he rested for many years.

At his own request he was sent to Indo-China in 1885, but after several years of service in the far east he returned to France to become an officer at the engineering school of Fontainebleau. In 1892 he was sent to Africa to superintend the building of a railway in the Sudan country and later he participated in the capture of Timbuctoo after marching about 600 miles and fighting tribesmen all the way. This achievement earned him the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and a ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Again he returned to Paris but was soon sent to superintend the construction of defenses in the island of Madagascar.

The first year of the present war was a period of intense excitement. A man of Joffre's imperturbable temperament was of vital importance behind the French lines, for green troops, inexperienced in war, require a steady influence. When repeated and apparently overwhelming disasters came so thick and fast that resistance seemed useless the placid commander who could regard these as mere incidents to be expected to the natural course of events, had a powerful influence over the whole army. Gen. Grant was several times censured for riding in front of troops who were becoming nervous under fire, but when they saw that his clear puffs were coming with regularity, they took heart and held their ground.

A steady hand was needed when whole army corps would charge desperately after a furious cannonade, only to be thrown back, regularly, to offer to the enemy a target upon him and he smiled and answered: "We nibble them; they suffer as well as we. The best we can do for the present is to hold ground and wear them down."

Joffre in the terrible days of the Marne battles exercised excellent judgment. When pressure became too severe in front he yielded ground there and at the same time maneuvered to force forward a flanking movement when, in flush of victory, the invaders would relax some of their caution and spread themselves out too thinly. The moment came to strike and but for the warning of the German air scouts, who discovered the blow while it was still in the air, Gen. von Kluck and his entire corps would have been crumpled up. Only the most masterly strategy of retirement prevented the retreat from the Marne from becoming a rout at the western extremity of the line.

Following the battle of the Marne the opposing armies on the western front settled down to fighting like two pit bulldogs, each crouching

and cracking the bones of the other, but neither yielding an inch except when such yielding promised benefits or prevented annihilation of a section of his line. At length the French fell back slowly, making their opponents pay a terrible price for every inch of ground and then, when they were expected to yield again, they stood fast and nothing could make them give ground. At length the resistance in their front grew weaker. The crown prince's army fell back to prepare strong positions for defence and practically abandoned the offensive. The French moved forward and recovered some of the lost ground of little military value now, but of immense moral value.

In the vicinity of the Somme the same ball does practice has prevailed on both sides and the Allies have gained heart of hope by proving that they could crumple up supposedly impregnable defenses and recover ground. But bull dog crouching and the practice of giving blood for blood is a very slow process in warfare. It means years of steady grind and bloodshed. Steady courage is not enough to win a victory. Genius and invention and manoeuvring is needed and Joffre, in spite of his fine qualities, lacks brilliancy. He is in his 64th year and was weary by 26 months of constant toil and vigilance. The human machine has its limits of endurance and eventually it breaks down. Napoleon Bonaparte was but 46 when he led his army in the field of Waterloo, but 20 years of almost superhuman effort had aged him far beyond his years on that day he was a very different commander from the hero of Austerlitz.

In the heart of every Frenchman the welfare of France stands high above ambition for personal glory and when the moment comes for a complete change in the ministries that direct the affairs of the nation the development of a new army and the behind the lines of battle and in civilian men who have grown gray in civil war are giving place to new blood and renewed enthusiasm, it is but natural there should be changes in the leadership at the front. The battlefield has the place to develop leaders and prove their quality. France has developed able commanders and the troops know their quality. The nation and the army do full honor to the confession that they owe a debt of gratitude and honor to Joffre, who stands aside, full of years and honors, yielding the supreme command to Gen. Nivelle, who has recently commanded at Verdun. Joffre retained as an advisor and in judgment will serve his country as in the past. For more than a year he has held supreme command of all the French armies. His opponents have not only been withheld from conquest but actually forced back at several points. France and England are summoning all their powers for renewed effort. The thrilling strains of the Marseillaise with words that fire the hearts of every Frenchman with a frenzy of patriotism still echo unsubsided over the land.

"Ye sons of France awake to Glory! Hark! Hark! what myriads bid you rise! Your children, wives and grandfathers hoary Behold their tears and hear their cries! March on! March on! all hearts resolved On victory or death!"

5000 MEN FROM CANADA WANTED

British Government Calls For That Number For Naval Service

Progress is being made with enlistment for the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, which is being carried on in Montreal, as well as all over Canada. Despite the great work the navy has done for the Empire during the first two years of the war, Canadians had no opportunity of enlisting in the Royal Navy, unless they went home to Great Britain, and volunteered, serving at the British rate of pay. This rate of pay made such service impossible for men with families here, although a number did enlist in this way, several hundred joining the Royal Naval Volunteer Motor Boat Patrol and the Royal Naval Air Service.

With the enormous increase in tonnage in the Royal Navy since the war thousands of men are needed to complete the establishment. The Admiralty, realizing that many men in Canada would rather serve in the navy than the army, asked the Canadian Government to raise five thousand men for the King's navy. This was at once agreed to by the Canadian Government, as part of Canada's half million men for the Imperial service overseas, with arrangements whereby men enlisting for sea service shall be given the same rates of pay and other emoluments as the land soldiers with the expeditionary forces. No sea experience is necessary, and men physically fit between eighteen and thirty-eight are given the unusual privilege of joining the Royal Navy at full sea rank, at a wage many times that paid in the British navy, while they are rated two ranks higher than that allowed ordinary green recruits.

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Case of 12 Reputed Quarts	18.50
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"Sandy Macdonald"—10 years old	Case of 12 Reputed Quarts 15.00
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"Grand Old Parr"—Old Liqueur	Case of 12 Reputed Quarts 17.00
Case of 4 Reputed Quarts	6.50

PURE BRANDIES

Lagrange & Cie. V.O.	Case \$13.00
Case of 4 Bottles	4.50
Wilson's—20 years old	Case of 12 Bottles 15.00
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Case of 4 Bottles	6.00

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O'Brien's "3 Stars"	Case of 12 Reputed Quarts \$12.00
Case of 4 Reputed Quarts	4.50
Case of 12 Imperial Quarts	16.00
Case of 4 Imperial Quarts	6.00
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Case of 4 Reputed Quarts	6.00

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Royal—Genuine Rien Port	Case of 12 Bottles \$9.00
Case of 6 Bottles	5.00
Cruzado—Dark and Fruity	Case of 12 Bottles 10.00
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Case of 6 Bottles	8.00

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GREEK REPLY MAY NOT BE ACCEPTED

Dissatisfaction Expressed With Equivocation of Constantine

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Jan. 12.—Commenting on Greece's reply to the Allies' ultimatum The Times says that the answer is not entirely satisfactory as it equivocates over some apparently minor issues while complying with the main points. It is understood that the ultimatum requires unconditional acceptance of its demands and the decision as to whether King Constantine's response will be accepted will probably be left to General Sarrail. The French commander believed to have complete control of the situation with great freedom of action. The Times expresses the opinion that he will scarcely be likely to tolerate equivocation or evasion.

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How British Supr
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(This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Willson, with different phases of the situation.)
The year 1917 opens on a gloomy front with the British maintaining that superior air operations for months behind the simple fact of an ally's story of organization, able as anything in the history of war. When the First British War Force fought operations against overwhelming odds, great Mons retreat, the Royal Corps was a small unit and for its operations in London, occasionally in Paris, they know something of British history in that period. He tells a disconnected and unconnected story of the one of the hero service under unparalleled conditions. Treat from Mons established value of flying men in modern war. The "upper air" will long be the world in ship-tion.

For years Germany has been a firm allyship. France was led by a formidable six and did not exist as far as an ally in German opinion. But the battle of the Marne opened months of trench warfare. The greatest energies into the nation of Zeppelin and she was the Allies' "eyesight" of hers. The great trial of existence of the "upper air" was hard days for the Allies and observers. Speed was them and with speed a better advantage in aerial warfare. There was no shirking to equal contest. Day after day men flew over the lines to men. They fought well and often did not come back, who returned looked to Britain the British workshops. They were justified. For a period the dominated the front, then new planes began to appear the British machines. Our men since the war, had shown a daring, a better fighting genes, and a persistent desire to engage the enemy, began back their own. The Times a

LADY'S

Separate skirts for the winter show a semi-fitness with individuality the belt and the adjustment of arrangement of pleats as fancy may in the model illustrated, in addition deep tunic, there is an applied v-neck depth and button trimmed. The skirt is cut in two zones, on a raised waistline and has an ease without noticeable flare. It is extremely graceful duster for day in serge, broadcloth, satin, dry similar weaves. It is a desirable uniting two materials also a nomenclature for remodeling year's garment, using the best of the foundation and some new for the time, or one may do just posite.

If you have "only just a tiny skirt," this is your opportunity smart fashion and limited means amateur will find the making of a tunic "plain sailing" with the pattern before her.

The skirt pattern, No. 5185, is sizes 24 to 30 waist. To make in

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