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### Some Boxing Posers.

By "Straight Left."

Supposing two boxers simultaneously deliver "knock-out" blows, falling the boards together and neither being able to rise within the allotted seconds—what is the result? It is a drawn battle. Such an occurrence, though very rare, is not unknown. Can a boxer be declared the winner of a contest, although unable to stand when the decision is given? Certainly, if in more ways than one. He may have been "knocked out" by a foul blow, involving the instant disqualification of the offender. Or, again, he may have sent his opponent "down" of the "count," but before the latter actually counted out he himself falls from exhaustion. Nevertheless, if the winner, provided, of course, he collapsed after his opponent and the latter cannot rise before the count.

The term "down" is not always understood by the general public. To "down" a boxer need not necessarily be knocked full length on the boards.

When Bill Lang, the Australian champion, met Sam Langford, considered by many good judges the most colored boxer (Johnson not excepted) since Peter Jackson, Langford, early in the contest dropped on his knee, as the result of a fairly heavy punch.

Lang, carried away by excitement—least that was his subsequent explanation—sprang forward and struck Lang, and was most properly disqualified. A boxer is "down" and, therefore, must not be touched by his opponent, when any part of his body except his feet, even one finger, is touching the "carpet."

When a boxer is knocked clean out the ropes his opponent must stand right back and allow him to return unmolested to the centre of the ring.

Supposing, however, a boxer is thrown against the ropes so that he hangs half inside, half outside the ring—can his opponent hit him on the side that is outside the ropes? Cer-

tainly he can, just as at cricket a batsman may be caught out as he is actually over the boundary.

Sometimes when a boxer's seconds see that he is hopelessly beaten, though he won't admit it, they throw a sponge, or nowadays more usually a towel, into the ring in token of defeat. Is their principal bound by their action, or can he insist on continuing? He must accept defeat; any way, if he doesn't he will be disqualified, unless it were perfectly obvious that the seconds had no justification for giving in on his behalf, and that there was some "dirty work" afoot.

Ordinary, however, a boxer is bound by any action of his seconds' kind liable to disqualification for any breach of the rules by them—for example, giving advice verbally or by signal during a round.—Pearsone Weekly.

### Germans Near Starvation.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the Commons, made some important statements regarding the condition of Germany.

"At the present moment we are bringing everything to a head in Germany; we are holding all our means of coercion in full operation or in immediate readiness for use. We are enforcing the blockade with vigor, we have strong armies ready to advance at the shortest notice. Germany is very near starvation. All the evidence I have received from officers sent by the War Office all over Germany shows first of all, the great privations which the German people are suffering; and secondly, the danger of a collapse of the entire structure of German social and national life under the pressure of hunger and malnutrition. Now is therefore the moment to settle.

"To delay indefinitely would be to run a grave risk of having nobody with whom to settle, and of having another great area of the world sink into Bolshevik anarchy. That would be a very grave event. Once Germany has accepted the terms to be imposed upon her—and until that moment all our

forces must be held in the strongest condition of readiness—the revictualing of that country and the supplying of it with the necessary raw material can be begun and pushed forward with energy.

"It is repugnant to the British nation to use this weapon of starvation one moment longer than is necessary to secure the just terms for which we have fought. A good army is a far better weapon at the present time to exert pressure than any other that could be in your hands."

### Starvation in Finland.

Representatives of the American food commission have arrived in Finland to investigate conditions growing out of the acute food shortage there prevailing, and to ascertain the amount of foodstuffs needed to relieve the distress of this unhappy country.

The chairman of this commission, Captain August A. Krantz, United States Army, has made a fifteen days' trip through southern, eastern, and interior Finland. Upon his return he made a detailed report of the things he saw, of the misery which is to be found in nearly all parts of the country. The following statement was made by Capt. Krantz to Mr. Frazier Hunt, special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune:

"No one can picture the terrible food conditions in the greater part of the country. Money means nothing, the government food cards nothing—there's simply no food to be had. Children are dying by hundreds of 'swelling sickness' caused by malnutrition.

Bread Made of Rotting Oats. "In thousands of homes there is nothing to eat except possibly black, soggy bread made from a 25 per cent mixture of rotting oats or rye flour milled whole with 75 per cent birch bark—sawdust and ground barley straw. It's impossible to get food.

One man near the eastern border handed me a purse containing 40,000 Finnish marks (\$4,000) and pointing to his starving children, cried, 'For God's sake buy some food for them.'—Suomi Bureau Finnish Government Information Service.

### Why America Does Not Restrict Output.

"One reason why labour unions have not thriven in the States is that our workers have not been driven to organise themselves by the hopeless conditions that in the past have prevailed on this side," writes, in the Sunday Times, Mr. W. H. Ingersoll, a member of one of the largest manufacturing businesses in the United States. "That has produced quite a different attitude. We have never had such a problem as restriction of output. It is a saying with us that 'if you don't work you don't get ahead,' and the talk of rationing labour finds no adherent on our side.

"Then, too, the American worker looks around, and he sees men as employers and heads of great concerns who only a comparatively short time ago were in his position, and he expects in turn he will come to the top himself, either in that business or some other. All this makes for a greater independence and individuality, which have their own value, but do not foster close organisation.

"In the journeys of myself and my colleagues up and down your country we have met a large number of the minor Labour leaders, and we have been struck with their broad outlook and with their familiarity with the forces that play on the problems of work. They have, I have no hesitation in saying, a more comprehensive view of the situation than you would find among the employers in our country."

### Schoolgirls' Gift to M. Clemenceau.

"A deputation of schoolgirls from the Lycee Jules-Ferry called on M. Clemenceau to beg him to accept a gold penholder from them as a token of their gratitude for his escape from death and in recognition of the value of his life to the Republic," says the Times Paris correspondent.

"One of their number made him a little address in which she expressed the thankfulness of her schoolfellows for his recovery, and said that it was their wish that the pen might be used to sign the Peace Treaty."

A Tiger's Kiss. "You will soon be wives and mothers. You must therefore work, not for fear of punishment or desire for reward, but for your own conscience to be worthy of the sacrifices of your parents and, above all, of the children you will have the honour of bringing into the world. But, more than all, you must try to be good patriots," said M. Clemenceau.

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We are now showing a few New Costume and Dress Fabrics also special values in dainty evening and party fabrics.

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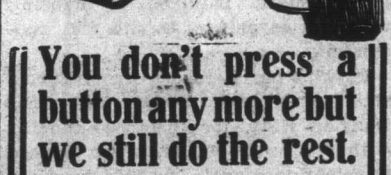
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### Country Follows the Fleet.

(From the New York World.)

To the Navy has come the first orders for the new season of daylight-saving. All the ships' clocks will move an hour forward at two o'clock next Sunday morning. The country at large will cheerfully follow the fleet in its pursuit of a longer daily place in the sun.

White Star Line's war record. . . . . Merchants fleets the world over were the right arm of the Allies throughout the war in their close co-



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operation with naval and military activities, and among the prominent transatlantic lines thus engaged the White Star has made a splendid record. Out of its fleet nine large steamers, totalling 148,145 tons, were sunk by enemy fire, including the new Britannic, 48,158 tons; the Oceanic, 17,274 tons; the Arabic, 15,801 tons, and the Laurentic, 14,802 tons, as well as several large cargo vessels.

At the outbreak of the war the British Admiralty requisitioned the Oceanic, Teutonic, Cedric, Celtic and Laurentic as fast, armed cruisers, and all of them found well-earned glory in their long service. Before the Laurentic was sunk by a torpedo off the Irish coast, she was for twenty months continuously at work for the Admiralty without returning to her home port. The Olympic, 46,359 tons, was also in almost continuous service during the war.

During the summer of 1917, when so many Allied tank ships were being sent to the bottom by the U-boats that naval vessels in European waters were in dire need of fuel, the White Star Line was able to assist in overcoming any cause for anxiety on this vital point by carrying oil without decreasing its other large war cargoes in the tanks of the Adriatic, Baltic, Cedric and Celtic. Each steamer took between 3500 and 3500 tons of fuel on the voyage from New York, the first consignments to be transported in passenger vessels, and this novel experiment helped in a large measure to relieve quickly the critical fuel situation. To the end of the war, a total of 88,000 tons of oil was carried by these ships, and the officials of the company recently received the hearty thanks of the British Admiralty and the British nation for this help.

More than 300 of the line's officers, engineers, pursers, surgeons, etc., were attached to the British Navy, and to date thirty-six decorations have been conferred upon them. White Star men were conspicuous in nearly

every notable sea action—Coronel, Falkland Islands, Jutland, Zeebrugge, and in the unflinching patrols of the North and Irish seas, the Strait of Dover, Russian waters, and the Indian Ocean.—Ex.

### Departing in Silence.

"The soldiers of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa are going home with scarce a farewell greeting from the people of this country, and one from His Majesty's Government," says the Morning Post.

"Where would this country have been if the Dominions and the Commonwealth had stood aside and left us to fight by ourselves? In the immortal battles of the war the achievement of the overseas men is second to none. They have left their sign-manual branded across the face of Europe. Very many will never return from thence.

A Ministry of Courtesy?  
"But nothing is done, and our

friends are drifting away in silence, draft by draft. We had hoped that their last memory of England would at least have recalled an English cheer, some eloquent words of an enemy hardly and valiantly deserved, some cordial message of farewell. It is a pity. It is a sad pity, because the chance will never come again in this generation.

"If a preoccupied Government cannot attend to an affair which is really more important than, say, the League of Nations, for lack of a Ministry of Courtesy, we would not grudge the salary nor an entertainment allowance, for manners maketh man."

"Stafford's Phoratorne" for all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and various Lung Troubles.—Feb 14, 1f

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