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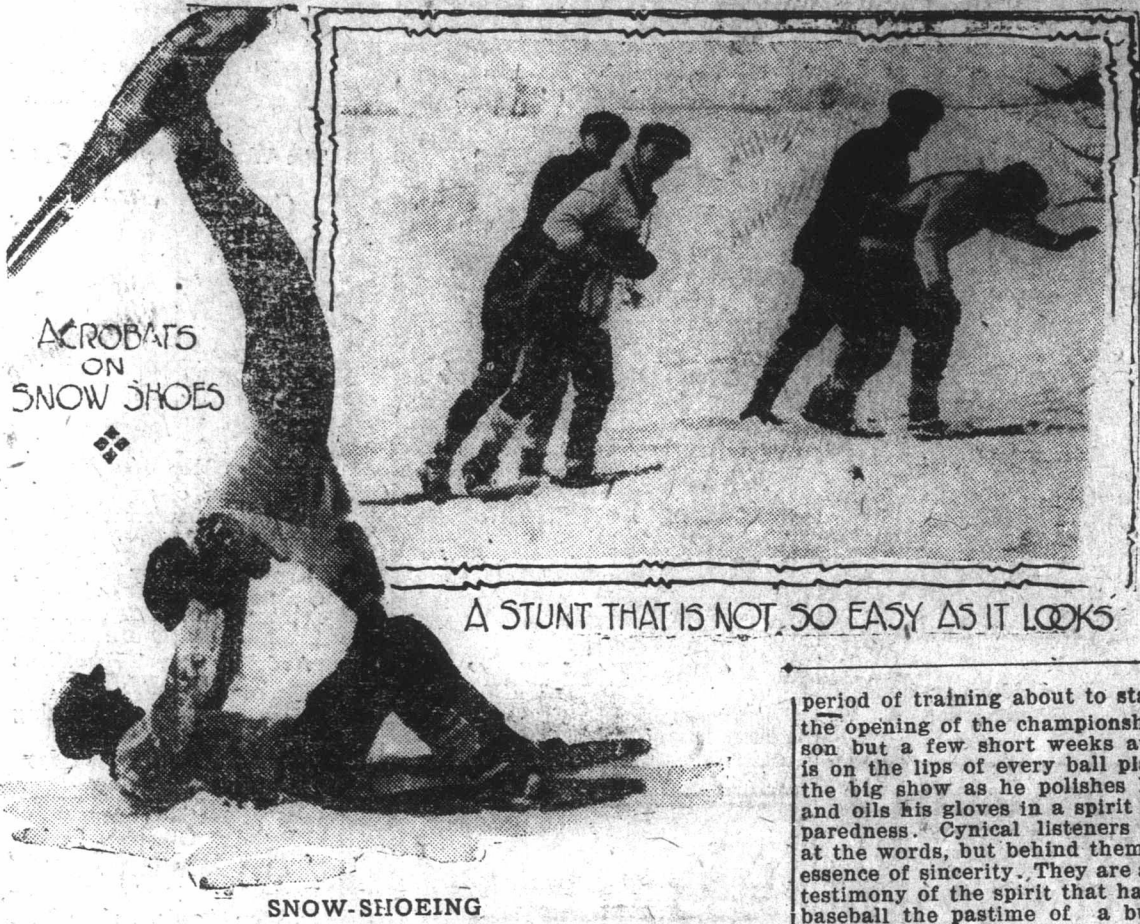
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SNOW-SHOEING

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## ANOTHER DESERTER

Miller Huggins, new leader of the Yankees, is the fifth manager to make a shift from the National League to the American since the latter organization branched out as a major league in 1901. and New York fans will wish the new pilot more success than his predecessors enjoyed. The limit of such service up to date has been two years. Manager's who have left Ban Johnson's League for one reason or another and later joined the ranks of the rival organizations have been far more successful in new fields than the leaders who went the other way. The managers who have served in both leagues are Chance, Duffy, Put Bonavan, Stallings, McGraw, Robinson, Griffith, Calahan and Lake.

Frank Chance's failure in New York after building up a great reputation with the Cubs stands out strikingly in the memory of New York fans. They greeted the once peerless leader as a baseball Moses back in the early days of 1913, when Frank Farrell signed him for two years at a salary which no other American league manager before or since drew down. In seven years of leadership over the Cubs Chance had won four pennants, finished second twice, and third in another year. No one else in the history of the two-three class. It would be unfair to expect him to put the Yankees in this class in a short time, but there was no denying that Chance was something of a disappointment. His team finished seventh in 1913, and he severed his connection with the club before the 1914 campaign closed while the team was in sixth place.

Duffy and Donovan  
Hugh Duffy was another who had a short experience in the American league after twice landing in the first division in three seasons as a National League leader. Duffy's Phillies finished last in the 1904 campaign and fourth in each of the two succeeding seasons. In 1910, the once great outfielder assumed charge of the White Sox and brought them home in sixth place. In 1911 he finished fourth, only to be deposed after he had been five years before after a similar finish at Philadelphia.

Patsy Donovan was another manager to try his skill in the American league after a long career as team leader in the National, and he also failed to go beyond two years. Donovan led the Cardinals in 1904-05-06, and was in charge of the Dodgers in 1905-06-07. With no marked success in either city. He took charge of the Boston Red Sox in 1908 and was more successful here, finishing 4th in 1910 and fifth in 1911, yet he had to step down that winter when the club changed hands.

Stallings' Short Term  
George Stallings spent two seasons as manager of the Phillies in 1907-08, when the old 12-club league was in force. When the American league branched out in 1901 Stallings was in charge of the Detroit club, and though he was successful to the extent of finishing in third place, another was in his position when the next season rolled around. In latter years Stallings achieved much renown in both circuits, but he spent seven years in the minors, before getting his opportunity again. Such has been the fate of leaders

who have preceded Huggins in the effort to win distinction in the American league after a fling at the managerial game in the other leagues. Some leaders have done better after the shift. It is success to be measured by the standing of the clubs, yet none has lasted long under the new standard.

Some Successful Changes  
The list of managers who have won success in the National league after a fling in the American includes the names of John McGraw, Wilbert Robinson and George Stallings at Boston. McGraw has been a steady winner as leader of the New York Nationals since 1903, after a season and a half of trouble with the Baltimore Americans. Wilbert Robinson succeeded McGraw at Baltimore and many years later he bobbed up at Brooklyn to win a pennant and get a third place finish within four seasons.

Stallings, after putting the Yankees in the runner-up position in less than two seasons back in 1910-11 was deposed late in 1911 and two years later he came back as a National league manager. A pennant and two other first division finishes in 5 years tell a story of Stallings' success at Boston.

Griffith, Calahan and Lake  
Clark Griffith went from the American to the National league after gaining quite a reputation in the former, but did little in the National league. Griffith won a pennant with his White Sox in 1901, the year the American league was organized, and finished fourth the following year. Then he was put in charge of the Chicago Cubs, which represented New York when that city entered the league. It five years at the old Hilton Griffith twice finished second, once fourth, was fifth once and sixth one time. In 1908 to Kid Elberfeld and for the next three seasons he guided the destinies of Garry Herrmann's Cincinnati Reds. In 1909 the Reds were fourth, in 1910 they were fifth and in 1911 sixth. This closed Griffith's career in the National league. Since returning to the Johnson circuit the Old Fox has been fairly successful, having finished second twice, third once and fourth once over a stretch of six seasons at Washington.

Jimmy Callahan and Fred Lake had sad experiences in the National League after managing clubs in the American. Cal's White Sox finished seventh in 1902 and he was superseded by Fiedler Jones the following year. He came back as leader of the White Sox in 1912, finished fourth in that campaign, and fifth the following year. In 1914 Callahan's team tied with the Yankees for 6th place and he gave way that winter to Clarence Rowland. In 1916 Callahan took charge of the Pirates, a team finished the season in fifth place, and last summer he was let out. Lake's Boston Americans finished third in 1900, but his Boston Nationals were eighth in 1910.

A CHALLENGE  
The Courier is in receipt of a challenge issued by Kid Monday, of Toledo, Ohio, light weight wrestler in the 138 pound class, to Young La Rush, the French Canadian light weight wrestling champion of America. The two met last in March, 1915, and the Kid now declares his intention of forcing the champion to meet him again.

"I never felt better in my life, and I'll hit .300 this year, sure." Old as the game itself is the phrase, old as the world the sentiment it expresses. To-day with the

period of training about to start and the opening of the championship season but a few short weeks away, it is on the lips of every ball player in the big show as he polishes his bat and oils his gloves in a spirit of preparedness. Cynical listeners smile at the words, but behind them is the essence of sincerity. They are audible testimony of the spirit that has made baseball the pastime of a buoyant, determined people.

"When I hear a player say that in the spring," said Miller Huggins recently, "it makes me smile, but the smile is not one of derision, but rather one of reminiscence and understanding, for I have said it many times myself. In the fall of the year when the pennant race is over the ball player usually is tired out, mentally and physically, and he is, as a rule, glad to get away from the diamond and its turbulent atmosphere. He has a feeling that he is through with baseball, but when spring rolls around, and there is a touch of warm weather in the air, he hears the call of the game again, and when he says that he never felt better in his life and that he expects to have a great year, he means it."

## Real Ball Players

There have been players, and good ones, too, who have quit the game while in their prime because they were possessed of ample funds and lost their enthusiasm, for the reason that they were not compelled to play ball for a living, but with all their skill they were not real ball players. They did not have in them a love for the game that called them back to it in spite of the inclination to quit. The genuine ball player is a thoroughly human personage, and usually is of variable moods. Toward the end of a season if he is an old campaigner he will tell you that he is "playing his last games," and that any one who is in comfortable circumstances and does not depend upon baseball for a living is crazy to stay in the game. Through the winter he will very often declare that he intends to retire from baseball to pursue another line of endeavor. And on top of it all when the time comes for the departure for the training camp he is usually at the railroad station an hour before the train is scheduled to start.

## The Case of Hans Wagner

Hans Wagner is an excellent example of a real ball player. How many times prior to this year has Hans declared his intention of retiring? And what took him back to the Pirates each succeeding spring? His salary? For years Wagner has been in comfortable circumstances. He has had his little house in the country and his auto and guns and dogs. He was independent of all that baseball could bring him in the way of a monetary return, but his mind was not content to put him beyond the range of the call of the game. He still hears it and nature alone prevents him from responding to it with his old time alacrity.

Charlie Herzog is another player who clings to baseball for other reasons than the fact that he has a \$10,000 contract which has another year to run. For at least five years Herzog has earned an exceptionally large salary. Furthermore, he is a shrewd business man, and his investments have been wisely made, with the result that he is one of the wealthiest ball players in the country. At present he is engaged in a controversy with the Boston club and has threatened to remain at home this season, but no one who knows him believes that he will make good the threat regardless of the outcome of his differences with his new employers. It's the call of the game.

LATEST SONGS AND MUSIC.  
When you want to secure the latest popular songs or instrumental music the way to do is to call at H. J. Smith and Co.'s and have the pianist play them over for you and make your selection.

Zbyszko Wants to Become  
a Scrapper--Seeks to Grab  
Jesse Willard's Heavy Title

But Grappler is Likely to Meet Same Fate as Late Frank Gotch and Numerous Other Wrestlers Who Tried to Box

Practically every wrestler known to the mat game has, at some time or other, thought himself a fighter. Most of them have attempted the pugilistic art, and all of them have failed!

It is only natural that the wrestler with his immense size and tremendous strength, should think himself able to whip the average boxer, and when he thinks again of the money that some of the pugilists earn, it is not surprising that he wants to take a whirl at the boxing game.

Frank Gotch tried to be a fighter once. He entertained high hopes of assuming Jeffries' title, and was often mentioned as a likely opponent. He did challenge Johnson once. However, his pugilistic dreams were rudely shattered when he met old Frank Slavin up in Dawson City, Slavin, a veteran over 40 years old, knocked out the husky wrestling champion in a few rounds, and Gotch retired to the mat for the rest of his career.

Dr. B. F. Reller took up boxing at one time, and engaged Dr. Ed. Martin to instruct him. Dr. Reller is a highly intelligent man, and he developed into quite a good boxer—probably the best produced from the wrestling ranks. He met Al Kaufman, a six-round bout at the A. Y. P. exposition in 1909, Seattle, and he decided to give up the idea after Al got through with him.

Just at present Zbyszko is learning to handle his mitts, and he has engaged Bobby Dobbs, the old-time colored marvel, to teach him. For the last year Zyb has been begging Curley, his manager, to match him with Carl Morris.

"I can lick him sure," said the mighty son of Poland. "Then I'll go after Willard."

Ivan Linow, the terrible Cossack, entered the ring a few years ago under the management of Harry Forbes, the old time bantamweight champion, and was touted as a world beater. He had a terrific punch, and killed a man in a boat up in Maine. Soon after he was matched with Jess Willard and when the present champion put him out in the first round, as he was called had killed an opponent, he tried to crawl out of the match, and it was with the greatest

difficulty that he was made to go on. Despite his quaking knees, big Jess managed to get over the big wallow in the fourth round.

Charley Cutler, another of our leading mat men, had quite an extensive ring career. He traveled with John L. on tour and knocked out eleven men in two weeks. He also knocked out J. Jeffries, Tim O'Neill, fought a draw with Mike Schreck, beat K. O. Bill Brennan, and was knocked out by Jack Johnson and Jim Barry.

War Eagle, a famous Indian wrestler of ten years ago, who wrestled Gotch and all the others, entered the ring, but left it again when George Gardner knocked him out in six rounds of the boxing game.

Joe Rodgers, the "American Apollo," once challenged the world. Rodgers was an immense man, six feet four inches tall, and weighed 260 pounds. He won a heavyweight tournament and was groomed by Tom O'Rourke as a coming champion, but he soon quit the boxing game.

Jack Munro, who fought Jeffries twice and who has just returned from the war minus an arm, was a wrestler, before he took up boxing.

Tex Rickard offered to back Constant Le Marin, a famous European wrestler, against Jack Johnson just before the war. Le Marin was the champion of Belgium, a magnificent athlete, and a really great wrestler, but he never amounted to anything with the gloves.

Tom Sharkey was something of a wrestler, and so was Andy Anderson and John Willie, both of whom gained some fame in the ring.

Hackenschmidt, former world's champion, thought he could fight; so did Jess Westergaard, Tassit Hassabe, the Turk, Henry Irshinger and Will Bingham.

Jack Curley, the leading promoter and manager of wrestlers and boxers, says that the reason the wrestler never amounts to anything in the ring is because of his poor foot work. "Wrestling requires a man to station himself as squarely and firmly on his feet as possible, so when a wrestler attempts to box he simply can't get out of his own way. Then, too, big bulging muscles are not necessary to good fighting."

Aims of the War  
Lecture Bureau

The War Lecture Bureau was organized early in December of 1917 its purposes is to afford the people of Canada further facilities for acquiring information concerning the war, and a clear understanding of its progress and obligation at home and abroad.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL  
The Bureau is assisted by a National Advisory Council, under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Falconer, K. C., President of the University of Toronto.

## LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

It is the aim to have a representative or representatives in each city town and village in Canada, who are willing to render a patriotic service by co-operating with the Bureau in carrying out its educational program. The Bureau is already active in several provinces and the number of local representatives is being rapidly increased. The Bureau will welcome proffered help in this direction from places still unrepresented.

## METHODS

(1) By utilizing theatres, moving picture-houses and other ready-made audiences for five-minute talks, on subjects connected with the war.  
(2) By having addresses—of five minutes or longer—given to any audience to which access can be had. By the way of illustration, war talks have already been given in Canadian universities, colleges, collegiate institutes, high and public schools; at concerts, conventions, and clubs, and before church organizations; welcoming these messages and offering the fullest help. Two County Councils have been addressed by their Wardens. Noon-hour talks have been given in industrial plants.

## FIVE MINUTE SPEECHES

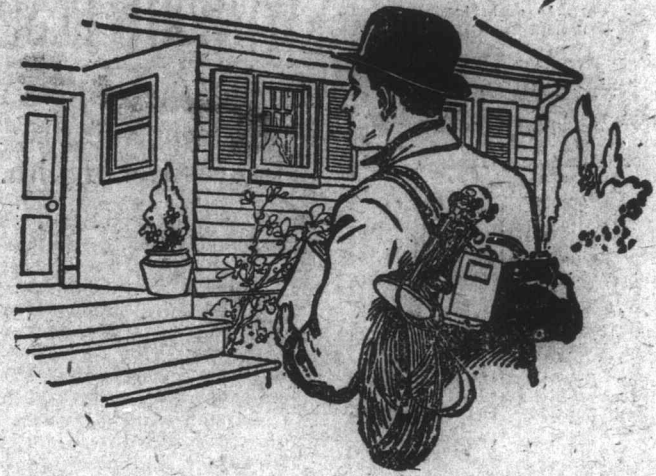
Addresses in theatres and moving picture houses are limited to five

minutes, the time conceded by the managers of these places of amusement, and should in no circumstances be exceeded.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE  
To accommodate Brantford patrons, a new Toronto service has been installed by the T. H. & B. T. S. Train leaves Brantford 7.15 a.m., due in Toronto 9.23 a.m. Return service leaves Toronto 5 p.m., due at Brantford 7.30 p.m. This was done to meet the wishes of numerous patrons and at the sacrifice of other long standing connections with the M. O. R.

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It is important, in the interests of your service, that such defects as broken mouthpieces, frayed cords, etc., be reported to us promptly.

We therefore ask that subscribers promptly notify the "Trouble Department" (no number necessary) of any such defect in their telephone equipment so that we may remedy it promptly and protect the service.

Your kind co-operation will be appreciated.

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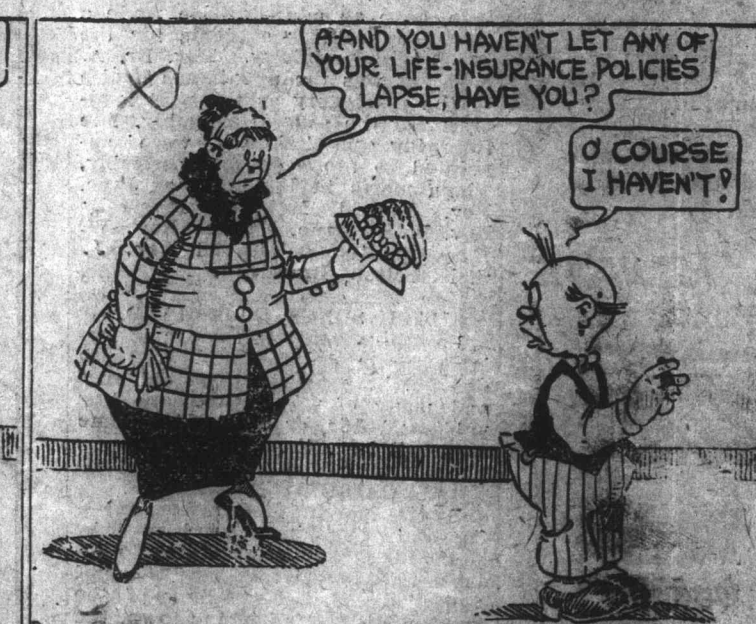
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## Ma gives pa some startling news



—By Wellington