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are likely to prove well matched opponents. Continental Europeans in general, do not stand high in regard to fistic accomplishments. It is a form of contest but little in vogue where the pistol or the sword are common weapons. Carpentier is a striking exception to all this, and is the first Frenchman who ever wore the laurels of championship in this line, a thing which makes the coming battle unique.

**AMERICA GOT WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS.**

New York.—The United States claimed only five world's champions, but the International Boxing Union announces that it has given it six. These are Pete Herman, Johnny Kilbane, Benny Leonard, Jack Brittain, Mike O'Dowd and Jack Dempsey.

Officially the United States lays no claim to the world's featherweight title, and it seems rather strange that the union should have given the honor to Kilbane. The Cleveland featherweight got his championship from Abe Attel, who held only the American laurels. When Abe Attel boxed Jem Driscoll in this city in February, 1909, in an attempt to solidify his claim to the world's title, the American was outpointed with ease by the clever little Briton. It was a ten round bout without a decision, so Driscoll, in spite of his having earned the popular verdict and demonstrated his right to the honor, could not claim the championship of the world.

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In 1902 Young Corbett became too heavy to defend the featherweight title and he went into the lightweight class, leaving the world's featherweight championship open to international competition. A boxer may claim a national title and demonstrate his right to it by winning against all comers, but a world's championship cannot be claimed. It must be won in international competition. As a result the world's featherweight championship went into "retirement" in 1902 and nobody has held it since.

In 1904 Attel, the former San Francisco messenger boy, claimed the American title at 122 pounds, and earned general recognition as champion, particularly after he had stopped Harry Forbes, his keenest rival, in five rounds in St. Louis.

It remains to be seen if the Army, Navy and Civilian board will approve the designation of world's champion handed to Kilbane. Personally we doubt if it will, particularly since there is a feeling in this country that Kilbane cannot defend his American title at the featherweight limit.

**GENUINE ASPIRIN HAS "BAYER CROSS"**

Tablets without "Bayer Cross" are not Aspirin at all



Get genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer" package, plainly marked with the safety "Bayer Cross."

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are now made in America by an American Company. No German interest whatever, all rights being purchased from the United States Government.

During the war, acid imitations were sold as Aspirin in pill boxes and various other containers. The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, proved safe by millions for Headache, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages can be had at drug stores. Aspirin is the trade mark (Newfoundland Registration No. 761), of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetetic Acid, of Salicylic Acid. The Bayer Co., Inc., U.S.A.

**King Gets Unexpected Gift.**

King George has, it is said, recently received a most welcome gift from an unknown donor. It is a complete set of war stamps issued in the occupied parts of France and Belgium by the Germans, and also a set of the stamps issued by the Bolshevik Government.

Stamp collecting has always been one of His Majesty's favorite hobbies, and his sets, artistically mounted by himself, are probably the finest in the world. He possesses the celebrated "Baden Powell" stamp, issued during the defence of Mafeking. This was given to the King when he was Duke of York by Queen Victoria (who received it from Baden-Powell) accompanied by the staff memorandum: "Even the circumstances of the siege in no way justified the substituting of his head for ours."

Short sleeves appear on gingham frocks as well as on afternoon and dancing dresses.

The ninoche hat should be worn with the gown that suggests a Dresden shepherdess.

**MAJESTIC THEATRE**

Friday and Saturday,

**Alice Brady in "The Better Half."**

Alice Brady has a twin sister in this five part picture and plays it to perfection. The story is full of interest. It was founded on Miriam Michelson's Novel, "Michael Thwaite's Wife."

**MATINEE--Every afternoon for the Children; admission 5 and 10 cents.**

**MAJESTIC THEATRE**

**BIG SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES.**

LAST DAY.



**SAMPLE SHOE SALE**

We have gone through our stock at both Stores and are clearing out all broken lines and small lots of Boots and Shoes for Women & Children; also, about 100 pairs of Men's Boots at greatly reduced prices.



215 Pairs  
**DARK TAN HIGH LACED BOOTS,**  
Sizes 9 to 2.  
One Price, \$3.50.



79 Pairs  
**BOYS' BOX CALF BLUCHER LACED,**  
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Only \$3.00.



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**BOYS' DARK TAN BLUCHER LACED BOOTS,**  
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Only \$3.00.

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only \$3.50.

52 Pairs  
**WOMEN'S DARK TAN PUMPS,**  
only \$4.50.

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**WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER PUMPS,**  
only \$3.50.

42 Pairs  
**MEN'S BLACK KID LACED BOOTS,**  
Cushion Sole,  
only \$5.00.



17 Pairs  
**MEN'S DARK TAN BLUCHER,**  
Goodyear Welt, sizes 9 and 10,  
only \$5.00.

217 Pairs  
**WOMEN'S BUTTONED and LACE BOOTS,**  
High and Low Heels,  
\$4.00.



87 Pairs  
**WO'S PAT. LEATHER LACED BOOTS,**  
White Kid-Tops,  
\$4.00.

32 Pairs  
**WOMEN'S BROWN KID LACED,**  
Fawn Top, High Heel,  
\$4.00.



94 Pairs **SATIN PUMPS**  
in Pink and Black,  
only \$2.00.

No Charge. No Approbation. Spot Cash Only.

**PARKER & MONROE, LTD.,** The Shoe Men.

Every fashionable costume for this year must have somewhere a touch of vivid color. The new color embroideries include Bulgarian, Serbian, Algerian and Moroccan designs. Redingote dresses have full or cular tunics, which are gathered at the waist and flaring at the hem.

**in the Prize Ring.**

**LEONARD'S PECULIAR POSITION.**

York.—Lightweight Champion Leonard is in a rather peculiar position. Despite abundant evidence to the contrary, ring followers, and friends in particular, insist that the champion can stop Dundee whenever he cares to do so. Many of those who were present on Monday, Feb. 16, changed their minds about the fight but they are only a small part of all the boxing fans in the city. The great majority still are inclined to listen with a superior smile to those who insist that the champion is as hard as he knew how—and

is saving him up for a twenty-round fight and a big purse." is the opinion of the super wise ones. This is a grave reflection on Leonard's honesty, but a big boost for his manager.

The writer's opinion Leonard is doing his level best on Monday night, and the only reason he did not stop Dundee was that it was beyond his ability to do so in eight rounds. It does not appear probable that Dundee would have lived through another round but even that is a question Leonard might have tried his own exertions.

It is the opinion of Leonard's manager to land just right, as Jackson did on one occasion, is not the slightest reason for thinking that Leonard can stop Dundee. He has won him down to exhaustion. As long as Dundee has his speed with him he is enough from taking the count.

As far as Dundee being able to stop the champion is concerned, the question of superiority was decided by their recent combat. For the first time Dundee was outclassed. He never had a chance. From now on the only question between the two is whether Dundee can escape a knockout if they meet again Leonard will agree to stop him or forfeit the title. That would make it a fight once more.

Leonard does not show up at all when opposed by a rushing, aggressive opponent there is plenty of evidence, not only in his numerous bouts with Dundee, but with others well. Frankie Callahan rushed Leonard so hard in a bout in which he just before Leonard won the title that Benny was held to a draw. Yet Callahan was not in Leonard's class as a boxer.

Philadelphia Patsy Cline made a fighting fight of it and almost scored a knockout. As long as Cline's fight held out he looked like the champion and Leonard the contender. Leonard had possessed anything like amount of stamina and endurance Dundee has he would have won the way.

Little Ritchie made a rushing fight of it out in San Francisco, and caused Leonard all kinds of trouble. Even in the return match in New Jersey in which Ritchie was knocked out, he demonstrated that the only way to fight Leonard is to rush him continuously. Each time Ritchie was hurt he fought himself out of danger by rushing furiously and making Leonard stop hitting.

The mistake that Ritchie made was in putting all his strength in every blow he let fly. That sapped the strength and made him slow up for a rest. If Ritchie had not tried so hard, but had hit more often, he never would have been in any serious danger of being knocked out.

**THE TWO GLADIATORS.**

(Acadian Recorder.)

It is amazing to note the intense interest taken by almost every class in the prize ring where two trained contestants strive for the mastery by every art that skill can suggest or strength can carry out. From the times of the Olympic games there has been a fascination for men in the contest of strength against strength, of skill against skill, and since such contests have been largely robbed of their brutality in modern times they have become, perhaps, less objectionable to more refined tastes. The interest taken in championship contests has always been great where the big gladiators were concerned, and that interest was overstrained in the famous Jeffries-Johnson battle, where racial feeling was added. Since then it has greatly dwindled, until the present time, when arrangements are being made for an encounter between two men of most redoubtable reputations in the fistic ring, the one a Frenchman, the other an American. The latter is a typical fighter only, one of the most formidable perhaps who ever entered the ring. The Frenchman is a type of man very rare in this species of conflict. He appears to be a man of exceptional mentality, of excellent education, dashing, chivalric and debonaire. A Frenchman, of course he is a devoted patriot and was one of the very best aviators in the French army, serving throughout the entire struggle. He is not merely a fist with an arm behind it, he is a brain in control of the eye, the arm and the fist and all that would imply. On this side of the ocean there is a tendency to pity the "dapper little Frenchman" if he appears in the ring with the formidable champion of the western world, and to contend that he does not belong in the class with Dempsey. The only record we have ever seen of their respective physiques does not support that view. In height there is not very much difference. In weight the difference is not formidable, and altogether in training, strength and ring history they

are likely to prove well matched opponents. Continental Europeans in general, do not stand high in regard to fistic accomplishments. It is a form of contest but little in vogue where the pistol or the sword are common weapons. Carpentier is a striking exception to all this, and is the first Frenchman who ever wore the laurels of championship in this line, a thing which makes the coming battle unique.

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