

BOXING SMOKERS IN PORTLAND MAY HALT

Commission Complains of Decrease in Attendance.

TRAINING EXPENSES HEAVY

Financial Returns of Last Events Not Sufficient to Justify Effort, Says Honeyman.

Unless the Portland boxing fans turn out in greater numbers at the next show staged by the boxing commission there may be no more fistie entertainments for an uncertain period.

Attendance, and hence the receipts, of the last two shows staged at the Armory have fallen off materially. Tuesday night's gross figures dropping to the \$2000 mark, while the training expenses of the boxers remained stationary.

Portlanders seemed to have wanted new faces and out-of-town boys on the card, and have had their wish gratified by the commission.

Out-of-town boxers on the bills mean railroad tickets, and the cost of traveling nowadays would keep anyone poor. Bringing in performers causes added training expenses, hotel bills and the like. The commission has had to foot the bill, members say.

The next tentative date for a card has been set for April 16, and if held on that date will take place at the armory, but back at the old stand, the Hellig theater. For some reason or other, the fans have not warmed up to visiting the armory, and better results have been attained at the showhouse.

George F. Henry, matchmaker of the Portland boxing commission, and Walter E. Honeyman, secretary, have not yet selected the next main event, but declare they have several stellar attractions for the coming date.

Probably only one show will be staged next month unless the proposed card on April 16 is a success from a financial standpoint.

Henry made the following statement yesterday:

"The commission has been doing everything in its power to give the boxing lovers the best in the line of fistie talent available in this section of the country. Many of the best boys on the Pacific coast have been brought here to appear against local boys, and the fans have been treated to some mighty tough scraps. The last two shows have fallen down to a point where it means that the game will have to be given a rest unless the fans turn out."

Tow Cowler, the English heavy-weight, who first came to light as a battler in Portland when he was picked up by Jim Corbett, will box Billy Mike at Joplin, Mo., on March 28. Cowler may come out to the coast.

"Irish" Patsy" Cline, who gave Benny Leonard a great battle some time ago, has outgrown the lightweight class and is now a full-fledged welterweight. He is expected to make 140 pounds for Eddie Moy at Allentown, Pa., the other night, and the bout was called off.

"Soldier" Bartfield may meet "Battling" Ortega in San Francisco on April 1. They recently fought ten rounds in Milwaukee.

During the first 12 months of legalized boxing in New Jersey the state has benefited to the extent of \$28,194.96, which is 10 per cent of the gross receipts of the entire boxing shows staged during the year. The money therefore taken in at all the entertainments amounted to \$281,949.60.

FLOATING STORE SUCCESS

Grand Fleet Experiment at Scapa Flow Proves Worth.

LONDON.—With the berthing of the steamship Borodino in the Surrey commercial dock recently it is now possible to make known a story which is without precedent in the history of the British navy.

In December, 1914, Commodore Lamber, the fourth sea lord, conceived the idea that the men of the fleet in the grand fleet, stationed at Scapa Flow, might be greatly relieved by giving the officers and men opportunities for obtaining the simple luxuries of everyday life, which, naturally, could not be obtained in the remote hamlets of the Orkney islands.

An arrangement was made with the junior army and navy stores, Lower Regent street, to take out a floating store, replete with every commodity that was likely to be required. The Wilson liner Borodino was commissioned for this purpose, and, after the necessary alterations, was stocked with all kinds of goods, such as are to be seen in any well-equipped shop or store.

Provisions, meat, fish, groceries, wine, tobacco, tailoring, hosiery, sports and other necessities of life were stored "twain deck and a staff of 18 was selected to accompany the steamer. The work was so well supervised that there never occurred a shortage of supplies, which went from London by rail to Aberdeen and afterward by sea to the floating store.

A monthly price list was issued and a most remarkable thing to note is the fact that the prices at which the articles were sold were much lower than those which obtained in London.

It was not only the practice for Mr. Allen and A. H. Dominey, the two supervisors, to send drivers round to the various battleships at Scapa Flow at regular intervals, but the officers and men of the fleet were permitted to come aboard the Borodino daily between 9 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon.

These visits were usually productive of interesting incidents and they were taken advantage of to an extent that the store was often overcrowded. On one occasion a few hundred sailors, officers and men came to make purchases and on another, when the American sailors boarded the Borodino in force, the day's receipts amounted to \$190.

The turnover in the four years was at the rate of \$250,000 a year and the receipts were, of course, spot cash. Though the junior army and navy staff were not allowed to sell chewing gum, the American tars made up for the deprivation in other ways. They bought raw kippers and jam and, digging the kippers in the jam, ate them.

These men often spent \$50 and \$75 each at one time, their purchases always including anything that was sweet. It was not unusual for them to take away hundreds of seven-pound pots of jam and it is on record that 1000 pots of honey were sold on one day. Fresh meat and fish were a special feature, made possible by a cold storage plant in the hold.

One of the frequent visitors was Prince Albert, and he invariably bought a shirt or a collar. When he had made his purchases it was customary for him to say that the articles were for an officer on board his ship. Prince Albert was treated simply like any other young midshipman.

Mr. Allen, who was the first supervisor, states that the prince was plain "Mr. Johnson" to his men and just

"Johnson" to his companions. Occasionally when in the shopping center the prince gave his order in dumb show by putting his hands in his pockets and whistling.

This was because the manager once, laughingly, said to him during a very busy time—"Now, then, Johnson, no piffering; whistle all the time till you're out of the shop and keep your hands in your pockets till you are asked to pay. While you are whistling you can't eat anything and you can't pinch anything with your hands in your pockets."

The Borodino's services were requisitioned when the king visited the grand fleet in the summer. The messmen of the Iron Duke wished for some special delicacy that would be acceptable and fresh strawberries and cream were suggested.

Fresh strawberries and cream were obtained by the stores manager and set before the king, but the feast cost well over a hundred times more than their fair market value charged to the customer, necessitating as it did special and expensive journeys.

In addition the Borodino was a place of relaxation for navy men. Many enjoyable evenings were spent in the smoking room, yarning, singing and playing practical jokes. The laundry was also a great attraction, for here the officers were able to have their underwear washed as well as on land, and very cheaply.

Hundreds of articles were washed in the washhouses daily and blankets and sheets were dealt with regularly in a few hours. A barber's shop was also part of the equipment of the Borodino, and, though small, it proved a great attraction.

Here again the charges were most moderate—shaving 8 cents, haircutting, shampooing and singeing 12 cents each. The barber was also the chiropodist and his principal customer was an admiral. A billiard room was provided in this floating store, which proved of inestimable benefit to the officers and men of the grand fleet for four weary years at Scapa Flow.

GOAL PROBLEM IN LONDON

POOR, SCANTILY SUPPLIED, SUFFER AND SHIVER.

Thousands Stand for Hours in Long Queues Waiting for Chance to Buy Small Quantities.

LONDON.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Coal queues, the terror of the poor in London, have again made their appearance because of an acute shortage in the coal supply, and thousands upon thousands of persons have been daily standing in line in the hope of getting enough coal to keep some kind of a fire going in their humble homes.

A coal queue is an interesting sight. Early in the morning the number of customers appearing at some distributing point exceeds the number being disposed of by the coal merchant. So they line up, in the order of their arrival, and patiently wait until they are supplied, or they are told by the merchant that he has no more—by no means an infrequent development.

They buy in small quantities for two reasons: one, because of the high price, while the second cause is the lack of means to remove large quantities of coal from the distributing vehicle, but more often the purchaser tucks his "black diamonds" in an old basket, and hurries on his way.

If the dealer is so fortunate as to have a ton or two of coal the queue will be maintained for hours in the biting cold. If his supply is short, he is soon sold out, and the queue dissolves, only to be reformed at some other place in the hope of finding more coal.

It often happens that persons of means approach the dealer and offer prices for quantities out of all proportion to the supply, and it is often recorded that the dealer will refuse that his trade amongst the people who the neighborhood, and they will not forget the abuse of the coal queue if it discriminates in favor of a casual but richer person.

So poor and rich alike have been suffering and shivering, because no one really expected the temperature to drop so sharply as it did recently. The winter to this time has been open and wet and sickeningly chilly, but not so cold as to cause such a shortage, even with a short fuel supply. But with the mercury hovering around 20 degrees above zero, "12 degrees of frost," they call it here, coal is a necessity.

The shortage of coal is ascribed to a number of reasons, chiefly the dilatory work of the miners who have demanded a six-hour working day, and the scarcity of railroad cars. Coal supplies in all centers of population are far below normal, and there is no prospect of an immediate improvement in south other means of keeping warm.

One old man and his wife, they are over 80, have been in a coal queue because they have no coal in the house, and their daughter cares for them. Children also are being kept between blankets with success, but the study of the city must bear the burden as well as they can, with mighty little prospect of relief until the railroads are in better position, or the busy days of eating come to a close, away the necessity for artificial heat.

Mayor 16 Terms Quits. PANA, Ill.—Henry N. Schuyler, republican mayor of Pana for 16 terms, or 22 years, announced he would not be again a candidate. Mayor Schuyler saw the town grow up from a goose pasture.



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WATCH KEPT ON GERMANS

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IS VIGILANT.

Recent Reports Indicate That Units of Old Standing Forces Are Being Reorganized.

COBLENZ.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The intelligence section of the American Army continues to keep strict watch of the movements of the German army and will continue to do so until the American Army of Occupation leaves the Rhine-land for home after the signing of the peace treaty.

Recent reports to the Americans holding the Coblenz bridgehead are to the effect that the majority of the old German standing army which were performing active service early in February appeared to have been reorganized on a uniform plan. The majority of these troops, information in the hands of the Americans indicate, are simply drawing pay and passing the time the best way possible in their home depots, patiently awaiting discharge or having made up their minds to remain in service in preference to seeking employment in civil life.

These units are divided between those who are perfectly willing to perform active service and those who are

not. The willing one, usually including most of the officers and non-commissioned officers, have taken a new name for their organization, but continue to use the depots and other facilities of the old unit. The unwilling soldiers also have been remaining in the depots of the old unit.

It was in this manner that the Reinhardt regiment which fought the Spartacists in Berlin and which early in February had companies assigned to Weimer when the National Assembly was convened and also other detachments sent to the eastern front, was formed from the Fourth Post Guard regiment in Berlin and has retained possession of that depot.

The new German Schuetzen division consists of volunteers of the 31st division of the old German army, which was stationed in Berlin, while the remainder of the 31st has been in reports in the Hart region.

Bitzman press dispatches from the region of Polish-German clashes recently mentioned the "Volunteer Battalion Kooop," which was reorganized from the 19th regiment of Schuetzenmuel. Another recently mentioned unit was the "Yorische Jaeger corps" which reports indicate was the volunteer contingent of the First Jaeger battalion, the corps using the battalion depot at Ortelburg.

Each of the units seem to include many volunteers, from outside their ranks, and all of them were actively conducting recruiting.

According to recent estimates of American Army officers, the standing German army the first week in February 400,000 officers and men. These estimates do not include several hundred

thousand soldiers who have volunteered for the defenses in the east against Bolshevik or the Poles.

NEVADA TOWN NEAR FINISH

Aurora's One Big Industry and Sole Support to Go.

LOS ANGELES.—Aurora, Nev., the Lepidoptera-nreUseeekho navjigitto bone of contention between California and Nevada in 1861 and a center of mining activities since that time, soon is to join the "ghost cities" of the west, it became known here recently.

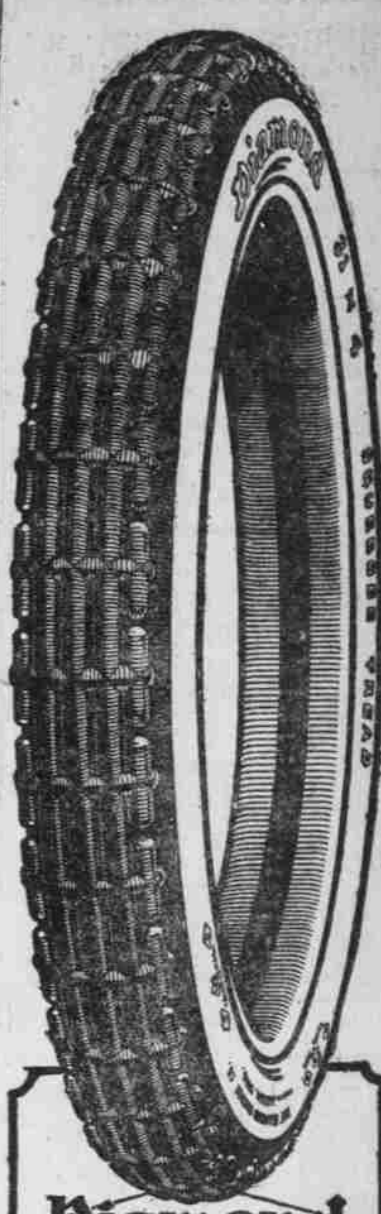
Aurora was the first mining camp in Nevada, according to mining men, and millions were taken from its mines before the ore began to give out.

The Aurora Consolidated Copper company soon will remove its 100-stamp

mill and with this mill will go the main support of the town. A large sum was expended in 1916 by the company for the handling of low-grade ore, but the plan proved unsuccessful.

The uncertainty of the exact location of the eastern boundary line of California kept Aurora a bone of contention between that state and Nevada for over two years. The spring of 1861 finding Aurora a new and rapidly growing town, the California legislature organized the county of Mono and established the seat of justice at Aurora.

Governor Nye arrived in Nevada in July, 1861, and became convinced that Aurora was in Nevada and proceeded on that assumption. The first territorial legislature was created with Aurora as its meeting place, making that city the seat of justice of two counties, under the laws of one state and one territory, complicating matters greatly



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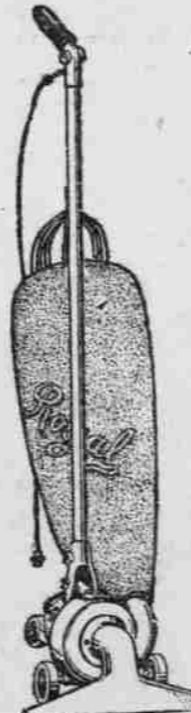
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