

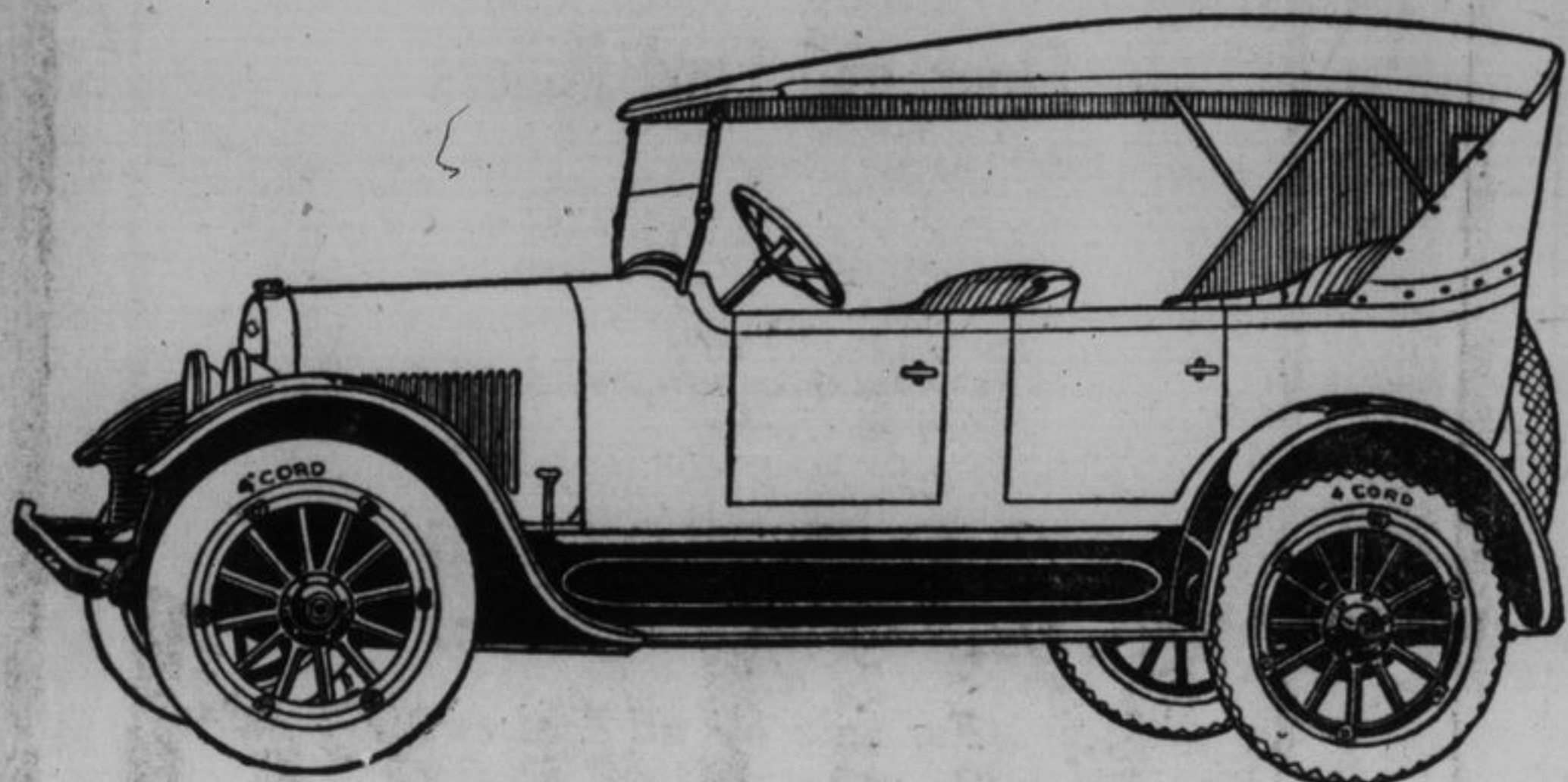


CANADA'S STANDARD CAR

# McLAUGHLIN BUICK

MASTER FOURS AND SIXES

MADE IN CANADA



**THE NEW MASTER FOUR TOURING CAR**  
Master Four 22-35 Special

The five-passenger car on the four-cylinder chassis with its automatically lubricated Valve-in-Head Motor and perfectly co-ordinated parts, gives a remarkable measure of service ability combined with simplicity and ease of operation. Its mechanical excellence, which has grown out of many years spent in developing McLaughlin-Buick cars, is supplemented by innumerable refinements, each of which contributes its share to convenience and performance. Expert engineering and the best of material have produced in this model a full-powered, economical and well-balanced light touring car. While it is moderate in price, it is a big car, and very similar in appearance to the other McLaughlin-Buick open models. Cord tires regular equipment, fifth tire extra.

**McLaughlin Master Sixes From Which To Choose**

- The Three Passenger Roadster
- Master Six 22-44 Special
- The Five Passenger Touring Car
- Master Six 22-45 Special
- Seven Passenger Open Car
- Master Six 22-49 Special
- The Four Passenger Coupe
- Master Six 22-46
- The Five Passenger Sedan
- Master Six 22-47
- The Large Four Passenger Coupe
- Master Six 22-48
- The Seven Passenger Sedan
- Master Six 22-50

**These Master Fours Are Proving General Favorites**

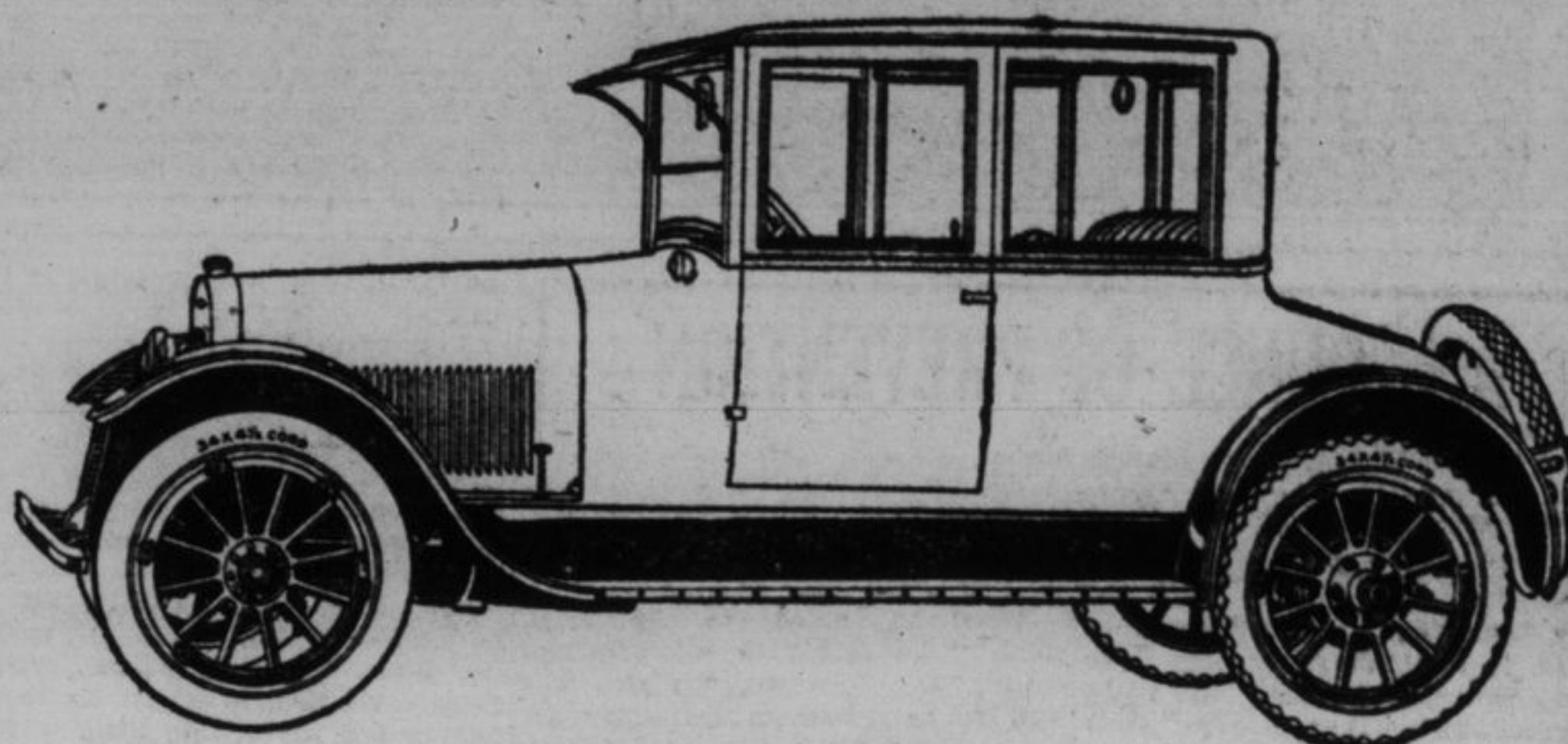
- The New Master Four Roadster
- Master Four 22-34 Special
- The New Master Four Touring Car
- Master Four 22-35 Special
- The New Three Passenger Coupe
- Master Four 22-36
- The New Master Four Sedan
- Master Four 22-37

**Service Unexcelled**

Our Garage is complete in every way and offers to the motorist a service that is unexcelled, the famous—

**McLaughlin "Same Day" System**

Car Washing, Painting, Storing, Repairing and General Overhauling promptly and efficiently attended to by experts.



**THE FOUR PASSENGER COUPE**  
Master Six Model 22-48.

Appearance has been a factor in the sale of a vast number of McLaughlin-Buick cars of the type of Model 22-48, the large four-passenger coupe, not because appearance affects the serviceability of the cars, but rather because it supplements that serviceability with a refinement that adds materially to the satisfaction of ownership.

This model is a big, roomy, closed car, in which utility, comfort and convenience vie with each other for recognition. The good taste of the lines, finish and interior fittings are perfectly matched by the smooth and faithful performance of its powerful Valve-in-Head Motor.

Longer wheelbase and larger body constitute the principal differences between this car and Model 22-46. At the right and rear of the driver's seat there is a wide, deeply upholstered seat for two, in front of which is properly located a heavily-cushioned folding seat equipped with arm and back rests for the fourth passenger. When this fourth seat is not in use, it may be folded completely out of the way beneath the cowl.

CALL AND SEE THESE CARS IN OUR SHOW ROOM

## BLUE GARAGES LIMITED

CORNER OF QUEEN AND BAGOT STREETS

**"Champ Can Do No Wrong"— Idea Is Scourge of Boxing"**

The paipaly false assertion "the king can do no wrong" was a popular definition in the old world when kings, emperors, and emperors were more plentiful than at present.

The monarchs of modern pugilism have paraphrased the above declaration to read: "Give the benefit of the doubt to the champion."

The object of the ancient rulers and of the sovereigns of the squares and circles was identical. Their purpose was and is to create the belief that they were not amenable to the laws governing other mortals.

A ruler by divine right calmly violated all the laws on the calendar and no one had the temerity to even raise an eyebrow.

Following this illustrious example the present-day holders of boxing titles ignore every known rule of pugilism without a reprimand, much less the punitive action plainly prescribed by the rules. Such is the idolatry for a championship title by referees that the most flagrant violations of rules by champions pass unnoticed.

There have been several maddening examples of this nature in recent months, but beyond doubt the most outrageous instance was furnished by the Downey-Wilson farce in Jersey City on Labor day. Here was an alleged titleholder so afraid of his opponent that he did not make six leads in twelve rounds, and he clinched every time Downey came to close quarters for action. Had Wilson been a boxer without claim to title he would have been ordered out of the ring by Referee Jim Savage not later than the seventh round. The sapient Savage in defending his action in permitting Wilson to disgust the spectators for twelve rounds said:

"I'd thrown him out of the ring only he was champion. Who ever heard of a champion being thrown out of the ring?"

Savage's illuminating query not only makes plain his slavish worship of a title, but it reflects the attitude of ten out of twelve referees when a title-holder is in the ring.

In substance, referees do not believe that boxing rules should be strictly enforced against champions.

It would be an excellent thing if all boxing commissions were to serve notices on referees that the rules must be as rigidly enforced against champions as they are against the humblest preliminary boxers.

One notable and cheering exception to the rule was furnished by the Kibane-Burns bout in Jersey City. In this instance a champion would have been thrown out of the ring had he not changed his listless style of boxing and put some vigor into his work. Referee Savage appears to have overlooked this case.

Burns and Kibane were boxing before 40,000 people, and Kibane so

evidently was not boxing on his merits that Referee Harry Ertle warned him in the second and third rounds. There was no improvement in the fourth round and Ertle said to Kibane:

"Speed up in the next round or you go out of the ring."

"I don't want to hurt him," was Kibane's excuse.

"Box your best or out of the ring you go," was Ertle's ultimatum.

"A right, I'll get him," snapped Kibane.

Burns was knocked out in the fifth round.

But in Cleveland the referee evidently was imbued with the same idolatrous worship of a title that influenced Jim Savage to permit Wilson to dawdle through twelve rounds in Jersey City.

The result was that Kibane committed a brutal foul in the first round and escaped the penalty. All ring-side reports of the Kibane-Frush bout agree that Kibane struck Frush a violent blow in the groin with his knee and the victim lay writhing on the ring floor till helped to his corner.

Instead of disqualifying Kibane the referee, announcing that he would not permit the bout to end in a "fuke," gave Frush a rest and then compelled him to resume the contest. Without doubt Frush was weakened by the foul blow, and, without regard to whether he could have made a better fight, the handicap of a deliberate foul blow in the opening round was greater than any boxer should be subjected to.

The entire match between Kibane and Frush was a travesty on fair play and would not have been possible but for the hopeless incompetency of the men composing the Cleveland boxing commission.

A similar case was that in which the referee of the Wilson-O'Dowd bout in Madison Square Garden stood calmly by and permitted Wilson to hit the St. Paul man so many vicious blows below the belt that the victim had to go to a hospital for a serious operation.

In justice Wilson should have been disqualified for his foul work as early as the eighth round, but the referee doubtless shuddered at the thought of taking the title away from a champion.

Aim high has been the advice handed down for generations, but it doesn't seem to matter where a woman with a gun aims—she hits her husband every time.

Police come to the theatres once or twice a year, but you can see them on the streets all the year round.

The word has been getting some glaring examples of how people who go in for the high life are brought low.

**INVITATIONS GO OUT FOR DAVIS CUP OF 1922 Association Asks All Tennis Playing Nations to Challenge.**

The first step in arrangements for the Davis Cup matches of 1922 has been taken by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which has sent letters to nations that have competed for this trophy in the past, inviting their challenges for next year's contest. These must be received before March 15th. The letter to the British Lawn Tennis Association, signed by Julian S. Myrick as president of the U.S.L.T.A., is similar to those sent the other countries, and is quoted herewith:

"It again is the duty of the United States to take charge of the arrangements for the Davis Cup contest and plans are being considered for the matches of 1922. This association earnestly hopes that all the nations interested in tennis will enter the competition and is bringing the matter to your attention through early to afford time for your association to plan for the event.

Under the regulations as amended at the meeting in London on June 27th, 1921, challenges must be received by the champion nation not later than March 15th. Will you please take notice of this date and make certain that your challenge is dispatched by mail or by cable to reach this office before March 15th, 1922?

"Judging from letters received since the completion of the 1921 matches, this contest has aroused more widespread interest throughout the world than ever before. This makes it the more appropriate to point out again the fundamental service the Davis Cup contests can perform in stimulating still further the friendly rivalry and good feeling between the tennis playing nations of the world. To accomplish this result it seems desirable that each contest should, whenever possible, be played in the country of one of the competing nations. Such action will lend interest to the various nations' schedules by providing an international match, will tend to lessen the expense of travelling and will best serve the purpose for which this competition was established. It is the recommendation of this association, therefore, that an earnest effort be made by all competing nations to play at least their early matches in one or the other's country.

"This association would be pleased to receive a challenge from England, and I trust that it will be forthcoming, in time for receipt here before March 15th, 1922. If there is further information you desire, please request it by mail or cable."

An Australian ferry utilizes a floating reinforced concrete pontoon as a landing stage.

15¢ Package



1/2 lb. Tin 85¢

## MACDONALD'S Cut Brier

MORE TOBACCO FOR THE MONEY

FROM the moment Cut Brier was offered to the Public it was accepted by the great majority of smokers as an old friend. For Cut Brier has in convenient form the Macdonald quality that has been known and preferred in Canada since the "fifties."



The Tobacco with a heart