JEFFRIES NEEDS MORE BOXING.

Sparring Only Thing to Bring Back Hitting Eye.

BIG FELLOW'S WIND GOOD.

Breathing Apparatus In Splendid Shape, but No Muscles In Belt Region—Jeff Has Not Lost Paunch Entirely.

By TOMMY CLARK.

The next few weeks are going to be busy ones for Jim Jeffries if he maintains anything like the pace he has started off with. It marks the trial of the beginning of his battle for condition—a steady grind that is to continue until a week before the big mill. The ex-boilermaker's real hard siege of trainig is now on in earnest, and he has banished all other thoughts from his mind and is ready to go the full route.

With all the work Jeffries has done so far he has a world of work before him before he can consider himself fit. His legs are heavy; much is to be done to bring back the old armor that covered his chest, stomach and back, and that waist will have to be reduced. In all his posed pictures Jeff carefully draws in the stomach and gives an appearance of being quite sveldt, but the paunch has not gone entirely, and the absence of the old washboard muscles which formerly sheathed the champion's solar plexus is obvious. In the little boxing the champion has done he has covered up the belt region very carefully, but when once or twice Armstrong has ripped stiff ones into his short ribs Jeff has shown a decided dislike to the going.

Another thing, Jeff's speed will have to be built up, and, most important of all, he must get his hitting eye. He is particularly lacking in the true hitting

Photo by American Press Association.

JEFF EXAMINING PUNCHING BAG BOARD TO SEE WHETHER IT IS ABLE TO STAND HIS HARD WALLOPS.

that made him champion of the world, and the only manner in which he can "come back" in this regard is to do more boxing.

The fact that he is shy of the hitting eye adds to the speculation aroused by his failure to take up boxing earlier in the game. Jeff knows that his hitting eye must be perfect or his chance of victory will be reduced 50 per cent. A good line on his hitting eye will be given when Sam Langford and Jim Corbett join the camp. What Jeff should really do is to look around for several husky young heavyweights. "Farmer" Burns is not fast enough to give Jeffries the proper tryouts with the gloves, and Armstrong cannot be expected to stand up and take a pounding every day, and Joe Choynski surely cannot be expected to rough it with the big fellow.

Jeffries' warm friends are not overjoyed over the recent reports that the big fellow is easily nettled and in addition perspires profusely when engaged in trifling exercises. These conditions indicate that James J. isn't standing the rigors of training with old time cheerfulness. Blame it on Jimmy's nervous system. This organism is certainly a factor in the production of the high flow of perspiration, also churlishness. There is another point that might cut a figure. Jeff at his age and position of life hasn't the ring ambition of years ago. That layoff hurt. He doesn't fancy the hardships of training.

Preparation for a big duel in the arena isn't a soft snap by any means. May go finely for a day or two, but the novelty soon wears away. Denial of certain forms of food, smoking and other types of pleasure are most trying. Neat case in point—watch a football team just released from training. Men will rush for cigarettes and burn them with a whoop. Race jockeys, through their race and with nothing ahead, fairly fight to secure water and beverages. Six years ago Jeff was much younger, yearned for riches more than he does now. Therefore he doesn't take to training as of old.

Jim Jeffries Is Three Men, Says McCoy.

"Jeffries is three men in one," is the comment of Kid McCoy. "He has the strength and vitality to fit out half a dozen fighters like myself. What the man who knows nothing about fighters fails to realize is that Jeffries is wholly unlike any fighter within the recollection of any living man. He is so tough and hard that blows that would end another heavyweight's career have no effect upon him, while with his enormous strength and vitality he can slam home a punch that will win him his fight after he has been fighting for hours and when another man would be so exhausted that he couldn't hit hard enough to dent a chocolate eclair.

"That retirement for five years hasn't done any harm, either. He has been doing some drinking in all likelihood, but not enough to affect that wonderful vitality of his, and, unlike other fighters, he hasn't been knocking around indulging in all sorts of dissipation. He is married and domestic in his tastes, and the quiet sort of life he has been leading has kept him just as fit for a fight as he was when he retired."

PLAYERS' BATS DIFFER.

Some Big Men Wield Small Sticks, and Midgets Use Big Ones.

Baseball players' bats differ in size and shape as much as the players do in physique. And the strange part of it is that many of the big fellows use a small, well shaped warclub, and a couple of the "rabbits" wield something resembling a wagon tongue.

An instance of this is the woodpile that "Rebel" Oakes, a former Cincinnati star, but now with the St. Louis Cardinals, uses. A man can scarcely imagine such a little fellow swinging so large and heavy a bat as Oakes does. The opposite side of the case is represented by Bresnahan, who, while large in stature, hits with a reasonably small club.

After a glance at the Hans Wagner bat one would think that the "Flying Dutchman" might just as well go and pull up a young but promising tree and use that to destroy the hopes of young and old pitchers alike. No balance to it, large and heavy all over, the average man could hardly swing it. It takes a person of immense strength to use it properly, and Hans is that. Being so heavy, the great batsman can meet the ball either on the handle or the very end and make a hit where another player would put up a pop fly or weak grounder.

INTERMOUNTAIN RACING.

Long Meeting to Open at Ogden, Utah, May 25.

Manager Richard Dwyer of the Utah Jockey club has officially announced the dates of all meetings to be held under the jurisdiction of the International Racing association. Ogden is scheduled to open the season with a meeting commencing May 25 and running till June 4. Salt Lake City then takes up the running, the spring meeting at Buena Vista park opening June 6 and continuing until July 21. Following this meeting a jump will be made to Butte, where the runners will hold forth from July 23 until Aug. 29.

Cheyenne will hold a meeting commencing Sept. 1 and finishing the 20th. Returning to Salt Lake City, the final meeting on the intermountain circuit will begin Sept. 24 and conclude Oct. 20.

Pirate Players Not Handsome Chaps.

The most unattractive team today in major league company is the champion Pittsburgs, says Tim Murnane, the noted baseball scribe. They are picked for winners as much for their steady habits as their great ball playing qualities.

Fred Clarke picks men who attend strictly to business. They plug away from the drop of the flag until the line is crossed, condition counting at the finish.

CURRENT SPORT EVENTS

Philadelphia and Baltimore rowing associations want to hold this year's middle states regatta on Labor day.

Johnny Hayes, the famous Marathon runner, contemplates touring South Africa and Australia. Dorando, the Italian, is going to South America.

F. E. Beaupaire, the present Australian swimming champion, has arrived in London for the season of swimming in Europe. He may visit America.

The Ottawa (Canada) Rowing club is expecting a sectional eight oared shell from Europe, which they will use in the Canadian and American national championships.

George Bonhag, the middle distance runner, will race against Jack Tait, the Canadian, in a one mile race match at a big open athletic meet at Ottawa May 24, Victoria day.

The Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Racing association has allotted the following dates: Toronto, May 20 to 28, July 28 to Aug. 6; Montreal, June 2 to 11, Sept. 8 to 27; Hamilton, June 16 to 26, Aug. 11 to 20; Fort Erie, June 30 to July 9, Sept. 22 to Oct. 1; Windsor, July 14 to 23, Aug. 27 to Sept. 5.

A LANGUAGE LESSON.

The Verb "to Strike" Illustrates the Difficulties of English.

The verb "to strike" is likely to provoke more or less bother among persons seeking to acquire the English language. It may have any one of several meanings.

"To strike" means to hit, beat, assault. It is this meaning of the term that is brought to mind by the spectacle of a blackened eye. Often it may be avoided by moving on when the policeman says so.

"To strike" means a mere attempt to hit, as when a batter, according to reports on the sporting page, "fans the air," therefore a miss. This suggests a contradiction; but, no matter—there are others in the language.

"To strike" means to leave a job because of dissatisfaction with conditions. This sort of strike is never a miss, for it hits something every time.

"To strike" when qualified by the words "it rich" is to discover while prospecting a deposit of precious metal or an ore bearing vein. From this use the term has been adapted to express the achievement of sudden wealth in any field. To make "a strike" in bowling, however, is different.

Again, "to strike" is to make a gentle touch directed toward a friendly pocketbook. Here the strike is in the effort and not in the result. Chances are there will be no result.

A few lines might be devoted to "pare," "pear" and "pair," identical in sound, but in nothing else except spelling by the foolified method.

Briefly, "pare" is a verb meaning to denude of tegumental covering, but applies mostly to fruit; also potatoes. You may pare an apple, which is to skin it, but you may not pare an elephant, although it is possible to skin it if you have the elephant. Pear is a pomological product that grows on a tree. If the tree had but two pears there would be a pair. A married couple sometimes constitute a pair. A pair, in short, is made up of two of a kind.

By remembering these simple facts the student will be enabled to avoid confusion.—Philadelphia Ledger.

So They Would.

Mrs. Newwed went into a butcher's shop to get a joint of beef. The butcher was a little old man, inclined to be cranky. He began to cut the meat. She thought he was sawing off too much bone.

"That joint will have too much bone in it, I fear," she said.

The butcher stopped and sighed. "Madam," he said, "that's the cow's fault. These cows would be awful in shape if they had to run around without bones."

Mrs. Newwed said no more.—London Scraps.

Called Down.

"Have you practiced Chopin's 'Ballad In A?'" asked mamma.

"Yes, mother," answered the daughter.

"Have you translated your page of Homer?"

"Yes, mother."

"Have you learned your five problems in Euclid?"

"Yes, mother."

"And have you worked out the binomial theorem?"

"Yes, mother."

"Then go and dust the dining room."—Spare Moments.

Stumped by James.

"Master James says he doesn't want to go for his walk this mornin', ma'am," said James' nurse.

"No, I don't. I want to stay home and ask you some questions," broke in James, aged five.

"What are the questions, dear?" inquired James' mother. "Can't you ask them and then go out?"

"But I want you to answer me before I go," James continued, with a look of anxiety upon his face. "Please tell me, mother, which is the front of a pill."

"That will take some reflection," replied the puzzled parent. "Are there any more like that?"

"I want to know," said James, "if the snake that spoke to Eve talked English?"

"You go for your walk, James," suggested his mother, "and let me have time to think."—New York

Why a Boiled Lobster Is Red.

In all crustaceans, as, indeed, in almost everything in nature, there is a certain per cent of iron. Upon boiling the lobster is oxidized. The effect is largely due also to the percentage of muriatic acid which exists naturally in the shell. The chemical change which takes place here is almost similar to that which occurs in the burning of a brick. In boiling a lobster its coat ceases to be a living substance, and to a certain extent it takes a new character. It is as a brick would be after burning. This effect can also be produced by the sun, but necessarily not so rapid, as the heat of that luminary, although more intense, is not concentrated sufficiently to produce the result. The sun also exercises a bleaching influence which consumes the oxide almost as fast as it is formed, leaving the shell white or nearly pure lime.