

GUARDIAN

BASEBALL WRESTLING BOWLING

SPORT

BOXING BASKETBALL OTHER SPORT

REVIEW

St. John Gets Maritime Track And Field Meet

AMHERST, May 26.—The Maritime track and field meet for 1929 was awarded to the Saint John Y. M. C. A. at a stormy semi-annual meeting of the M. P. B. A. U. of here Wednesday.

Hockey matters, engaged the attention of the meeting in its earlier phases and Charles G. Gillespie, of Moncton, insisted that the M. P. B. officials require a report upon the affairs of the Maritime Amateur Hockey Association, particularly in connection with the failure of the hockey body to make a definite financial report at the last session of the Maritime branch.

Eventually the matter was dropped but Mr. Gillespie stated that the issue would be introduced and thrashed out at the annual meeting. An application was received from the Y. M. C. A. of Saint John requesting that they be awarded the Maritime track and field championships for 1929 and the application received the concurrence of the meeting.

A prolonged discussion relative to interscholastic sports resulted, with President Fraser and Secretary Shipley stating that the interscholastic body to be properly defined and make annual reports to the M. P. B. Mr. Shipley advanced a new educational policy for junior and intermediate athletes by offering for the approval of the meeting a lower rate of affiliation fees for the younger clubs with a 10-cent amateur card for the junior and interscholastic athletes.

Junior clubs, he stated, should pay the nominal affiliation fee of \$1 with the intermediate clubs paying \$2 but lacking the voting power of the senior organizations. Junior cards would be priced at 10 cents. After some discussion the meeting closed with the idea.

A reduction in the cost of sanctions for exhibition baseball games was made from \$5 to \$2.50. Charles Gillespie took exception to the house league baseball policy of several towns in Nova Scotia, including Dartmouth, Truro, Amherst and the smaller centres by stating that Moncton and Saint John could form representative teams on a similar basis.

CAPTAIN CLINTON COOK Mr. Gordon G. Hughes left yesterday morning for Parrsboro, N. S., having received a telegram containing the sad news of the death of his father-in-law, Captain Clinton Cook.

Capt. Cook, who was in his 79th year, was a prominent master mariner and had retired only two years ago, his last command being a ferry steamer which had been built under his own supervision. He went to sea when quite young and had a long and honourable career. He made many trips to different parts of the world and for a number of years was engaged in the coastal trade.

He was a man of splendid character and was well known here where he made frequent visits. He leaves to mourn, a widow and two daughters, Mrs. Gordon Hughes of Charlottetown, and Mrs. George C. Keefe, of New York, both his daughters being at his bedside when he passed away.

BIG LEAGUE BALL RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Table with columns R, H, E and rows for Montreal, Rochester, Thormahlen, Miller, Hartman and Niebergal, Jacobs and Manusco, Toronto, Buffalo, Fisher, Martin, Cantrell, and O'Neill, Parks, Hills, Case, Signor and Barnes, Newark, Baltimore, Davies, Marvin and Skiff, Coumb, Helshauer and Bool, Jersey City at Reading postponed, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table with columns R, H, E and rows for Philadelphia, Boston, Walberg, Shores and Cochrane, H. Gaston and Berry.

Table with columns R, H, E and rows for Cleveland, Chicago, Shaute and L. Sewell, Dugan, McKan and Autrey.

Table with columns R, H, E and rows for St. Louis, Detroit, Gray and Schang, Frudhomme, Yde and Phillips.

Table with columns R, H, E and rows for New York, Washington, Wells and Dickey, Hadley, Hopkins, Brown, Burke and Ruel, Spencer.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table with columns R, H, E and rows for Brooklyn, New York, Zhrhart and Pleinich, Mays and O'Farrell.

Table with columns R, H, E and rows for Boston, Philadelphia, Jones, Greenfield, Cooney and Leggett, Sweetland, McGraw and Davis.

Table with columns R, H, E and rows for Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Brame and Hargreaves, Mitchell and Wilson, Chicago at Cincinnati, postponed, rain.

NOTICE TO JUNIORS—Members are requested to make ticket returns to girls stationed at League of Cross every night from 7.30 to 8.30. 5069

TRUANCY WARRANTS AS CURES

Puzzled over the great number of reports of sickly children that could not attend school, Londonderry, Ireland, school authorities decided to issue truancy warrants as a cure. The Clerk of the Court has reported that the warrants seem to be just what the doctor would order, for many of the little ones were restored to health immediately and have been attending school regularly since that time.

Model Athletes



By QUIN HALL. Contrary to the accepted belief, a fellow can be a model young man without being sappy, silly or a sissy. And even a fellow, who follows professional sports for a living, can be successful without spending all of his spare time in speakeasies and the like.



ABOVE are pictured eight Canadians whose names are in his Cleveland Clinic explosion casualty list. No (1) is Dr. Wallace Duncan, formerly of Stratford, minor injuries. (2) Dr. James Dickson, formerly of Goderich, reported safe. (3) Dr. Cecil Hodginson, Toronto-born, reported safe. (4) Dr. Perry McCullough of Moose Jaw, Sask., reported safe. (5) Miss Ella Robinson of Kincardine, who trained at Grace hospital, Toronto, reported safe. (6) Dr. Harry Anderson, heart specialist, formerly of Winnipeg, one of the dead. (7) Dr. R. H. McDonald, a former interne at Toronto General hospital, reported safe. (8) Dr. John Anderson, whose home is near Brantford, reported safe.

"Y" Bowling

CHURCH LEAGUE

Monday night "Trinity" defeated the "Baptists" by 166 pins. This win gives them the right to play "St. James," the winners of which match (or best out of three matches) will then meet the league leading "United" team for Championship of Church League.

N. J. Clow of "Trinity" rolled the high single of 316, while G. Toombs of the same team, had the high three of 681 pins.

Following are the line-ups and scores:—

Table with columns for BAPTIST: A. H. MacCannell, C. McLean, R. Foraythe, M. Carmichael, P. Sentner and scores.

Table with columns for TRINITY: F. MacInnis, W. MacDonald, N. J. Clow, W. MacEwen, W. MacEwen and scores.

L. O. C. BOWLING

Last night on the League Alleys the Stars defeated The Guardian by a majority of 29 pins. E. Goss of the Stars took all honors by rolling high single 95 and also high total of 267.

Following the scores and line-ups:

Table with columns for GUARDIAN: V. Kelly, E. Vessey, J. Duffy, J. Schofield, A. Martin and scores.

Table with columns for STARS: E. Hughes, E. Goss, F. Doucette, J. McQuaid, R. Duncan and scores.

Tonight at 8 o'clock sharp, the Spuds and Victorias.

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ALUMNI PRIZE ESSAY

Read by Eleana McPhee

The faculty which above all others distinguishes Man from the lesser creatures of this world is his intellect. And God, in His infinite understanding having endowed Man with a rational mind, foresaw that some means of communication would be necessary to intelligent beings, and straightway conferred upon them the power to speak. Providential foresight thus afforded contemporary beings a direct means of intercourse. But the passage of time necessitated one more link to make the chain of human understanding complete, and this was finally supplied through the medium of the written word.

No other single accomplishment of Man has contributed so substantially to the progress and cultivation of human society as his ability to write. The literature of any country constitutes an inexhaustible source of wealth to its citizens; for in it they find recorded the wisdom and accomplishments of the great men of former ages. To the authors of the different centuries we owe indeed a meed of gratitude. To them we go to imbibe the knowledge and the truths which great thinkers of old have set down in their books for the benefit of posterity. Modern authors too, have contributed and do contribute much to the world of letters. Their readers, as is quite natural, far outnumber the readers of ancient authors, although it is generally conceded that the older writings, judged from a literary standpoint, are much superior. From these two sources, ancient and modern, the reader of today derives his mental stimulus.

The average reader turns to books for either of two main purposes; for information, or for recreation. To what authors we apply ourselves is determined by the nature of the information we seek, or by the taste for lighter literature which we possess. In either case we have a vast treasury from which to draw at any time we so desire. There is scarcely any field of human knowledge which our forefathers have not explored; and they have faithfully handed down their findings to us in their writings. In books we find the accumulated knowledge of centuries ready at our disposal. The writers of each generation began where their predecessors left off, so that we have recounted fully the developments of the different branches of human knowledge up to the present day. Philosophy, science, religion, and practically any subject which the reader may wish to study, can be found in the proper books. And we are not confined to any one author's opinions on the matters, but may draw our own inferences after consulting the various ideas on that subject—set down by different authors. This applies, of course, more directly to our serious reading. However, we are not, nor should we be, always pursuing our deeper studies, particularly so since

there is an abundance of lighter literature which is really excellent reading. The normal person must have some recreation, and, if he is a reader, he will find much to delight him in the realm of fiction.

There are many benefits to be derived from prudent, well directed reading. Just as there are many disadvantages in the way of him who has not educated himself in the use of books. The reading of good books is an education in itself. The ordinary healthy individual is always—more or less desirous of extending the boundaries of his knowledge. This he may do by various means such as by travelling, or if he be yet of suitable age, by attending some institution of learning. But there are many who have not been privileged to partake of these opportunities, and still have at hand the most liberal of all educators, a good library. Within its walls one may undertake daily expeditions into foreign lands, untrammelled by the awkward impediments of the traveller, and learn perhaps more from his reading than from an actual visit to those countries. Of course he will miss what perhaps most people travel for, the strange sights and actual contact with beings different to themselves. But many things incomprehensible to ourselves become wonderfully clear when they are interpreted for our benefit by others who have an understanding and sympathetic knowledge of those things. Thus the traveller may find much to be condemned in the habits and customs of the people of a foreign land, but the reader, seeing those people through the eyes of a writer who knew and understood them, will have a far deeper knowledge and appreciation of the strangers than will the hurried and bewildered traveller. The knowledge to be gained in books is, if not very exciting, at least very thorough.

In order to really enjoy literature a person should read according to his taste direct. Of course, this is not applicable to those who read on some specific subject for the sole purpose of gaining information. The person who is interested in some branch of science must confine himself to books which treat of that particular line of knowledge. But the man who reads for the pure enjoyment which books afford him should be guided by his inclinations. Only by so doing can he derive the full benefit of books; for if the subject is chosen only from a sense of duty, as it were, a reader cannot fully concentrate upon it. When a large part of the reader's energies is expended in overcoming his indifference to the book which he is reading it must necessarily follow that his concentration is greatly impaired. And reading without at least a fair amount of concentration is practically wasted time, for only a very small percentage of the subject remains in the mind. The proverb "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" may well be applied to those who read only half-heartedly. It is not the "little knowledge" in itself which is harmful, but the manner in which it is gained. The definite notions of the subject which remain with the reader, and which can only result in even greater ignorance, that are harmful. It is better to read one book and understand it perfectly, than to read a dozen and have only an imperfect knowledge of their contents.

Reading is an excellent antidote for sorrow. In no other pursuit is one's conscious self so completely submerged as in the reading of a good book. The interested reader takes no note of his surroundings, or of the passing of time. He is for the time being entirely divorced from his cares and living in a world apart. If one is merely tired he may soothe his nerves by indulging in light, airy literature; but if one is weighed down by a great sorrow he must seek his comfort from more serious books. The melancholy spirit derives no solace from an author whose books are overflowing with the joy of life. Such a person must betake himself to authors who have infused into their books the spirit of sympathy and understanding. The sympathy offered by acquaintances is only too often hypocritical, and the victim, rendered doubly sensitive by his affliction, invariably recognizes the quality of forced commiseration. But in a good book there is no pretense. Authors endeavor to set down in their pages just what they believe, if for no other reason, simply because recourse to duplicity could serve no reasonable end. Moreover, the great author owes no small part of his greatness to his honesty in portraying life just as he sees it. This quality of integrity which all good books possess renders them particularly welcome to the seeker of comfort. Here will he find consolation and merciful forgetfulness of his troubles.

Apart from being a source of pleasure and of knowledge, reading is also an excellent means of training the will.

We can accomplish very little, indeed if we have not the will power to persevere. But to him who is happily possessed of this virtue, no task, however difficult, is impossible. The reader sets himself the task of reading a certain book, and concentrates upon even though he would much prefer to throw it aside, is surely acquiring a lesson in self-control. No one, however much he is attached to books, always finds literature which apply to him, but in order to receive the greatest benefit he must sometimes apply himself to subjects which are distasteful. Nor is this applicable to our reading; it is true of any pursuit in life. And the self-control which is gained by reading will assist greatly in overcoming the various obstacles which we encounter in our daily lives. This is perhaps one of the most important advantages of reading for no matter how brilliant an intellect we may have or how good our intentions may be, they will come naught if we have not the propelling force of a powerful will behind them. The pleasure and benefits of reading are many; but in order to derive the greatest pleasure or the greatest benefit from books we must form a habit of reading. In literature as in everything else, we must be able to choose what is suitable and to reject what is undesirable. Particularly is this so today when writers through their very numbers and the extent of their output wield such tremendous influence over the whole civilized world. Some present day writers, in their efforts to produce realistic literature, seem to have lost sight of the original moderate demands of realism. This type was instituted in protest to the exaggerated imaginings of romanticists; but, especially in modern novels dealing with social problems, we find too often the vulgar, the unprintable, parading under the caption of realism. But the great majority of authors, ancient and modern, have put forth works which are a credit to themselves and an everlasting source of wisdom and pleasure to the reading public; and to such writers the world owes an immense debt of gratitude for their inestimably valuable contribution to the progress of civilization.

TEST WATER WALKER'S SUIT

That his newly invented "duck" suit for walking in the water is a success, is the claim of the inventor, of Berlin, Germany. The device consists of a life preserver-like buoy to be worn about the waist to keep the wearer afloat, and weighted shoes. Metal wings attached to the feet and ankles open when the leg is pushed back and close when it is brought forward, driving the water walker ahead. It is designed especially for firemen who fight blazes along water fronts.

SPORTS FORCED TO ROOFS

Because of crowded conditions in London, sports are being forced to roofs. On top of Adelaide House, an eighteen-hole putting green has been laid out 220 feet above the street. Nearby is a large school with a cricket pitch on its roof. The roof of a London parish house has a tennis court, a cricket pitch, goal posts for hockey and football, and also a band stand. A large department store has installed a complete miniature golf course on its roof.

LONE SAD MAN A MYSTERY

Always answering all questions with a smile, but never speaking, a stranger has mystified the police of London for more than two weeks. He first attracted attention by his extreme sadness as he sat on a bench not far from Windsor Castle. He asked a stranger to get a taxi to take him home, as he was not feeling well, but could not remember where he lived. The police took him to the workhouse at Old Windsor, and he has not spoken since. He is six feet tall and well dressed.

Advertisement for Hickey & Nicholson Black Twist Chewing. Text: "For the Man Who Cannot Smoke at Work The Favorite CHEW, IS". Includes illustration of a man and a pack of chewing.

Advertisement for Nugget tin shoe polish. Text: "The new 'NUGGET' tin opens with a twist". Includes illustration of the product and a hand holding it.