

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1905

In the Sporting World.

NEWSPAPER MEN PLAY A

GREAT GAME OF HOCKEY.

Times-Globe Trim the Sun-Star, 5 to 3—Ottawas Hold the Stanley Cup—Starr Trophy Games—Interesting Bowling News—Sullivan and Durnan Will Race.

HOCKEY.

A Great Game.

DIED—In the Queen's rink, on Saturday afternoon, between the hours of 5 and 6, the Sun-Star hockey organization, after a brief illness, was conducted by the members of the Times and the Sun, at the hour and place noted. R. I. P.

An astronomical disturbance, not down on the calendar, occurred at the Queen's rink on Saturday afternoon, when there was a total eclipse of the Sun and Star.

The eclipse was due to the strenuous labors of a gallant aggregation of hockeyists, selected from the editorial staff of the Times and Globe, when they met and conquered in fair fight seven Indians chosen from the talent found in the Sun and Star offices. The preliminaries were arranged by Fred Jordan of the Sun, and W. E. Hopper of the Times, with malice aforethought and at five o'clock the united forces appeared at the rink, had an affectionate farewell to their friends, and trooped on the ice in the following order:

Goal. McGinley (Times).
Payne (Star). J. Fitzgerald (Globe).
Drandall (Star). Paisley (Globe).
D. Hunter. Hopper (Times).
McKinnon (Sun). Campbell (Times).
Left Wing.
R. Markham (Sun). McCafferty (Globe).
Right Wing.
Barbour (Sun). Olive (Times).

From the start, the play was fast and furious, and at half time, the Times and Globe had piled up four goals to their opponents' one. In the second half, the Times-Globe team, eased up, permitted their opponents to score two more goals. Then the victors, poked in another, just to show that they could.

The victors had an inestimable advantage over their opponents, by the presence on their team of goal keeper, McGinley. He was a tower of strength to the team. Four times, during the game, did the enemy have the opportunity of scoring. Three times they scored. On the fourth attempt, the goal keeper valiantly dropped his stick and stopped the puck with his stomach. It was a great effect.

On the Sun-Star team, the best work was undoubtedly done by Fredrick Payne. He showed a disposition, and an ability, to mix it up that was surprising, and it was only by the united prayers of his fellow players, that he was prevented from winning the game alone.

For the winning team, Paisley Hopper, Campbell, McCafferty, and Jack Olive, played a game of hockey. Fitzgerald also showed ability in several ways. McGinley played a terrible game.

On the Sun-Star team, Ralph Markham, Drandall, Jordan, Barbour, McKinnon and Hunter played a passable game, while Payne's efforts defy description.

The visitors will challenge for the Stanley cup at once, and expect to have it here in a few days. Arrangements are now being made to place it in the men's cabin on Wun Lung.

Scribbles.

One-two-three, who are we Times-Globe, Times-Globe, Yes-sir. "Roll Jordan Roll" was heard from the side as Fred went down before the fierce onslaughts of the all-evil-aggregation.

"Wouldn't that give you a pain?" "The Campbell are coming" was the cry as the speedy centre of the visitors swooped down the ice on several occasions.

The victors were coached by the advertising manager and shipping editor of the Times, both of whom had seen accounts of other games.

Fred Payne received a telegram this morning asking him to place a figure on his services to play on the Ottawa team. He has not yet decided what his reply will be.

The valiant editor of the Star seemed to think that the game

should be played from a sitting posture. One of the opposing team who had a habit of getting in his way, said, "You can't lose me Charlie."

The goal-keeper of the heavenly bodies' aggregation came on the ice with a full array of harness. The man between the posts for the victors had only his personal charms to assist him.

A telegram was received by the vanquished from General Kuropatkin expressing his delight at the great exhibition of strategy displayed by them. It read, "I see you are like myself, losing 'em on."

As the speedy right-wing of the luminary aggregation came up the rink, the coaches could be heard calling, "Markham boys Mark-him."

With McCafferty on the wing we didn't do a thing. With Paisley playing point we knocked them out of joint. Hully gee—they're up a tree.

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THE GROWING RECOGNITION

of Its Importance as Part of Education.

(Montreal Witness.)
If the views advocated by Dr. F. W. Atkinson, president of the New York Polytechnic, concerning high school education, should be adopted by the Board of Education in that city, which appears probable, a most important innovation in response to the popular demand for practical instruction, in accordance with the needs of modern life, will be made.

Briefly stated, Dr. Atkinson's idea is that trade high schools, which will send young men out into the world technically fitted to earn a living with their hands, should have an equal place with the high schools devoted to intellectual culture, and to preparing students for college.

In the United States, men of wide practical experience and great wealth, like Peter Cooper, Charles Pratt, and Andrew Carnegie, have testified to the need of technical training by endowing schools to supply it. In Canada, Sir William Macdonald, has set an example in this direction. He has founded a college for the sons of the business world, who know that the world needs them, and that the educational need of the young is a training that will fit them to engage in practical affairs on leaving school. He holds that the revolutionary industrial change which has taken place in American civilization, demands that while the school must, above all else, aim to develop men and women, it must not stop with that. It must also train them to do with skill and effectiveness, some form of work which has economic and commercial value in this complex environment, dominated by industry and commerce, in which they must live. The schools must produce, not merely a good man, but a good man who is good for something. Economic efficiency, as well as quality of mind and character, must be made a test of education. He would extend the system to men who had to leave school without completing their course, by having evening classes, where they could technically perfect themselves in their callings. Practical ability, he holds, the being able to do something better than some one else, must be the backbone of the education of the mature man, who is already engaged in his trade. Ad knowledge, he concludes, as much as you will, but let it be knowledge which will lead to the doing better each particular trade which a young man is following, and every fraction of it will thus be useful to him. In fact, through lack of training, to exercise whatever talents they may possess, deprives many young men of the opportunities of success, and consigns them to the army of the unemployed, from which the ranks of the vicious and the criminal are recruited. A practical basis of education, he says, is the only one that will thus be useful to him. Like education. This trade high schools will aim to supply.

There seems to be in all this a failure to grasp the highest meaning of manual training in school. The right place to learn a trade is, or at least was, the shop. This rule may be modified by the conditions of the present day in which the restriction of the apprentice system by labor regulations may make it necessary to open another door into the callings ruled by those organizations,

and in which the high specialization of labor in the factories has practically abrogated the old and wholesome law that an employer should teach the apprentice his calling, all round. But no reversal of those conditions can do away with the desirability of mechanical training in school and the practical teaching of those general principles of physics, chemistry, drawing and all the branches which bear on mechanical work. It would be altogether wrong that those who looked forward to mechanical employment should have a monopoly of this class of training. Indeed, those who need it most, as their perceptive and creative faculties are in less danger of becoming atrophied from disuse than those of persons in intellectual employment, to the stunting of their whole nature; for it is undeniable that the intellectual operations of the mind can be much more wholesomely and effectively developed concurrently with these than without them. On the other hand, perhaps the chief advantage of manual training in school to the mechanic is that it renders it more possible than it seems to be now for him to get a good general education. We presume that there are no conditions more favorable to success in life than those which combine a practical occupation with a thorough intellectual training. These have been, however, for the most part, deplorably divorced, with the result that the educated have shunned mechanical employment, while those who have adopted that mode of living have for the most part had the paths both of success and of social advancement largely barred to them by the lack of education. What is wanted throughout our educational system, is not so much technical training—that is, the learning of trades—which it would be impossible to supply in schools except in large centres, as that general training of the hands and the senses that will fit the scholar to put his hand with success to whatever operation he may be called to. This is what Sir William Macdonald has attempted to introduce into our education of the hands and the senses that will fit the scholar to put his hand with success to whatever operation he may be called to. This is what Sir William Macdonald has attempted to introduce into our education of the hands and the senses that will fit the scholar to put his hand with success to whatever operation he may be called to.

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MANUAL TRAINING.

The Growing Recognition of Its Importance as Part of Education.

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IT IS WHOLESOME—and will not cause distress to any of the organs of the body.

TAKEN WITH FOOD—it is an aid to digestion and a cause of comfort after meals.

Bottling Vaults, 51-53-55 Dock St. Phone 596

AGAINST COERCION.

No Need for Separate Schools and No Expectation That They Would Be Put in the Bill.

Principal Riddell, of Alberta College, Edmonton, writes to The Christian Guardian, under date of February 23, and Rev. T. C. Buchanan, Superintendent of Missions for Alberta, under date of February 26. Their letters show emphatically the opposition which exists in the Territories to the proposed coercion. Principal Riddell says:

"There is absolutely no need for separate schools, and the people, as a whole, are not asking for them here. In fact, my firm conviction is that if the Roman Catholic people were left to themselves they would quickly adopt the system of national schools. I cannot see why Dominion government is taking any action in reference to the matter at all. To my mind, the school question is a matter which each Province must decide for itself, and should remain in the hands of the people of that Province. The Federal Government would undoubtedly be transgressing the point of its jurisdiction to attempt to saddle any Province with a system which its ripper judgment and the development of circumstances would absolutely repudiate. My strong wish is to see one united system, in which our young people will be trained in the elements of good citizenship, and to love both their country and their Government. Only in this way can we ever hope to secure a united Empire."

"A Fool's Paradise."

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