

IN THE REALMS OF SPORT.

THE TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR.

PLAYTIME. All the world rejoices. The playtime now is here; the playtime is a gaytime the best time of the year.

Each week our attention is drawn to the various sports of the season, and athletes have not as yet reached the top of their form, which is due to the lack of warm weather, nevertheless, the season of athletic promise that athletes in St. John's will be up to the high standard.

Although many of our feet-footed athletes had decided to put away their shoes "for keeps," they were encouraged by their supporters to the many requests, they were keenly determined and more than ever. Our thoughts now should be looking forward to the next Olympic Games which will take place in Paris, August, 1924.

It is understood that the A.A.A. had under consideration and had very favorably commented on the meeting held last fall. In case the A.A.A. finally decide to make a representation to the Olympic committee that such a movement would be endorsed and encouraged by the Municipality, Government and in general, as meets of this nature materially to give Newfoundland her place in world's team, consisting of twelve men, that would be a credit to themselves and their country. Now, should such a venture be undertaken, now is the time to act, for the season is a very short one, to train our athletes between now and August we have but five weeks at our disposal to do it in.

Canada, the United States, Australia, Japan and the other part of the world are already preparing for the next Olympics and in each case the athletes of the various countries are being trained by their Governments.

Amateur Athletic Association has made rapid strides for the improvement of track events and is sure that if this Association has the loyal support due such organization, Newfoundland will have a strong representation in the Olympic Games in 1924.

CRITICISM OVER FOOTBALL DECISION.

The decision handed down by the Delegates regarding the matter of players is the cause of criticism at present, not alone among the players themselves, but among the staunchest supporters of the game. The Football League since its inception has all through the years conducted the affairs of the game in an honest and straight forward manner, and if at any time attention was drawn to matters of importance the subject for consideration was always weighed well before arriving at a decision. In the present case, the rule regarding the participation with a team in two consecutive seasons, shall not be applied to play with another team, as he gets the full sanction of the League. Any player who is desirous of securing his release, must have good reasons as to why he should make his club to play with another, and such information must be in the hands of the League for its approval.

The League, at their last night of meeting had five cases of this nature referred to their notice, something new in local football history. Two were referred to were given release, and are now free, while the remaining three

players were refused their transfer, and have either to go back with their former team, or stay out of football for a period of one year. That the League acted wisely and justly on this very important point, nobody should doubt. Had the executive not been firm in their decision, it is quite possible that there would be no end to the trouble.

The Cadet players, it is said, were contemplating using three of the players who were not granted their releases and naturally enough that team becomes greatly weakened. Capt. Maddigan, on behalf of his team, has notified the League that it is their intention to enter an appeal for a reconsideration of the decision. It is understood that the Football League has acceded to their request, and a special meeting of the League will be called on Monday night next. Many of the players in casting their views on the matter have put up the argument "why release two and not all?" Probably the Executive of the League will make that clearly understood on the night of meeting. The session is expected to be a lively one, and the outcome will be awaited with interest.

A FOOTBALL ROMANCE.

On the campus of the University at Athens, Georgia, stands the only memorial ever put up by one university in honor of a player on another university's football team. This monument, which was unveiled last November was given to Georgia by the University of Virginia's athletic association in honor of Von Gammon, the famous Georgia full-back, who was killed in the 1907 game between the Georgia and Virginia teams on the Georgia field. Because of Gammon's death, a county-wide campaign was made against college football. It was carried into Congress, the Chicago city council and State legislatures. Medical journals and some of the biggest newspapers in the country took it up. The person who presented the Georgia legislature from passing a law prohibiting the game in that State forever was Von Gammon's mother, of Rome, Georgia. In spite of her grief at the loss of her son, she appealed to the governor and to the legislature not to abolish football, saying that she would permit her other sons to play the game and that she considered it a fine and manly sport. Mrs. Gammon's generosity and self-sacrifice took all the snap out of the fight against the game and soon no more was heard of it.

STANDING OF BASEBALL LEAGUES.

Table with columns: AMERICAN, National, International, Canada Eastern. Rows list teams like New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Boston, Washington, Chicago, etc., with Won and Lost figures.

Pictorial Review Patterns

The one important thing that we claim for Pictorial Review Patterns, is that they have

No Difficulties

Therefore no help is needed, anyone (even a child) with the patented cutting and construction guides can make a garment, the directions are so simple.

N.B.—Who is there in Newfoundland who has not used them? If it is your first time, ask your friends what they think of them.

CHARLES HUTTON.

Brick's Tasteless at Knowledge's, \$1.20 per bottle.—June 9, 1923.

Horrified Critics of Much-Discussed Picture.

Sir William Orpen now reveals the secret of the much-discussed Academy picture, "The Unknown British Soldier in France," which to the uninitiated, seems weird and something of a caricature.

He spent nine months upon a picture of thirty-nine Allied leaders, grouped in the Hall of Peace at Versailles, and then painted them all out, putting in their places the coffin and the ghostly figures now seen.

The picture to-day shows the Hall of Peace, a coffin covered with the Union Jack lying in the centre archway. Flanking it are two corpse-like soldiers, almost nude but for their shrapnel helmets and boots, and two child-angels hover above. Through the vista a Calvary is outlined against the sky.

Ghosts of the Fighters. Sir William is grievously disappointed, and even angry, because it has been described as a satire on war and a flippant treatment in paint of the British soldier. He says:—

"The figures, of course, represent a dead soldier and the ghosts of the men who fought. They are looking through into the room where the Peace Treaty was signed.

"My sincerity will not be questioned when it is known that by painting out the original picture I sacrificed \$2,000 of the price of my commission."

As to the ultimate fate of the picture, nothing is yet known. The Imperial War Museum, which commissioned the painting in its original form, will not, it is understood, accept the picture as now completed.

"Satire on Civilization." The picture remains the most interesting picture of the Academy. These are typical expressions heard as one stands by it:—

"Hideous! Ghastly! Wonderfully realistic. An unseasonable joke. Horrid. If Orpen had not done it, the Academy dared never have accepted it. It is shameful; it robs war of all its glory. What a satire on civilization!"

A nurse wearing two war medals stood silently before it, and then, as she walked away, made the sign of the cross.

Two men faced the picture for some minutes. As they left it one said: "I don't like it; it makes me feel too damned uncomfortable."

Perhaps Sir William would regard that confession as proof that he had achieved his purpose.

How Smoke Screen Came Into Being.

Light includes brightened evidence concerning smoke screens which was given before the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors during the hearing of a claim by Capt. Heaton Armstrong, an officer of the Decan Horse.

Mr. Whitehead, for applicant, stated that Capt. Armstrong, was attached, as interpreter, to the Decan Horse, which went to France with the Indian Expeditionary Force. Soon after he arrived on the Western Front he realized the necessity for the evolution of some method of producing a protective smoke screen, which could be made by infantry themselves, and which would be non-poisonous. He began experimenting in December, 1914, but his efforts to produce dense smoke by burning grass and oil were voted a failure, although he gave his colleagues in the Regiment a good deal of amusement. After various other attempts, at his direction, Messrs. Pains, the fireworks manufacturers, made a special candle, which was successfully tried at G.H.Q. and used. Altogether close upon 200,000 smoke candles on the lines suggested by applicant were used by the War Office. Capt. Armstrong did not claim that the idea of a smoke screen was new.—Mr. J. Hunter Gray, K.C., for the Crown, indicated that he would prove that smoke screens were known in 1728.—Mr. Justice Sargent: One seems to have read of something of the kind in very much more ancient days.—Applicant mentioned that he was now Rouge Dragon at the Herald's College.—Lieut. General Sir Michael Frederick Rimington told the court that the idea of the smoke candle was investigated by Poch and Sir Henry Wilson in 1915, and was thought to be a good one. Witness used a smoke screen in South Africa, burning the dry grass. He saw no grass between the trenches in 1915.

"Personally," witness said, "I was in favor of a Chinese 'stink bowl' I put it to my C.R.E. (Commandant Royal Engineers), but he said he wouldn't do it.—Mr. Justice Sargent: The Geneva Convention hadn't disappeared then?—No. I thought it would be very nice to lob the Chinese bowl into the Germans' trenches to stink them out.—Colonel Francis Adams, of the Decan Horse, related that prior to the war he had known smoke-covered attacks used by natives in a small State in India, who used to set fire to the horns of cows and drive them among the enemy, but they soon tired of that ruse.—Mr. Justice Sargent intimated that the Commissioner's decision would be promulgated.

Statutory Notice. In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of Joseph Hudson of Adam's Cove, General Dealer.

All persons having claims against the above Estate are required to furnish particulars of the same, duly attested, on or before the first day of July, A.D., 1923, to P. H. St. George, Trustee, at which date the said Estate will be distributed regard only being had to such claims as the said Trustee shall then have had notice of. Dated St. John's, May 22nd, A.D., 1923.

IL M. WINTER, Trustee.

may 23, 4, wed. June 9, 1923.

Young Traveller Almost Succeeded in Trip.

Defeated in his efforts to reach a sick friend in Paris, Gordon Moss, 20 years old, of the steamer of the Labor Age returned in the steamer of the White Star liner Baltic, which arrived at New York from Liverpool.

Moss left the United States on April 14 on the White Star liner Adriatic with forty cents in his pocket. He boarded the boat as a "visitor." With the Adriatic underway, young Moss discovered that by mingling among the first class passengers he was less apt to be observed than if he had attempted to stow away. He said that he worked on the idea that there was always a luncheon served on board between breakfast and dinner, and tea between dinner and supper, so when these social functions were being held he would slide up to the tea-tables and secure his needed food.

Moss was neat appearing, wore good clothes and the passengers on the Adriatic assumed that he was the son of some wealthy man going abroad. On the third day out the steward observed that Moss did not appear in the dining saloon for regular meals. He was called to the purser's office and questioned, and admitted that he was without passage money, was anxious to get to Paris and had not bothered about the formalities of transportation. Friends he had made during his three days aboard ship made up a purse and paid his fare.

Arriving in Liverpool he was held by immigration authorities and placed on his honor to leave before the sailing of the ship on his return trip. Hiding in the immigration office building he waited until dawn of the day the ship was to sail, then, his word technically kept, escaped and made his way to London, walking most of the way. Failing to find the friends he sought in London, he sold his overcoat for ten shillings and tramped to Leeds.

Again he failed to find friends he thought would be there. Returning to London he applied for aid to the American consulate, and was told the immigration authorities were looking for him. Giving himself up he was sent home on the Baltic. On his arrival in New York, he was "broke" but cheerful and natty in appearance. He refused to accept money offered him, declaring: "I'm all right. Now that I'm back again I can take care of myself with ease. I'll find friends. No doubt about it, in half an hour after I get off this pier."

Chinese Funeral Customs

Those of the Am' who live immediately on the Coast, in the vicinity of Chinese villages, have adopted the Chinese custom of inhumation of the dead outside the house; but those who live inland from the Coast follow what was evidently their original custom, as it is still that of the Palawan and the Eastern Bunnun, namely, the burial of the dead in a crouching position, underneath the hearthstone of the family home.

Gruesome as the custom may seem to Western minds—and unhygienic—it is accepted as a matter of course by the tribes among whom it exists, and the idea of its exciting horror in the mind of anyone else, seems to them incredible and absurd. The houses of the people who practice this peculiar form of inhumation are substantially built of slate; one or more slabs of slate being used as a hearth, on which a fire is kept always burning—or, during the dry season, smouldering.

When the death occurs of any member of the family, the body is bound with strands of coarse grass in a stooping, or crouching, posture. Then, after the usual funeral ceremonies, both of wailing and of feasting, are concluded, the ashes are scraped from the hearth—care being taken, however, that the coals are kept "alive," for should these be extinguished, or grow cold, it would be considered an omen of evil, and would also "displease the Ottou" of the dead—and the hearthstones are removed. A deep hole is dug in the place from which the stones have been moved. This is usually lined with grass before the body is lowered into it. The personal belongings of the deceased are also placed in the grave, which is then filled in, the hearthstone replaced, and the fire rekindled. Then the life of the surviving members of the household goes on as before.—Acadian Recorder.

Keeping Well in Summer

"What one should do to keep well in summer," says Surgeon General H. S. Cummings, of the U. S. Public Health Service, "depends on what one has been doing during the winter." As winter occupations are infinitely varied it may seem at first blush that this dictum calls for equally varied summer programs. However, most occupations fall into certain groups which call for corresponding vacations.

"For instance, most men and an increasing number of women work hard all winter and take a vacation when summer comes. On the other hand, large groups of men and women (farmers, for instance) work hard all summer and take a vacation, if they ever get one, in the winter, when farm work is slack. Most women work hard in their own homes, and they too have earned a vacation, though their right to it is not always acknowledged. Some men and women appear not to work at all and would probably be very angry if any one accused them of working. These also need a vacation, but very few of them get a real one.

"A vacation should mean very different things to these very different classes. A clerk, for instance, should do something that would make him use his muscles (though not to excess) and an iron mill worker something that would enable him to rest his. A girl who has been typewriting or packing cigarettes or cooking in somebody else's home should use her vacation in outdoor sports such as playing tennis or something like that. A tired wife and mother should rest by getting away from husband and children, soothing her nerves by chatting with other women, and having a few moments of genuine privacy. A 'society' girl who really works about as hard as anybody in the service of the Goddess of Pleasure and is probably (temporarily, at least) sick of teas and men and other girls, would do well to attend a Summer Normal School, where she would at least get a brand new outlook on life—unless she has courage enough to get a job in a factory, where, if she was not too haughty some 'factory girl' might take pity on her and teach her the ropes.

"The usual prescription for a vacation is exercise in the open air. Such advice assumes that exercise in the open air is the one important thing that most workers do not get. This is, of course, true in regard to many persons, but it is not true in regard to many others—farmers, street cleaners, and chauffeurs, for instance. Anybody who has been spending his or her winter evenings in stuffy rooms studying, playing cards, dancing, or just nodding, should by all means, get out into the open air in the summer. A truck driver, on the other hand, might well spend his vacation indoors.

"Exercise, particularly in the open air, is valuable, and, indeed, essential to continued good health. Exercise, however, is not a cure for physical and ignores mental health; and mental health is now considered to be about as important as physical health.

"Millions of persons, women in particular perhaps, need a 'change' rather than a 'rest.'"

"As a matter of fact, nearly everyone feels this, and unconsciously strives to act upon it. The 'tired business man' of whom papers say so much is not so foolish as some persons think when he goes to the theatre to listen to a farraago of nonsense; for this is the very antithesis of his 'daily' work. Unfortunately, going to the theatre is like his business, indoors.

"Clerks or working men or girls who attend baseball games show better judgment, for they get mental stimulus; and, if they applaud the players or denounce the umpire with enough enthusiasm they get a good deal of physical exercise in the open air. On the other hand the farmer who works 15 hours a day from early spring to late fall might do worse than spend two winter weeks in the city, fighting off the wily 'condemners' of men and attending the movies. And more or less similarly for his wife. They would both get enough mental stimulus to sustain them through the laborious days of next summer.

"The point is to get new ideas for the brain to mull over. All persons, after being tied to one set of ideas (or to no ideas at all) for months, will find themselves a lot healthier and happier if they can pick up a totally different set during their vacation. Whether the ideas are wise or foolish, they can get a lot out of them, particularly if they can find friends who are considerate enough to find a contradictory set and to stand up for them. The two will prevent each other from vegetating and keep each other happy (even if furious) till the next vacation. Vegetating is the worst thing in the world for a human being—at any rate for the American species.

"It would be well if all persons would adapt this advice to their own circumstances and would plan vacations for the coming summer that differ radically from their daily occupations. Such vacations probably would not turn out quite as was expected; but that would be half their charm. Some persons might even wish they hadn't tried the plan for a week or so after they got home; but the chances are that the next summer they would try the same or some other 'contrary' plan once more."

Brick's Tasteless at McMurdo's, \$1.20 per bottle.—June 9, 1923.

MINARD'S LINTMENT FOR BURNS & SCALDS.

THE ST. BON'S SPORTS

The St. Bon's Sports, consisting of 25 well-contested events, including Football Fives and a Two Mile Open Race, will take place

On Wednesday Next

The 1923 Sports promise to be the best yet. Teas and Refreshments will be served on the ground.

The Mt. Cashel Band will give a feast of music. June 9, 1923.

Musical Comedy!

"KNIGHT FOR A DAY"

Featuring WILMER H. BENTLEY, of the original NEW YORK PRODUCTION.

CASINO THEATRE

WEEK—JUNE 18th. MR. BENTLEY'S Star Part.

Catchy Music, pretty Dancing, beautiful Scenery and Lighting.

More laughs than any MUSICAL COMEDY yet performed in St. John's.

The Casino's Best Offering. Tickets at Hutton's.

St. Mary's Garden Party

Lester's Field, Wednesday 13th, 1923

SPORTS PROGRAMME. (Subject to slight alteration)

2 p.m.—1/4 Mile, open to all competitors. 3.20 p.m.—Soot and Barrel Race, open to all competitors. 3.30 p.m.—Cavalry Tournament, C.L.B. and St. Mary's Bible Class Members.

2.45 p.m.—1/4 Mile, open to all competitors. 4.00 p.m.—Football 6's. St. Mary's Club vs. Challenge Team. 4.30 p.m.—Football 6's. St. Mary's Bible Class vs. Rovers. 5.00 p.m.—Tug of War. St. Mary's vs. St. Michael's. 3 Mile Road Race open to all competitors; starting at a given point near Sanitarium, finishing on Lester's Field, via Topsall Road and Cornwall Avenue. 5.15 p.m.—Finish of Three Mile Race with two laps of Field.

(INTERVAL FOR TEA) 6.30 p.m.—One Mile, open to all competitors. 7.00 p.m.—Football 8's (Finals).

Make your entry NOW for Open Events, to B. Colton c/o C. Y. Bennett & Co., or R. Nurse, c/o Anglo. NO ENTRANCE FEE.

Side Shows of various descriptions. Many Attractions. FOLLOW THE CROWD TO LESTER'S FIELD ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13th. TEAS SERVED AND REFRESHMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SALE. June 9, 1923.

FREE LECTURE

By MR. T. H. THORNTON of New York

Given under the auspices of The International Bible Students' Association IN THE VICTORIA HALL, SUNDAY, JUNE 10th, at 7 P.M.

SUBJECT: "Shall Our Dead Loved Ones Live Again?" June 9, 1923.

OATS and HAY

Arrived this morning, ex. Mapledawn: 1000 Sacks Splendid CANADIAN WHITE OATS—4's.

Also in Stock: 1000 BALES HAY, EGGS and BUTTER.

Arthur R. Bulley Telephone 818. Commercial Chambers.

Capin at Holyrood.

The first capin for the season were taken at Holyrood yesterday. According to a message to the Marine and Fisheries Department received this morning the bait is very plentiful. Capin usually makes its appearance at Holyrood at this time of year and strikes down the shore during the latter part of the month, being usually in abundance in Torbay and Middle Cove by June 25th.

Graduate Optician 437 WATER ST. WEST. Phone 916 P.O. Box 251.

What Do You Think of a Fluid

That will draw roaches and ants out of every hole, crack, or crevice before killing them and not poison food?

That will kill bugs instantly and not leave an unpleasant odor?

That will knock flies off the wall and not harm paint or paper?

That will keep the bedroom, kitchen, or verandah clear of flies, mosquitoes, etc., for several hours after a few sprays?

That will take fleas off a dog and not harm the dog?

That will destroy chicken lice without any injury to your stock?

That applied in small quantities to the exposed parts of the body will insure you from Mosquito bites?

That as a general disinfectant is stronger than the ordinary carbolic solution.

THAT FLUID IS SAN-O-SPRAY.

No insect can live where San-O-Spray is used. Yet San-O-Spray is non-poisonous to human beings and can be used with perfect safety in pantry, kitchen, dining room, and cellars, moreover San-O-Spray has an agreeable and delightful odor, removing all fetid or unpleasant odors. In addition San-O-Spray is a disinfectant and germicide. Keeps the home sanitary and free from infectious diseases.

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June 4, 1923.

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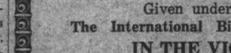
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