

## MARITIME AMATEUR CLUBS SUPPORT "COVEY" AFFIDAVIT

Forty-Two Delegates, Representing Forty-Six Amateur Clubs, Attend Special Meeting—Strictly Amateur Sport Was Supported With a Majority of Twenty-Two Votes.

The "Covey" affidavit, strictly amateur sport was supported by a majority of twenty-two votes when the question was put to forty-two delegates representing forty-six amateur athletic clubs of the Maritime provinces, who assembled here yesterday at a special meeting of the Maritime Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, called by the president of the branch, A. W. Covey.

As was expected, the question gave rise to considerable discussion, and a wide divergence of opinion was disclosed by the different delegates as to their stand on the rules which should govern amateur sport. All were united in supporting amateurism, but differed as to what it constituted.

The clubs represented and their delegates were:

A. W. Covey, W. C. Bishop, Dartmouth A. C., St. John's.

P. C. Neville, Crescents A. A. Club, St. John's.

W. Conway, St. Mary's A. A. Club, Halifax; J. A. Holmes, G. W. V. A. and secretary, St. John's Registration Committee, Halifax.

G. Stanton, East End Improvement League, St. John's.

A. M. Belding, South End Improvement League, St. John's.

F. White, Commercial Club, St. John's.

J. U. Hagerly, H. M. Cleary, St. Peter's A. A. Club, St. John's.

H. J. Sheehan, C. A. Owens, W. B. Stirling, Y. M. C. I. St. John's.

A. M. Macdonald, St. David's A. A. Club, St. John's.

Ray Lawson, W. Bowie, Y. M. C. A. St. John's.

G. L. Landry, St. J. G. A. A. C. St. John's.

Binner Ingraham, St. J. A. R. C. St. John's.

P. J. Legge, St. George's A. A. C. St. John's.

Alex. Machum, G. W. V. A. St. John's.

S. E. McKee, Moncton A. A. Club, Moncton; M. C. A. A. Club, Moncton; C. W. Milton, J. H. Swetnam, C. N. R. A. A. Club, Moncton.

George Hatt, Liverpool A. A. Club, Bridgewater; A. A. Lunenburg A. A. Club, Lunenburg; A. A. Shelburne A. A. Club, Shelburne.

W. E. Hay, G. P. Bolton, R. St. J. Freeze, Sussex A. A. Club, Springhill; C. R. Murray, Springhill A. A. Club, Springhill; N. S.

J. D. Collins, Amherst A. A. Club, Amherst; R. W. Rogers, New Glasgow A. A. Club, Stellarton; A. A. League Cross, Antigonish; Thornburn A. A. Club, Antigonish; T. McKennie, Lawrenceton A. A. Club, Antigonish.

G. O. Thies, Annapolis A. A. Club, Annapolis; H. S. Magee, Bridgetown A. A. Club, Bridgetown; A. E. Gabriel, King's College A. A. Club, Antigonish.

Charles Gorman, Frank Thorne, Pandemic A. A. Club, Antigonish.

L. T. Dowe, Secretary M. P. B. A. A. W. Covey, President, Shelburne A. A. Club, Shelburne.

B. F. Doyle, Abegweit A. A. Club, St. Dunstan's University, Antigonish; Dr. W. A. Cote, Wolfville A. A. Club, Acadia University, Wolfville.

J. D. Collins, Amherst A. A. Club, Amherst; C. R. Murray, Springhill A. A. Club, Springhill; A. A. Club, Antigonish; W. E. Stouffer, W. R. Cann, Yarmouth A. A. Club, Yarmouth.

When the meeting opened exception was taken to R. W. Rogers, as a delegate for the New Glasgow, Stellarton and Thornburn A. A. Clubs and the League of the Cross of Antigonish, on the grounds that he was a professional promoter of sport.

There was no ruling in the constitution as to his status, and it was decided that as he had been sent by amateur clubs to represent them in good faith, he should not be ruled out of the meeting.

President Covey then outlined to the meeting the steps which led up to its being called. He said the members present would be asked to say whether they stood for amateur sport or not. The first step that had led to the meeting, he continued, was publishing of reports that seven of the members of the Truro baseball team were non-residents of that town.

The charge was investigated and it was found that while the players were not residents they were working there at the time a private detective was employed to continue the investigation, and as a result, it was found that one of the players was alleged to be employed as a chauffeur, was nothing of the sort. Later he was detected playing professional baseball in Cape Breton under an assumed name, his right name was Hatcher, and he was suspended. In the fall he entered McGill University and applied for reinstatement. It was refused, and he thereupon, on an affidavit, exposed thirteen other athletes. His information was followed by evidence sent from all parts of the provinces laying charges of professionalism against over two hundred athletes.

The board of governors at loss to know what should be done invited the opinions of the different maritime newspapers, and it was decided that the suggestion of one of them to make all athletes take an affidavit of their amateur standing was the most practical way of overcoming the situation.

This view was supported by the registration committee and by the executive of the A. A. U. of C. The clubs of St. John's and Halifax were also committed and both favored it.

The affidavit was then issued, and although several hundred athletes took the affidavit, others, though avowing themselves in favor of amateur sport, refused to sign, and it was thereupon decided to call a special meeting to decide what should be done.

Mr. Covey said he himself could not see why any athlete who really was an amateur had anything to fear in taking the affidavit.

W. C. Bishop, Dartmouth, stated his club were behind the affidavit, but had deferred action pending a definite ruling by the board of governors as to what constituted an "amateur."

He wished to know what constituted

traveling expenses.

President Covey replied that every athlete was entitled to six dollars a day for expenses, over and above his travelling expenses, but only to an amount that was actually expended.

A. W. Covey, Dartmouth, was of the opinion that only athletes against whom there was a suspicion should be made to take the affidavit. He thought such players should be suspended until they had proven their innocence. His views were supported by several others.

D. W. C. Bishop held the affidavit was made up in too legal a form, and should be simplified so that anyone could understand it.

C. R. Murray, Springhill, moved that the Covey affidavit be withdrawn, but the motion did not carry.

J. D. Collins, Amherst, asked if a testing working time through athletics could include the money he had thereby as expenses. He said a number of clubs were of the opinion that it could be so included.

It was ruled that it could not.

George Hatt, representing Mersey, A. A. of Liverpool, thought a longer residence clause would do more to promote amateur sport than the affidavit.

A. C. Mittle, Wanderers, Halifax, said there was nothing catchy about the affidavit. All were present in the interests of true sport, and if any athlete could not sign the affidavit, there was only one thing for him to do and that was get out.

H. T. McKennie, Lawrenceton, A. A. said that in many of the small towns it was the custom to divide up small sums left over in the club's treasury at the end of the season amongst the players. He did not think the affidavit was out to get such men, but rather those who were paid for their services, but nevertheless such men he mentioned, though at heart amateurs, could not take the affidavit.

He asked what step would be taken if a man against whom the president had evidence, signed the affidavit. Mr. Covey said they would be issued their cards and allowed to play until those who had informed against them substantiated their charges.

The question whether players could share in a purse that was made up for their benefit at the end of the season, was answered in the negative.

J. D. Collins, Amherst, said that in his town there were a number of independent athletes, who though heart and soul for amateurism, were forced to be independent as they could not afford to lose time from their work without being reimbursed in some manner, especially as many of them were married men. He thought the amateur rules should be made broad enough to embrace such players.

S. E. McKee, Moncton, thought a rider should be attached to the affidavit covering such players mentioned by Mr. Collins.

A. M. Belding said the married men would be out of the game, the meeting should consider that they were acting in the interests of the boys to come, and that their decision would have a tremendous effect on the Maritime sport of the future. He said that an attempt at semi-professionalism had destroyed amateur sport twice in St. John to his knowledge.

President Covey said that any player whose conscience prevented his signing the affidavit because of some trifling indiscretion could state his case to the registration committee and they would reinstate him.

H. M. Cleary, St. Peter's, said his club was in favor of amateurism, but he found it difficult to reconcile the different views expressed at the meeting. It had been said that a man was entitled to take a pair of boots as a prize at the end of the season, but he could not take the equivalent. He felt that if the ruling were correct a man might be outfitted completely for his playing services and yet be accepted as a bona fide amateur.

Under the present system he said there was nothing to prevent a professional with an easy conscience from taking the affidavit and competing under the guise of an amateur. In conclusion he asked how long would the affidavit be enforced. Mr. Covey replied that these who took it this year would not be required to take it again, but only those who had not taken it previously.

Mr. Cleary pointed out another instance of the unfairness of the affidavit, in that it could be irregularly administered. He said a St. John lawyer had offered to issue affidavits covering every one of his club, without requiring any of them to take the oath.

F. C. Neville, Halifax, thought the affidavit should apply only to those against whom charges had been preferred.

It was then moved that the affidavit should be approved, and H. M. Cleary moved in amendment, that a secret ballot should be taken. His motion was seconded by J. D. Collins, Amherst, but was defeated. The original motion was then passed and resulted as has been already stated.

The voting powers of the club depended on their membership and the ballots were cast as follows:

For: Against:

S. E. L. L. 2 Yarmouth A. C. 3

Middleton A. C. 1 Amherst A. A. 2

St. John's G. A. C. 2 Wanderers A. A. 3

Shediac Hockey Club 1 E. B. L. L. 2

St. Peter's Y. M. A. 3 Moncton A. A. 2

Kentville A. A. 1 Clarke Harbor A. A. 1

Bridgewater A. A. 3 Lunenburg A. A. 1

Lockport A. A. 1 Mersey A. A. 1

St. David's A. A. 1 G. W. V. A. Halifax 1

Westville A. C. 1 Westport A. C. 2

Y. M. C. A. Wolfville 1 Dal. University A. A. 1

Woffville A. C. 2 Springhill A. C. 1

Abegweit A. A. 3 Lawrenceton A. A. 1

Dartmouth A. A. 1 New Glasgow A. A. 1

## WINSTON CHURCHILL TELLS HOW ALL CAN LIVE FOREVER

Famous Novelist, After Three Years of Delving Into the Spirit World, Gives Theory of Immortality.

Cornish, N. H., April 12.—Winston Churchill, the novelist, who has not been writing a book for three years, has been devoting his time to an adventure into the spirit world, it developed today. He believes he has found the one recipe for happiness and immortality.

"I have been trying for the past three years, with every ounce of concentration at my command," said Mr. Churchill, "to arrive at a theory of immortality that is applicable to the conduct of life and to reconcile the parables of the Bible and the teachings of the Gospels with the science of today. And I now believe it can be done."

Not Founding Religion.

"I am not trying to found a new religion—heaven forbid!—nor am I anxious to force others to accept the truths that I have discovered. I went into this thing primarily for myself. I didn't want to learn how to be good—I wanted to learn how to get inward energy, creative energy. That's the whole secret of living, which, it seems to me, every one is seeking. If a man is energized creatively his conduct takes care of itself. He gets a value out of creating that he prefers to any other value on earth."

"I have succeeded in arriving at a theory of the nature of the mind which seems to meet the need, or at least, to give a clue to it. And I am ready to say now that the power of this mental force, this life current, which we call 'will,' is undreamed of. We have just begun to touch the outer rim of the dynamo of unbelievable power."

"It is my hope that some scientist, some neurologist, will take what I have been learning and give it to everybody. It is a thing that any one can avail himself of, if he chooses to. It makes no difference whether he be an artist or a workman digging a ditch. Every human being wants to be creative energy, and every human being can get it. This thing, if it can be worked out—and I am perfectly convinced that it can—will bring less than the mental liberation of every mind on earth. Just think what that means to humanity!"

When Religion Fails.

"Unless a man or woman has a religion that gives great energy for every act and relation in life, it doesn't fulfil its purpose. That is what is lacking in the religious teaching of today. Religion must give you creative energy, or it's nothing. What we want and must have, is to make out belief in immortality be of practical benefit in every life."

"That's what Christ and St. Paul were interested in. The great thing about Paul is that he was an energetic man. And the parables of the Bible, for example, all refer to creative energy. Creative energy should be given out by every one, no matter who he may be, in all social relationships. And that means, for every one, happiness."

"We can, with the help of modern science, psychology and psychology, reach a theory as to the nature of the mind that will account for man's dualism, the relationship between the mind and the body. Each of us has a body that is torn by mental conflicts. The problem is to remove those conflicts. We are on the way towards finding out what the source of our nervousness is today, and when we have done that we will liberate powers undreamed of."

Creates Own Energy.

"People don't create ordinarily out of themselves, in the sense in which a spider spins his web out of his body, but they will become creators if their personal relationships are right. It has been the wisdom of man to go at it as if he were doing it himself and that's been the trouble with the world. He hasn't regarded his creativeness as a function of his social relationship. When I get creative energy, I reach a theory as to someone else, who profits by it too. It's like an apple tree, which bears apples, but has its own fun out of bearing them."

"Morality is no more a pot to today's simply because we do not understand what religion really means. We are entitled to a scientific explanation of the force that drives us and there has been none. But am sure that it can be put in terms of modern science and when that has been done we will know how to put an end to the mental



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Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Lamontagne, who died here today at his residence, 16 Third Avenue, Moncton, had been in military life for 33 years. He served with the Royal Canadian Regiment in St. John's, Que., Quebec, Halifax and Fredericton. He was 57 years of age and was a son of Louis Lamontagne, formerly of Le Soleil, Quebec.

not fire a single shot. Later the Japanese left Brassika, which was occupied by the Far Eastern Forces who are continuing their pursuit of the whites.

CAPT. LAMONTAGNE DIED IN MONTREAL

Montreal, April 12.—Captain E. R.

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