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SPORT NEWS

XMAS SMOKER IS ANNOUNCED

R. E. Stivers, chairman of the Enterprise boxing commission announced today that there would be a Christmas smoker Wednesday, December 23, at the Enterprise community hall, featuring wrestling and boxing. The main event will be a wrestling match between Ad Gustavo, now of Enterprise, and Fred Mortensen of Hood River. Gustavo has won 55 matches in the past five years and lost six. He recently threw Frank Pilling. Mortensen is known as the terrible Dane.

In addition to the wrestling match there will be 16 rounds of boxing. Verne Stowe, heavyweight of Elgin, will meet Kenneth Tiffany, of Maxville, in four rounds, and there will be an 8-round "grudge" match between Kid McCoy of Hermiston and Clare Johnson, of Enterprise. There will also be two 2-round curtain raisers, with Enterprise boys participating. The smoker will start at 8:15 o'clock.

KAPLAN BEATS BABE HERMAN

NEW YORK (AP)—The world's featherweight crown still rests jauntily on the head of Louis (Kid) Kaplan, Connecticut's idol of the ring. He successfully defended his title Friday night by battering his way to a convincing 15-round victory over one of his foremost and most persistent challengers, Babe Herman, California.

Before a crowd of 14,000 fans in the new Madison Square Garden, Kaplan spiked Herman's hopes almost completely as well as any suspicion that his hold on the 126-pound crown was slipping a bit. The kid belied his somewhat drawn appearance by setting a slashing pace from start to finish, driving Herman to cover with a swarming, aggressive onslaught and piling up a margin which left no doubt of his triumph in the minds of observers.

It was a slugging, mauling battle from start to finish but except for a few flashes it lacked the color and spectacular exchanges that featured the six previous encounters between these consistent rivals. Kaplan's furious attempts at offensive kept Herman in retreat and resulted in holding by the longer who failed to show any effectiveness in attack himself, except in the tenth and fourteenth rounds. These two rounds were the only ones credited to Herman and while he staggered the champion a bit in both, with solid rights to the chin, he succeeded only in temporarily checking the Kid's swarming drives.

Nick Quagrell of New York, 126, gaining the judge's decision over Tommy Jones of Atlanta, 125, after which Johnny Filucci of New York, 124½, won the verdict over Willie Mackel, Washington negro, 126.

Jackie Snyder of New York, 126½, captured a close decision over Jimmy Sakamoto of Japan, 128, in a six-round encounter.

Dick "Honeyboy" Finnigan won the semi-final bout on a foul from Bobby Garcia, soldier boxer from Camp Hilabird, Md., in the sixth round of a slashing 10-round go.

Garcia was disqualified by Referee Kid McFarland for hitting low after being warned three times previously for the same offense.

Up to that time Garcia held a lead, chiefly as a result of knocking Finnigan down for a count of nine in the second round.

UNCLE SAM

is going to save Fifty Thousand each year by eliminating the blue stripes from the mail bags. . . . We all may save by eliminating a few of the unnecessaries.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK

Billy Evans Says:

In baseball, batting now has a decided edge on pitching.

The pitchers have been more or less responsible for their present status.

* * *

When given an inch by the rule makers in an effort to increase their effectiveness, the pitchers proceeded to take several yards.

All this is the result of the attempt to put over legislation that will again permit the pitchers to use resin under the surveillance of the umpires.

The National league is sponsor for the movement, the American league has already gone on record as against it. In all probability it will again come up for discussion when the rules committee meets.

While there seems no particular harm in allowing the pitcher to use resin in order that he may be able to get a better grip on the ball, it is the avenue that it opens up for trickery that would prove most harmful.

* * *

The use of resin would unquestionably enable a pitcher to throw a much better curve and incidentally would help in the matter of control.

* * *

TRICK PITCHING.

It has been suggested that the umpires carry around a bag containing resin, also that a bag be placed on the ground back of the pitcher to be used by him as he sees fit.

As usual the brunt of the dispute that would naturally arise from such legislation, would fall on the arbitrators. Literally the umpires would be holding the bag at all times.

Permitting pitchers to use resin would almost certainly result in another era of trick pitching. Not satisfied with the resin, the boxmen would resort to other methods not exactly legal. The use of emery to roughen the ball, a common practice seven or eight years ago, would certainly be revived.

Resorting to trickery, by the way, has played havoc with any number of pitchers. A certain pitcher who was a wizard when able to get away with the use of emery, dropped to the minors immediately after trick pitching was prohibited.

* * *

Experimenting with dishonest methods caused many a successful pitcher to lose much of his effectiveness when forced to go back to the curve and the fast one.

* * *

BAD POLICY.

Before trick pitching was legislated out of the game it seemed as if the umpires would be forced to take a course in chemistry in order to keep up with the methods of the twirlers.

Likewise a knowledge of detective methods appeared to be a very necessary asset for the successful umpire.

Well do I recall getting a dozen new balls one day to start a game and later discovering that every one of the balls had been cut between the stitching by using a safety razor blade.

Thus, a pitcher by rubbing his nail over the small cuts in the leather, could roughen the ball to any extent he desired. Incidentally the pitcher using such a ball could make it take all kinds of deceptive twists.

The illegal action of that particular pitcher caused a bulletin to be sent to the umpires, calling for all balls to be delivered to them without having the seal on the box broken.

* * *

The use of resin would unquestionably help the pitchers, but in the end it would work to the detriment of the game by opening the way for a revival of dishonest pitching methods.

* * *

(By Billy Evans)

All football coaches are agreed that some curb should be placed on the forward pass but none are quite certain as to how drastic it should be.

* * *

One of the best games I saw this fall had one team enjoying a five-point lead with about three minutes to play. One of the teams had scored three times, while the other had made two touchdowns.

All the scores had been legitimate, in which end runs, tackle bucks and beautifully executed forward passes played an almost equal part in the making of the touchdowns.

In the last three minutes of play the team that was trailing attempted a forward pass every time it secured possession of the ball. It was desperate.

There was no particular deception to any of the plays attempted, the thrower simply heaved long passes with the hope that one of his teammates would be lucky enough to grab the pass out of the air and run for a touchdown.

* * *

It is this feature of the forward pass to which the coaches have the strongest objection.

* * *

GOOD SUGGESTION.

The team that built up a five-point margin after 57 minutes of hard, brilliant play was constantly in jeopardy because one of these hit-and-miss passes might result in a touchdown, scoring six points, just enough to prove the determining factor in the game.

Recently I discussed this phase of the game with a well known western coach, who has done big things with the forward pass, therefore a strong supporter of the play.

He requested that I refrain from mentioning his name because the suggestion he offered might not meet with popular approval and he wanted to eliminate the criticism that would fall on his back if such was the case.

His suggestion had to do with placing a limit on the number of passes a team could make during the game, just as there is a limit on the number of times out and the making of substitutions.

* * *

At the coming meeting of the rules committee he will advocate the limiting of the number of forward passes to 16, an average of four for each period.

* * *

LIMIT THE PLAY.

It is not his thought that the two teams must use four passes in each period but that no more than 16 passes shall be used during the game.

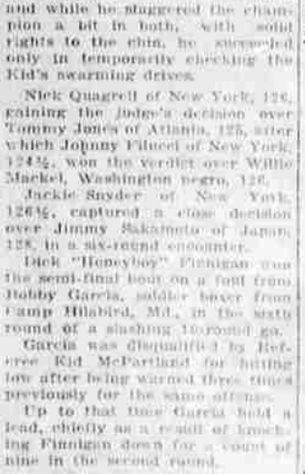
It is his belief that such a system would put it up to the quarterback to use keen judgment in the calling for a pass and only attempt such a play when it is the logical stunt or is a bit of strategy that will tend to outguess the opposition.

In most games any number of situations arise before the closing minutes of play that call for the use of the pass as a logical move. Such being the case, the allotted number would be pretty nearly used up at the tag end of the game.

This would prevent the orgy of passes that are always attempted by a loser with only a few minutes of play remaining.

* * *

The suggestion is more worthy of a trial than the scheme to limit the number of plays in each period as tried out by Brown and Boston university.



I am not a Swede, Norwegian or Dane, but will say that of all the lumber and building material that I have ever sold in my life I have never lost one red cent on these peculiar folks. Are they all honest or did it just happen that way? Let's see. Did a German ever get me? Yes. One dear old German gave me a $20 gold piece for Xmas one time and as I could do nothing for him in return it kinda got me. Well, what's the difference where a man comes from. He can even be a Missourian or Arkansas-er and still be all right. We are delivering the lump coal right out of the car. Shoot your orders in and we will shoot them out. Our watch dog got his hind leg hurt but you fellows that prowl around at night with sacks can keep out of the coal anyway.

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LONDON, (AP) — Feminine skirts a short time ago were of the sheath type which made walking somewhat difficult and getting on buses and tramcars a work of gymnastics. All this is altered by the present fashion which is called the "flare." It gives greater freedom of movement to the lower part of the body.

Peter the Great founded the city which is now called Leningrad, in 1575.

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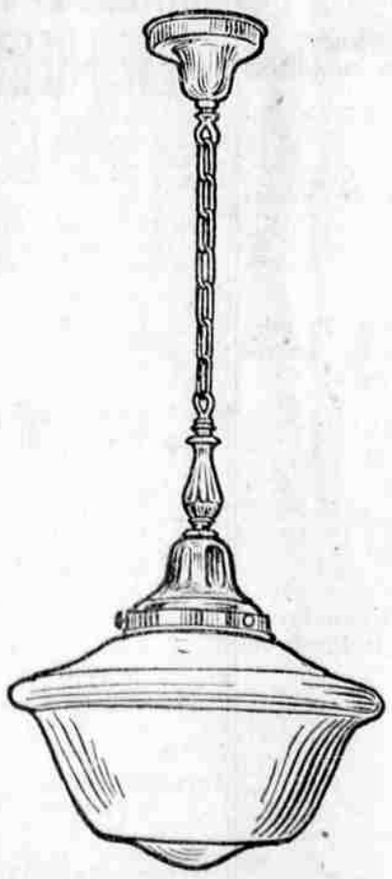

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Why Sixty Merchants Say Good Lighting Pays

Sixty merchants were asked this question—"What has better lighting done for you?" Their answers, reduced to simplest form, are given here.

1. Better lighting adds attractiveness and value to even the best merchandise.
2. Better lighting shows the true value of merchandise, thus reducing the returned goods problem.
3. Better lighting creates an atmosphere of cheerfulness which affects customers and clerks alike.
4. Better lighting instantly creates an impression of cleanliness, neatness and up-to-dateness upon even the least discriminating shoppers.
5. Better lighting overcomes competition by attracting trade from the poorly lighted stores.
6. Better lighting saves rent by enabling a store located in the middle of the block to compete with the corner store.
7. Better lighting makes it possible to use every foot of floor space and eliminates dingy corners.
8. Better lighting brings out the true color and texture of materials, thus eliminating errors in matching goods.
9. Better lighting pays for itself many times over, through the increased sales and quicker sales produced by it, for well-lighted merchandise is already half sold.

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