

This Game Of Golf

By O. B. Keeler
Sir Walter Hagen admits that age is telling, but not telling anything especially calamitous. He'll just have to work out a slight variation of his putting style. The erstwhile deadly stroke that wins "finis" to many a match and triumph in many a medal competition in the good old days.

Out on the coast in the winter tournaments, or such of them as the Hag played in—more specifically the Agua Caliente and the Los Angeles open—the report was that the Hag was hitting the ball (and the new ball as that) better than ever, and that only his putting was holding him back from galloping dashes to the front.

This indeed sounded odd, about the Hag. When the Hag's game around the greens wavered in the old days, we looked for something like a total collapse. Only, you see, it did not waver.

But now, swinging away with vast freedom and lustiness, the old Hag was rapping the ball far down the course and up to the greens, and then predicting approach putts that would leave a tough second putt for a milk pan.

In one round, I remember, he blew seven short putts and scored a 73, at that.

Francis Powers interviewed the Hag on the subject, delicately. Sir Walter was perfectly candid, as he usually is.

"It's not the new ball," said the Hag. "The new ball is all right. I think it's just a little accumulation of years about the old style. Short—short! When did you ever see me on my own side of the cup twice in a round, in the old days?"

If the Hag had asked me that I could have said never and meant it.

"Well," said the Hag, "I guess a bit of the snap has gone out of the old wrists. It doesn't show up in the bigger shots. It's apparently a little failure to get about half an ounce of snap into the little ball at the impact of the putt. I don't mean you snap at the hole, you understand. But—well, there's a little something that used to give life to the putt and make it run up to the hole even if the darned thing didn't fall in."

And what is Sir Walter going to do about it?

"Oh, use the old elbow a trifle," says Sir Walter. "On a putt of—well, a given range or over, depending on the speed of the surface, I'm just going to have to work my elbows a little. More than I used to certainly. Not so much as Diegel, I'm sure—but there really is something to Leo's method. I can work out a plan, I'm sure. And then we'll have a lot of fun."

The new ball on the putting sur-

FILM PLAYERS WED



Charles Farrell, the film actor, and Virginia Valli, also of the screen, were secretly married February 14 in Yonkers, N. Y.

faces has been the subject of a deal of argument. Most of the boys agree that the lighter ball puts all right—the larger the wheel the more regular the travel over infinitesimal obstacles, but most of them also say that the new ball will rim and switch out rather frequently where the smaller ball would rim and drop.

Sport Slants

By Alan J. Gould
(Associated Press Sports Editor)
The new golf ball seems to have stimulated low-scoring among women players, to judge from the way such players as Helen Hicks and Virginia Van Wie have been pounding the larger and lighter sphere along the palm-studded fairways of Florida courses.

"It doesn't seem to cost us much, if any distance, with the wood, and there is no question in my mind but

that the new ball is easier to handle on the greens," remarked Miss Hicks, after a round in which she handed a trouncing to the slim, blonde English champion, Diana Fishwick, at Palm Beach.

Miss Hicks' performance substantiated her statement. The sturdily-built Long Island girl averaged something over 200 yards off the tee and she made men's par look easy on the long holes. She is a much improved putter this year, due perhaps to the coaching of Johnny Farrell at St. Augustine, and should be well up to the top in the major competition.

Miss Van Wie's sensational 72 on the Palm Beach course, where men's par is 68 for the layout of 5,744 yards, is one of the lowest rounds ever registered by a feminine star in competition anywhere.

The feature of this round was an inward nine of 32, two under men's par, and unquestionably a new low mark for women. It was all the more remarkable because the Chicago girl, playing out the bye holes after settling her match, three-putted the last two greens, thereby spoiling the prospect of a miraculous 30.

Her opponent, with a 77, was beaten by 4 and 3.

As proof there was no fluke about these figures, Miss Van Wie shot three birdies in four straight holes, including a 4 on the 517-yard 11th, and threes on the 350-yard 13th and 380-yard 14th.

Here was her card for the last nine: Mendis Par 453 444 394—34 Van Wie 443 334 245—32

Most of the star professionals feel the new golf ball has added a stroke or two, on the average, to their games, yet they have swung around to casting a vote of confidence to the new sphere.

I queried Willie Klein, the blond Long Island star who tutors at the famous LaGorce course, Miami Beach, in the winter time.

"I don't think it makes much difference," he replied. "My best score last year on LaGorce with the old ball was 67. This season I have had to be satisfied with 69. That may mean the difference between the balls or a difference in my game. I do not notice about a stroke or two difference, generally among the low-scoring players, but the new ball seems to be working out very well for the average performer."

The ease with which the venerable Mr. Tilden has polished off the famous Czechoslovakian tennis professional, Karel Kozeluh, in the early matches of their exhibition tour has somewhat destroyed the notion that the top-notch court pros were on a par with the top ranking amateurs.

It substantiates the statements of those who thought that no professional had reached a footing of parity with the best of the amateurs, although of course Big Bill now, as a cash performer, concedes nothing to anyone but the great little Frenchman, Henri Cochet.

Kozeluh's only outstanding professional rival heretofore has been the American, Vincent Richards. They fought many a terrific five-set engagement, in most of which the European stylist was triumphant. Yet Tilden, fully five years past the peak of his remarkable game, has been scoring straight-set triumphs over Kozeluh.

Tennis is one of the very few sports, if not the only major sport, in which the amateur consistently has been better than the pro, so far as the top-notchers are concerned, for years. The impetus to the business side of the game furnished by Tilden's turning professional is not likely to change this relative status for more than a year or two.

It was demonstrated last September at Forest Hills that Big Bill himself no longer can dominate the rising power of American amateur youth.

However, if the present tennis situation leads toward real open championships, it will accomplish a desirable and sensible objective.

This may not be as urgently needed in the country as a good five-cent cigar or a solution of the prohibition question but it will be worth having.

Baseball's hired hands have been very reluctant to stow away the golf clubs and get down to the serious annual business of conditioning for the major league season.

Babe Ruth, after firing 71 over the Jungle club course, was heard to mutter something about baseball being a foolish way to earn a living anyway and threaten to join the hunt for the crowns tossed aside by Bobby Jones.

George Glavin has been doing his early looking around the golf courses in Southern Florida, delaying his arrival at the Palm Beach camp of the Browns in order to perform in a less-er flight of the Dixie championship tournament.

Miniature golf courses have been among the hardest hit of the winter enterprises designed to lure the fickle and less ardent enthusiasts for outdoor sports life. They enjoyed a mushroom growth a year ago, from coast to coast, but the novelty seems to have worn off along with the decrease in available talent this season.

Health Talks

During the past year the so-called "ginger paralysis" afflicted a large number of people in the mid-western and southwestern states.

A flaccid paralysis of the upper and lower extremities, at first of unknown origin, developed in the victims, baffling all medical science, both as to diagnosis and effective treatment.

As the cases increased to an alarming proportion, an intensive search for the cause of this paralysis was instituted, and in due time the U. S. public health service traced it to the drinking of adulterated fluid extract of ginger.

Fluid extract of ginger has for many years been a standard drug widely used by physicians. Since prohibition, however, it has been widely purchased without prescription and consumed more as a beverage than as a drug.

However, in the investigation conducted by the U. S. public health service it was found that the fluid extract of ginger responsible for so-called "ginger paralysis" was not the official drug but a bootleg product.

This bootleg ginger extract there was found, highly poisonous ingredient, related to carbolic acid. It was this substance that caused the paralysis.

The effect of the poison has been studied in animals, and it has been possible to reproduce in them a paralysis closely resembling that afflicting humans.

Further studies reveals that unscrupulous and ignorant persons diluted standard pharmaceutical fluid extract of ginger with a highly poisonous substance, making the entire concoction closely resemble in its physical properties a drug store product.

Thousands of persons have been affected by "ginger paralysis." Tragically the affliction has been known to follow even a single drink of the bootleg fluid extract of ginger.

Sashes Are Back In Flowered Chiffon
PARIS (AP) — Sashes are back in style.

The new version of the old style is made of flowered chiffon, crushed about the waistline and finished with a flat bow over one hip. Sometimes two sashes are worn on the same frock.

One afternoon frock of beige and brown printed chiffon has a sash of rose and brown flowered chiffon worn above another of blue and brown print.

Cotton Blouses Replace Silks
PARIS (AP) — Cotton blouses instead of lustrous silk are the "last word" in smartness this spring.

Scores of blouses to wear with the new tailcoats are made of sheer organdy, dotted Swiss or trim plique, pastel shades, stripes and polka dots, as well as white, are used for the washable blouse.

Mrs. Hurley Wears Two-Piece Train
WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. Patrick Hurley, blond wife of the secretary of war, introduced a new note in afternoon gowns at a recent reception in the form of a fish-tail train of two pieces. The dress was of gold brocade and with it she wore a shimmering bolero jacket of black sequins.

Building and Loan Idea
The first building and loan association in this country was formed on January 3, 1831, at Frankfort, Pa., by three citizens, and called the Oxford Provident Building and Loan association. There are now over 12,000 such associations in the United States and more than 8,000,000 homes have been financed within the 100 years since the first one was formed.

Old City National Playground
A city of picturesque contrasts, where one may see the old beside the new, San Antonio is at once a community of beauty, charm and history. Once a Spanish stronghold, nations, two centuries ago, fought for its possession. Today it is one of the favorite winter playgrounds of the nation.

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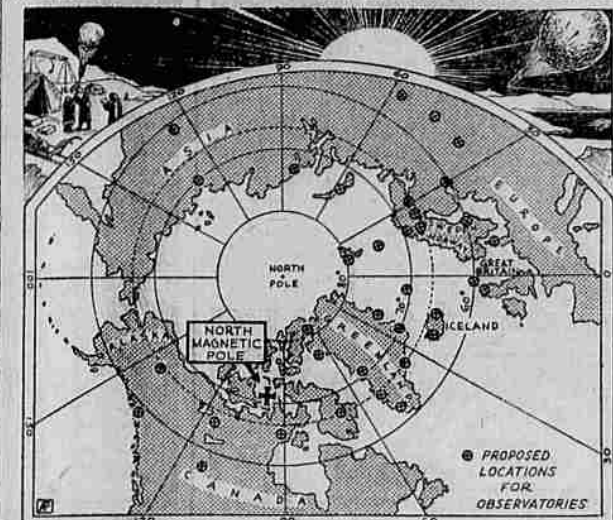
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UNION PACIFIC Stages

SECRETS OF RADIO WAVES, ELECTRIC STORMS MAY BE REVEALED IN STUDY OF 'POLAR YEAR'

By F. B. Colton
(Associated Press Science Writer)
WASHINGTON (AP)—A small army of scientists will invade the polar regions August 1, 1932, at the start of the "polar year," for mass observations of weather, air movements and electrical forces.

From stations near the north and south magnetic poles and ice fields of the Arctic and Antarctic they expect to gather information that will improve radio broadcasting, weather forecasting, and the safety of aviators and sailors.



Proposed locations for scientific observatories in Arctic regions for the polar year 1932-33 are indicated by this map. A few observatories also will be established in Antarctic territory.

"Little America," Admiral Richard E. Byrd's camp on the Antarctic ice barrier, may be reoccupied by an expedition from Australia and New Zealand.

It is hoped to send 50 expeditions with 150 scientists representing 34 or more nations to far-flung observatories near the top and bottom of the world. The American station probably will be at Fairbanks, Alaska.

Plane for the polar year are under direction of the International Commission for the Polar Year. Members from the United States are Dr. John

A. Fleming of the Carnegie Institution and Capt. N. H. Heck of the coast and geodetic survey.

The polar regions are important from many scientific angles. Many storms originate in them. Air currents passing over them affect weather in other parts of the world.

Electric forces centering at the north and south magnetic poles influence radio and telegraph transmission, and compasses used by sea captains and aviators. They also are associated with electrical storms.

Radio and aviation have been developed since last polar year, in 1922-23, so more attention will be paid to conditions in the upper air.

Small free balloons sent up to test air currents, temperature and pressure at high altitudes will carry small automatic radio sets. These will transmit records of the instruments back to observers on the ground, so it will not matter if the balloons are lost.

A region 100 miles above the earth which is an especially good conductor of electricity will receive special attention because it reflects radio waves from the earth back to the earth again. Its distance from the earth varies correspondingly. Better understanding of its movements is expected to improve broadcasting conditions.

The gradual but constant shifting of the magnetic poles will be plotted. This affects the variations of the compass from true north. Daily weather records will be kept to learn more about the storms from the Arctic that harass transatlantic fliers and ships alike.

BELTS OF ALL KINDS POPULAR FOR SPRING
PARIS (AP) — Belts are more important than ever in spring wardrobes.

Crushed leather and linen belts, tapering from six inches in front to two inches in back and laced with matching cords, are used on street

frocks of linen and wool.
Gay ribbon belts fastened with bright glass buttons finish organdy evening frocks and patent leather, twisted wool and braided cord belts complete sport dresses.

PILES YIELD TO CHINESE HERB

Don't suffer another minute from blind, itching, protruding or bleeding piles without testing the newest and fastest acting treatment out. Dr. Nixon's Chinarel, fortified with rare, imported Chinese herbs, with amazing power to reduce swollen tissues, brings ease and comfort in a few minutes, enabling you to work and enjoy life while it continues its soothing, healing action. Don't delay. Act in time to avoid a dangerous and costly operation. Try Dr. Nixon's Chinarel under our guarantee to satisfy completely and be worth 100 times the small cost of your money back.

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THE trials and tribulations of an average American family — that's what you find daily in Wood Cowan's famous comic strip "Mon'n Pop."

There's always something to laugh about, whether it's Pop's latest quarrel, Chick's newest love affair or a new outburst from little Amy. If you're not a "Mom'n Pop" fan already, watch for it Monday.

Will Appear in the Observer commencing
Monday, March 16

EVENING OBSERVER

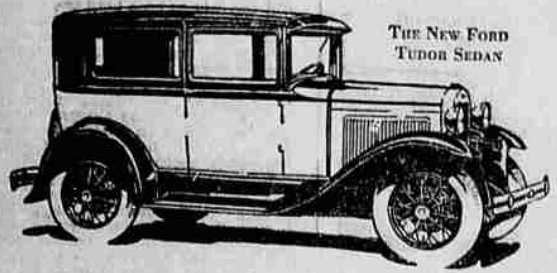
More than 73,000 miles in a New Ford

THE substantial worth of the new Ford is reflected in its good performance, economy and reliability. Its stamina and endurance are particularly apparent in sections where bad roads and severe weather put a heavy extra burden on the automobile.

In less than a year a new Ford Tudor Sedan was driven more than seventy-three thousand miles over a difficult route. The operating cost per mile was very low and practically the only expense for repairs was for new piston rings and a new bearing for the generator.

The car carried an average load of 1200 pounds of mail and was driven 250 miles daily. "The Ford has never failed to go when I was ready," writes one of the three mail carriers operating the car. "The starter did the trick last winter even at 34 degrees below zero. The gas runs about 20 miles per gallon. At times I pull a trailer whenever I have a bulky load."

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