

HUGO BEZDEK MAKING GOOD WITH PIRATES

Former Oregon Coach Puts Team in National Running.

HARMONY IS BIG FACTOR

Manager Modest Over Success and Homesick for Family—Penn State Offers Great Opportunity.

BY J. NEWTON COLVER. NEW YORK, July 15.—(Special)—Hugo Bezdek, whose Pittsburgh Nationals have been battling New Yorkers, modestly evades discussing his club's chances.

The old University of Oregon athletic director and football coach took the Pirates, you will remember, in the middle of the season of 1917. He had been a scout for Dreyfus for several years. He had no chance to pull the Pirates out of last place that year, but in 1918 put them into the first division. They were, in fact, in first place until the very last week of the 1918 season. Cincinnati nosed them out by winning five straight games that last week, while Pittsburgh, meanwhile, had been idle.

Harmony in playing a strong game for Pittsburgh while Bezdek is manager. With an array of talent that admittedly does not measure up to that of the league leaders, his team is nevertheless a dangerous factor. If not a positive contender, simply because the college coach has that happy faculty, so essential to a successful college coach, of getting the last ounce of service out of his men.

Many Managers Fall. Major league ball clubs too often are handled nowadays by managers appointed, not for that ability, but because they are popular heroes on the ball field, the idols of the stands, favorites with the press or simply outstanding ball players whose name carries advertising weight. Too often this type manager is busy with getting along with others of the team, too often the type proves a failure as a manager because somebody did not take into calculation the college coach qualification—getting the last ounce of service out of his men.

Only three years a major league manager, Bezdek is not at all sure that the glint and glory promised major league stardom is enough to offset the hardships of the career, the bumps and the chuckholes and the ruts and the dust and the sweat.

Hugo in Homesick. "Here's a sample," he said, pointing to a little tray of dishes on the table in the center of the living room of his hotel suite. "Here I am alone, lonesome, and my family a thousand miles away. Four or five nights out of each year I live in a hotel, on a sleeping car, and am a slave to my profession. I can't get away from it night or day. I am routed out of bed in the morning and kept from bed at night by the troubles and arguments and discussions of a professional baseball manager. Don't you think I want to eat breakfast with my family and my children?"

And so Hugo is already figuring on a "getaway." He sketched glowingly for me his future at Penn state, where he coached football last fall and where he has bound himself by contract to stay for at least another year. As far as returning to the Pacific northwest, that is not possible before 1920. But, like everybody who has ever lived there, he pines for that land as the ideal place to live. If one might be forgiven for paraphrasing Rudyard Kipling's "Mandalay" to the point of contending "east" and "west" "When you leave the great a callin' then you can't get nothink else."

Penn State Great Proposition. Hugo has a great proposition at Penn state, a chance to establish a really new thing in American college athletics. I want to discuss that in detail in a subsequent article, in which I want to make an argument for a new type of college athletics, based on my experience with the army in France this last year.

Meanwhile, I am enjoying watching the major league pennants race east, where our old stars of days gone by still linger as green spots in the memory, are now proving themselves to possess all the talents that we thought they had then.

Players Walter Found. If I might be pardoned for the personal digression, I might add that I am taking the Cincinnati Reds, who only 16 days back in America, to find that some of the boys I boosted so strongly in the Cincinnati and New York National league clubs, for whom I added as northwestern scout several years back, are making good.

I made the deal with Walter Holke went to New York, and upon my recommendation the Cincinnati club purchased Ken Williams, Reuther, Rawlings and Douglas. My files, of correspondence will show glowing letters on Flanagan, Covetevick, Hellman, Higden and Jack Smith, and for all these players Cincinnati was a bidder, but unapparently for them (for me, alas) some other major league club was a bidder.

I also helped in the Schneider deal, but that was engineered directly by Fielder Jones and Dugdale.

DESIRABLE WOOLS SCARCE

80,000 Bales in Argentina Awaiting Ship—England Chaotic.

BOSTON.—Two features are commanding attention in connection with the wool market. The first is the effect of the exhaustion of supplies of the better offerings, and the other, when the New Zealand crossbreds will be made available. The growing difficulty in arranging desirable selections of wool for bidders at the sales caused some conjecture upon whether the sales would be continued as scheduled.

softer wools, to the detriment of cross-bred sorts; hence the doubts. With 80,000 bales of wool owned by Boston houses awaiting shipment from Buenos Aires, the announcement by the manager of the transportation department of the Boston Wool Trade association of the completion of arrangement for regular sailings of five vessels between this port and the River Plate naturally is full of encouragement. The five steel vessels which have been promised by the United States shipping board for bi-weekly sailings back and forth, will be available for shipments of wool both from Buenos Aires and the Montevideo market.

Statistics of wool exports from south America indicate how poor has been the shipping situation. The exports from Buenos Aires for the season from October 1, 1918, to April 17, 1919, were 78,440 bales, including 29,492 for the United States, compared with 176,211 and 131,227, respectively, for the like period of 1917-1918. Shipments from Uruguay for the same time this season were 55,094 bales, including 27,939 and 12,268, respectively, for the corresponding period of 1917-1918.

Steady conditions are reported for the markets at the Cape, and England operating freely and prices for scouring showing a strong tone. The recent announcement from London that the government no longer controls Cape of Good Hope and Natal wool has encouraged little hope among importers here of shipments from Great Britain, though the ruling also stated that such staple hereafter could be exported. The probability of such shipments is considered remote, because of the high prices ruling in London and the demand for the Cape sorts. Good combing seems to be a scarce article. It is said that keen buyers here are placing orders at the Cape for future delivery. A dealer has cabled an offer of 100 bales, Cape six to eight months' lumb, practically free, good color, 42 per cent yield, at 23d. c. l. f.

Along the line of the suggestion that the United States might get rid of some of its surplus in Great Britain, the trade now sees the possibility of other burdensome holdings going to their buyers. The French wool industry is begging for raw material, as was reported a week ago. It is not surprising, therefore, that some importance is attached in Washington and Boston to the removal of restrictions on French imports of wool, as announced by the United States department of commerce.

Conditions are said to be out of joint, with the irregular and unsatisfactory movement of wool at the hot spots of the trouble. What appears to be a scarcity in wool is laid to the handling of shipments; it is asserted that wool is arriving in Great Britain too rapidly, the freight situation being extremely unsatisfactory. When the freight situation has been ameliorated, say some factors, Americans and others will be privileged to buy wool in London or elsewhere in the United Kingdom. It is hinted that even Germans may be permitted to buy. If they are not allowed to buy in Great Britain, it is added, it is hard to see where they are going to do it.

DYE PRODUCERS HOPEFUL

Outlook Bright, Says President of Manufacturing Concern.

NEW YORK.—With peace at hand, the business outlook for American dye manufacturers is good, so William J. Matheson, president of the National Aniline & Chemical company, Inc., stated in his annual report to stockholders.

"With such adequate governmental protection as is now in prospect against a flood of imported dyes during the next few years," he said, "it cannot be doubted that the dye manufacturing industry, so quickly and successfully established in this country during the war, will be successfully continued in peace time as a vital part of the country's permanent industrial system."

Matheson referred to the large share which the National Aniline & Chemical company and its constituent companies had in the development of dye manufacturing in this country, and stated that the company was prepared to maintain its position as a leader in the industry.

"Prior to the outbreak of the war in August, 1914," he stated, "coal-tar dyes had never been manufactured continuously in this country in any real sense. German manufacturers having effectively monopolized this industrial field and supplied the world for many years. Hence, in order to meet the large and urgent domestic demands for colors following the embargo on German exports, it became necessary to create a more or less complete domestic dye industry in a very short time."

For the year ended December 31 last the company earned a net income, after charges and federal taxes, of \$4,230,248, which, after the deduction of 10% per cent preferred dividends, including back payments, was equivalent to \$494 a share earned on the 395,990 outstanding common shares of no par value.

Net profits from operations, after deducting manufacturing costs, selling and administrative expenses, depreciation and amortization, were \$3,880,497. Income from other sources aggregating \$321,888 was added, bringing the total income to \$6,312,355.

FOOD IS WINNING HEARTS

Montenegrins Likened to Kentucky Mountaineers in Their Aloofness.

NIKISICH, Montenegro.—This town and the hills about are full of revolutionists who are scheming to put King Nicholas back on the throne of Montenegro. The royalists and nationalists of Montenegro do not take kindly to the idea of their little country's inclusion in the Jugo-Slav state.

The American doughboys who are bringing American food into Montenegro for the food mission and the American Red Cross Balkan commission are well liked and trusted by the Montenegrins who suspect the motives of the troops of other nations. The Montenegrin, however, is much like the Kentucky mountaineer of old. He dislikes intrusion of any sort and shots have been fired at the numerous power stations which operate cable tramway by which the American food is swung through the straits of Cattaro to Cetinje. The instinct of the Montenegrins to preserve their aloofness from the world dies hard.

ing the women, are now unloading flour and food for their starving relatives in the mountains. The women are even harder workers than the men. During the war they operated machine guns, carried up ammunition and cooked for their fighters. Now that peace has come they have reverted to their old duties of burden carriers.

NAME DROPS ALL GERMAN

Widow of Dr. Lewengood Becomes Plain Mrs. Good.

NEW YORK.—The application of Mrs. Emmie L. Lewengood, widow of Dr. Samuel Lewengood, who was for many years one of the city's leading physicians, and of their daughter, Helen L. Lewengood, to drop the first two syllables of their name and call themselves plain "Good," were granted by Justice Weeks and Whitaker of the supreme court.

The mother and daughter, who lived formerly at 49 West End avenue, have been abroad about five years. They spent most of their time in England among their relatives, including Lionel Asprey, a sister of Mrs. Lewengood. What time they spent on the continent, especially in Switzerland, they say, induced them to drop the Lewen out of their name because it made people think they were of German extraction. They have therefore been calling themselves merely Mrs. and Miss Good. First they tried hyphenating their names into Lewengood, but the German taint lingered around it still until they dropped the Lewen altogether.

"T. B." ECONOMIC ENEMY

Great White Plague Considered More Than Deadly Scourge.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Tuberculosis must be considered not only as a deadly scourge to be feared but also as one of the greatest economic enemies, declared Walter S. Uford of Washington, before the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis association.

Hitherto American flour brought in by the women at home, either of linen or wool. Only a small number of officials and tradesmen used imported cloth. During the war no clothing was made and now the home supply is cut off because there is not enough labor to produce food and no one can spare time for spinning or weaving.

As a result Montenegrin men, women and children are clothed in burlap sackings. There is not enough sackings to go around and the mountaineers huddle in their huts during the inclement weather. When one of their number generally a child, is sent after the Red Cross rations, he or she is supplied by making a round robin collection with sufficient sackings to keep warm during the journey to the relief station. Malaria and tuberculosis are common and the children suffer much from the

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Montenegro in Pitiable State; American Red Cross Feeds Starving.

NIKISICH, Montenegro.—Montenegro is in a pitiable state. The inhabitants are suffering from the effects of the war, and the country is being devastated by shellfire. The young men are gone. There are no tools to work with, no seeds to plant. The city dwellers have no money. Each day the American Red Cross gives everyone a kilo of bread or two quarts of thick, meaty soup. American nurses visit the sick from sun to sundown, each nurse attending to about 50 sick persons daily.

Before the war most of the clothing worn by the Montenegrins was made by the women at home, either of linen or wool. Only a small number of officials and tradesmen used imported cloth. During the war no clothing was made and now the home supply is cut off because there is not enough labor to produce food and no one can spare time for spinning or weaving.

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Alaska in Need of Cooks.

JINEAU.—Alaska needs cooks. A recent bulletin of the territorial bureau of publicity said that there is a great

MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

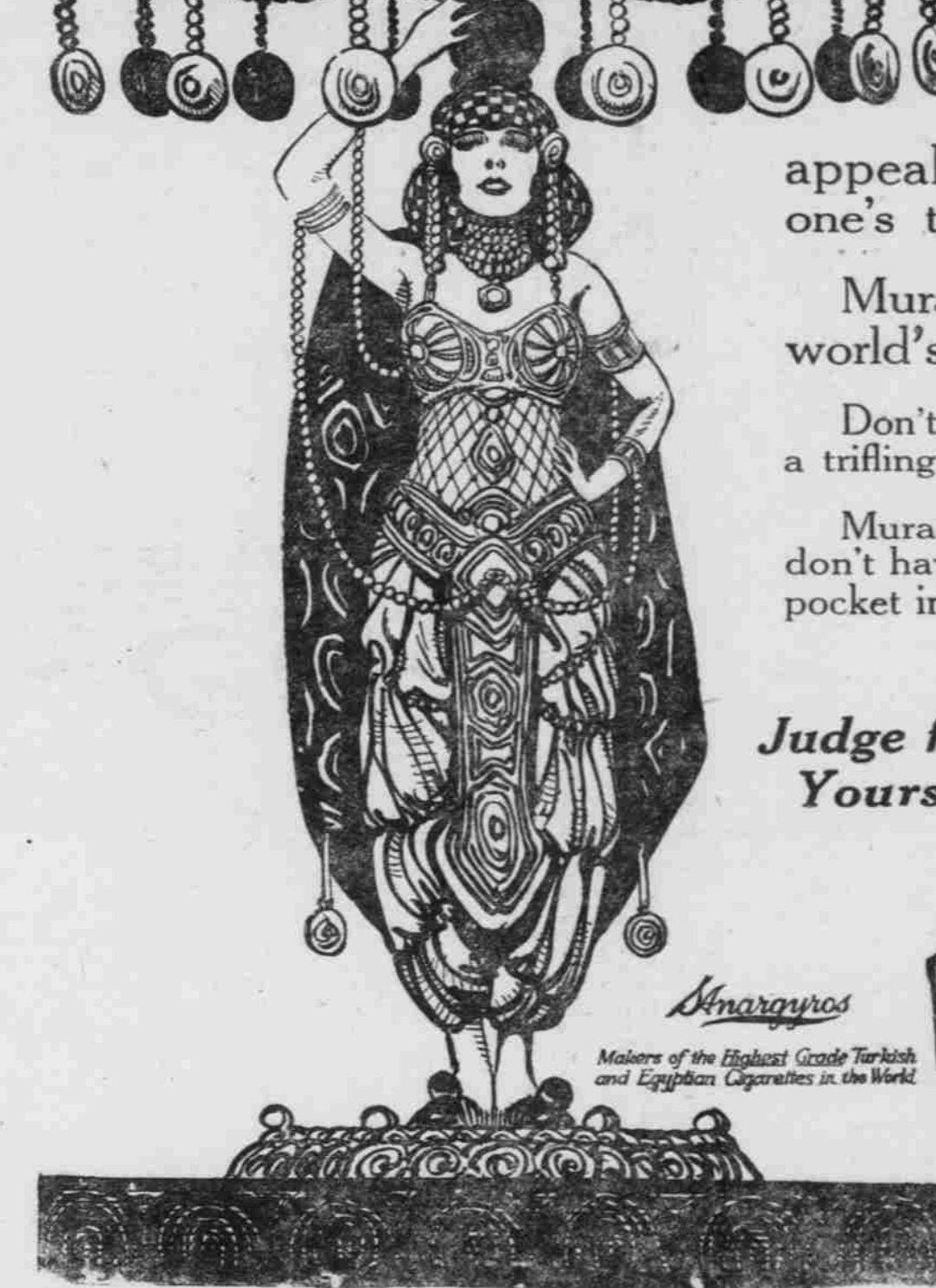
FROM Bagdad to Frisco, men in every walk of life greatly prefer pure Turkish cigarettes.

The fact that "ordinary" cigarettes cost a trifle less, sometimes appeals to one's pocket, but never to one's taste.

Murads are 100% pure Turkish—the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.

Don't wound your pride or scramble your taste for a trifling saving.

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Judge for Yourself—!



Sanargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

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MEXICO TO OFFER LAND

Three Hundred Families Now in Texas Desire to Return.

MEXICO CITY.—Among the methods adopted by the Mexican government to aid Mexican laborers in the United States who have suffered during the reconstruction period following the ending of the war, is one by the department of agriculture to allot small plots of land in Lower California to those who wish to return to their homeland from north of the Rio Grande.

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These hot days are just right for a dip in the water—for a good swim. If you are in need of a

Bathing Suit

you can supply your wants from a large and varied stock.

LADIES' BATHING SUITS From \$2.50 to \$15.00. MEN'S BATHING SUITS From \$1.50 to \$7.50. BATHING CAPS AND STOCKINGS.

Tennis Rackets

"Goldsmith Guaranteed" Specials Regular \$2.50 grade, now \$1.75. Regular \$1.50 grade, now \$1.25. Better grades up to \$8.00.

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on short notice, and work guaranteed.

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For Men and Women.

Advertisement for Sloan's Liniment. It features a circular illustration of a hand holding a bottle of the liniment. The text reads: 'For your medicine chest Sloan's Liniment Keep it handy'. Below the illustration, it says 'Sloan's Liniment Keep it handy'. At the bottom, it lists 'Honeyman Hardware Company' and 'FOURTH AT ALBURN, Portland's Largest Sporting Goods Store.'