

SPORTSCOPE

By Joe Mahoney

Eddie Waitkus

HUSTLING PHILLY FIRST-SACKER WHO WAS SHOT BY A MENTALLY DERANGED GIRL IN 1949, WON BY UNANIMOUS VOTE THE TITLE OF "COMEBACK HERO OF 1950." MANAGER EDDIE SAWYER MADE EDDIE HUSTLE TO GET BACK HIS JOB AND HE HUSTLED TO THE TUNE OF A .284 AVERAGE, CRACKED OUT 102 HITS, AND SCORED 102 RUNS. HIS FINE PLAY WAS A BIG FACTOR IN THE PHILLY PENNANT VICTORY.



ONLY 25 PRO GOLFERS WON \$5000 OR MORE DURING 1950 AND ONLY 3 TOPPED \$20,000. SAM SNEAD, JIM FERRIER AND LLOYD MANGRUM.

SPORTLIGHT

Baseball, 1951, Hard on Pitchers

By GRANTLAND RICE

A VETERAN pitcher was talking about the troubles, trials, tribulations and woes that attack modern pitchers.

"In the old days," he said, "up to 1920, pitchers were throwing a comparatively dead ball. Frank Baker earned his nickname of Home-run Baker with nine home runs one season. Gil Hodges of the Dodgers already had nine this season before the first month was over.

"Today, a flock of ballplayers hit from 20 to 50 home runs a year. So the pitcher can't afford to give good hitters a good-looking ball. They must work for the corners, high and low. Also, there are too many short fences or walls where a pop fly is good for a home run.

"There's another matter that works against modern pitching. In the old days most of the good pitchers completed most of their games. They were allowed to give up a few hits, bases on balls and runs. But today it's different. After a hit and a base on balls the bull pen gets busy. At least two relief pitchers are hard at work. Somebody comes from the bench to talk it over with the pitcher. The pitcher knows that one more hit or one more pass means his day's work is over.

"I know what that feeling is. You begin tightening up. You start steering the ball, or trying to steer it. Anyway, all your confidence is gone. How many times this season have you seen one team use from four to six pitchers? It happens a lot. You're in a rough spot when you know you can't afford to make one more mistake. Alexander, Mathewson, Johnson, Young, etc., never had to face situations like that."

It might be whispered, however, that Alexander, Matty, etc., had a much clearer idea of where the plate is located than most of the modern bunch.

Alexander rarely gave anybody a good ball to hit. The same was true of Mathewson, until Matty got well ahead. Knowing he had to work in 40 or more games he always saved his arm when he had a good lead. "Now the outfielders can get in the game," he'd tell you.

For example, in 1908, Ed Walsh worked in 66 games, winning 40 and saving 10 others. Matty worked in well over 50 games, winning 37 and saving eight or ten others. When he pitched that play-off game in 1908 against the Cubs, he could just about lift his arm.

Taking Out the Gamble

Everything connected with racing is supposed to be a gamble. It

doesn't quite work out that way. With the big purses thrown onto the scene, the art or science or luck of breeding has brought an investment angle to the turf that is sound enough for many breeders to follow with a smile.

For example, you can take the breeding farms of George Widener's Elmendorf Farm and Dale Shaffer's Coldstream Stud at Lexington, Ky.

An excited statistician has figured it out that in recent years these two breeding centers have sold 374 yearlings. These horses won a total of \$5,788,066, an average of \$15,476 each. Their aggregate selling price, we are informed, was \$3,582,860, an average of \$9,579 each. This is an average of some \$5,000 per horse profit for the buyer, which in bulk is a handsome dividend and encourages future sales.

For many years Calumet, through purses and sales, passed a \$1,000,000 or more rate each year.

We have an idea that no one stable will reach, or come close to reaching, the million dollar mark in 1951.

Owner Jack Amiel has already lifted nearly \$100,000 from the Derby. Great Rush won close to \$150,000 in the Maturity Stakes, but this stable won't win very much more. Certainly, Mr. Amiel has no vision of a big clean-up.

Jimmy Jones finally got another win out of Coalton, but Citation blew another start. You feel almost the same way about Citation as you do about Joe Louis.

You remember great years and then to see these two brilliant champions floundering.

Both at their peaks were rated with the best in the game. Now both have lost stature and prestige by their closing efforts to handle time.

No one can handle time except the sun. Even clocks and calendars wear out.

Natural Hitter

"Just what is a natural hitter?" I once asked Johnny Mize.

"I guess you just like to swing a bat," he said. "I know I always did. I learned to follow the ball with my eyes all the way."

Johnny Mize was never a fast or an active man. He had a bad knee when he came to the Cardinals, was sent to the Reds, and came back to the Cardinals. He was supposed to be through with big-league baseball back in 1935. That was 16 years ago. But here's the Demorest Demon back under the Big Tent in 1951, swinging one of the most dangerous bats in the game.

The chances are that an odd collection known as Mantle, Morgan and Mize will have quite a bit to say about the Yankees continued success this season.

THE HOME TOWN REPORTER

WALTER SNEAD, WNU Correspondent

Small Business Worries

THE DEFENSE agencies and the various control agencies set up under the national production act maintain they are giving every consideration to small business firms in the letting of both prime and sub-contracts, giving them full information and bid opportunities, even permitting a price differential so that small business may get a part of the government business although unable to compete price-wise with some of their larger competitors.

The defense production administration has just issued a 31-page booklet called a "Mobilization Guide for Small Business." It tells them how they can obtain defense contracts and procure materials, informs them on loan and tax privileges, gives them assistance on management and on conversion from civilian to military production. DPA is an over-all policy organization on the production front and it says that through June 30, 1950, small business provided \$1,310,615,000 or 24.5 per cent of the dollar volume of all military purchases of supplies, services and construction. And since that time, with military purchases heavier, the contention is that small business is getting an even greater per cent.

But former Sen. Jerry Voorhis of California, who is now the executive secretary of the Cooperative League of the USA, maintains this is not so, that small business is "faring even worse in this emergency than it did in World War II." The former senator is pushing for the establishment of a small defense plants corporation, similar to the smaller war plants corporation which was in existence during the last war. He says that most contracts for war materials are being awarded on a negotiated basis rather than by publicly advertised competitive bidding.

A few weeks ago DPA, through its small business executive committee placed into effect a four-point program for increasing participation of small business in defense production. They included: (1) To bring into the defense effort on a prime contract, sub-contract or purchase part basis every qualified producer who can be used so that orders can be spread across as wide a base as possible; (2) To find out and put to work the productive facilities of small firms; (3) To give small manufacturers all necessary information concerning government needs and the steps they should follow in obtaining sub-contracts as well as prime contracts, and (4) To develop and install procurement procedures which will encourage prime contractors to subcontract to small firms the maximum amount of business possible.

Favors Beef Controls

It may or may not be significant, but the National Farmers Union, as opposed to the Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange, strongly favors price controls on beef cattle. And the Farmers Union is strongest in the plains states of the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Montana where a large percentage of beef cattle is raised.

An official of the Washington office of the National Farmers Union told this reporter he would like nothing better than to have enough money to buy cattle and have a range to feed them on at OPS ceiling prices for live cattle. He thinks there is plenty of incentive in OPS prices for an ever-increased production of beef herds.

Common Courtesy

When politics takes a hand so does bias and prejudice. The manner and attitude with which some senators questioned Generals Omar Bradley and Marshall before the joint senate committee has almost become a Washington scandal. Whereas these same senators questioned General MacArthur with courtesy and deference, and never questioned his refusal to answer a question, the same senators fumed, yelled and sought to browbeat Generals Bradley and Marshall and did not even treat them with common courtesy. When General Bradley, rightly, refused to answer a question he was even threatened with contempt. And yet, these two—Bradley and Marshall—are of equal military rank and the superiors of MacArthur. Both are national heroes with a long record of distinguished military service to our country.

Power Funds Slashed

The state department has just worked out tariff cuts with 17 other nations under the Reciprocal Trade Act which will result in greater exports for American producers. But the house has voted several crippling amendments to extension of the act and it appears the senate may concur. And almost while the country's back has been turned watching Kefauver, MacArthur and other interesting shows, the public power program has been slashed

Farm Topics

Many Farm Homes Need Remodeling

Over 50 Per Cent Are At Least 30 Years Old

Most American homes—and farm homes in particular—were erected more than a quarter of a century ago.

Nearly 23,000,000 of the estimated 42,000,000 homes in the nation are at least 30 years old. Millions of these older homes are in need of modernization and repair.

The expected cutback in new home construction as a result of



Remodeling of this previously unused barn provided much-needed space for livestock and hay storage and at the same time improved the over-all appearance of the farm property and increasing its value. The completed barn (bottom) with new asphalt shingle roof, new siding and other alterations, contrasts sharply with the dilapidated structure (above) as it appeared before start of the work. Here's proof that remodeling pays when the structure of an old building is basically sound.

credit restrictions and other controls stemming from the defense program will make materials, such as asphalt roofing, siding, insulation and paints available to meet the pent-up demands for modernization and repairs on the farms of the nation.

Farm Families Know Type Of Home They Will Build

Farm families know the type of house they want to have if, and when they build. But building is more a question of "when" than "if," according to a recent survey of 12 north-central states.

Approximately nine hundred families took part in the survey. They were selected to give a cross-section of the wants and desires of 2,270,000 farm families living in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

A one-story house with six or seven rooms, a sloping roof and central heating was first choice. The house must have one or more porches, a spare bedroom, a basement or cellar, coat closet on the first floor, a separate dining room, first floor workroom, and a drive so planned in relation to the house that callers will come to the front door.

Most families wanted to have a dining area in the kitchen, but many of them wanted an additional dining room which could accommodate six or more persons.

'Farming' Coach



Adolph Rupp, coach of the national champion University of Kentucky basketball team, studies his crop of hereford heifers with the same sharp eyes that he looks over a freshman basketball player reporting for his first practice. In his program to improve his hereford herd, the "farming" coach will keep most of the heifers on his first team providing they develop as expected.

New Jersey Farm Prices Behind National Average

New Jersey farmers have gained less from increasing prices than have the nation's farmers, according to Rutgers University agricultural economists.

Farm prices in the state have increased 13 per cent since the start of the Korean war compared to 26 per cent for the nation as a whole. Most important New Jersey commodities are milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

A BIG HEART

Colorado Town Adopts Family From Hungary

LITTLETON, Colo. — The Bela Bodnars came to Littleton last month—to the first home they have known since they were uprooted from their native Hungary by the Communists in 1944. Citizens of this town of 3,400, nestled on the eastern slope of the Rockies, had adopted the refugee family almost two years before and, in an operation recalling the old pioneer house-raising, built a home for them here. Friendship house, as it was called, was a beacon of hope to the Bodnars during the interminable and sometimes hopeless wait in Germany for passage.

But the waiting is over now, and it's a new life with new hope and security for Bodnar, his pretty wife Maria, and three-year-old Judit.

Security is a strange, new word to the Bodnars who, until June 1949, faced an uncertain future in western European internment camps along with nearly a million other homeless people. Then Dr. J. Russell Chandler, pastor of the Presbyterian church here, went to work. Through the Church World Service, which in turn acts through the United Nations and the International Refugee organization, Dr. Chandler moved to bring the Bodnars to America and Littleton. When he had gotten the official okay he turned to the townspeople. From the pulpit and through the town's newspaper, the Littleton Independent, he appealed to the community. Time, labor, material, furnishings were needed for Friendship House. And Littletonites rushed into the breach. Land for the home site was given by one generous lady. Carpenters, plumbers, painters, and electricians volunteered to work evenings and weekends to speed construction of the proposed home.

Home Was Ready

Last spring the neat, white, stucco-and-cinderblock house stood finished. Weeks slipped by, lengthened into months, as a year passed while officials shuffled papers and the Bodnars struggled against red tape and flagging faith. Bodnar's frequent letters expressed a growing agony of doubt. As one sailing date after another went by Friendship House began to take on the unattainable quality of a mirage.

"Our papers are being held up. I don't know why," Bodnar wrote Dr. Chandler. And again, "Sometimes I wonder if we shall ever get to America . . . we are grateful . . ."

Dr. Chandler, however, did not quit. Between writing to cheer up the Bodnars he pounded away at the door which seemed to be locked to the family. He kept up a steady flow of letters to Washington, to Germany, to anyone he figured could help. His correspondents urged him to give up the Bodnars to take another displaced family instead. When the minister finally agreed to do this, it was with the understanding that Littleton would get two refugee families instead of one. The first family, the Zoltan Ujvarosi, arrived in time to spend Christmas in Friendship House. The Ujvarosi, like the Bodnars, were Hungarian. Originally from Budapest, they fled when the Reds took over.

Child Is Happy

A local manufacturing firm employed Ujvarosi and the family quickly settled into village life. Meantime, Dr. Chandler continued his efforts to bring the Bodnars here. Early this spring word came from Bodnar, again hopeful. Another sailing date had been set, and if all went well the family would arrive in New York within days. This time there were no hitches. Bodnar had one bad moment when, a few minutes before sailing time, German police boarded the boat at Bremerhaven to question him. It seemed that a Bodnar (the name is a common one in Hungary) was wanted for robbery. It turned out to be a case of mistaken identity, however, and the Bodnars were on their way.

Tiny, dark-haired Judit, more clearly than all the speeches, voiced the gratitude of the Bodnars, as well as the hope and doubt which must have been close to looking during their long wait. Looking with unbelieving eyes at the home which was magically hers, Judit turned to her mother.

"Is it really America?" she asked.

Cattle, Sheep Reseed Grass Lands as They Eat

CHICAGO, Ill. — The invention of a gadget that may prove of great value to western sheep and cattle producers was announced recently by the National Livestock Producer, a trade publication.

The gadget hangs from an animal's neck like a cowbell and is filled with grass seed. As an animal raises and lowers its head in grazing, movable disks match up to form holes which drop from one to three seeds at a time.

Animals would not only reseed existing good grazing land but also tend to seed poorer stands, since cattle and sheep graze on the way from one good grass area to another.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Princess Lines Are Sew-Easy Sun Dress, Jacket for Girls



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Pattern No. 1886 is a sew-rite perforated pattern for sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 12, 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch.

The Spring and Summer STYLIST is a complete and dependable guide in planning a wearable summer wardrobe. Gift patterns printed inside the book. 25 cents.

Cool Sun Dress

YOUR young daughter will be delighted with this cool sun dress that's cut on simple princess lines. Trim waist top and pocket with eyelet. For cover up there's a tiny bolero.

Pattern No. 1976 is a sew-rite perforated pattern for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. Size 8, dress, 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch; bolero, 3/4 yard.

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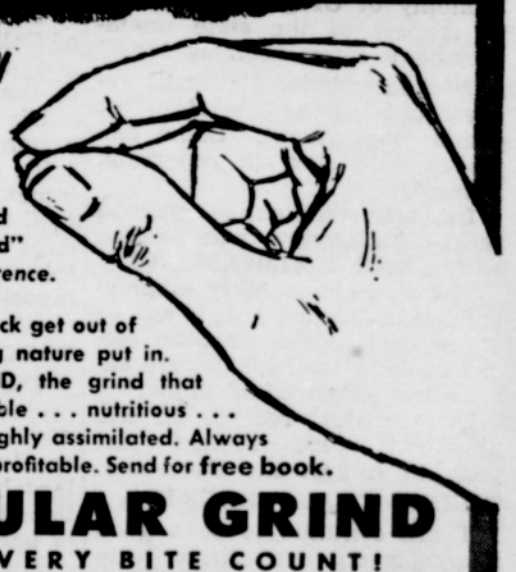
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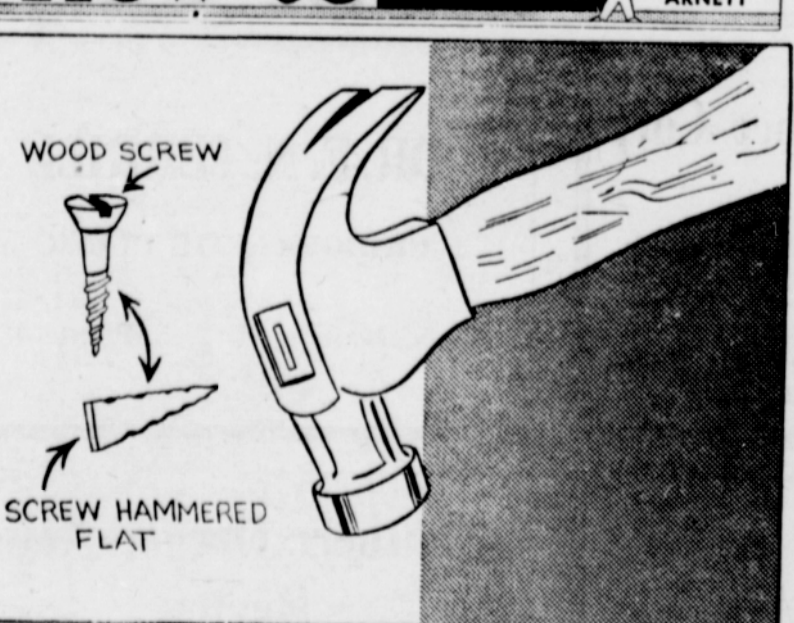


Weak headlights mean poor visibility. And in winter when sleet and snow blur your windshield, weak lights can be doubly dangerous. Check your lights and battery now for safer winter driving.

Be Careful—the life you save may be your own!

How to FIX IT

BY HAROLD ARNETT



A WEDGE MADE FROM AN ORDINARY WOOD SCREW, BY FLATTENING THE SCREW INTO A TRIANGULAR SHAPE, HOLDS THE HAMMER HANDLE TO THE HEAD.