Fun for the Whole Family

SPARKY WATTS

TLL

TAKE A

CHOCOLATE

R

G

KLEIS

The

D

E

By BOB



WHAT'RE

E'LL MISS

YOU

REGLAR FELLERS-Artificial Coloring Matter

SORRY--

NOTHING

BUT VANILLA

PUTTING ON MAKE-UP

DON'T FRET SO, I ONLY HAVE TO DRESS THE CHILDREN AND MAKE UP THE BED AND ILL BE READY

OH SHUCKS!

I'M DYING FOR A NICE DISH

OF CHOCOLATE

WELL HAFTA

OR GO WITHOUT

WHERE'D

YOU

IT'S SOME OLD STUFF

YESTERDAY? DON'T AS SOON AS THINK AHEAD? I WRITE THIS AND CHECK THE

DOORS AND WINDOWS

OF MY MOTHER'S

YOU CAN

TRY IT



I PON'T

KNOW

ORDER TH'

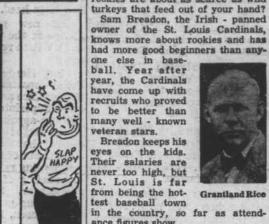
THIS BEIN' A

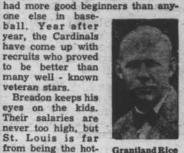
DRUG STORE

I GOT A

IDEA!







from being the hot-test baseball town in the country, so far as attend-

You can understand Sam Breadon's enthusiasm when he figures that he has not only the best rookie of 1945, but one of the best of all time.

ance figures show.

All of the aforementioned is by way of leading up to a recent re-mark made by Breadon as he watched Billy Southworth ready his Cardinals for another National league campaign. The experts were saying that the Cards were a cinch and that the all-time record of four straight 100-a-year victories was as good as in Al Munro Elias's statistics, but Breadon wasn't thinking about the Cards in general but of a freckled-faced kid playing left field.

'Better Than Musial'

"He's a better prospect right now than was Stan Musial when he re-ported to us," remarked Breadon and a half dozen reporters' pencils dug into note pads almost before Sam's words were dry in the hot St. Louis air.

"Better than Musial? Say, wasn't that taking in a lot of territory?" "Well," Breadon hastened to re-mark, "I mean he can do more things. He's a good infielder; he can play the outfield as you now see. We could use him at second, short, third, left, center or right and stop worrying about any position he took over. He's as fast as they come and those minor league batting averages are no flukes. Watch him. He's the rookle of the year."

And who was the target of all this tall praise? Well, you'll hear a lot about him this year-Albert (Red) Schoendienst, a typesetter's headache but a manager's dream.

Here's a player who has been headline bait ever since he walked into a ball park. Well, almost since that first day. The weight of num-bers obscured his first trek to Sportsmen's Park for he was one of 300 or 400 kids invited in 1942 for a tryout school. As a matter of fact, Schoendienst just walked in with a pal from Germantown, Ill., and told the Cardinal scouts he would like to be a ball player. He was put through a series of testsraces, throwing contests, batting drills—and, after the scouts had prepared a few notes on him he was excused and told he could stay for ball game that afternoon of June 18, 1942. He returned home not knowing when he would be called again.

Quickly Signed Up

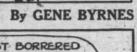
He didn't have to wait long. The Cardinals' Union City, Tenn. team in the Kitty league sent an SOS to the parent ball club and the St. Louis board of strategy, after a hurried meeting, decided to sign up the kid redhead.

As I said, Schoendienst was head-line-happy from the start. He was liasting .407 when the league dis-banded and finished the season with Albany, Ga., where he hit .269. The spring of '43 found him at Ports-mouth (Piedmont league) but when he opened the season with eight straight hits he was rushed up to Rochester where Pepper Martin found him as enjoyable as an old Western "gee-tah." Schoendienst re-sumed his blasting in his new uni-As I said, Schoendienst was headsumed his blasting in his new uni-form, finished the season with an average of .337, and was declared the league's most valuable player— an unusual honor for a rookie, After 25 games in 1944, in which he hit .373, he was called into the

An old eye injury caused him to be discharged. In fact, his left eye is practically blind. But this is an era when men overcome handicaps such as these and Schoendienst did so by becoming a switch hitter. Now experts will tell you he packs more punch as a southpaw swatter than he does as a right-handed rapper, his original stance at the plate.

Gordon or Doerr?

One of the main arguments among war hospital partisans is the choice between Joe Gordon of the Yankees and Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox. Here's part of the answer-Gor-don's five-year batting average was don's live-year batting average was 284 — Doerr's seven year average was around 293. Gordon in his five years belted out 125 home runs while Doerr in his seven years hit only 87 four-baggers. Gordon also had a good lead in the matter of runs-batted-in. This leaves them pretty well matched offensively.

















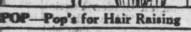














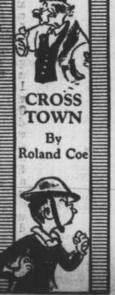




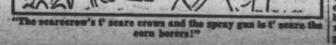












WHO will be the rookie of the year for 1945, a year when rookies are about as scarce as wild

In Washington WALTER A. SHEAD WNU Staff Correspondent

The

HOME TOWN REPORTER

Controversy on Tariffs

WNU Washington Bureau 621 Union Trust Building BITTER controversy over the age-D old tariff question now before the congress should be carefully by every farmer, every

business man. ery industrialist and every worker in the nation . . . for no matter from what standpoint the question is viewed, the outcome is of vital concern to every

This questionwalter Shead that of extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act for a period of three years and

giving the President further authority to reduce tariffs another 50 per cent—has developed into the hottest party fight to face the 79th congress. With Republicans generally agreed to oppose the extension of the act, issue narrows down to three possible results:

The act will be extended as presented to the congress or—
It will be extended in possibly

some modified form, or-It will be defeated and the tariff rates will revert to those provided by the Smoot-Hawley law which were in effect prior to the Reciprocal Trade Agreement act that became effective in 1934.

It seems to this reporter, however, that something more is involved in this fight for and against the Re-ciprocal Trade act than a viewpoint on the question of high or low tar-iffs. However you feel about tariffs, whether you are in favor of a high protective tariff, or whether you favor the reciprocal agreements, the fact remains that during the past decade the principle of reciprocal trade agreements has become an essential and underlying basis of our

foreign policy.

The entire Good Neighbor policy in our relations with South and Central American countries is based upon the elimination of trade bar-riers and the reciprocal trade program. And these agreements have, in the eyes of these South American neighbors, become the most tangible and abiding manifestation of whether the United States is indeed, a good neighbor.

Language of the reciprocal trade act is written into the Bretton Woods international monetary agreements for operation of the monetary fund is expected to help "remove trade barriers in favor of open or reciprocal trade agreements to provide free and open trade among member nations."

Written Into Agreements. The principle of the reciprocal trade agreements is written into the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the removal of trade barriers, for the elimination of surpluses, to expand international world trade, to expand production and consumption and to raise the standard of living in all

The principle of these trade agreements is written into the Atlantic Charter and into the Dumbarton Oaks agreements of the United States, acclaimed as the ground structure for international peace now under consideration at San Francisco.

* The same principles are written into the Pan-American agreement reached at the recent conference in Mexico City.

Also tied in with consideration of this most vital piece of legislation actually are the Bretton Woods agreements, also before the congress, the extension of authority of the Export-Import Bank to finance United States Foreign Trade, and repeal of the Johnson act prohibiting loans to governments in default of their obligations to the U.S.

So it is obvious that in the consideration of this reciprocal trade extension there is involved the very world cooperation which is being sought at the San Francisco conference. And to this writer the issue looms much bigger, relatively than the mere party question of high or low tariffs.

There is no question but that the

reciprocal trade agreements now in force between this nation and 28 other nations have aided in developing mutual confidence and trust and world cooperation on a plane never heretofore attained. The question uppermost is, would abrogation of se agreements create serious misgivings on the part of these countries concerning our future relations at this time when the future peace of the world is at stake.

Trade experts of every political faith agree that an expanding international trade is the key to many important postwar problems. If we are going to produce abundantly both on farms and factories, for benefit of both producers and con-sumers, then there must be a constantly increasing change of goods and services among nations. can be no denying the fact that high tariffs do constitute trade barriers even if erected for the avowed pur-pose of "protecting American agri-culture and American workers





