

MEANS AN INCREASE OF PITCHER'S WOES; MIGHT HELP PASTIME

By BILLY EVANS.

Discoloring a ball badly, and getting away with the opposing batters in easy style, seems to have the ball thrown out of play, on the grounds that it is in no fit condition for use. The discolored ball must go; it has a detrimental effect on hitting as any freak delivery.

The burden of seeing that pitchers resort to no camouflage will rest on the umpire. It will be up to them to take action when positive the pitcher is behaving contrary to the rules. It will probably result in more trouble for the umpires, at the start of the season in particular, but as most arbitrators are accustomed to being on intimate terms with trouble, the added burden will make little or no difference.

Discoloration of the ball is one condition that should be eliminated. During the course of a game, the ball naturally becomes discolored from contact with the ground, or players' gloves, some of which are in prime shape to assist in the discoloration process. No one objects to the ball taking on a dark hue after an inning or so, but what gets every one's goat is to see the umpire throw out a new ball, have it passed around the infield, then back to the pitcher, and, lo and behold, the ball is old in a fraction of a minute.

Such a practice has no place in baseball. The rules cover such a situation in a way, but it is hardly as severe enough. In an attempt to wipe out the evil in the American league, President Johnson one year issued an order to his umpires that a first offense for discoloring a ball should draw a warning, while the second offense meant ejection from the game.

There is no denying that baseball is more interesting, when played with a new ball. It is impossible to keep a shiny white ball constantly in play, yet there is no reason why the ball because of discoloration, should look like a fleeing black streak when thrown to the batter or bases. Of late years it has been almost a waste of money for major leagues to use new balls.

Pitchers and players have become so adept in discoloring that a new ball is almost a thing of the past. From almost the moment the umpire tosses it on the field it becomes an old ball. It is a practice that seems with deception. The pitcher, to make his speed more blinding, and his curve more difficult to follow, discolors the ball, so that it will be all the more difficult for the batsman to follow its course. If a pitcher would consider both sides of the case, it must occur to him that in discoloring the ball he is merely getting a fifty-fifty break. While it may help him to mow down opposing batters, his teammates must hit the same ball.

stance like paraffine or oil to form a base. This base is worked in between the seams, and dirt rubbed in, which is firmly held by the base. Aside from making the ball heavier at one point, it causes a slight raising of the seams, which enables the pitcher to grip the ball more firmly and permits of air resistance, which is no mean factor in getting a break. It is not difficult to determine when a pitcher is roughing a ball. An examination readily discloses such an act. Ejection from the game for a first offense, suspension of several days for the second offense, and a longer lay off for the third, will prove to the pitcher that he is pursuing the wrong course.

TO INVESTIGATE LABOR CONDITIONS ON ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Investigation of labor conditions on islands of the Gulf will be made by a committee of the American Federation of Labor and the widest possible publicity will be given its findings, it was announced today at the federation headquarters.

Peter J. Brady and Anthony M. Andrew, who have been authorized by the executive council to undertake the mission, will leave from New York January 1 for Porto Rico, and later will visit Santo Domingo, Haiti, Jamaica and other islands.

UNANIMOUS VOTE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S CREDITS

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The senate today unanimously voted the government's credits for three months and the new loan bill adopted by the chamber of deputies yesterday, providing for the issuance of five per cent. bonds redeemable during 60 years with drawings every six months to designate the bonds to be redeemed in each half year period.

HIGH HONORS WON BY U. S. IN PARIS

British Flyers Also Made Great Record—Ocean Cross Four Times By Aircraft Without the Loss of Single Man—Dairing Birdmen Climb High Into Clouds for Altitude and Endurance Records.

The Atlantic ocean was successfully crossed four times by aircraft the last year without the loss of a single life. This is the outstanding achievement of aviation during 1919, according to a chronological list of commercial and accomplishments issued by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association yesterday. According to the list, the north and south poles are practically the only places on the earth's surface over which an airplane has yet to fly.

Another remarkable performance was the flight of Captain Ross Smith from London to Australia, a distance of 11,500 miles. This flight was over some territory on which no white man has ever set foot. After flying ten thousand miles, the aviator was compelled to fly from Bandung, Java, to Port Darwin, Australia, a distance of 1,700 miles, over sea.

The last year has been the most remarkable in the development of aviation. New world records have been established in every branch of flying. Of these records several have been altitude records for pilot alone, for pilot and one passenger, for seaplane, the duration record, for both heavier and lighter than air craft, the most stop distance record for non-rigid airships and the record for speed.

The following chronology shows some of the outstanding performances during the year: January 6—(transcontinental path-finding tour)—Four army Curtiss J. N. 4-H (Hispano-Suiza) airplanes complete 4,000-mile flight in fifty flying hours. Aerial photographs and maps taken and aerial mail routes and landing fields selected.

Three-engined Caproni, new of eight, makes non-stop from Turin, Italy, to London, and, 600 miles, in 12 hours. Army dirigible A-4, piloted by James Shade, lands on roof of Cleveland hotel.

First trans-Atlantic flight; U. S. navy NC-4, flying boat, completes trans-Atlantic flight, arriving at Lisbon, Portugal. June 1—Organization of the first airplane forest fire patrol over Cleveland national forest, California. Curtiss JN-4-B army planes used until longer range required substitution of American built DH-4 battle planes. Army air service pilots detached to bureau of forestry through department of agriculture.

Honors for Woman Flyer. June—Baroness de la Roche, in France, ascends 12,870 feet in single motored C-3 Caudron, breaking world's altitude record for women. June 14—First non-stop trans-Atlantic flight; Captain John Aloek, pilot, and Lieutenant Arthur Whitten Brown, navigator, complete first non-stop flight across Atlantic ocean in 15 hours and 57 minutes. Best steamship time, 4 days, 19 hours and 41 minutes for same distance.

Radio Telephone Used. March 20—Secretary of Navy Daniels talks by radio telephone to pilot in seaplane flying 100 miles distant. March 22—Three DH-4 airplanes piloted by army flyers, cross Sierra Nevada mountains at altitude of 14,000 feet, flying from Mather field, Sacramento, Calif., to Carson City, Nev., in 85 minutes, as compared with average train time of 9 1/2 hours. April 4—Lieutenant Cortinez, Chilean army, crosses Andes mountains at an altitude of 19,800 feet with British Bristol monoplane. April 16—Major T. C. Macaulay in DH-4 biplane arrives at southern field, Americus, Ga., from San Diego, Calif., distance of 2,400 miles in 19 hours flying time, completing round trip "cross-continent" flight in 44 hours and 15 minutes' flying time.

journey, from Port Darwin, North Australia, to Port Darwin, North Australia. Rome Smith in a Vickers-Vimy biplane left London November 12, arrived at Port Darwin December 19.

October 17—Japan appropriates the equivalent of \$12,000,000 for air equipment. Great Britain makes three times that appropriation; France twice as much and Italy approximately the same amount. Brazil appropriates \$25,000,000.

October 8—Start of first trans-Atlantic airplane race between New York and San Francisco and return. Race required substitution of American built DH-4 battle planes. Army air service pilots detached to bureau of forestry through department of agriculture.

October 24—Curtiss Eagle, eight-passenger aerial liner, first American three-motored commercial machine, makes eighty-two flights on ten-day visit to Washington, carrying in all 476 passengers. December 2—Air Mail Speed Record.—An L-W-F remodeled D-H mail plane, equipped with two Hall-Scott motors, establishes a new speed record from Washington to Belmont Park, L. I., in one hour and thirty-four minutes. Distance flown, 215 miles; 30,000 letters, weighing 600 pounds, included in cargo. N. Y. Tribune.

FIRST WEEK, 5 EGGS; SECOND, 72; THIRD, 104

Hens Showed Steady Egg Gain for Mrs. Pierce in Winter Weather. "The week before we tried Don Sung, we got 5 eggs, from 50 hens. The next week, we got 72 eggs, and the next week 104. Some of our hens are pure pullets and Don Sung has started them laying." Mrs. B. F. Pierce, R. F. D. 1, Butler, Tenn. Mrs. Pierce selected a severe time for her test—the middle of January. Yet she started getting the eggs promptly. Your hens can lay well in cold weather, and we'll prove it. Here's our offer: Give your hens Don Sung and watch results for one month. If you don't find that it pays for itself and pays you a good profit besides, simply let us and your money will be promptly refunded. Don Sung (Chinese for egg-laying) works directly on the egg-laying organs, and is also a splendid tonic. It is easily given in the feed, improves the hen's health, makes her more active, any weather, and starts her laying. Try Don Sung for 30 days and if it doesn't get you the eggs, no matter how cold or wet the weather, your money will be refunded by return mail. Get Don Sung from your druggist or poultry remedy dealer or send 50 cents for a package by mail prepaid. Burnett-Duggor Co., 284 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

We Are Agents for DON SUNG J. E. DAVIS GROCERY CO. Phone 2176. 47 Oak St.

Use MURINE Night and Morning Keep Your Eyes Clean, Clear and Healthy Write for Free Eye Care Book, Murine Co., Chicago, Ill.

"Watch Yourself Go By"

With National prohibition which becomes effective January 16, it will be unlawful to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages.

This means that if you insist upon drinking whisky, either moderately or to excess, you must spend much time and money in procuring it, and if you procure it you aid and abet some man in an unlawful practice.

If your mind is clear and your nerves steady you are going to be law-abiding. Why not start the New Year with a clear mind and steady nerves?

The title of Al Field's book is "Watch Yourself Go By"—and the man who watches himself go by will conclude to cut out many things. The moderate drinker has been always with us. He could secure whisky, whisky manufactured by concerns with reputations to sustain, and while the moderate drinker often drank too much, he had some justification, perhaps. It was a habit. He had the price.

But all that is now changed. January 16 the national prohibition law goes into effect—and the man who thinks he can buy moonshine will find himself up against a proposition that means maybe his life.

This past week there were reported over ONE HUNDRED DEATHS, in different sections, caused by men drinking some sort of a decoction, labelled "whisky"—but the product had wood alcohol for its base—and a hundred victims died horrible deaths.

The man whose nerves call for alcohol we all know is desperate. In the old days he could find a blind tiger and the blind tiger furnished, often, whisky which was as pure as any of it. BUT NOW THERE IS TO BE NO PURE WHISKY and the blind tiger man will sell anything that smells like whisky or looks like it. Concentrated lye is used to make corn whisky; molasses makes the monkey rum—the sugar whisky is in evidence—and the victim of these concoctions faces both the poorhouse and the grave—only a question of a short time until he lands in one or the other.

Are you watching yourself go by? Are you ready to take on the new condition? If you are not, no matter how it comes about. YOU CAN GET READY and in condition to stand before a barrel of monkey rum and it can beckon up the cows come home and you wouldn't think of touching it. Not with unsteady nerves. Not with that mental desire to get a drink.

The Keeley Institute at Greensboro, North Carolina, can give you treatment which will place you squarely on your feet and remove that strange condition all drinking men know.

This year just closing over THREE HUNDRED PATIENTS have been helped and received needed assistance. Can't we undertake to put you in position to assist in the enforcement of the new law? In the past eight years the Keeley Institute of Greensboro has treated uncounted numbers of patients. This year just closing has shown as great a number of patients as any year THAT SHOULD BE ITS RECOMMENDATION.

Write us today. Correspondence confidential. Ever-convenient. Reasonable. Start with us the New Year and you will be ready for the law.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

Greensboro, N. C. N. O. SMO

W. H. OSBORN, President.