

### 'Slider' Pitch? No Such Critter Says Phil Coach

By JACK HAND (AP Newswire)

CLEARWATER Fla.—To George Earnshaw, pitching coach of the Philadelphia Phillies, there is no such thing as a slider.

"That junk about a slider," he says, "is the worst thing a young pitcher could hear. What is the thing? Just a meanly curve that doesn't break. Why isn't it better to throw a real curve that does something?"

"Hell, we used to have the same thing in the old days. George Blalocker used to throw something we called a slider. Only his was natural. The ball used to jump a little."

#### Throw Fast Ball

"These young fellows today think they have to be able to throw sliders and stuff like that to stay up there. They're trying to save their arms by having off the fast ball. I always threw as hard as I could and it never hurt my arm."

"Any young fellow who looks around with that slider junk ought to be fired. It's all right for an older fellow who doesn't have too much stuff left. He has to pitch to spots. Maybe he knows just how to throw to hit a certain spot. He knows what he is doing. But not these young fellows. They think it's fashionable to know how to throw a slider. Not on this side."

Earnshaw didn't say whether there are some pitchers on the Phils who throw sliders occasionally.

George, the 27-year-old Philadelphia pitcher of 15 years ago, has a new wrinkle on machine pitchers. He sits in the stands with the next day's starting pitcher and makes notes on the hitters.

"We keep a card file on the hitters," he says. "We know what kind of a pitcher a certain fellow is off any given pitcher any day. We also know where he hits it."

"With all these young pitchers we have, we ought to learn something that way. After all, we're giving it a try."

The Brooklyn Dodgers have been keeping tabs on every hitter in every Brooklyn game for the past three years. The Dodgers have yet to reveal whether it's a success or failure. The Phils hope to find out.

### Industry Buys A Fat Calf



Dan Davis had a fine fat calf in the show, and when the buying was over found that Ned Tucker had put in the highest bid for Dayton Rubber Company. The calf was later served at the cafeteria of the Dayton plant. Industry joined hands with business men in encouraging 4-H Club boys to produce better stock.

### Recording Show Hard Says Jolson

HOLLYWOOD (UP)—Putting radio shows on tape is no lazy man's way out of work, Al Jolson says it's harder than straight broadcasting.

A radio comic with a live show does the show once and then he can go out for a drink and forget it. The comedian who puts his show on tape rehearses even longer, records the thing a couple of times and then spends days editing the tape.

"I record my songs as many as four times so I can put the best one on the air," Jolson said. "I made six recordings of every song on the first broadcast I did on tape. It used to be you'd do the best you could the first time and that would be that."

The tape that records the show runs about six to eighteen inches to a word. Even as small an item as a syllable can be cut out of it. Other things can be added. Radio producers whose jokes have gotten big applause on taped shows have reported that other producers called the next day to borrow the laughs.

#### Show Much Better

Recording a show on tape, Jolson said, is just the latest step in making entertainment as good as possible.

"The listeners get the most out of a taped show," he said. "It isn't any easier on the actors, but the show is much better. You can cut out the jokes that didn't turn out to be funny. You can cut out the flat notes in the orchestra. You can make sure nobody's going to sneeze into the mike or drop his script."

When Jolson tapes a show, he and his guests throw ad-libs merrily at each other without worrying about how late it gets. When the half hour ends, they keep right on joking, usually the most hilarious of crimes among second-hand radio folk. Then they cut out the 15 funniest minutes.

"It sounds just like a live show," Jolson said, "with the bad parts thrown out."

### Farm Trainees Study Pastures

World War II veterans who are training in agriculture at Waynesville High School saw for themselves last week how the farm experts did their work and carried out modern scientific practices.

Splitting into two groups, the class of 90 veterans visited the Mountain Experiment Station last Friday to see pastures seeded to ladino clover and orchard grass, and ladino clover and fescue.

At the Station they also inspected alfalfa and small grain crops. At the Future Farmers of America chapter's young apple orchard project, Agriculture Teacher John Nesbitt explained to the class the technical details, like the ways of establishing an orchard, the right time to prune, and the amount to prune out from year to year.

He also explained to the students the spray schedule for the trees.

The veterans inspected the winter cover crop of Austrian winter peas in the orchard whose trees were set last March.

Mr. Nesbitt told the class what the cover crops need, and the benefits the legume in growing above the ground gives, and the details of the storage of nitrogen in the roots of the plants.

The students then examined the root systems of several pea plants that were spaded up for demonstration purposes.

The veterans then inspected the FFA pasture demonstration project at the Jule Boyd Farm in Jonathan Creek.

They saw the strip of pasture that was seeded two years ago in ladino clover and orchard grass, and the project was seeded 13 months ago with oats as a nurse crop.

Instructors explained that two pounds of ladino and 12 pounds of orchard grass were used for seeding. They also told how five hundred pounds of 2-12-12 fertilizer was applied, followed by two tons of ground limestone.

Then, the veterans were told, the seed was inoculated. About two bushels of oats was seeded to every acre, and last February, 2-12-12 fertilizer was spread at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre.

The instructors explained that checks are being made regularly on growth and weight in the project.

The instructors with the class were Jule Boyd, Glenn McCracken, Wilson Fisher, and Hulap Gibson.

**Too Much Of A Good Thing**  
BRIGHTON, Utah (U.P.)—Winter resort operators in Utah's Wasatch Mountain recreationland say the 1949 winter has ruined their business with snow enthusiasts. It has snowed so often roads to ski resorts have been blocked on most of the choice week ends.

**MISSING NO BRTS**  
FORT WORTH, Tex. (UP)—A cafe burglar, after taking cash and other loot, stopped long enough to pry off the wall a \$1 bill, tacked there on a bet.

### Constant Battle Being Waged Against Animal Diseases In This State

#### Cancer Expert Warns Against Diagnosis Error

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some doctors sometimes mistake a cancer for a non-malignant growth and don't cut extensively enough in removing it, a Boston cancer expert says. Declaring that doctors, in operating on any "ambiguous" growth, such as a lump they might suspect of being only a benign tumor, should always keep the possibility of cancer in mind, Dr. Grayley W. Taylor told reporters.

"It is much better to do too much of an operation for a malignant growth than to do too little for a malignant growth," he said.

Chairman of the cancer committee of the American College of Surgeons, which met here recently, Taylor said he was speaking of incorrect diagnosis of "sarcomas"—that is, cancer that originates in connective tissue, such as muscle, tendons, bones, and beneath the skin. They are distinguished from "carcinomas"—cancers that originate on the surface of the epithelium of an organ, such as in the breast.

"He said a benign growth might be removed to a chestnut though not necessarily of that size, whereas a sarcoma has surrounding offshoots that might be compared to a chestnut with the burrs still on it."

"If you just skim around the lump you feel," he said, something is left behind in the case of a sarcoma—so that the condition can recur.

Asserting that "your first chance at cure is your best chance," Taylor said that at Massachusetts General Hospital the cure rate among original sarcomas is 50 percent—but only 25 percent among sarcomas that have recurred.

#### LOVE IS WONDERFUL

ATLANTA (UP)—Police figured that things certainly have changed for the young woman with the black eye who swore out a warrant against her husband for wife-beating. For identification purposes, she gave officers his picture. Across it was written: "Yours forever with all my love—your husband."

Approximately 1000 U. C. colleges and schools have courses in salesmanship.

Farm operators in North Carolina have been a potent factor in controlling some of the more serious infectious diseases of animals, says Dr. C. D. Grinnell, professor of veterinary science at N. C. State college.

The State's disease record is enviable. But maintaining that position in the face of so many hazards will challenge farmers' managerial ability for years to come.

Bovine tuberculosis was reduced to less than one-half of 1 per cent in 1929, an accomplishment which made North Carolina the first accredited State. During the past year, however, a few reactors have been found. If these had not been located and slaughtered they could have spread the disease. A few carriers have ruined many herds.

#### Animals Tested

To protect public health as well as animal health, cattle imported from other states are tested to meet North Carolina health regulations. However, reports have been received that some cattle are being exported from Canada without proper health examinations. That country has a higher incidence of tuberculosis than the United States, and the farmer who buys Canadian cattle without having them examined is running great risk.

In purchasing cattle, the buyer should investigate their origin and health status and see that the identification on the health certificate corresponds with that on the animal. Even if the buyer is satisfied, he should still place the cattle in isolation and re-test them before adding them to his herds.

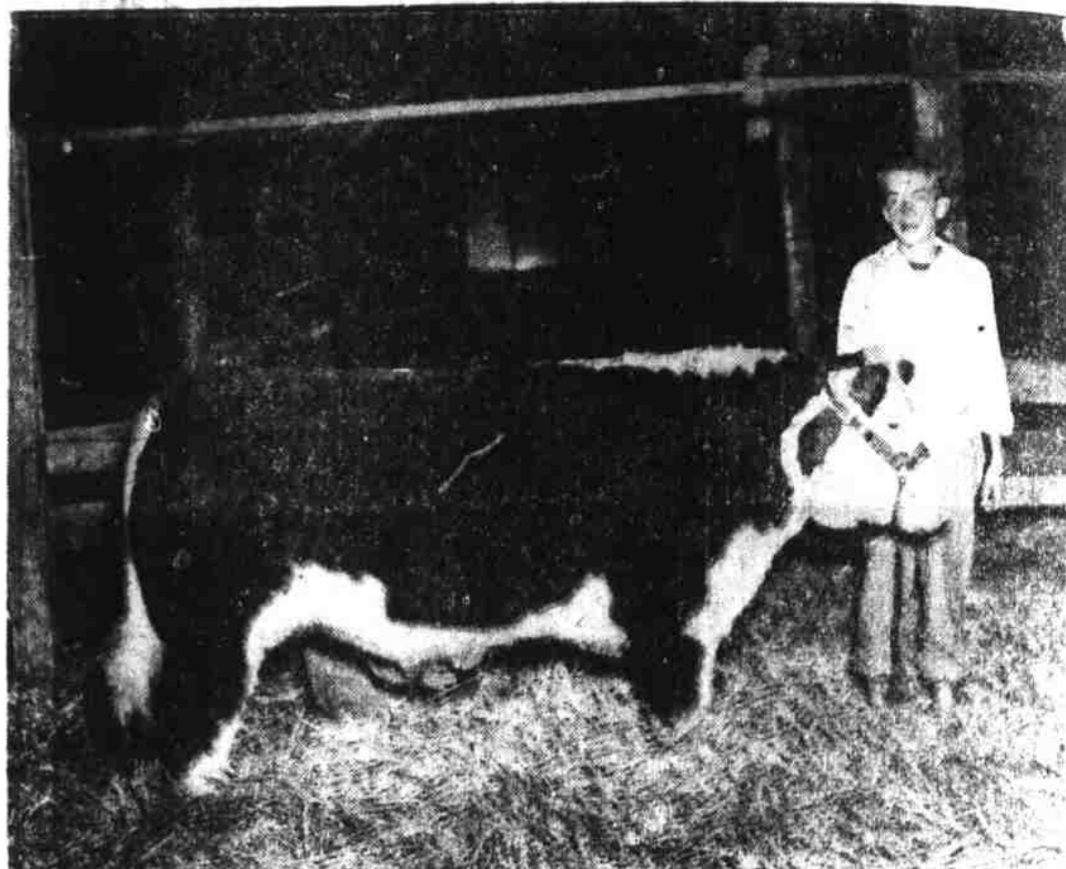
The livestock farmer should buy with caution, especially from a disease standpoint. It is best to buy animals from known sources, quarantine all new animals for 30 days, and put into action definite sanitary practices. Isolation of all females at time of birth of young in sanitary stalls and pens is desirable. The newborn are always more susceptible to disease.

#### PLANTS CAN TELL

BERKELEY, Cal. (UP)—Plants are "smart" enough to distinguish between ordinary carbon and the radioactive carbon now being used widely to probe the mysteries of life. A new book, "isotopic carbon," explains that the ordinary carbon is used by types of barley plants in photosynthesis, about 10 per cent more than the radioactive isotope.

Horseheads, N. Y., was so named because of the massacre of horses there during the Revolutionary

### Another Typical Haywood Fat Calf



Ted Francis is shown holding his prize calf at a recent showing of beef cattle in Haywood. This was one of many animals shown.

### Ten Cities For Good

CHICAGO (U.P.)—Ten cities in the country are being named for good deeds. The cities are: St. Louis, New Orleans, and Chicago.

Chicago is being named for good deeds because of the city's contribution to the war effort.

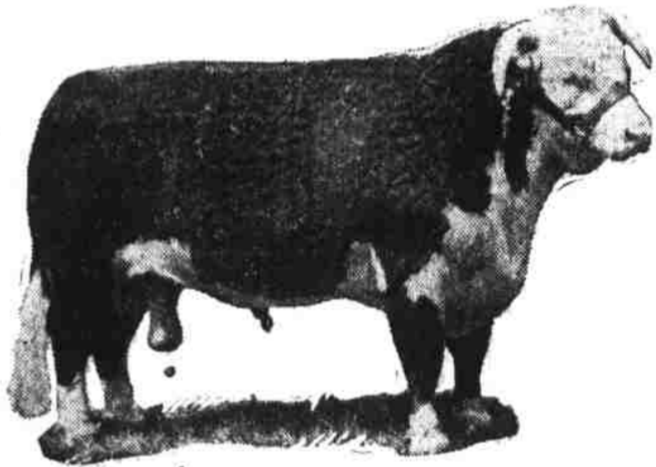
Chicago is being named for good deeds because of the city's contribution to the war effort.

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ROUTE ONE — WAYNESVILLE

For Many Years Breeders Of

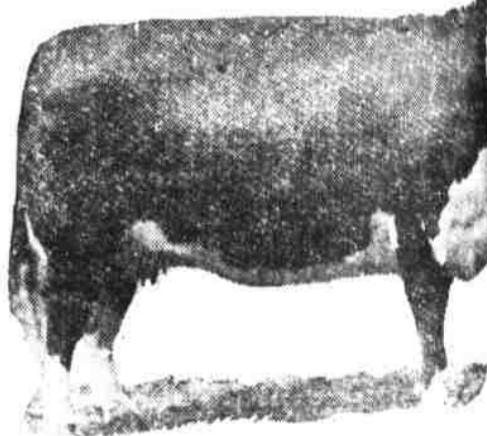
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ROUTE ONE — WAYNESVILLE

### LAFF-A-DAY



"Boy! Feel the breeze!"

### NOAH NUNSKULL



DEAR NOAH— DO FOLKS APPLAUD AT THE END OF A TELEVISION SHOW BECAUSE THEY ENJOYED IT OR BECAUSE THEY'RE GLAD IT'S OVER?  
CHESTER MORRISON PATERSON, N. J.  
DEAR NOAH— IS DUCK FARMING A QUACK RACKET?  
MISS AGNES GREEE SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

### Another Prize Haywood Hereford



This fine animal is from the herd of Roy S. Haynes, of Clyde, who has made a success of raising Herefords.