

Field of 172 Qualify For Open Tourney

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP) — A starting field of 172 golfers for the National Open Golf championship at Cleveland, Ohio, June 13-15, was completed today, pared down from an original entry list of 1,178 by a series of 25 qualifying tests covering all sections of the country.

Ninety-seven professionals and 33 amateurs survived the 36-hole preliminary trials yesterday and when the firing starts in earnest on Cleveland's Canterbury course they will be joined by 42 other players not required to qualify.

Ed (Porky) Oliver, Wilmington, Del., pro, led the way through the sectional grinds with a brilliant 69-67-136 at Philadelphia knocking six strokes off par for the Manufacturers Golf and Country Club layout.

Competition Too Tough — Three former National Amateur champions and a smattering of other well known golfers found the competition too tough in this grand scale tournament for the first Open tournament since the 1941 affair at Fort Worth, Texas, some six months before Pearl Harbor.

Howard Evert of Philadelphia, 1929 titleholder who has since turned pro, was two strokes off at Long Beach, Calif. Harrison R. Johnston, who won the amateur crown in 1929, failed to qualify at Minneapolis, but managed to land an alternate spot.

Oliver's closest competitor—based on total scores—was Eddie Burke, Orange, Conn., pro, who fired a one-under-par 67-70-137 to lead the four qualifiers at Waterbury, Conn.

Howard Evert of Philadelphia, low-scoring amateur of the day, and Claude Harmon, pro of the Winged Foot Club at Mamaroneck, N. Y., came through with 139s.

Two Off Record — Evert put together rounds of 60 and 71 at Philadelphia while Harmon followed his 73 with a 66 which clipped two strokes off the field at the Metropolis Country Club at White Plains.

Former amateur champion Wilbur Turnesa and ex-PGA titleholder Bob Hamilton were among the 17 qualifiers at White Plains, along with professionals Jimmy Demaret and Ellsworth Vines and amateur Frank Strafaci, onetime Public Links king.

Thirteen former Open champions, including defending titleholder Craig Wood, will be in the field at Cleveland. All were excused from qualifying.

British Open champion Dick Burton and amateur Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, were not required to qualify, the latter because he played in the British Amateur.

Red Sox Increase As Detroit L

By the Associated Press Detroit's hopes of repeating as American League and world champions were mighty slim today as the result of a series of night game injuries that sidelined such key men as center fielder Hoot Evers, second baseman Eddie Mayo and pitcher Stubby Overmire for "from 10 days to two weeks."

Overmire left the game with a 4-3 lead that shortly turned into a 7-4 Washington triumph when the Nats scored four runs in the home half of the frame.

Kennedy's Win — Bill Kennedy, who replaced starter Dutch Leonard, received credit for the victory that lifted the Sox to a full game ahead of the Tigers in their third-place battle before 27,121 fans. Reliever Hal White was the hero.

Not calculated to add any sunshine to the lives of Detroit followers was Boston's double triumph over Chicago, White Sox in which Dave (Boo) Ferriss, sophomore right-hander, registered his ninth straight victory as the Red Sox defeated Chicago, 6-1.

The Pale Hose were even more helpless in the second game when Joe Dobson earned his sixth triumph with a five-hit, 5-2 verdict. New York's Yankees turned on some old-fashioned power—18 hits—to defeat the St. Louis Browns, 12-2, behind rookie Clarence Marshall. They routed Nelson Potter, an old New York pest, in a seven-run first inning, but even so the Stadium gang lost ground to the Bostonians, who stretched their lead to seven games.

Indians Split — Cleveland and Philadelphia split a pair at Shibe Park, the Athletics coming back to take the second, 3-2, behind Dick Fowler after losing the opener, 6-5, despite a four-run rally in the last of the ninth.

Mel Ott's New York Giants made it three in a row over the Cardinals in St. Louis, Willard Marshall's ninth inning homer with Buddy Blattner on base saving the day for the Giants, 5-4, after the Phillies earned away an early 3-1 lead.

The Phillies carried their fifth triumph in six games, drubbing Pittsburgh, 8-4, with a 16-hit attack featuring a 400-foot homer by catcher Andy Seminick.

Brooklyn, although idle along with Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati, upped its first place margin to four full games by virtue of the St. Louis defeat.

Dixie Walker of Brooklyn refreshed from a five-day "vacation" to lead the Yankees to a 4-1 triumph over the Red Sox at Fenway Park.

Former Greats of 'Veteran A' — San Francisco—Sixty-nine members and eight guests attended the 39th semiannual meeting of the Old Time Athletes' Association. Among the number present were champions of the past in many lines of sports including secretary George D. Baird, winner of the National 3-mile walk in 1883; Harry Germain, a pole vault champion of the early 1880's; Walter Christie, first champion professional sprinter and later head track coach at both Princeton University and the University of California; George L. Parker, coholder of the world's

The Editorial Page

They Can Smell Revolution

A recent Gallup Poll reveals that the Canadian public sees little basic difference between the Liberal and Progressive-Conservative parties. That is to be expected because both are democratic in distinct contrast to the Socialist or Communist parties which are committed to social revolution.

So long as that clear distinction is recognized the average citizen can switch his vote from one major party to the other as his conscience and the general situation may dictate without risking the sacrifice of his personal freedom and the fundamentals of his way of life.

In matters of passing importance as well as in the degree of their progressiveness the two parties may differ from time to time and this provides the country with an opportunity to choose one or the other as immediate circumstances warrant. Also, under the two-party system the country is able to call on an alternative government at any time when it thinks that the party in power has been abusing its privileges or shirking its responsibilities on the issues of the day.

That sound warning from the presidential address of G. W. Huggert at the recent annual meeting of C. I. L. shareholders might well serve as a text for Finance Minister Halsey in preparing the coming budget. In recent years all the emphasis has been the other way.

Since the start of the war, the tax collector's only fear seems to have been that profits might grow too large. It is time he recognized the other danger; that profits can be too small. As Mr. Huggert pointed out:

The adequate return on capital comprises the fee for the service of an efficient organization; plus the amount required to insure the risk; plus the interest on the investment. If that return were not forthcoming, capital would merely subsidize society for a time until the depletion of its resources produced industrial stagnation.

Statistics, one anonymous sage has recorded, are something that enable people to talk with complete authority on subjects they know nothing about, or he might well have added, that they don't want their hearer to know anything about.

With the introduction of the communist and socialist philosophies into politics in this country there loomed up a contest between two fundamentally opposed social and political systems. If the socialist or communist party became the second most important group in the country, and the only alternative government, then the public could not vote an existing government out of power without at the same time voting for the revolution.

The public is ahead and wise in seeing that there is little real difference between the two major traditional parties in Canada. And it is equally wise in seeing that communism and socialism are essentially the same thing. As some 7% of those answering the Gallup Poll question said, the only major difference between the communists and the socialists lies in the degree of the dictatorship that they desire to impose upon the people. Both are revolutionary movements.

Under a free functioning two-party system the opposition has a vital and constructive role. But as pointed out by The Financial Post when the Pro-Con recently issued an election manifesto, they do not play that role well when they simply try to outbid their competitors with vast money-spending promises.

ter, this official referred to a chemical industry which "profited \$750 of each employee on the payroll after all taxes were paid." Such a circumstance, he charged, proved that the company was "paying ridiculously low wages in the chemical industry while the owners are reaping millions."

Since the labor leader has chosen an extreme for his example, it would not be unfair to point to the other extreme. Some of our biggest power companies, for example, have automatic sub-generating stations which cost as much as \$2 million to build and yet employ only two men. Such a company would have to make a profit of \$20,000 "off each employee" before it could return even 2% on its original investment.

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Too Little as Bad as Too Much

"If the capitalistic system is to function at maximum efficiency, let it be recognized that inadequate profits are just as detrimental to material progress as excessive profits."

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The Story of "Omaha Beach"

An Intimate Message from Washington Registered in U. S. Patent Office By Richard L. Strout

WASHINGTON — One of the best books yet to appear about the war has, and will, receive no advertising because it is printed by the Government. It is called "Omaha Beachhead" and is lavishly compiled by the Historical Division of the War Department. It is bound in paper, profusely illustrated, and has magnificent folding maps, giving a daily and at times almost hourly account of the great "D-Day" landing in Normandy. It does not cover, except indirectly, the British phase of the landing, nor the parallel American "Utah Beach," which will be made the subject of a later study.

"Omaha" Beach was where the fiercest fighting occurred, and where, in effect, the length of the European phase of the war was largely determined. The book costs \$1.50, and if you send a check to the Government Printing Office here in Washington, the Government will send you the book, postage free. Those who make a hobby of studying the battles of the Civil War were never provided with anything like the material which the War Department has now compiled for the great D-Day adventure, surely one of the most romantic stories in all history. At the end of each chapter there is a compilation of what the Germans were thinking, taken from captured documents and interrogated officers. What strikes one now is the casual manner in which the enemy accepted the attack, his failure to comprehend its threat, or to appreciate its size.

The enemy had "been aware of the impending Allied invasion since the late winter." Hitler, as contrasted to the High Command, had figured out where it would occur. As the result of his views, the area was reinforced in May. Enemy radio intercepts on the afternoon of June 5 led the High Command to expect an invasion next morning. They did not deem it necessary to inform local commanders in France, since they regarded their state of preparedness as sufficient for further notice.

Not until 9 a. m. did enemy GHQ hear from local corps commanders that heavy landings from the sea had taken place from 7:15 on, though they were kept informed of earlier bombardment and parachute landings. At noon, the corps headquarters reported that attempted sea landings from the Vire to the coast northeast of Bayeux had been completely smashed; the 352d division advised the army at 1:35 p. m. that the Allied assault had been "hurled back into the sea"—only at Colleville was fighting still under way, with the Germans counterattacking.

When Hitler, on June 6, received word of the invasion, he was about to appear at a reception near Salzburg of the new Hungarian Prime Minister. He entered the meeting with radiant face and announced, "It's begun at last." He was confident counter-attacks by June 13 would wipe out any beachheads.

The Allied air effort upset all German plans. Motor transport could move only at night; on June 15, the Second Panzer Division, that should have been rushed long since across France by train, was still dribbling in under its own power. The average life of a motor in a Panther tank is 500 miles, and the enemy noted mournfully how the effectiveness of arriving units was lowered by their long overland trip under their own power. Also, there was that item of gasoline.

The brave men on Omaha Beach took most of the fighting, and this is their story.



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SLEEPING SICKNESS Baffles Science

N. Y. Health Commissioner Has No Fear of Epidemic, Says Malady Not Contagious.

depend on clean, com- with properly cooked food. This level with such Cornwalis Inn at Pines, at Digby and at places throughout hen the repairs have operations fully com- change will be greatly the entire travelling whom would have to visit in Bridgetown few years had we a hotel, as will be Mr. Jones' manage-

NEW YORK, Thursday Feb 10—In this city about to follow the example of London now nodding in the threat of "sleeping head", deadly lethargic ancephalitis, which still baffles science?

According to a statement issued today by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner, New York may go its way with no fear of the drowsiness which few ever shake off, despite the fact that sixty six cases are under treatment here at present. In New York State the disease, which physicians say will not become an epidemic, was responsible for the death at Hornell of Barber Eldrige, forty five, who has lain in a coma for two months. At least six more cases are reported at Hornell.

Dr. Copeland's statement explains that the great danger of the disease lies in its complete mystery. Neither what causes it nor what cure has yet been discovered; the only sure bit of knowledge is that it differs from the "sleeping sickness" of Africa, by the bite of the tsetse fly.

MALADY NOT CONTAGIOUS — However, the many cases following influenza epidemics indicate it relates to that infection, Dr. Copeland said. He continued: "Report of the department shows at this time a year ago we had 149 cases under treatment. There was a gradual decrease to October. In ere 565 cases, n 50 per cent,

ANNAPOLIS

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