

McINTYRE OFFERING EXCUSES FOR JONES

Tacoma Promoter Gives Interview on Portland Fight.

VICTOR'S WEIGHT INVOLVED

'Close Decision' Referred to, After Jones' Opponent Admits Clean Defeat.

BY JAMES J. RICHARDSON.

We've always thought pretty well of Chet McIntyre, boxing emissary from Tacoma, Wash., and formerly of Vancouver, B. C. In fact, we still are willing to give the lad who once held the title of Pacific Coast heavyweight champion, all the breaks until such time as we learn directly from Chester that the remarks attributed to him in a Tacoma paper, wherein he proceeds to alibi for the defeat of his protegee, Harold Jones, who was unmercifully whipped by Peter Mitchell, last week at the Helling Theater, were not made by him.

For the benefit of those who were unable to witness the fracas between Jones and Mitchell, in which Mitchell won by big odds, putting Jones down in the second round, the gong was all that saved the Tacoma man from a queer exit. Several other times did Mitchell have Jones wobbling up and down queer street and it was only the wonderful stamina of the Tacoma boxer that helped pull him through to the end of the sixth round, Mitchell easily winning the decision.

McIntyre Makes Excuses.

When McIntyre arrived back in Tacoma with Jones, he immediately crashed into print saying (at least he so credited) that Jones did not box in his usual form; that Jones did not have his left working well and for this reason lost the decision which was very close.

McIntyre is also credited with saying that Mitchell weighed in at more than 125 pounds, also that Mitchell failed to put Jones down with his supposed "knock 'em dead" punch.

McIntyre winds up by saying that it was the general opinion of those who know the game that Mitchell has no right to box a lightweight, but should be matched only with weighters, a class where he belongs. Jones can beat Mitchell, at that, when the Tacoma kid is working in his usual form.

Mitchell Made Weight.

McIntyre, in the writer's presence, watched Mitchell step on the scales and fall to move the beam, which was set at 125 pounds. Mitchell made the weight requested by McIntyre and Jones, and can do 125 if he has to. Contrary to McIntyre's statement, Mitchell put Jones down in the second round and all that saved Harold was the gong.

Nobody in these parts argues that Jones cannot beat Mitchell. It is known that he did not do it last week, and Chet McIntyre and Jones probably are better aware of the fact that anyone else, Jones may beat Mitchell the next time they fight, but if he does he will have to show much more than he did in a Portland ring, where his biggest asset was to assimilate a wallop.

It is hard to believe that McIntyre, whom the writer always classed as a real sport and a good loser, is responsible for the statements attributed to him. He has a good boy in Jones. Anyone versed in the fistic sport believes Jones has the earmarks of a promising ringster, but the only way to make him popular is to accept his defeats with grace.

Decisions Are Criticized.

The same pages which printed the remarks attributed to McIntyre published the following item the day Jones left for Portland:

"Harold Jones, lightweight champion of the Coast, is in excellent shape for his clash with Peter Mitchell at Portland tonight. Mitchell, who has been winning all of his goes of late, is in for a hard night. Jones, also, will have a tough man to face, so the go ought to show a lot of class."

"One thing is certain, unless Jones beats Mitchell 17 ways to 1 or puts him to sleep, he stands a great chance of coming back without his title. Mitchell is a Portland kid, and Tacoma and Seattle mill men have not always come back with glowing reports of their treatment. Portland is a city of bad fight decisions."

So the Tacoma writers gressed the alibi skids for McIntyre and Jones. Jones was treated nicely. His rest fair and square, and it wasn't even close. Portland fistic fans have seen some onerous decisions in local rings, but at no time has the crowd stood by and watched a visitor trimmed out of a verdict without voicing his disapproval.

Tacoma wants to turn over its own sport pages and see what was said about the draw decision given Billy Wright with Johnny Gacy, a week ago tonight. People in glass houses should not throw stones.



THE player who can hit the pill is a much-prized individual in baseball. Next to the player who can hit is the pitcher who is successful in keeping the opposing batsmen from taking undue liberties. There are some managers who take just the opposite view of the situation. First in their opinion is the pitcher who can keep the opposition guessing, and next to him is the player who can hit. Of course that is a mere matter of opinion. Each is a mighty valuable asset to a winning team.

It is great to be famous, of course, but there is a certain penalty that goes with fame in all things, and baseball is no exception. Once a ball-player acquires a reputation for an ability to hit, immediately all opposing players try every possible scheme to break down that hitting streak. It is the same with the pitching end of the game. The successful pitcher is always being watched closely, with a hope that weakness may be become a mark. A team believes he is a poor fielder, said team at once seeks to satisfy the belief by laying down as many hits as possible. If someone entertains the opinion that the pitcher becomes less effective with runners on, said club has every runner who gets on worry the pitcher as much as possible. If the pitcher is as all off as to control, clubs are always instructed to wait him out to the limit.

In all probability more attention is paid to the player with a reputation for hitting than the play who wins fame as a pitcher. When a good hitter steps to the plate, it is the cue for the pitcher to go the limit in an effort to set him down. If there is a belief that

the hitter is weak on a certain kind of a delivery, that weakness is catered to throughout the game. If it is definitely proven that a certain ball troubles the batsman more than any other style of delivery, the batter may rest assured that only a miscalculation or loss of control will enable him to hit at some other kind of ball. That is the reason why every now and then some recruit from the minors breaks up the big league for a couple of months, and then starts to slip. During the first couple of months, pitchers perhaps worked just to his liking. Then one day some twirler discovered a vital weakness in the recruit that knowledge becomes the property of the entire league, because pitchers are clanish and gossipy.

A year or so ago American League pitchers didn't give Babe Ruth much consideration. Most of them regarded him as a great pitcher, but little was thought of his hitting. He was looked on as one of those batters who hits the ball a mile, if he happens to get a hold of it, but the chances are that he is much more liable to strike out. It is strangely true that the long hitters have a propensity for striking out, far more often than the player who is content with a single, enthused with a double, and regards it as a big event when he comes through with a homer.

Last season Ruth found himself, he acquired the confidence so necessary to a good hitter, and became a man at all times to be feared, instead of merely a batsman who might get a hold of one if you served the ball to his liking. From pitching rather carelessly to Ruth, American League twirlers began to give him all kinds of serious consideration. While he did most of his long hitting early in the year, his later failures was in no way due to any weakness that developed. It merely just so happened.

One day last summer in the 12th inning of a game with Cleveland, the score standing 0 to 0, Ruth met one of Stanley Covaleskie's most deceptive spitballs, and sent it far into the right field bleachers, breaking up the ball game. After the game someone asked Covaleskie if he believed Ruth had a weakness at the plate, and Covaleskie's reply just about summed up the situation, speaking for the right-handed pitchers I can say positively, no! The Cleveland pitchers during that series had been pitching inside to Ruth, keeping the ball alternately high and low. He had hit the ball to all corners of the lot. Chicago followed Cleveland into Boston. Teams have a way of relaying secrets, and of course the Chicago club was wise to what Ruth had done. Eddie Cicotte opened the series for Boston. He pitched low and outside to Ruth. All the big fellow did was make three doubles to left field. Ruth isn't very fond of left-handers, but to most right-handers he is an eyesore.

FARMER AND KING WILL MEET

Fighters Signed for Bout February 6 at Tacoma Club.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Frank Farmer and Mick King will tangle again for the light-heavy crown when they meet here February 6 before the Eagles' Club. They have met three times heretofore.

Chet McIntyre, who is handling Farmer, also has a new comer in his stable. He is Harold Bird, former San Francisco welter who has been stationed at Camp Lewis for about a year. Bird was a lieutenant when he was discharged, he having won his commission at an officers' training school at camp. He is tall and rangy with a hard clot.

TACOMA MAGNATES TO CONFER

Coast League Baseball Will Be Under Discussion.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Every phase of the proposal to put a Tacoma club in the Pacific Coast League this season will be discussed at a meeting here tonight called by commercial organizations to go over the details with Willis Egan, Jack Sullivan and Joe Walsh, holders of the Tacoma franchise.

If the shipyard strike is settled and conditions remain good in the Northwest, Tacoma would like to be in the league. Should ship contracts be cancelled, Tacoma, like Portland and Seattle, will feel the brunt of the blow.

CLUB MAY SECURE PRIVILEGE

St. Paul Boxing Bout Not Properly Conducted by Promoters.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 27.—The St. Paul Athletic Club may receive the exclusive privilege for conducting boxing bouts in this city. The suggestion that the club take over the privilege was made by Frank B. Thompson, chairman of the State Athletic Commission, who said individuals and private clubs that have staged the bouts did not conduct them satisfactorily.

Local promoters have declared that it is impossible to successfully promote boxing bouts, because two-thirds of the enthusiasts insist upon passes.

ENGINEERS MEET FEB. 17

American and Canadian Mining Men to Confer.

NEW YORK.—International co-operation in mining in North America will be one of the principal topics to be discussed at a convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, to be held here February 17 to 20.

In the course of the convention two joint sessions with the Canadian Mining Institute and one joint session with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will be held. A number of prominent members of the Canadian Institute will be present.

Improving the relations of capital and labor and the possibility of a union of the two industries are subjects which the Canadian engineers will discuss with the American Institute. The fourth day will be given over to an excursion to the Federal shipyard at Newark Bay, where the first electric welded ship is being built. The subject of electric welding is one of the principal ones to be taken up by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in joint session with the mining engineers on Wednesday, February 13.

NEVADA WILL HONOR DEAD

Memorial for Boys Who Fell in War Is Proposed.

RENO, Nev.—Measures introduced during the coming session of the Nevada legislature will provide for some lasting memorial to the state's soldier and sailor dead, who fell during the war with the Central powers. Several members of the legislature are interested in the movement as is Governor Boyle. Those members of the legislature who have expressed themselves on the subject favor erecting a suitable monument at the state capital on which will be inscribed the names of the men who died in the service together with the dates of their death.

Arbor day, hitherto a holiday with but little significance in Nevada, is likely to become an important date in the state's history. Plans already are on foot for a general tree-planting to be participated in by state officials at which trees will be named after Nevada's hero dead.

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OLD-TIME MINERS GONE

PICTURESQUE FIGURE OF PROSPECTOR SEEN NO MORE.

Costly Machinery Now Necessary to Wrest From Mother Earth Her Valuable Minerals.

DENVER.—Fanciful dreams of the Easterner who comes to the mountain states expecting to find the picturesque figure of the gold prospector searching the hills in a never-ending chase of the precious metal are greeted with a rapid disillusionment. The roughly-clad individual with pack mules, pick and shovel, exist now largely in the movies, though occasionally one comes across a survivor of the old days to whom the appeal of hidden treasure remains irresistible.

With the exception of the years of 1915 and 1916, when discovery of tungsten brought a horde of wealth seekers to the Colorado hills, the search for gold in this and neighboring states has steadily diminished since the height of the gold rush some 25 years ago. At the time, old mining men say, the mountains were full of prospectors searching for new veins and placer miners panning the streams for gold deposits. The new generation hasn't followed in the footsteps of the old, and one of the picturesque features of Western life is becoming extinct.

The explanation is simple: Prospecting doesn't pay. This is the statement from mining men familiar with the situation. The big majority of old prospectors spent their lives in the hills without winning the fortunes they sought. They managed to eke out a bare existence, occasionally making a strike which would tide them over a winter in Denver and give them the start for the next year's chase. But they lived and died poor men, most of them finding a resting place in the hills which they made their home. Discovery of their bodies in their caves or

in caves built in the side of the mountains told the tale.

If a good vein is located, the cost of developing is prohibitive. Expensive machinery must be installed. The prospector must invest capital in his find and uncertainty as to whether the vein will fulfill expectations tends to discourage the treasure seeker.

Officials of the State Mining Commission are of the opinion that the really big gold strikes, already have been made and they attribute the disappearance of the prospector of the almost certain knowledge that his quest will be unsuccessful.

All over the mountainous region of Colorado small abandoned tunnels bored into the solid rock bear mute evidence of the shattered hopes of some prospector. Abandoned sluices and smelters speak of the days that are no longer, and of streams whose deposits of the precious metal have been panned out. In certain regions, notably in the vicinity of Cripple Creek, the ore is mined in paying quantities, but it is by means of costly machinery that the gold is separated from the crushed ore.

Occasionally, in the winter, one finds in the cheap lodging houses some grizzled veteran of the hills whose spirit still is alive with the hope of success in the following summer, and he sets out in the Spring as trustfully as he has started out into the hills every Spring for a score of years. But these are becoming fewer every year and the old life of the mountain country lives only in the movies and memories of the early days.

BUILDING IS ADVOCATED

SENATOR CALDER IN FAVOR OF DEVELOPMENT.

Construction Declared Essential Before Normal Conditions Can Be Restored.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Construction is an essential industry and, therefore, a prerequisite to all normal business development," declared Senator William A. Calder of New York, in an address before the recent meeting of the National Federation of Construction Industries at Atlantic City.

The increasing shortage of buildings of all types, he pointed out, constitutes a potential demand for construction. Such adverse conditions as the cost of labor and materials and the timidity of investment capital are offset, he believed, by the necessity for immediate relief from a large percentage of the population who are suffering not only by the high cost of living induced by the building shortage but also in efficiency and morale, and by the encouragement which the Government is giving building.

Government construction, however, the Senator said, alone can constitute but a small proportion of normal building and will not bring the industry back to its usual position in the life of the community. It is necessary, he asserted, to encourage private building, which, as rapidly as possible, shall take over surplus labor and material and establish the industry on a sound economic basis.

Senator Calder declared that at present there is little or no shortage of labor, and he warned his hearers that the building industry will not be able to produce an additional amount of construction equal to that

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Three Big Steamers in Service.

LONDON.—Three new steamers, completed during the war, will soon be familiar in the North Atlantic service. They are the Vedic, the Rimouski, both 10,000 tons register, and the Regina, a triple-crew steamer of 16,000 tons. They were built in Belfast yards and, before their passenger accommodations were complete, were fitted up for troops, many thousands of whom they have already transported to France and elsewhere.

which has been deferred during the war.

The division of public works and construction development has been formed in the Department of Labor to assist in the revival of building.

JAPANESE WANT CHANGE

Modification in Immigration to United States Sought.

HONOLULU, T. H.—According to advices received here by the Nippu Jiji, a Japanese daily newspaper, immigration societies of Japan are advocating several modifications of the regulations now governing Japanese immigration to the United States and other countries. One change asked in the extension from a year and a half to three years of the period allowed for the return to the United States of Japanese who have gone to the home-land for a visit. It is said that there is now in Japan several thousand Japanese who cannot return to Hawaii because of the building shortage.

Another change proposed is to permit Japanese picture brides to obtain passports for the United States immediately after their marriage has been reported to the American authorities. At present, a picture bride must wait in Japan six months before she can leave to join the man she married by mail.

SLAVS ARE ASSURED JOBS

Civil Rights of Soldiers in North to Be Protected.

ARCHANGEL, Via London.—Steps have been taken to create enthusiasm in the mobilization of the army of the Russian Northern region to fight the Bolsheviks. Enrollment in various foreign legions, such as the "Slavo-Britanic" has been prohibited. All must enlist in the strictly Russian forces.

The Provincial Zemstvo has decided that the mobilized soldiers will conserve the right to the positions they occupied before being called into military service, and that if the army pay

is not as large as that which they received in civil life, the zemstvo will pay up to 50 per cent of the difference.

MINES CLOSE: PEOPLE GONE

School Bell at Tybo, Nev., Once Thriving Center, Rings No More.

TYBO, Nev.—Tybo's school bell rings no more, and there is no small boy to be glad. In fact the Tybo school has been closed because there isn't even one child of school age here. The teacher, Miss Hattie Ewing, of Tonopah, left before the holidays, after the moving van had emptied the homes which had supplied her pupils.

A few months ago Tybo was a thriving mining community. Today the mines are closed and nearly every family has gone. A few hang on with the expectation that developments of the next few months will bring a revival of activity in the mines and new life to the town. Just now there is only one child in town, and he is not of school age.

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