

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAM EACH AND EVERY DAY. DON'T FORGET TO BUY YOUR 'WAR SAVINGS' STAMPS!!!. NOTE FOR HENRY HUNK FOR ALDERMAN. COMING WEEK OF FEB. 26 WINE, WOMEN AND SING-SING. A 5 REEL PINK RIBBON FEATURE FILM. NO SMOKING. HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEW SONG HIT 'THE WILD WILD WOMEN'. TODAY'S FEATURE 'SHORT BUT SWEET'. ANY SUGAR WITH YOUR TEA? SIX LUMPS IF PLEASE MISS PHIT! COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAM EACH AND EVERY DAY. DON'T FORGET TO BUY YOUR 'WAR SAVINGS' STAMPS!!!

AMOS RUSIE, VETERAN TWIRLER, COMPARED TO PRESENT DOXMEN

Famous Right Hander Still Considered One of Greatest Figures That Baseball Has Produced; Lightweight Joe Welling Joins Marine Corps and Is Officiating as Instructor to Uncle Sam's Sailor-Marines.

By JACK VELOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Twenty-five years ago the name of Amos Rusie was spoken as often by baseball fans as that of Ty Cobb or Grover Cleveland Alexander today.

And every now and then, when the bugs gather around the old hot stove to discuss the ability of players, some one will come through with the assertion: "He isn't as good as Rusie used to be."

Rusie Out of Game.

Rusie has faded out of baseball, though his memory still lives, and for years to come the name will be remembered. Perhaps there are but few of the millions of fans throughout the country who know where Rusie is now, and perhaps many will be interested to know that he is away out on the Pacific coast—a resident of Seattle.

During the off season Rusie sells his trade as a steamfitter, but when the season opens in April and May comes around Rusie lays down his hammer and wrenches and his himself to the Seattle ball park. Rusie works as a ground keeper.

He isn't the husky of old in appearance, but the baseball fever still races in his veins and he simply can't keep away from the pastime altogether.

Rusie was born in Mooreville, Ind., in 1871, and while he was still very young his parents moved to Indianapolis. From the time Rusie was old enough to handle a baseball he became a devotee of the game, and it was with Indianapolis in the old National league that he first came to prominence as a pitcher. His fame spread rapidly, and in 1890 he came to New York with a number of other players from the Indianapolis team. That was the year of the Brotherhood war.

Was Real Heater.

The many brilliant pitching feats of Rusie have been told and retold, but perhaps the most memorable was the part he took in winning the Temple cup series for New York from the Baltimore Orioles, back in 1894. Joe and Willie held Rusie pitch the New York to victory.

When Rusie left the New York club

The Days of Real Sport



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GEORGE TYLER, CUB PURCHASE, WILL WORK WELL WITH GROVER

Manager Mitchell Showed Good Judgment by Selecting Veteran Southpaw to Be Twirling Mate of Mighty Alexander; Tyler, Vaughn and the Former Quaker Now Form a Pitching Combination Hard to Beat.

By Briggs

THE Cubs made a good deal when they got George Tyler from Boston, working with Alexander, Vaughn, Douglas and the younger members of Fred Mitchell's pitching staff, should be a pillar of strength to the Chicago club, for he is the sort of a pitcher who can win with just the average support behind him and, best of all, from a Cub viewpoint, he is a left hander.

Few Good Ones.

There are only a few really dependable southpaws in the National league compared to the number of right handers who have strange holds on their arms. George Tyler and Vaughn are of this class. Tyler is no youngster in so far as major league experience goes, for he has been a member of the Braves, including the season of 1917, since 1916, when he came up from the Lowell club.

His record for the eighth season spent with the Braves shows that he lost more games than he won, so far as grand totals go, but he was handicapped by being a member of a lower class of the time, and the vote and lost column of a pitcher with a league club do not show his true value.

Tyler has won a total of 94 games of baseball since he burst into the big show, and the records charge him with 102 defeats. The records also show that he is a good, substantial workhorse, for in every campaign in which he has taken part he has pitched in better than 20 games a season with but one exception.

Up to three years ago Tyler's main trouble was wildness. But for the past three seasons he has been getting 'em over in better form, for where he used to hand out a hundred or more passes in a summer, he has succeeded in cutting the yearly total down nearly 20 per cent.

Cochran Coming Champ.

Weller Cochran, the young Iowa hillbilly star, is being criticized by some critics as the successor to Willie Hoppe, the world's talkie champion. Hoppe has been supreme for so many years that it is getting to be an old story that no one can be found to make it interesting for him. But in Cochran the wise-ones of the greenstock believe they have spotted a youngster who will create a new era in the world of Willie and take his title away.

During the present winter Cochran, who now claims Chicago as his home, has been playing a great deal around the world, and his work with the Iowa has been astonishing. He is on

Bisbee Champions Desire Game Here

Bisbee's championship soccer football team is anxious to arrange a game with the United Empire association team, to be held in this city, for the benefit of the Red Cross. According to a letter received by the sporting editor of The Herald, Jack Gilbert, captain of the Bisbee team, has challenged the local Empire, through manager Harry Day. Some time ago manager Day stated that he had received a challenge from Bisbee to play in El Paso, but inasmuch as the western team desired all expenses, the Empire could not see their way clear to making arrangements for such a game.

WALKER NOT TRADED.

An interesting story comes out of New York that manager Miller Huggins had all but closed a deal for outfielder Clarence Walker, of the Red Sox, when the settlement of Chick Shorten in the navy blocked it. Since the Red Sox have secured Amos Rusie, however, there may yet be a chance for Huggins to land Walker for the Yankees.

FELDMAN TEAM TO MEET TIGERS

Will Clash With Snappy Student Quintet Wednesday Evening at 'Y.'

This promises to be one of the biggest weeks in City league basketball in El Paso. On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the Feldman team will try conclusions with the fast High school five in the High school gymnasium. The Feldman five will be composed of some of the best men that have ever played on local high school teams and includes several men who have made records in eastern colleges.

In their lineup are Tatum, Bryant, Fox of High school fame, and G. Whitley of Suwanee; B. Whitley, who played with Birmingham A. C.; Runyan, of Kansas state, and Green, who has played with many eastern and northern colleges and clubs.

The recent victory of the High five over the fast Mines has proven to the fans that the High boys are real contenders for the City league title. A great game is being expected.

On account of the graduation exercises at the High school on Friday evening, the game will be played on their stead. On Friday of this week the Church league will possibly play one or two of the games of the practice. Both City and Church league managers are being canvassed at present regarding this change.

Famous Star Ranks High in All-National Baseball Nine

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—An All-National league baseball team, selection of which is based upon the official records of the leading players for at least 50 games in their respective positions, shows almost without exception, famous stars at their accustomed stations. According to the system used 50 per cent is allowed for the value of the player on the offensive and an equal percentage for his defensive work.

Should Be Fast.

The theory is that a player on such a combination should be equally strong at bat and in the field. As a result, high grade work and fielding are necessary to produce a place winning average, and this applies to all the players, including the pitcher, who, in addition, must show league leading ability in the box, although not called upon to qualify in the 50 game class.

Under these conditions, it is not surprising that Grover Cleveland Alexander's records prove his right to be selected for the position of pitcher on the team. He led the league in number of innings pitched and allowed less runs per game than any other twirler.

Alexander was also fourth in the percentage on the games won and lost basis, and his combined batting and fielding average produce a higher grand average than any of his rivals.

Perritt and Schupp, of New York; Schneider, of Boston; and Vaughn, Chicago, are close competitors for the position, but none quite approaches Alexander's standard.

Killifer Is Star.

Catcher Killifer, who is Alexander's battery mate and who was sold to the Chicago Nationals recently with the pitcher, easily makes the place behind the bat. His grand average is .629, eight points better than that of Cincinnati's Gougeon, of St. Louis, is third and Wingo, of Cincinnati, fourth.

Among the first basemen Knott, of Boston, and Chase, of Cincinnati, are almost tied for first place; the Braves' initial sock guardian winning the place behind the bat. His grand average is .629, eight points better than that of Cincinnati's Gougeon, of St. Louis, is third and Wingo, of Cincinnati, fourth.

Chase has five points the better of the batting average, but Knott's is 11 points better in fielding, with the net results that the Boston player is the choice for the bag.

Knott Is Good.

Another Boston player fits in on the midway sack, for Rawlings' records at bat and in the field show to better advantage than either Cuthaw, of Brooklyn, or Doyle, of Chicago. Of this trio, Cuthaw has the best batting average, but Rawlings' fielding puts him to the fore with a total of 518 to Cuthaw's 411 and Doyle's 502.

Third base, Groh, of Cincinnati, leads the field by a comfortable margin. He batted .364 and fielded .865 for a grand average of .615. His nearest rival is Zimmerman, of New York, who is 18 points below the Cincinnati player. Zimmerman's figures show Groh and fielded 19 points below the season average of the winner of the class.

The position of shortstop is earned by another star, in the person of Hornsby, of St. Louis. He is 22 points better than his nearest rival, Fletcher, of New York.

Olson, of Brooklyn, and Maranville, of Boston, finish right at the heels of Fletcher, but neither threatens the first place laurels of Hornsby. The latter hit .342 and fielded .849 for a 1917 season, giving him a grand average of .632.

Hornsby Is Fast.

For the outfield, Roush, of Cincinnati; West, of Brooklyn, and Kauff, of New York, form the leading trio. Burns, of New York; Cary, of Pittsburgh; and West, of Cincinnati, show up well, but none of them could wear a place from the first three mentioned. Roush is six points better



A Few Days More To Get Ducks

THE Duck season expires next week. In the limited time left don't take a chance on getting the ducks—come here for your guns and ammunition.

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SPORTOGRAPHY By "Gravy"

HE'S SOME BOY!

Three cheers for — the Great, Who was sold to the Cubs of later, who evidently wants to make the grade in his league, on his team, and he never loses sight of the plate.

SHERROD SMITH, of the Robins, and Joe Jenkins, of the White Sox, are the most popular soldiers at Camp Gordon, near Atlanta.

Incidentally, that camp has the good luck, through these players, to have a major league battery.

The navy isn't neglected, either. A number of baseball players are at work in the Charleston navy yard, and they are teaching the other jacks how to shoot them over the plate, or over the fence.

Charlie Hozer wants pitchers to stop winding up. He says it will improve the batting. Charlie evidently wants to make the joy out of a pitcher's life.

Connie Mack's suggestion that players work on the sharing basis isn't making a great bit with the Athletics. The boys prefer regular checks to taking a chance on the gate receipts.

FIRST REVISION OF RULES

WAS MADE 61 YEARS AGO

It was 61 years ago today, January 22, 1857, that the first meeting of baseball players to attempt a revision of the playing rules was held in New York. The original code was adopted in 1845, and although numerous changes were suggested, few were adopted, and the rules remained practically the same on all important points. Some of the provisions of this code would seem very strange today.

The baserunner was not allowed to leave the bag after a fly until the ball had been returned to the pitcher and had once been pitched to the batter. The rules were made at the 1857 meeting, but the change was not adopted until two years later.

Balls were not called on the twirler until 1852, although from the infancy of the game the batters were penalized for not striking at fair balls. At first it was only necessary for a baserunner to go near the bases, but a rule was adopted making it necessary to touch the bag.

UNTO 1854 a batter was out if a fair fly was caught on the first bound. At first the game ended only when one side had made 21 runs, and it was not until several years later that contests were made to consist of nine innings. In the early days the pitcher did not play up close to the plate, but considered himself quite a classy player to get the ball on the rebound. He usually had one or two assistants to get the balls that went past him. A team consisted of from 10 to 14 players. The only regular players were the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder, and the right fielder. Baseball did not begin to assume its present status until 1856, when the National Association of Base Ball Players was formed, with Arthur Pue Gorman, later distinguished United States senator from Maryland, as its first president.

GANS-GRIMM BATTLE.

Joe Gans defeated Joe Grimm in 10 rounds at Baltimore on January 22, 1894, just 14 years ago today. This was one case where the vanquished got the honors, however, for it was the job of the clever little negro, then lightweight champion, to put Grimm to sleep, and he couldn't do it. Gans put every ounce of strength he possessed into the punch, he landed almost at will on the Italian "iron man," but Grimm only smiled. No disgrace attached to Gans for his failure, for Joe Walcott, the welterweight champion, and Philadelphia Jack O'Brien had already tried to knock Grimm out and had failed, as had Bob Fitzsimmons. The year after the failure of Gans to make an impression on the Italian, Jack Johnson was given the job, but the heavyweight was no more successful than the lightweight had been. After every one of these fights Grimm publicly challenged Jeffries, but Jim didn't respond to the defy. It has been said that Grimm was never knocked out, but that is a mistake. The Philadelphia was injured in an election melee and had his head cracked by a club. After that he was easy for second rate boxers, and took the count several times.

TODAY IN PUGILISTIC ANNALS.

1893—Eddie Sauter defeated Tommy Dixon in 20 rounds at Toronto.

1907—Harry Lewis knocked out Rebe Smith in the eight round at Denver.

Miss Mary Brown is considered superior to any of the American female boxers.

A Common Argument

among "pro" advocates is that the saloon man is entitled to no consideration because he has known all along that the law provides for local option and that a local option election can be held within 30 days after a petition for such election has been presented to the commissioners' court.

It is true, the saloon man has known of this law, but it is also true that the saloon man has the right to use the ordinary faculties of observation and to judge of local conditions by appearances and public sentiment, and to act upon such conditions as they may normally appear.

The liquor dealers, the brewery people and the saloon men have had a perfect right, as every fair man must admit, to have assumed, until within the last three weeks, that there would be no such thing in the immediate future as a local option election in El Paso.

They figured that on account of the stoppage of the manufacture of liquor and the probable stoppage of liquor shipments it would be wise business judgment to lay in stocks of beverages, sufficient to supply the local demand, until the sale of liquors, for one cause or another, should finally be prohibited.

Now, the average dealer in liquors, whether he be the wholesaler or the licensed retailer, is nothing like the outlaw or criminal that the average professional prohibitionist would have you believe. On the contrary, his business is conducted under the law and he has acted in the premises as would any other man who invests his money in any business; and viewing the situation as it was one or two months ago, the liquor dealer has no cause whatever to opine that the visionary prospect of a military cantonment would be taken advantage of by the "pros," who have always been a hopeless minority in El Paso, as a means of plunging El Paso into the throes of a serious local option campaign.

This campaign comes from a clear sky so far as the liquor dealer is concerned. He had no natural or logical reason to expect it and it has found him heavily burdened with accumulated stocks and financial obligations, which are the limit of his financial ability to carry, and it is certain that if prohibition should be voted upon El Paso at this time nearly every man engaged in the liquor business would be financially ruined.

It means financial disaster to numbers of men who do not deserve it.

Why, then, should these men be punished by an untimely, if not unjust, assault upon them?

Why are they not entitled to fair treatment?

Do you know that one liquor house in El Paso has recently paid \$45,000 to the government in war taxes; that another has paid \$21,000; that another has paid \$16,000, this being the war tax of \$2.10 per gallon on whiskey?

And do you know that the liquor houses of El Paso, as a whole, have paid approximately \$300,000 on this latter tax of \$2.10; and that this tax is in addition to the previous tax of \$1.10 per gallon; and that the total war tax paid by these men in the last six months approximates \$500,000?

If it were a question of voting the saloons out now or never a different situation would be presented, but when you consider that the same result can and undoubtedly will be accomplished in the logical course of events; when you consider that the closing of the saloons in El Paso can be accomplished, and the same ends attained without causing financial ruin to a considerable percentage of men who are engaged in a business that they had every reason to anticipate would not be destroyed without fair notice and fair opportunity to adjust their business affairs, you must feel, out of a spirit of justice, that it would be a measure of great wrong to impose upon such interests a destruction that can as well be avoided.

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