

M'GRAW NOW MOST CONSPICUOUS MAN IN BASEBALL GAME

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 30.—The career of John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, and one of the best known men in professional baseball, stands out as one of the most interesting in the annals of the national sport. McGraw was born at Truxton, N. Y., on April 7, 1873.

McGraw played his first professional game shortly after he discarded short trousers. He made such a reputation around his home town as a hard-hitted and skillful fielder that he was recommended to the Olean team, then in the New York state team and in the spring of 1890 signed his first baseball contract.

McGraw says he never will forget the first game he played with Olean. Although only about 200 fans attended he felt more nervous than at any time in his life. In describing his first game the popular leader of the Giants said:

"That first game was one of the greatest events in my life and I will remember it always. I was confident of making good until I went on the field. Then I was bewildered; it seemed that there were enough persons in the stands to populate the state of New York. I hoped that the batter would not hit the ball to me.

"When a grounder did come my way I felt as though I was rooted to the turf. I couldn't move. Finally it seemed like an age to me—I got started and picked the ball up in my bare hand but threw it over the first baseman's head, in my haste to beat the runner."

The error lost the game for McGraw's team but it did not discourage him. McGraw got \$60 a month for playing with Olean.

After one year with Olean he went to the Cedar Rapids Club, where the remuneration was slightly better. While with the Iowa team there was a remarkable change for the better in his playing. He performed at short stop and his playing there attracted the attention of a big league scout, and in August, 1891, he was signed by the Baltimore club, of the National league, then last in a 12 club circuit.

Bill Barney was manager of the Orioles, when McGraw broke into the "fast set." John finished the season of 1891 as a bench warmer.

In May, 1892, Ned Hanlon, succeeded Barney and took a fancy to McGraw in spite of his small stature. First he tried him on second base where he showed much speed and skill. He was transferred to third where he played even more brilliantly and there he stuck.

From that time until he withdrew from active service he was one of the best third basemen in the game, at one time being considered the top notcher of them all. His ability to field punts was uncanny, and no third baseman in the game ever has equalled him in that department. He always was a capable batter but under

Hanlon's direction he became one of the greatest in baseball. For years his average never fell below the .350 mark and he was very fast on the bases. His all-around good work was a big factor in Baltimore's string of pennants.

While a member of the Orioles he was surrounded by a coterie of stars who helped to set off his brilliancy. Hughie Jennings, who now is associated with him in the direction of the Giants and Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn, were among them.

McGraw and Robinson were sold in 1900 to the St. Louis Club for a price reported to be \$18,000. The sale displeased both men.

When the American League invaded the East in 1900, McGraw was one of the ablest lieutenants of Ban Johnson, the League president. While they were still in St. Louis, McGraw and Robinson were plotting to place an American team in Baltimore. Finally McGraw obtained backing and assembled a good ball team. He was appointed manager of the club which was a most popular move in Baltimore, and in 1901 there was no stauncher American leader than John McGraw, now the premier leader of the National League.

In 1902 there was an open split between McGraw and Johnson. Not only were the Orioles weakened by suspensions but many players were retired with injuries. McGraw was spiked three times in 1902, the last causing an ugly wound in his knee, which practically ended his days as an active participant in the game. In mid season the affairs of the Baltimore team became so demoralized that McGraw quit and announced that he was through with the game forever.

About this time the Giants were going poorly. It was during the Freedman regime. The team played bad ball and the fans were not attending the games. McGraw's name was suggested to Freedman and he placed him in command of the team on July 10. He has led the Giants since.

When McGraw came to New York the Polo grounds seated 12,000 persons. Now it seats 38,000 and frequently on big days the club is compelled to close the gates. The New York club considers John McGraw such a valuable asset that they have had his life insured for \$100,000. The following table shows how McGraw's team has finished in the National League since he took hold:

Year	Position	Year	Position
1903	2	1912	1
1904	1	1913	1
1905	1	1914	2
1906	2	1915	8
1907	4	1916	4
1908	2	1917	1
1909	3	1918	2
1910	2	1919	2
1911	1	1920	2

German Immigrants to U. S. Increasing

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 30.—Immigration of Germans is increasing and the advantages of the United States as a place to which to migrate are to be described in an emigration exhibition

Five Pennants Are Floating In the Air From Giant Pole

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 30.—The New York Giants have won five pennants in the National League including and since 1905, but they have been victorious in only one world's series play. McGraw won the world's title with his team in 1905 against the Philadelphia Athletics, and though he has had greater organization since, the American League champions overcame them.

The series of 1905 consisted of five shutout games, of which the Giants won four. Christy Mathewson turned in three of the victories. Only 91,723 persons saw all five of the games and the total gate receipts were a mere over \$68,000, but it was a series that will stand as one of the greatest in baseball world series history.

New York won the first game 3 to 0 and was turned back by the same score in the second contest. They won the third, 9 to 0, the fourth 1 to 0 and the fifth 2 to 0.

In 1811, the Giants again met the Athletics in the series and were defeated. They won the opening game played on their home lot, by a score of 2 to 1, and lost the second, played at Philadelphia, by 3 to 1. The third game went 11 innings and was won by the Athletics 3 to 2. The Athletics won the fourth, 4 to 2, but New York made a great effort and won the fifth, at 10 innings by 4 to 3. The Athletics pounded out enough hits to make 13 runs in the deciding game and New York tallied but twice.

Many believed the Giants should have won from the Boston Red Sox in 1912, but the luck favored the Bostonians and they were acclaimed world's champions after eight games had been played, one a tie in 11 innings and the final, which Boston won 3 to 2, in 10 innings. Boston won the opener, 4 to 3 and the second was a 6-6 tie. New York won the third 2 to 1. Boston won the next two, 3 to 1 and 2 to 1 respectively. New York won the sixth and seventh, 5-2 and 11-4. The result of the 8th game already has been mentioned.

For the third time the Giants were pitted against the Athletics in a world's championship in the games of 1913 and New York took but one game of the five. They won the second game 3 to 0 in 10 innings. The Athletics won the first, 6 to 4; the third, 8 to 2; the fourth, 6 to 5 and the fifth, 3 to 1.

The Giants met the Chicago White Sox in the series of 1917, and after losing the first two games, 2 to 1 and 7 to 2, won the third and fourth by shutouts, 2 to 0 and 5 to 0. The White Sox won the fifth and the sixth, 8 to 5 and 4 to 2.

to be held in many German cities during the winter, the Foreign Language Information Service announces: The promoter of the exhibition has appealed to German immigrants in the United States for exhibits.

GIANTS HAVE BIG RECORD TO BACK UP IN BIG SERIES

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 30.—The New York National League baseball club came into being in 1883, with John B. Day, a patron of the game financing the project. James Mutrie, whose name still lives as the "Father of the Giants" induced Day to back the club after the game had been tried on the old Polo grounds, then on Fifth Ave. Mutrie managed the club, which was admitted to the National League the same year it was organized. The New York team took the place of the Troy team which had dropped out of the league and used the best of the Troy players, among them "Buck" Ewing, Mickey Welch, Roger Connor, Ed Haskins and Pat Gillespie. All of them were large in stature and during one game Mutrie watched his men in action and remarked: "They are Giants in action as well as stature." The name "Giants" has stuck ever since.

Cornelius Van Cott became president of the club in 1893, Day having sold his interests. Mutrie was deposed, broken hearted, and John W. Ward became manager. The team finished fifth in 1894 and second the following season. In 1895, the late Andrew Freedman purchased the controlling interest in the club and was president for eight years. With the exception of 1897, when the team finished third, it was always a trailer under Freedman. Eleven managers had the Giants under Freedman. The list includes George Davis, Jack Doyle, Harvey Watkins, Arthur Irwin, George Smith and Horace Fogel.

Freedman finally was induced to give John McGraw a chance in the managerial office. John T. Bush purchased the team in 1903 and placed McGraw in control. The team jumped, almost instantly into popularity with the public and has since proven one of the best financial investments in the National League.

Under Day and Mutrie the Giants finished first in 1888 and 1889. The team finished second in 1903, the 21st year of its life and the initial season of McGraw's management. In 1904 they won the pennant but refused to play the Boston Americans for the World's championship. The following year, when the then newly formed National commission made the world's series a mandatory contest between pennant winning teams of the National and American leagues, the Giants won the title by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics four games to one.

In 1911, Harry Hemstead succeeded his father-in-law, John T. Brush, as head of the club. McGraw was given a new contract by Hemstead in 1917 and acquired stock in the club. In January 1919, Charles A. Stoneham, John McGraw and Francis McQuade purchased the controlling stock from the Brush estate. Stoneham now is president.

Auto Tops, Seat Covers and Painting, Model Paint & Trimming Co.

Baptists Fill Ship With Fellowship to Send to Starving

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Sept. 30.—"Fill a Ship with Fellowship!"

To this Yuletide chorus of 10,666 Northern Baptist congregations in the United States, tons of supplies, from dolls to hospital outfits, were being assembled today to be sent to Latvia and probably France, on a Christmas ship leaving New York November 1. The gift-laden craft is scheduled to arrive in Europe in time

for Yuletide distribution. The supplies are being collected in every district of the country under supervision of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, 276 Fifth avenue, New York city, and the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Some of the gifts already have arrived at the warehouse in New York that has been rented for the assembling point.

"Today, fellowship must stop being a word and become a concrete thing," said Dr. James H. Franklin, foreign secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. He originated the fellowship movement. Gifts of 10,000 toys will be left to the selection of the Sunday school

children, while their elders will concentrate on appropriate outfits for Baptist hospitals, orphanages and deaconesses' homes, also specializing in warm, substantial winter clothing. It is hoped to send 100,000 cakes of soap.

The conference will discuss dissemination, pro and con; and all will be well if there isn't too little "pro" and too much "con."

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You need no divining rod to locate the things you want. Read the advertisements that appear daily in this paper. They are bonafide guides to buying—shorn of mystery and voodoo.

The advertisements tell you plainly where to go for what you want. They show you how to save steps—and money—and time. By watching them carefully, each day, you are enabled to buy to best advantage.

Anything that adds to the purchasing power of your dollars is working hard for you.

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I wish to announce to the public generally and Hudson and Essex owners in particular that I have opened a First Class Service Station. Having secured the services of a first class mechanic, formerly with Bacon Motor Co. in Jacksonville, and one from the Service Station at Atlanta, I am in a position to give you service by mechanics who specialize on these cars.

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A written two year guarantee given with each battery sold



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