When Considering Baseball Traders You Must Accord the Leader of Our Giants the Soubriquet of David Harum

BIG BASEBALL TRADES ALWAYS M'GRAW'S FORTE

New York Manager Has Established Reputation as a David Harum.

HERZOG HAS FIGURED IN FOUR BIG DEALS

By SHORTSTOP.

The scene is at a winter baseball meeting, and three club owners are seen with their heads together discussing the high price of gasolene. A few seconds later a swarm of reporters flock around the trio, and the tip is sent abroad that "Britton is going to trade Whoata to Hempstead for Whatsat, and Herrmann in turn will send Atshim to Britton in exchange for an option on Dontcherno."

The veteran reporter may sit back and smile, saying pessimistically, "Leave them buss around. Nothing ever happens in baseball any more."

But things do happen in baseball, and undoubtedly always will. One never can tell when and where and how a baseball trade will start, but start they do. Magnates may talk of gasolene, and tell their tale of woe, "That they are down to their last three cars." A brother magnate may say, "Well, that's pretty bad, but you've a pitcher that eats up $10,000 of your annual receipts in salary that a change in climate may help." "That's so," replies the magnate who is down to his third car. "And that reminds me, my manager told me if we had had an outfielder like Jim Pruin last season we could have won the pennant and I might have stood a chance of making a little money on my investment." And before you knew it a deal was on.

Trading a Second Nature.

Trading is second nature with some magnates. Each likes to make trades to show one's shrewdness. And then perhaps most every human is a sort of David Harum. Few managers trade entirely on their own hook. Many times it tears a manager's heart to trade a favorite player, but if a pennant is at stake manager and club owner will trade most anything from bat boy to right arm.

Connie Mack and Clark Griffith are about the only managers who trade entirely on their own hook, but Cornelius is half owner of the Athletics, while "Griff" is part owner of the Senators and represents a lot of small owners. It was thought Stallings made all his own trades with the Braves, but later developments in the Hub showed that the Big Chief had to go to Gaffney for permission to make deals. With the Giants, McGraw arranges his deals, but Hempstead puts them through. There is only one instance we can recall, however, where a deal by McGraw was blocked at headquarters. Mac wanted to buy Ed Konetchy for $10,000 from Dreyfuss during his drive for the pennant in 1914, but Hempstead declined to invest such a sum in the Bohemian.

Trades Are Boogey-boos.

Trades are the boogey-boos for all players figuring on championship teams, or pennant contenders, as well as tossers in New York, Chicago and Boston. On the other hand, players operating in such towns as Cincinnati, St. Louis and before the uplift in Washington and Cleveland lived from day to day in the hope of being traded from their surroundings.

Can you imagine the joy of players like Fromme and McLean when traded to the Giants three years ago, just as they were about to cut a third world's series melon, and the ruffled feelings of players like Ames and Devore when handed their passports to Cincinnati?

A New York player once told me trades were the bane of his existence. "I love to play baseball and would like to play it till I am 70 years old were it not for the trades," he said. "A fellow may be going fine, but the boss may see some star he likes on another team and he will trade his whole club to get him. But I guess that is all part of the game, and we should know it when we decide to make baseball our profession."

McGraw a Great Trader.

We know of no more prolific trader than John McGraw, and a history of the Giants during the McGraw regime will show that John Joseph is the world's championship trader—for trades made, if not for David Harum sagacity. However, McGraw is a one season trader. He will make any deal to win a pennant. Then the next year he will make another. With John the winning of a pennant justifies any deal, even though it be necessary to sacrifice brilliant young prospects. As "Mac" has won five pennants with the Giants and has finished under second but thrice in his New York career his system brings results. But McGraw needs the coffers of the National Exhibition Company to back his system. Mac's deals will be touched on later.

If McGraw is the world's champion trader, Charley Herzog holds the championship for being traded. His career since reporting to the Giants in 1908 is unique in the history of baseball. In eight years he has figured in four Giant trades, involving eleven players, and is now serving his third engagement with the Giants.

Herzog's Unique Career.

Coming to the Giants in 1908, he played fair ball for McGraw in 1908 and 1909 in utility roles, but before the 1910 season "Herzy" and Will Collins, a young outfielder, were traded to Boston for Beals Becker. He blossomed as a star with the old Rustlers, but didn't like his surroundings, and ran out on the team. During a Herzog revolution in 1911 McGraw brought him back to the Giants in a deal for Bridwell and Gowdy, then a young catcher.

Herzog had trouble with McGraw during his first engagement and they didn't get along extra well in 1913. Herzog was on the bench, and did not relish it, Shafer having succeeded him at third. During the winter of 1913-14, while McGraw was in the Indian Ocean, John Foster traded Herzog and Hartley to Cincinnati for Bob Bescher. As Shafer retired the same winter it proved to be a poor move.

Last week the fourth Herzog deal was made, when the Giants surrendered Mathewson, McKechnie, Roush and $10,000 for Herzog and Wade Killifer. Herzog seems to get worth more with every deal. Twice when he was traded from New York—in 1910 and 1913—other players had to be thrown in to boot, while the Giants surrendered two players for him in 1911 and three in 1916. When Herzog and Will Collins were traded for Becker in 1910 if somebody had ventured a remark, "Some six years from now the Giants will give up Matty to get Herzog back," that somebody promptly would have been locked up.

The Herzog deals form a big chain in McGraw's trading history, but there are a lot of other deals which worked well for the Giants. In 1904 McGraw made two deals which had a big factor on his champions of 1904 and 1905. Before the 1904 season "Mac" gave up Pitcher Jack Cronin, Charley Babb and $6,000 to Brooklyn for Bill Dahlen, then one of the star shortstops in the land. Later in the season Mike Donlin came to New York in a three cornered deal, New York turning over McCormick to Cincinnati for Mike, and the Reds sent the Moose to Pittsburg in exchange for Jimmy Sebring.

After his 1905 world's champs slipped to fourth place in 1907 McGraw made a radical deal just before the 1908 season which put the club in the race that year. The Giants sent Dan McGann, Bill Dahlen, George Browne, Frank Bowerman and Cecil Ferguson to Boston for Fred Tenney, Al Bridwell and Tom Needham. Prior to that Cy Seymour and Spike Shannon had been purchased from Cincinnati and St. Louis, respectively, for big sums.

Helped Bresnahan.

The next big Giant deal came in the winter of 1908-09, but was made so Roger Bresnahan might gratify his ambitions for being a manager. To get Roger as manager the St. Louis club had to give up three of their best pitchers—Bugs Raymond, Art Fromme and Eddie Karger and their leading outfielder, Jack Murray. However, Karger and Fromme were sent to St. Louis for Catcher Admiral Schlei, who was sent to New York along with Raymond and Murray.

The first Herzog deal was made in 1910, and just before the 1911 season McGraw arranged a swap with Boston, which the Boston board of directors vetoed. Mac had arranged a deal of Tilly Shafer for Dave Shean, now manager of the Providence Internationals. However, Tilly heard of the deal, and got so peeved that he refused to report during the 1911 season, but went to Japan instead. The second Herzog deal followed later in 1911.

In 1912 McGraw made what was undoubtedly his poorest deal when he let Cincinnati have Leon Ames, Josh Devore and Heinie Groh for Art Fromme. A privilege to purchase Eddie Grant also went with the deal.

During the 1913 season McGraw traded Otey Crandall to the St. Louis Cardinals for Larry McLean, but after Otey played several days in a St. Louis uniform McGraw felt sorry for him and bought the ploughboy back.

Herzog-Hartley-Bescher Deal.

In the winter of 1913-14 the unfortunate Herzog-Hartley-Bescher deal was made, and prior to the 1915 season McGraw made two deals which he thought would win the Giants the 1915 pennant. He gave the Phillies Al Demaree, Milton Stock and Jack Adams, a rookie catcher, for Hans Lobert, who has been of little use to the Giants. Later he kidnapped Poll Perritt from the clutches of the Feds, Poll having jumped the Cardinals, and then gave St. Louis Bob Bescher for the right to retain Perritt.

Last winter McGraw did his business with the Federals, paying big sums for Benny Kauff, Bill Rariden, Fred Anderson and Eddie Roush. Later also he took over Bill McKechnie and Mike Doolan. The Sallee purchase and the Herzog swap are the climax of McGraw's deals. He says the latest Herzog deal is the biggest he has ever made.

When Clark Griffith was manager of the Yankees they used to accuse him of pulling more gold brick deals than any other manager in the game, but perhaps Griff didn't deserve all the unkind things which at times were said about him. His favorite diversions were trades with the Browns. Griff originally had Harry Howell and St. Louis Jack Powell, and consented to swap the two, but a year later St. Louis had both Harry and Jack. Then Fred Glade, who had been a pretty good pitcher in St. Louis and had hung up a strikeout record, proved a sad flivver in New York, as did Branch Rickey when Griff imported him from the Mound City.

Stallings did little trading with other clubs, building up his team from the minors. He made one good swap when he brought Birdie Cree and Jack Warhop, Tiger recruits, to New York in a deal for George Moriarty.

The first thing Chase did when made manager of the team was to trade Jimmy Austin to St. Louis for Roy Hartzell, as Hal did not like the way Jamie played third base during the Yank-Giant series of 1910. St. Louis also got permission to buy Frank Laporte under the conditions of the Hartzell-Austin deal.

Harry Wolverton traded Jack Knight to Washington for Gabby Street in 1912, but Gabby, after being a star in Washington, proved a bloomer in New York. Chance had little material to trade, but made one good deal in 1913, when he let Cleveland have Lellivelt and Stumpf, two players now in the minors, for Roger Peckinpaugh. Later Chance made the joke deal with Chicago by which the White Sox got Hal Chase in exchange for Babe Borton and Rollie Zeider. All these players cast their lot with the Feds the following year.

In 1914 Chance sent Derrick back to the Athletics in a deal for Jim Walsh, and later he traded Walsh back for Pete Daley, who is finishing out a Yank war contract on the coast. The Yankees have not figured in a single trade since Donovan took hold of the team last year.

Brooklyn Shy on Swapping.

Brooklyn until a few seasons back had little to trade, and the club's deals were few, except the weekly family swaps between Brooklyn and Newark. In both 1906 and 1910 Ebbets got a lot of quantity for quality. In 1906 he got Doc Casey, Bill Maloney, Jack McCarthy and Button Briggs from the Cubs for Jimmy Sheckard, and in 1910 the Chicago club turned over Toney Smith, Happy Smith and Bill Davidson for Pitcher Harry McIntyre.

After Tinker jumped to the Feds in 1914, after being sold by Cincinnati to Brooklyn, the Reds and Brooklyns made a laughable transaction by which Ebbets bought Dick Egan for many thousands, while Cincinnati paid thousands and thousands for Earl Yingling and Herb Moran. The joke of the deal was that both teams held back these stupendous sums for waiver price players, while Ebbets was trying to get Herrmann to return the Tinker check. The case later came before the National Commission and got a lot of harmful publicity. It was finally settled quietly at a meeting of the National League's board of directors.

Greatest "Bone" Deal.

The greatest "bone" deal in the history of baseball was made in 1901, when Cincinnati traded Mathewson to New York for Amos Rusie, who never pitched a ball for the Reds. Matty had been tried out by the Giants in 1900, but they let him drift back to Norfolk and Cincinnati drafted him.

The century began with some of the most momentous deals in the history of baseball. In 1899 the National League consisted of twelve clubs, but before the season of 1900 opened four clubs—Baltimore, Washington, Louisville and Cleveland—were bought out, their best players being purchased by several of the remaining club members. Before the reduction of the circuit took place the Pittsburg club made a deal with the Louisville club whereby it got fourteen players in exchange for five players and $25,000.

The fourteen players were Fred Clarke, Hans Wagner, Charles Phillippe, Pat Flaherty, Charles Zimmer, Claude Ritchey, Tommy Leach, Rube Waddell, Walter Woods, Cliff Latimer, Elton Cunningham, C. Doyle, Tom Messitt and Mike Kelly. All these except Cunningham, Doyle, Messitt and Kelly opened the season with Pittsburg. The five players given in exchange were Jack Chesbro, Arthur Madson, John J. O'Brien, George Fox and William Gould, the last named being a semi-pro pitcher of Millville, Pa. Of these Chesbro was the only one to return to the Pirates.

The Baltimore club sold John McGraw, Wilbert Robinson and Billy Kelster to the St. Louis club for $15,000, and Joe McGinnity, Jim Sheckard, Gene Demontreville, Ducky Holmes, Jerry Nop, Alex Smith, Kitson and Harry Howell to the Brooklyn club. Washington sold Buck Freeman, William Dineen and John Barry to Boston for $7,500, Dan McGann to St. Louis for $750, and Gus Weyhing to Brooklyn for $500.

In May, 1900, Chicago traded Bill Everett, Sam Dungan and Billy Phyle to Kansas City for John Cansel. In the same month St. Louis released Lave Cross to Brooklyn for $3,000, and George Cuppy to Boston for a smaller sum.

In 1901 and 1902 few deals were made, the raid of the American League upon the National League clubs making the owners unwilling to purchase the service of players who might any day be grabbed by the opposition. In addition to the Mathewson-Rusie swap in 1901 Chicago gave Virgil Garvin, John Ganzel and Sam Strang to New York for Jack Doyle, and in June of that year Brooklyn sold Hugh Jennings to Philadelphia for $4,000. In 1902 not a deal was placed on record.

In 1903 before the opening day there were three even exchanges of players. Pittsburg gave Jim Burke to St. Louis for Otto Krueger, New York gave George Smith to Detroit for Kid Gleason and St. Louis gave Fred Hartman to Buffalo for David Brain. The Smith-Gleason trade was the first between National and American League clubs.

Cubs' Big Trade.

Chicago made an important trade in 1904, giving Pitcher Jack Taylor to St. Louis for Pitcher Mordecai Brown and Catcher Jack O'Neil. In July it gave Philadelphia Pitcher Frank Corridon in exchange for John Barry, utility man. Later in September Chicago purchased from the Des Moines club Arthur Hoffman for $1,500 and Pud McChesney for $1,250.

It was in August of 1904 that the Giants figured in a three cornered deal whereby it got Mike Donlin from Cincinnati for Harry McCormick, and Cincinnati at once traded McCormick to Pittsburg for Jimmy Sebring.

In the same year, 1904, St. Louis swapped a battery, Ed Murphy and Jack Ryan, to Kansas City for Mike Grady.

Before the season of 1905 opened several trades were effected. Pittsburg got Del Howard from Philadelphia by giving up three players—Kitty Bransfield, Otto Krueger and Harry McCormick—and also gave Eddie Phelps to St. Louis in exchange for Heinie Peitz. Boston traded Charley Pittinger and Harry Wolverton to Philadelphia for Chick Fraser, and Philadelphia gave Catcher Fred Abbott to Columbus for Rudolph Hulswitt. St. Louis purchased Catcher Jack Warner from New York and to fill his place the Giants got Bill Clarke, who bought his own release from Washington. In July Pittsburg traded George McBride to St. Louis for Dave Brain.

1906 a Record Breaker.

The year 1906 was a record breaker for trades, Chicago alone figuring in seven, giving fourteen players in exchange for nine. This, however, did the Cubs no harm, as they won the championship that year and the next two years. Before the bell rang to start the race Chicago made its big deal with Brooklyn for Jim Sheckard; sent Frank Pfeffer and Jack O'Neil to Boston for Pat Moran, and Jake Weimer to Cincinnati for Harry Steinfeldt and Jimmy Sebring. In April Chicago got Harry Gessler from Brooklyn for Oscar Knolls, a pitcher secured from the Evansville club. In May Hans Lobert was sent to Cincinnati for Jack Harper, in June Bob Wicker to Cincinnati for Orval Overall, and in July Fred Beebe and Pete Noonan, a battery, to St. Louis for Jack Taylor, who thus went back to his first love.

Cincinnati in 1906, besides the deals mentioned in the above paragraph, engaged in several others. Before opening day it gave Al Bridwell to Boston for Jim Delehanty. In May Pitcher Augustus Dorner was sent to the same club for Chick Fraser, and in the same month Pitcher Carl Druhot was given to St. Louis for Catcher Oscar Stanage. In July the Reds swapped Fred Odell and Charles Chech to Toledo for Frank Jude, an outfielder, Jack Barry to St. Louis for Homer Smoot, and topped all by selling Cy Seymour to New York for $10,000.

Pittsburg made two deals in 1908. First it gave Del Howard and Dave Brain to Boston for Pitcher Vic Willis, and then in June traded Eddie Karger to St. Louis for Charles McFarland.

Swap Two for Five.

In 1907 Boston gave up two players and got five in return. Early in the year it traded Ed Abbaticchio to Pittsburg for Claude Ritchie, Clarence Beaumont and Pat Flaherty and in June gave Del Howard to Chicago for Bill Sweeney (the noted second baseman) and Pitcher Newton Randall. In 1908 Boston gave Irving (Cy II) to Pittsburg for Harley Young (Cy III), and Pitcher Tom McCarthy. In June Cincinnati traded Sincock, a Michigan University recruit, to Harrisburg for Pitcher John Doescher.

Before the race began in 1909, Chicago gave Cincinnati Blaine Durbin and Tom Downey for John Kane. In July Boston gave Johnny Bates and Charley Starr to Philadelphia for Louis Richie, Buster Brown and Dave Shean. In August Pittsburg traded Alan Storke and Jap Barbeau to St. Louis for Bobby Byrne, and Cincinnati swapped Henry (Mike) Mowrey to St. Louis for Charles Ashenback.

In 1910 there was a considerable revival of trading. Before the season started, Bob Ewing and Addie Brennan, two pitchers, were traded by Cincinnati to Philadelphia for two other pitchers, Frank Corridon and Harry Coveleskie, and then Cincinnati immediately traded Corridon, Miller Huggins and Rebel Oakes to St. Louis for Fred Beebe and Alan Storke. The latter died before the season opened.

After the 1910 season opened Boston traded Pitcher Richie to Chicago for Roy Miller. Richie then became a notorious Giant killer.

Phillies' Transaction.

Philadelphia effected a successful trade in 1911 when it gave Cincinnati Ed Grant, George McQuillan, Lew Foren and Johnny Bates in exchange for Hans Lobert, Fred Beebe, Jack Rowan and George Paskert. Boston got two players from Chicago for one, giving Dave Shean for Frank Pfeffer and Scotty Ingerton. Pittsburg traded three recruits to Kansas City for Fred Hunter. All these transactions took place before the season opened. During the season, in May, Chicago secured Pitcher Emil Richter from Louisville in exchange for Jack Pfeister.

There was no big deal involving a number of players on each side made in 1912. One was registered at even terms. At the end of May Pittsburg traded Tommy Leach and Lefty Leifield to Chicago for Arthur Hofman and Leonard (King) Cole.

In 1913 the biggest deal was that between Chicago and Cincinnati whereby Cincinnati gave Chicago Mike Mitchell, Bert Humphries, Arthur Phelan, John Corridon and Peter Knelsley for Joe Tinker, Harry Chapman and Grover Laudermilk. Cincinnati then gave Laudermilk to Louisville for Mordecai Brown, who had been released to the Colonels by Chicago. Chicago also sold the release of Bill Powell and Martin Berghammer to Cincinnati, no price being stated, and Brooklyn traded Hub Northen to Toronto for Benny Meyers. All this was done before opening day.

Cincinnati gave Boston Charles McDonald and $4,000 for John Kling, and Boston gave Toronto Buster Brown and $4,000 for Pitcher Dick Rudolph. In June Cincinnati traded Beals Becker, who came from New York for the waiver price, to Philadelphia for Johnny Dodge. Chicago gave Brooklyn Ed Reulbach for William Stack, and gave Kansas City Louis Richie for Jim Vaughn; Pittsburg gave Philadelphia Howard Camnitz and Bobby Byrne for Albert Dolan, and Philadelphia got Catcher Eddie Burns from Montreal by giving the Canucks Catcher Dan Howley and $10,000, so it was reported.

American League Exchanges.

Early in the year 1914 Fred Clarke and Miller Huggins made their famous deal by which the Cardinals gave Pittsburg Ed Konetchy, Mike Mowrey and Bob Harmon in exchange for Jack Miller, Chief Wilson, Al Dolan, Art Butler and Hank Robinson. During the same winter the Evers rumpus came up and Chicago got Bill Sweeney for Trojan John. Later in the season George Stallings made a deal which still breaks Hub Perdue's heart whenever he thinks of it. Big George traded Hub to St. Louis for Outfielders Whitted and Cather.

During the Federal League's career there were not many deals. In addition to the deals which brought Lobert to the Giants in 1915, Pat Moran made a good swap when he got Whitted and Dugey from Boston for Sherwood Magee and Bert Niehoff from Cincinnati for Red Dooin.

The American League does not seem to contain such a batch of traders as the National. In late years most of their out and out player swaps have been of minor character. Of course, during the past few years there were great money deals, when Mack disposed of Collins, Baker, Barry, Murphy and Shawkey; when Sommers, former Cleveland owner, sold Jackson and Leibold, and when Lannin sold Speaker this spring. A few players were involved in the Speaker deal, Boston getting Pitcher Sam Jones and an option on a young infielder, Thomas.

Connie Mack made several deals which were regarded big at the time. In 1907 he almost won the pennant with a midseason deal by which he traded Jack Knight to Boston for Jimmy Collins. In 1909 he traded a young pitcher, Vic Schlitzer, to Boston for Cy Morgan, who proved a big winner for Mack, and in 1910 Mack made rather a lone swap when he gave Cleveland Infielder Morris Rath and his title on Joe Jackson for Bris Lord.

Hugh Jennings beat Mack out of a pennant in 1909 with two late season deals. He sent Prince Henry Schaefer and Wade Killifer, the same player involved in the recent Herzog-Matty deal, to Washington for Jim Delahanty, and traded his old first baseman, Claude Rossman, to St. Louis for Tom Jones, a steady old first baseman. Boston and Chicago made quite a big swap in 1910, when the Red Sox traded Harry Lord and Amby McConnell to the White Sox for Pitcher Frank Smith and Purtell, an infielder.

ANOTHER FAMOUS BONE.

Scranton Fan Hands Shortstop a Reminder of Niles's "Feat."

According to a Scranton fan Shortstop overlooked a famous bone last week in his story on the All Bone Hall of Fame. It was committed by Harry Niles, the former Yanker, Red Sox and Brown outfielder. We will let "A Fan" tell the story of Harry's bone himself.

"SIR:

"I read with interest your article in the sporting section of last SUNDAY'S SUN in reference to 'bone' plays and was much interested in the incidents mentioned, but lest a 'bone' that I saw pulled a few years ago in Washington, D. C., shall be lost to the 'hall of fame' I herewith record it so that it may have its proper place in the archives of 'bone' plays and be handed down to posterity.

"It was in the year of 1906 and Boston and Washington were the opposing teams. Boston was at bat, they had a player on the team by the name of Niles, who had formerly played under Jimmy McAleer at St. Louis and of whom McAleer is reported to have said that he was a good player from his shoulders down. The batter who preceded Niles had reached first base safely. Niles hit a high fly to right field and the Washington right fielder made a dash for the ball.

"The runner on first hesitated to see whether or not the ball would be caught, but not so with Niles. Niles kept going at a fast clip, with head down, passed the runner who was hesitating between first and second and kept going to third. The fielder dropped the fly and when the ball was returned to the infield Niles was on third and the man who was on first when Niles was at bat had reached second safely. There was some confusion, but Niles was called out. It took some time to explain to him what had happened. Billy Evans was the umpire behind the bat and can vouch for the accuracy of this narrative.

"I believe this bone should be classified in its proper place and fearful that it might be lost to baseball history I herewith submit it to you that it may have its proper niche in the history of 'bone' plays."

HIGGINBOTHAM LANDS JOB.

Irvin C. Higginbotham, a veteran pitcher of the Pacific Coast League, released by Oakland, will finish the season with Des Moines.

PLAYERS WHO HAVE FIGURED IN THREE FAMOUS DEALS IN WHICH HERZOG PLAYED A PROMINENT PART

JACKSON BROKE IN WITH MILL TEAM

Got Only a Dollar a Day When He Made "Pro" Debut.

ESCAPED FROM MACKMEN

It is one of the glories of the South land that it has produced two of the greatest baseball players the game has ever held. One of them, of course, is Tyrus Cobb. The other, equally of course, is Joseph Jackson.

The great slugger of the White Sox was born in a backwoods community in northwestern South Carolina, not so very far from the birthplace of Cobb, and it is just twenty-eight years since he made his mundane debut. Jackson pere was a tenant farmer, and like many of his kind, he was rich in nothing but children. Joe was the first born of a large brood. Tough luck! The oldest in such a family doesn't find existence any soft snap, and Joseph was no exception.

When Joe was a kid a lot of the farmers of that section of the South, despairing of ever digging more than the barest subsistence from the soil, began to pull up stakes and move to the mill centres, where the whole family could contribute to the task of making a living by toiling in the mills.

Brandon Mills, in the vicinity of Greenville, attracted the Jackson clan, and there, at the age of 12, young Joe Jackson began his career as a little soldier of industry. From early morn till late in the afternoon he toiled at his hard task. He might be there yet, bent and worn and hopeless, except for the circumstance that the owners of the Brandon Mills started a baseball club made up of employees.

Started as a Catcher.

The mill ball nine was the salvation of Joe Jackson. Without educational advantages, his naturally good brain would in all probability have remained undeveloped except that baseball gave him the opportunity to break the shackles that bound him to the industrial wheel. Joe was only 13 when he commenced playing ball and he was originally a backstop, and from the first a hard slugger. Occasionally he tried his hand at pitching, but one day he broke a batter's arm with a pitched ball and that discouraged him.

Joe was a dollar a day hand in the mill when he got his first chance to play baseball for money. In 1907 Tom Stouch, manager of the Greenville club, then a semi-pro outfit, but later in the Carolina Association, offered the lanky six foot mill hand a job at $25 a month. Stouch had seen Joe in action with the mill nine on several occasions, and especially his work with the bat.

Seventy-five bones looked like a young fortune to Joe, for it was more than twice as much as his mill work brought him, and he was the most elated youngster in South Carolina. Joe stayed with Greenville in 1908, and led the Carolina Association in batting with an average of .346.

Slipped Off Train.

Manager Stouch, a former big leaguer and a pal of Connie Mack, tipped off the Athletic leader to his find, and at Mack's invitation set out for Philadelphia with Joe in tow. Jackson was at first very dubious about association with "No'the'hebs," and as the train carried him away from his home his feet grew colder and colder. Somewhere en route he slipped off the train and took another back to Greenville.

After considerable persuasion Joe was induced to try again, and he actually reached Philadelphia and played one game in the Athletic uniform, making an excellent showing in centre field and with the bat. Mack was jubilant, but his joy was short lived, for the next day Joe flew the coop and returned to his home. He played with Savannah in 1909, and returned to the Athletics the following spring, but was sent to New Orleans for further seasoning.

In August he was recalled and Mack swapped him to Cleveland, where he was a star until the memorable deal last year which sent him to the White Sox.

GUISTO, COAST STAR, REMARKABLE PLAYER

Portland's First Baseman Is Attracting Attention of Big League Scouts.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 29.—There are two young fellows playing baseball on opposing nines in Salt Lake and Portland who again bring out the fact St. Mary's College can turn them out.

Louis Guisto with the Beavers, Second Basemen Frank Giugni with Salt Lake are the two youngsters in question. Both came from St. Mary's College, both are Italians. This is Guisto's first year with Portland and his heavy hitting has attracted many big league scouts.

Guisto and Giugni starred on the college team during the spring of 1916. Frank finished that year, but Guisto had just started school his freshman year. The lads hail from St. Helena, Cal., and live in Napa county and are eight miles apart.

When both were mere youngsters they captained the St. Helena team. Louis headed his home town's team, the two burgs had some warm rivalry. After leaving school in the spring of 1913 Giugni joined Nick Williams' Portland Colts in the Northwestern League. Since then he has been with Salt Lake, where he hit .274 last season.

Blankenship secured Giugni in a trade for Brick Eldred two weeks ago or so and he has been hitting the ball ever since. Giugni is 24 years old.

Fitzsimmons, hitting .295 last year in the Northwestern League, and Hamilton, starring with the Beavers, are two more youngsters from St. Mary's. All four of these men are likely to join the ranks of the majors. Harry Hooper, Duffy Lewis, Leonard and a few other former St. Mary's College players who started playing for St. Mary's College.

But breaking into baseball, especially isn't the first sensational thing Guisto has done in athletics. He entered St. Mary's four years ago and has been quietly but consistently sensational.

Three years ago, for instance, on a pair of track sallies in a class meet and tore off the 100 in 10.2. He weighed 200 at the time. Later on in the same year he ran a furlong in 23 even on the track, and heaved the 16 pound shot knowing a thing about form, reaching 40 mark.

Then, two years ago, in the first American-All-British rugby game, he was to again performed sensationally.

His mind is set on a career in baseball and other forms of athletics are just a byplay and relaxation. He has been good since the season opened, has made eleven home runs and his batting has been consistent.