

# THUMB-NAIL BIOGRAPHIES OF GREATS AND NEAR GREATS WHO WILL COMPETE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

## THE REDS

Cincinnati, Oct. 1. — Patrick J. Moran, manager of the National League pennant winners, termed by Red Fans as the "Wonder Man" broke his professional baseball through the Eastern League. In 1900 he received his first major league contract which was purchased by the Boston Nationals from Montreal. He caught for Boston five years, and was released to the Chicago Cubs. He had little chance to work behind the bat for that club, both King Archer being in their prime and doing the back stopping.

Moran in February 1907 accepted a contract to manage the small Waterbury, Conn., team, but cancelled this contract to take one with Connellsville, a month later. He made another change the following month when he went back to the Cubs as a coach. About this time the wonderful Cub machine began to be noticed in baseball, and a great deal of credit is now being bestowed upon Moran for the showing that club made in the succeeding four years. It is held that his coaching was mainly responsible for the good pitching done by Miner Brown, Overall, Reubach and Lundgren.

Moran left Chicago in 1910 and went to the Philadelphia Nationals, where he again acted as coach to the pitchers. He was with Philadelphia when "Billy" Murray and later Charles Doolin managed the team, succeeding the latter in 1915. He won the pennant that year, through the good work of Pitcher Alexander and Catcher Killefer. After Alexander and Killefer had been sold to the Chicago Nationals, Moran made a highly successful showing with the Philadelphia team. He was released by that club last year and signed a contract with Manager McGraw of the New York Giants, as coach for this season. He did not join that club this year, however, McGraw permitting him to cancel his contract to become manager of the Reds in place of Christy Mathewson, who had managed the club in 1918, and who was still in overseas duty with the American army.

Charles A. "Chief" Bender, who will probably act as coach to the Reds pitchers and adviser to Manager Moran in the World's series, started playing in the big leagues when Connie Mack signed him to a contract with the Athletics in 1914. He was with Mack for ten years, being the mainstay of the Philadelphia pitching staff.

Bender, in his day, was considered one of the greatest World series pitchers. His work and that of Eddie Plank stopped the great Cub machine in the series of 1910, the National League representatives winning only one game. Bender also took a prominent part in the 1911 series against New York, the American league club again winning the world's championship.

When Mack broke up the Athletic team after the crushing defeat by the Boston Braves in 1914, he released Bender. The Indian caught on with the National League team in the Quaker City but was unconditionally released on March 7, 1917. He was declared ineligible to play in 1918. Passing out of the big leagues this year, he went to Richmond in the Virginia league, became its manager and sent the team to the top with his consistent winning of games.

Bender is in the thirties, bats and throws right handed, and weighs about 170 pounds.

Henry Knight Groh, captain and third baseman of the National League champions, was born in Rochester, N. Y., on Sept. 18, 1889 and resides in Cincinnati. He began playing ball with Oshkosh, Wis., in 1908 and remained there for three years. He joined the Decatur, Ill., club in 1911, but was sold in July of that year to the New York Nationals who farmed him out to Buffalo where he played for the rest of that season. In 1913 he was obtained by Joe Tinker, then manager of the Reds, in a trade of Groh, Ames and Devore for Arthur Fromme and he has been with the Reds ever since. He played second for two years and was then shifted to third base, where he has become a star fielder. He is rated one of the best, if not the best third basemen in the business. This year he is captain of the team and has been an able assistant to manager Moran.

Ed. Roush, the champion batter of the National League in 1917 and who it is believed will lead the league again this season, was born in Oakland City, Ind., May 8, 1893. In 1912 he began playing with Evansville and

was sold in the following year to the Chicago White Sox by whom he was released to Lincoln, Neb., in September. In 1914 he joined the Indianapolis federal league team and went to Newark when that club was transferred. He was purchased by the New York Nationals when the Federal League went out of existence, and was traded in July of that season to Cincinnati with McKechnie and Christy Mathewson for Herzog. Last year Roush finished second in batting, being only a couple of points behind Z. Wheat of Brooklyn. Roush is a natural free hitter and a wonderful ground covering outfielder.

Sherwood Magee outfielder was born at Clarendon, Pa., Aug. 6, 1884. He started playing baseball in 1903 at Allentown and was obtained by Philadelphia Nationals the following season. He played in left field for the Phillies for eleven years and led the National League in batting one season. In 1915 he was traded to the Boston Braves for Whitted and Ducey. He remained until August, 1917, when he was obtained by Cincinnati by the waiver route. He was seriously ill in May and June of this year, but in spite of this, has been playing well this season.

A. Earle Neale outfielder was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 6, 1893. He first played with the Altoona club in 1912, but finished that season with London in the Canadian league. Cleveland drafted him in 1914 but he was returned to London and from there went to Dayton and then to Wheeling, where he was purchased by Cincinnati. This is his fourth year as a regular fielder with the Reds and he has become a great ground coverer. Neale played left and center fields until this season when he took up the "Sun Field" in right and has been going well there. He is a fair hitter, a good gunner and a very fast base runner.

Morris Rath second base was born December 25, 1887, in Mobeetie, Tex. He first played baseball professionally at Wilmington, N. C., in 1908 and at Lynchburg, Va. In 1909 he was with Reading. He was purchased by the Philadelphia Athletics and played with them in 1910 going from there to the Cleveland and Baltimore clubs in 1911. He played with Baltimore in 1912 and with the Chicago White Sox in 1913. He was with Kansas City in 1914 and with Toronto in 1915. In 1916 and 1917 he played with Salt Lake City. Rath was in the navy in 1918, joining the Reds this spring. He played second base for the Reds since the season began and is considered a top notcher in his position.

William Lawrence Kopf, shortstop, was born at Bristol, Conn., in 1893. He left Fordham College in 1912 and joined Cleveland but was sent to Toledo, and the next year joined the Philadelphia Athletics, playing second base with them in 1914 and 1915. He was with Baltimore in 1916 coming to Cincinnati the next year and in 1918 played with Fore River ship building steam and then went into the army. Kopf has been playing wonderful ball all this season.

Jacob E. Daubert, first baseman, was born in Shamoin, Pa., April 17, 1885, and played his first ball with the Kane semi-pro club and joined Marion, Ind., the following year. In the spring of 1908 he went to Cleveland, but was sold to Nashville in May. The next year he went to Toledo and joined Brooklyn later in 1910 becoming that club's regular first baseman. After playing first base for Brooklyn for nine years where he became famous as a fielder and a hitter, always batting in the .300 class, he was obtained last winter by the Reds, and is given much credit for steadying the Cincinnati infield.

Ivy B. Wingo, first string catcher, was born July 8, 1890 at Norcross, Ga., and started his baseball career with the Greenville club of the Carolina association, remained for four years and achieved much fame as a thrower and batter. In the winter of 1914 the Reds obtained Wingo in a trade for Gonzales. Wingo has been a steady and brilliant worker and this season is having a "big" year, being rated as one of the leading backstops of the league.

William A. Rariden, catcher, was born Feb. 5, 1888 at Bedford, Ind., and broke into professional baseball twelve years ago with the Canton, Ohio, Central league club. After catching for three years there he was sold in August, 1909 to the Boston Nationals, where he remained for four years when he jumped to the Federal league in 1914 and played with Indianapolis and later with Newark. After the disbanding of the Federal

league Rariden was bought by the New York Giants, where he remained for the next three years, catching in the world's series of 1917 against the White Sox. Last winter the Reds obtained him in a trade for Hal Chase. He is behind the plate when left handed pitchers are on the mound. He has been hitting hard.

Artemus Ward Allen, called "Nick," was born Sept. 14, 1892, at Udall, Kan. At Wichita in 1910, he started his professional baseball career, and the next year was at Newton, Kan., joining the Chicago White Sox late that season. Minneapolis got him in 1912 and 1913, and the next two years he played with the Buffalo Federals. In 1916 Allen played with the Chicago Cubs and later with Topeka. He joined the Reds in 1918 and was sent to Providence to finish the season. For a brief time in 1918 he was back with the Reds, but went into the army early in August. He is considered a cracking good catcher, but owing to the high form displayed by Wingo and Rariden, is used as the third string catcher.

Harry F. Sallee, one of the veteran pitchers of Cincinnati team was born in Higginsport, O., February 3, 1885. He began his baseball career with the Meridian club of the Cotton States League, in 1905, finishing the season with the Birmingham club of the Southern League. He remained with Birmingham for two seasons, being purchased in 1907 by the New York Americans. However, in May of that year, he was released by New York to Williamsport. In the fall of 1907 he was drafted by the St. Louis Nationals and pitched for the Cardinals for eight years. In July, 1916, he was sold to the New York Nationals. He had a great year in 1917, winning 18 games and losing only seven, and was instrumental in bringing the pennant to New York that season.

Last year Sallee decided to quit baseball, and left New York in mid-season. During the winter he was persuaded to play again and was obtained by the Reds. He had one of his best pitching years, and in addition had been a great help to Manager Moran in developing younger pitchers on local staff.

Horace A. Eller, the "shine ball" pitcher, was born at Muncie, Ind., July 5, 1894. He began playing baseball with the Champaign Illinois club in 1913. The next spring he went to Lanville, Ill., and from there to Moline, Ill., where he played two years. In 1916 he went to Chicago White Sox on trial, but was returned to Moline late in April. He joined the army on the Mexican border, was reinstated to baseball in September, and drafted by Cincinnati. This is his third year with the Reds, and his best. In May he pitched a no-hit game against the Cardinals.

Ray L. Fisher, another veteran pitcher, was born in Middlebury, Vt., October 4, 1887. He played on the Middlebury college team, getting his first professional experience at Hartford in 1908 and 1909. In September of the latter year he was purchased by New York Americans and was a Yankee for ten years. In 1918 he went to the army. Last spring he came to the Reds in exchange for Pete Schneider. He is a conscientious worker, fields his position well, and also is a good batsman.

### SOUTHPAW MOUND ARTISTS COMING INTO HERITAGE

(Continued From Page One)

thirds of the pitching was done by right-handers.

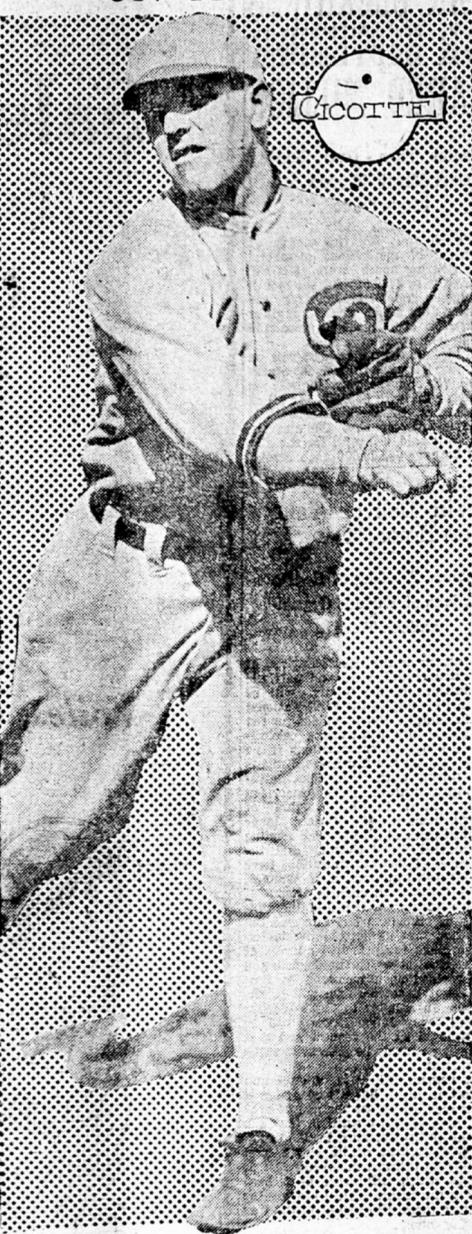
In 1917, Faber, a right hander, turned the trick against the Giants by winning three games in the titular series.

The southpaws will not carry off honors in the world series this fall, however, without a battle. Cicotte undoubtedly is the best right hander on either team and Eller and Ring have pitched wonderful ball all season. Faber has not worked regularly this season but is being groomed to take his turn in the big series. James of the Sox and Fisher of the Reds also may be counted on, and there is strong probability that Grover Lowdermilk may ascend the mound for the White Sox.

Catchers.

Ray Schalk is said to be one of the best catchers in the game. He is a wonderful little general and his work, with Gleason's meagre pitching staff, has been one of the big factors in the race of the White Sox. He can steady the pitchers in a wonderful manner and is a first class judge of batters. He has been through two World's series in which the Sox have emerged victorious and he should out-

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shine his rivals. He is a dangerous batter, is one of the best catchers in the game going after foul balls, and is known as an unusually game receiver. Schalk has been batting around .25.

In Wingo, the Reds have a catcher who will give Schalk a great run. Wingo has a good arm, like Schalk, and has been batting about the same as the little Chicago backstop, although he has not been in as many games as his rival. The Reds also have Rariden, the veteran who was in the series against the Sox in 1917. Rariden is not as good a batter as Schalk and not as fast, but has a good arm, and gets everything possible out of his pitchers. He may do most of the catching for the Reds during the series, owing to his experience with the Sox players. Rariden has been hitting around .220.

The Sox will have Byrd Lynn as a substitute catcher for Schalk. Lynn has a strong arm, but may lack experience in a series of this kind. For that reason he may not get into play



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### THE REDS, CHAMPIONS FOR 1919 OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE



Back row, left to right: Sherwood Magee, Eddie Roush, Morris Path, Hod Eller, Harry Sallee, Eddie Gerner, Ray Fisher, Jimmy Ring and Heinie Groh.

Front row, left to right: Jake Daubert, Charley See, Walter Reuther, Pat Moran, William Rariden, Nick Allen, Ivy Wingo, specialist.

To love God is to have good health, good looks, and a public: Dick Dinean, Larry Kopf, Roy Mitchell and Hank Schreiber.

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