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base ball
guide

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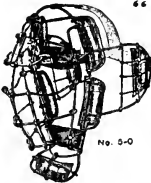
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Group I. No. 1

Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide

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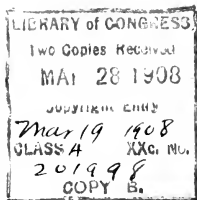
1908

Edited by Henry Chadwick



AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Preface

Since the first issue of SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE in 1877, it has been—what its name implies—the GUIDE to our national game. It occupies a unique position and is universally recognized as the leading authority on Base Ball. Those who have followed the GUIDE for the past thirty years or more can better grasp the great advancement made in the game since that early period.

The extraordinary growth of the game has demanded a gradual increase in the size of the GUIDE, until last year it reached such unwieldy proportions that it became absolutely necessary to devise some plan whereby its constantly expanding pages could be kept within reasonable bounds. How to accomplish this without detracting from the interest and scope of the GUIDE was a problem that demanded our most serious thought. The problem was successfully solved by the issuance in January last of a new Base Ball Annual, entitled "SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD," which, as its name implies, is a complete record book, containing all the statistical details of the game, which formerly took up so many pages in the GUIDE. The first issue of the RECORD not only contains the complete records of clubs and averages of all professional players operating under the National Agreement for 1907, but in addition the book contains carefully prepared records and averages made up from official sources, covering organized professional Base Ball from its commencement in 1871 to 1907, inclusive.

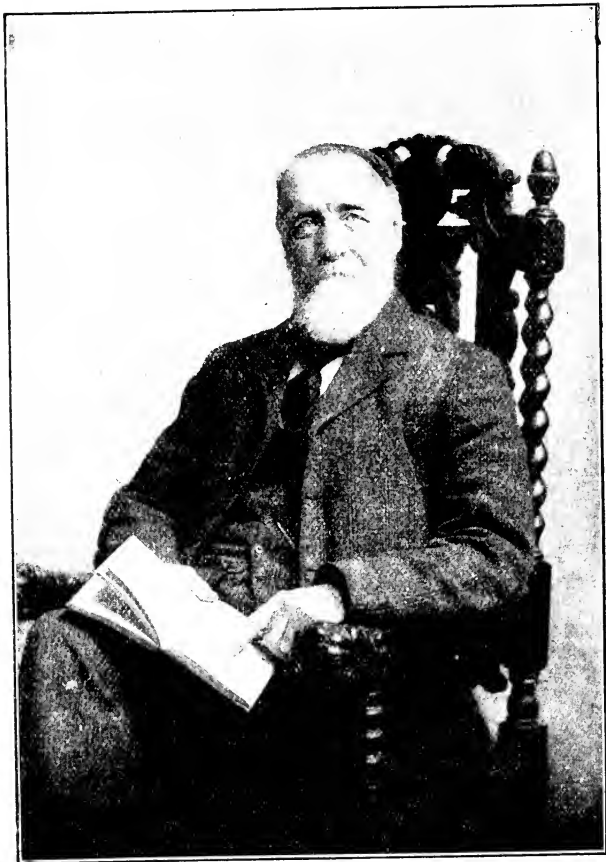
Judging from the enormous sale of the first issue of the RECORD we are convinced that this innovation has met the approval of the Base Ball public. The objections that have been urged against withholding the annual records and averages for the past season until the issuance of the GUIDE in April, have been met and overcome by the publishing of the RECORD book in January.

In future SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD will be published annually in January, containing all of the records of the past, and thus enable the GUIDE, which will continue to be issued annually in April, to devote its pages to the present and future of the game. Several pages from the RECORD, in more or less abbreviated form, appear in this issue of the GUIDE.

By this innovation the GUIDE is improved and given a wider scope for its particular field. The GUIDE of 1908 continues to publish the Official Playing Rules of the game; detailed account of the sensational World's Series between the respective champions of the two major leagues; historical and editorial articles by the veteran editor of the GUIDE, Mr. Henry Chadwick, and others; together with many illustrations, which have been such a prominent feature in this book in the past.

As publishers of the GUIDE, we take this occasion to congratulate our veteran editor, Mr. Henry Chadwick, who this year completes his twenty-eighth year as editor of the GUIDE, on his very valuable work in connection with this book, which we believe to be the most complete and ideal Base Ball Guide that he ever edited.

JAMES E. SULLIVAN,
President American Sports Publishing Company.



HENRY CHADWICK

"The Father of Base Ball"

From a photograph taken in his eightieth year, 1903, by Frank Pearsall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Henry Chadwick, the youngest brother of the late Sir Edwin Chadwick, the eminent sanitary philosopher of England, was born at Jessamine Cottage, St. Thomas, Exeter, England, October 5th, 1824. Mr. Chadwick, with his father, Mr. James Chadwick, removed to New York in 1837, where he has since resided. Mr. Chadwick is a journalist by inheritance, as his father was for many years editor of the "Western Times" of Exeter.

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Editorial Comment

BY HENRY CHADWICK

It is worthy of special note that last December was one of the most notable months on record for its exceptional happenings, which, in one respect, beat all previous records, so far as we can remember; and that was in case of the wonderful fine weather we metropolitan folks enjoyed on Christmas day. In fact, it was a day of days for outdoor sports and pastimes, so lovely was the warm, bright, sunshiny day on the great holiday occasion.

Winter sports were outside the pale of performance, there being no ice for skating or curling except at the artificial ice rinks. But how the Base Ball "kids" of the great city did revel in roller skating on the hundred and odd miles of the asphalted streets of the city; while the Prospect Park ball grounds saw a crowd of cricketers, Base Ball players and foot ballists practicing on the green forty-acre field. That fact alone shows what exceptional weather prevailed. Of course, we merely refer to the games center of the metropolis. But the fine weather marked other cities and towns throughout the country, but not to the enjoyable extent which it did on Christmas Day in Greater New York.

In this era of the great popularity of outdoor athletic sports, Americans can pride themselves on the possession of the most popular field game known to modern civilization, viz., our National Game of Base Ball. It can be truthfully said that there is no field sport now in vogue in America that equals Base Ball, either as an exciting game to witness, or as one affording ample opportunities for healthy, manly, and recreative exercise. In comparison with every other field game known in the existing arena of outdoor sports, Base Ball especially bears off the palm in all those features which are calculated to secure the popular favor of the American public.

In this regard our National game of Base Ball comes into play, too, with telling effect, as the one single field sport, above all others, admirably adapted for the use of the students of our colleges and public schools; in fact, in every way is our glorious game suited to the American character. It is full of excitement, is quickly played, and it not only requires vigor of constitution, and manly courage and pluck; but also mental ability to a considerable extent, to excel in the game. Moreover, Base Ball, when played in its integrity, is entirely free from the objectionable features which too frequently characterize other prominent field sports of the country.

The Base Ball fraternity of the early days of the game's history had a great drawback to the successful progress of their game, in the very inferior quality of the ball they had to use. Just think, you players of to-day, of having to handle a ball ten inches in circumference and six ounces in weight, hit hard to you from the bat, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of rubber in its composition, compared with the perfect regulation ball of the present period, made by machinery and of the best quality of material.

When Base Ball was first introduced by the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club of New York in 1845, the ball used was of home make, an uneven and rather crude affair, and constructed with strips of old rubber shoes as a base and wound with old stocking yarn and covered with cowhide.

In the decade of the fifties two ball makers of New York and Brooklyn made all the balls needed, as the few clubs of the metropolis did not play over a dozen match games a season. The Brooklyn Atlantics used the Harvey Ross balls, and the New York clubs at Hoboken those made by shoemaker Van Horn of New York during his leisure hours. Now we have a perfect ball, made in a large factory, of the best material and on scientific principles. The days of "lively" balls for batting and "dead" balls for fielding are gone forever. The former yielded twenty or thirty runs to an innings, and the latter not a run in twenty-four innings.



A NEEDED AMENDMENT TO THE SCORING RULES

The existing system of making out the yearly averages of the several professional Base Ball leagues is entirely worthless as data affording a criterion of excellence of play in the various departments of the game; especially is this the case as regards the batting and pitching. For instance, the only test of effective skill at the bat is the data of *base runners forwarded by base hits*, with its percentage; whereas the averages used up to date give the palm to the batsman who excels in "percentage of base hits," without regard to the runners forwarded around the bases by such hits. The former is mere "record batting," while the latter is the true criterion of "team work at the bat"—the acme of scientific batting. In the pitching averages, too, the existing test of skill in pitching is the percentage of victories pitched in only, whereas the true test of effective work in the box lies in the percentage of base hits scored off the pitching, *unaided by base stealing*; and runs scored by base hits alone are the only runs that are earned off the pitching alone; and even then they are not to be charged against the pitcher as earned runs if the base hits are scored after the pitcher has offered his fielding support three plain chances for outs by catches or by sharp fielding, which have not been accepted through fielding errors.

In the decade of the early eighties I advocated the adoption, by the Rules Committee of the period, of an amendment to the scoring rules of the National League, of a rule giving credit to batsmen for the *forwarding of base runners by base hits*, and by this means to secure data for a true criterion of excellence in batting; no reliable data for that purpose having been placed in the code.

Through the influence of the late Mr. Charles A. Byrne of the Brooklyn Club, and President Young, my amendment was adopted, but the "star" players of that period did not fancy the rule, they preferring the easier method of getting at the alleged best batting average by means of the percentage of base hits only, even if a single base runner was not forwarded by a hit. So my amendment was removed from the code by the majority vote of the magnates before half the season was over. Ever since then the rule of deciding the question of the batting leadership of each season has been governed by the scoring rule of giving the palm in batting to the batsman who led in *percentage of base hits only*, regardless of whether the base hits made by the so-called "champion batsman" sent in a single base runner or not.

THE GROWTH OF ORGANIZED BASE BALL

Up to the year 1858, when the first National Association was organized, the condition of things in the world of Amateur Base Ball may be said to have been, more or less, of a chaotic nature; Base Ball clubs sprang into existence somewhat slowly at first, and only in the large cities; and these city clubs were independent of each other, there being nothing to regulate their season's contests on the field together, such as an association of clubs, and then, too, they, one and all, played under varied rules.

The advent of what is now known as "Organized Base Ball" dates its progress from the organization of the first National Base Ball Association in 1858, and this association governed the fraternity up to the time of the recognition of professional ball playing under the rule of the first National Association of Professional Base Ball Players in New York in 1871, which was organized through the joint efforts of Mr. N. E. Young of Washington, D. C., and the editor of the GUIDE. But it was not until 1876 that what may be justly called "Organized Base Ball" really sprang into active existence, and that was brought about by the organization in that year of the National League of Clubs.



THE EFFECTS OF SPORTS ON BOYS

In our book of "SPORTS OF AMERICAN BOYS," written a quarter of a century ago and published by Routledge & Sons of New York and London in 1884, we had the following paragraph. It "hits the nail on the head" for the existing period:

"There is one thing in connection with the subject of youthful sports which merits special attention, and that is the tendency of the boys of the period to forego such pastimes and to replace them with habits of their leisure hours, which are at war alike with health and morality. Far too many of our American boys jump from the games of their early school days before they have got out of their teens into the vicious ways of fast young men. For this reason parents and guardians cannot do better than to foster a love of outdoor games among their boys, if only as a means of keeping them out of the mischievous habits they are so prone to indulge in when not at their school desks or actively engaged in physical recreation suitable to their age. It is a sad sight to see boys of from twelve to fifteen years of age with cigarettes in their mouths, canes in their hands, and with precocious appetites for stimulants, visiting, during their leisure hours, race courses, pool rooms, variety saloons and other vicious places of public amusements, when they should be either on their regular playground, enjoying their boyish games, or out in the fields participating in a higher class of youthful sports. There is a sort of electric battery of physical force in the composition of boys of healthy physiques, which must be allowed an avenue of escape or evil consequences are likely to ensue; and it is better to guide the direction of this explosive material than to allow it to have its own way in its working off. In other words, it is not judicious to allow wild play to a boy's excess of animal spirits; nor is it advisable to check the overflow too suddenly. Train up your boys in the way they should go—alike on the playground or in the field of sport, as in the school of morality—and maturity will assuredly find them the right kind of men for progressive humanity."

BASE BALL TEAMS ADVERTISE A TOWN

The experience of the new century annals of professional Base Ball, as regards the beneficial effects of advertising a town or small city, on account of its having a professional Base Ball club located in its midst, or of a town or city being connected with a Base Ball league or association, has practically taught a lesson to business people of small cities and towns, which the intelligent and progressive class of hotel and storekeepers of a country town have not been slow of late years to avail themselves, for such business men have realized the advantage above referred to.

In small towns and villages the scores of games are usually published in the local newspapers. This helps the places where the games are played, and when the winner of the championship is known the impression prevails that the victory is due to the enthusiasm and support given by the "rooters" of the place in which such team is located.

We know of many small country towns which would never have been known or heard of outside of their own immediate vicinity, but for its Base Ball club and team. The fact is, if the business people of a town, not previously benefited by having a Base Ball club and a good enclosed ground, were to get their best men together for organization purposes, they would soon realize what an advertising medium a well-managed professional club is to the hotels, boarding houses and stores.

In the old days, when professional Base Ball was unknown, a general impression prevailed in the fraternity that the strongest nine that could be placed in the field was a "picked nine," that is, a nine composed of players noted for their special excellence in playing their respective home positions. But the late veteran Harry Wright exposed the fallacy of this opinion very plainly—as we had done years before—when, at Cincinnati in the sixties, he practically developed the great possibilities of team-work in a nine as the only avenue to success in pennant-winning, as he did still more effectively in Boston in the seventies; and nowadays a picked nine stands no show against a trained nine with its team-work players in position.



THE BENEFITS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSION

Organized professional Base Ball of the present decade, in the best application of the term, has found in the now noted trio of members of the existing Board of Commission, represented in the persons of Messrs. Herrmann, Pulliam and Johnson, a combination of executive ability, exceptional in the extreme; inasmuch as the practical working of the Board has been marked by a degree of governmental force characteristic of a happy combination of "fair play" and the "courage of their convictions," immensely advantageous to professional Base Ball of the period.

It is well to remember, in these rather exciting times, that to President Johnson of the American League we are indebted for the beginning of the just war upon the still existing evil of "kicking against the decisions of the umpire" in the game, and to President Pulliam of the old National League do we owe the introduction of the policy of placing in the hands of the league's president the power to suppress the abuses of pro-

essional Base Ball, which previous presidents of the league were powerless to remove; while in President Herrmann we have, as chairman of the Board, a most worthy gentleman, who has been justly described as being "the man of the hour and the place, and it was a fortunate day for the national game when he entered its inner councils inasmuch as his great achievements, supplemented by his irreproachable character, thus giving the Base Ball world a leader, like Chevalier Bayard, 'without fear and without reproach.'"



STRONG DISCIPLINE NEEDED

Our readers will naturally ask the question, "How about the promise of the season of 1908? All we can say in reply is, that if the magnates of the National Association and the two major leagues will act with the full courage of their convictions, and carry out true business principles in the management of their leagues, associations and individual clubs, they will succeed in their business financially far better than they did even in 1907. But to achieve such a desirable result they must not only war upon outlawry in leagues as well as in the club ranks and especially must they handle without gloves the violators of the rules of discipline in governing their players, by "*making the punishment fit the crime*" far better than the majority of them did in 1907.

This course of action has been made a necessity by the present critical condition of the money markets of the country; otherwise bankruptcy is likely to be the penalty. The fact is, organized Base Ball is threatened by the selfish greed of a small minority class who throw sentiment to the winds in their blind efforts to make their leagues and associations mere money-making machines, at the cost of the high reputation the old National League has earned for itself during the past thirty-odd years of its existence.



INTER-LEAGUE EXHIBITION GAMES USELESS

The class of professional exhibition games, which were played in 1907 by the clubs of the two major leagues, may be truthfully said to have been of but little use as comparative trials of skill between the several competitive club teams, owing to the faulty arrangements for playing a series of inter-city championship games. In the first place the professional spring season is not the time for such a class of exhibition games; and secondly, as played in 1907, both in the spring and in the fall, the arrangements for playing them were lacking, as a rule, in the spirit of that official authority which makes the world's championship series at the close of the regular season so valuable in every way and so exceedingly popular.

In no single instance is it advisable to arrange any series of exhibition games during the spring season between any two club teams of the major leagues. Such games are unwise as a mere business policy; but especially are they objectionable from the fact that they open the door to a charge of "hippodroming" tactics, whether such charge be false or true. Then, too, the result of victory or defeat on either side practically settles no point of superior or inferior strength of the rival teams, as the circumstances of their being played during the

experimental month of the regular season prohibits fair judgment of the comparative strength of the contesting teams. So in every way are these spring season games between rival major league teams objectionable, and an injury to organized Base Ball.



THE ADVANTAGES OF PRESIDENT HERRMANN'S "FIELD DAY" TOURNAMENT

There was no event connected with the season of 1907 which was more successful or more advantageous to the game of Base Ball than that introduced by Mr. August Herrmann, the popular President of the National League club of Cincinnati. We refer to the first "Field Day Tournament" known in the annals of the game, which was held at Cincinnati on September 11, 1907, under the auspices of the Cincinnati club and President Herrmann. In every way was it a creditable success, and an event which will henceforth vie in its attractions and the honors to be achieved with the now great annual occurrence of the post-season world's championship contests of October each year.

The Base Ball "Field Day" was an experiment, but one so successful as to ensure its annual occurrence in the future. Moreover, it was made evident that the programme of the "Field Day" event can be advantageously improved to quite an extent, as suggested by that prince of business managers, our veteran friend, Mr. Frank Bancroft, whose observations on the working of the inaugural "Field Day" presented several new and attractive features for the "Field Day," to take place next September.

In Mr. Bancroft's comment on the "Field Day" of last September, in a special letter to *Sporting Life*, he says:

"Billy Sullivan, catcher for the White Sox, suggested a scheme to me which I believe is a good one. He said that in the accurate throwing contest the catcher should throw to all three bases, having three trials at each, and then take the average, having the targets about the size of a man's body, with lines to indicate the score, same as is on an arrow target. This scheme I myself believe is a much better one than that tried at Cincinnati."

In regard to prizes for the competitions, Mr. Bancroft suggests that three prizes be given in each event, so that the second and third men would get something for their efforts. "I would suggest that \$200 be given for the first prize, \$100 for the second and \$50 for the third. The medals, prizes and all would not figure more than \$2,500, which could easily be paid out of the gate receipts, and what fund was left over could go toward defraying expenses for other field day events to be held in the future. Another event I would add would be a 100 yards straightaway dash for base runners in the league. This would give the fans a line on the fastest men in the various leagues. Everybody knows that some of the fastest sprinters in America are ball players. I would permit the men in this event to appear in regular running togs and shoes so that they would not be handicapped with heavy Base Ball suits."

Of course these "Field Day" events would be the great field attractions of the season of each club in each league of organized Base Ball and the final test of excellence in carrying off the honors in the great tourney of September to settle the question of winning the palm of the Base Ball honors, as in the case of the World's Championship games.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MAGNATES OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL

In regard to the efforts that were made by the enemies of organized professional Base Ball in the early part of the season of 1908, we deemed it advisable to make special reference to the existing necessity for the National Commission to adopt coercive measures against the small minority of the advocates of Outlaw Leagues and Associations, which endeavored, in pursuit of their selfish ends, to invade the territory of the National Agreement clubs. We did it in the form of an open letter to the magnates of the National Agreement Clubs, which reads as follows:

"The organic structure of a governmental power, to be thoroughly effective in its practical operation, necessarily must be, in a measure, arbitrary in its action; especially in a case where the basis of the government is to promote and conserve the best interests of the institution it represents. This fundamental rule applies, with strong force, to an organization devoted to any special field of sport; in the matter of controlling its laws and regulations; and particularly does it apply to organized professional Base Ball, as practically exemplified under the government of the National Agreement controlling the National Association of Professional Leagues, and the two major leagues.

"The governing power at large in professional Base Ball is the controlling force of the National Agreement; and the laws enacted to carry into practical effect the principle of the mutual club agreement in question, constitutes the government of 'organized Base Ball.' To protect and enforce the laws of this agreement, organized Base Ball must oppose all forms of disorganization, such as are presented by what is rightly termed 'outlaw' Base Ball. In accordance with this fundamental law the National Association and the two existing major leagues, now comprising the professional Base Ball government, the former constituting the majority body, and the latter that of the minority, it follows, as a matter of necessity, that the legal government must war upon all such opposing leagues or associations as repudiate the rules and regulations of the existing national agreement of the professional Base Ball clubs of regularly organized Base Ball.

"In fact, the existing state of affairs in professional Base Ball is now similar to that of the United States government in carrying out its war upon any outlaw act of rebellion against the established government of the country. In other words, the National Association and the major leagues are now called upon to war at once and decisively upon all forms of outlaw disorganization.

"HENRY CHADWICK.

"Editor of SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE."



CHANGING OF PITCHERS DURING A GAME

In a special article which we wrote for the New York Clipper in the decade of the eighties on the "Point of Play in the Game," we made pointed allusion to the strategic movement of changing pitchers during certain critical periods of a Base Ball contest as an important phase of good team management in a match game.

It is rather a difficult question to decide sometimes as to the right time to remove a pitcher from the box. Every pitcher, no matter what his ability, is apt at times to become temporarily "rattled" in his box work, and this weakening process may only be a chance affair that will last only an inning; in which case it would be hardly wise to change him unless a skilled strategist is at command to fill his position. Time and again pitchers were last season removed from the box when only less effective players were at hand to replace them. Then, too, others were replaced simply because the manager got mad at the pitcher's apparently poor box work. The manager should always be sure that the pitcher has really been badly "punished"—that is, base hits are being easily made off his pitching—before he removes him, otherwise he will act unjustly. If a pitcher gives the field chances for outs which are not accepted, he is not "punished." It is only where base hits after base hits are made, without chances being given for outs, that the pitcher can be said to have his pitching "punished."

In the matter of changing pitchers, we advocate the rules being so changed as to allow a pitcher to be put in the box *a second time in the same game*, so as to allow him time to recover from a temporary "rattling" in the box. This is done in cricket by changing bowlers, and should be a rule in our national game.



THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES

The facts in regard to the origin of "The National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues" are rather difficult of attainment; but a brief reference to such information as is contained in the OFFICIAL GUIDE of the Association for 1902, published by the American Sports Publishing Company that year, will suffice for the introductory chapter on the subject of the rise and progress of the National Association. Clipping from the GUIDE in question, we find that minor league history began in 1883, the year that the New York and Philadelphia clubs first entered the National League. In that year the National League and the American Association entered into an agreement to settle all disputes between the League and the Association through the agency of a "Board of Arbitration," consisting of a committee of three from each organization. This agreement was afterward extended so as to include the only important minor league then in existence, viz., the Northwestern League, the agreement then becoming a tripartite document. This mutual agreement was signed by Mr. A. G. Mills, then President of the National League, and President H. G. McKnight of the American Association, together with Elias Mattez, President of the Northwestern League, the then ruling power of the Western Base Ball clubs. In that year, 1883, the National League had the clubs of Boston, Providence, New York and Philadelphia for its Eastern quartette, and the Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit clubs for its Western cities. The American Association's clubs were the Pittsburg, Columbus, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Metropolitan and Baltimore clubs, while the Northwestern League had the Bay City, Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids, Peoria, Springfield, O., Toledo, Quincy and Saginaw clubs. These three leagues dominated the professional Base Ball of that period. It was in 1884 that the old Union Association sprang into a brief exist-

ence, replacing in rivalry the Northwestern League, which lost club after club, and finally gave place to the newly organized Eastern League in the minor league arena of the period.

Up to the first year of the decade of the '90s, minor league clubs increased in number and importance, professional Base Ball at that period being practically controlled by the old and wealthy National League. Then came into existence, in 1890, a condition of professional Base Ball affairs which resulted in a demoralization of the business, which came near bankrupting professional Base Ball itself. One effect of the great revolt or "strike" of the players in 1890, was almost the ruination of the minor leagues and in self defence, they began to plan for protection. But it took nearly the whole of the decade of the nineties, before the majority class of professional leagues and associations were strong enough to effectively combine together for defence against the wealth and power of the National League, in strengthening their twelve-club teams by tempting minor league players to violate their club allegiance through the offer of increased salaries. But it would take pages to cover the history of the minor leagues through the period of their costly experience from the season of 1890 to that of the advent of the new century's first decade. Suffice it to say that in 1901 a condition of business affairs in professional Base Ball government was reached which afforded the best magnates of the minor leagues an opportunity to "declare their independence," as it were, and to organize a government of their own in the form of the organization of the new "National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues," thereby giving the majority class of leagues self government for the first time in the annals of minor league organizations



NOTABLE RECORD OF THE CHICAGO CLUB

The brilliant success of the old Chicago club of the National League in 1907 calls for a special reference record of what the club has done in its pennant-race campaigns since its inaugural year of professional existence in 1871. And, by the way, it was the old champion nine of the Chicago club of 1870 which followed up the achievements of the old Brooklyn Atlantics, the latter being the first and only club of the period to defeat the late Harry Wright's grand old Cincinnati "Red Stockings"; the Chicago club winning the professional championship over the combined trio of victors in the arena of the seventies, the Cincinnati, the Atlantics and the Eckfords, which they did in September, 1870.

It was in 1876 that the Chicago team won the championship of the National League, the effective pitching of Mr. A. G. Spalding, combined with James White's fine catching, together with the good field support given the "battery" team, being the cause, aided by Spalding's excellent team management. He then retired from active service in the field, and devoted his whole attention to his athletic goods business, which he started in 1876, and which has become the greatest establishment of the kind in the world. In 1877 Anson was appointed manager of the Chicagos, and from that year to 1897, inclusive, he won five pennant races, ended three seasons in second place, and did not end a season outside the ranks of the first division clubs until 1892, this noteworthy record yet having to be equaled.

Below we give the full record of the Chicago club since it entered the first professional National Association in 1871:

Year	Won	Lost	Played	P.C.	Fin- ished	No. of Clubs	Manager
1871	16	9	25	.640	3	8	Wood
1872*	..	..	..	....	..	10	.....
1873*	..	..	..	....	..	8	.....
1874	19	30	49	.388	5	8	Wood
1875	30	37	67	.448	6	13	Ferguson
1876	42	14	56	.788	1	8	Spalding
1877	18	30	48	.375	5	6	Anson
1878	30	30	60	.500	4	6	Anson
1879	44	32	76	.579	3	8	Anson
1880	67	17	84	.798	1	8	Anson
1881	56	28	84	.667	1	8	Anson
1882	55	29	84	.655	1	8	Anson
1883	59	39	98	.602	2	8	Anson
1884	62	50	112	.446	4	8	Anson
1885	87	25	112	.776	1	8	Anson
1886	90	34	124	.725	1	8	Anson
1887	71	50	121	.587	3	8	Anson
1888	77	58	125	.578	2	8	Anson
1889	67	55	122	.508	3	8	Anson
1890	83	53	136	.610	2	8	Anson
1891	82	53	135	.607	2	8	Anson
1892	70	76	146	.479	7	12	Anson
1893	51	75	126	.445	9	12	Anson
1894	57	75	132	.432	8	12	Anson
1895	72	58	130	.554	4	12	Anson
1896	71	57	128	.555	5	12	Anson
1897	59	73	132	.447	9	12	Anson
1898	85	65	140	.567	4	12	Burns
1899	75	73	148	.507	8	12	Burns
1900	65	75	140	.474	6	8	Hart
1901	53	86	139	.381	6	8	Loftus
1902	68	69	137	.497	5	8	Selee
1903	82	56	139	.594	3	8	Selee
1904	93	60	153	.608	2	8	Selee
1905	92	61	153	.601	3	8	Selee
1906	116	36	147	.765	1	8	Chance
1907	107	45	152	.704	1	8	Chance

* The great fire in Chicago stopped the club's record.



THE RULE OF OVERRUNNING FIRST BASE

The old rule of Base Ball of overrunning first base, which was first introduced in the code of playing rules of the game in the early seventies, in these days of serious accidents from sliding to bases, is rapidly coming into light as a rule that can be most advantageously extended so as to apply to the three other bases outside of first. When the old rule in question was adopted, a noted expert in base running advocated in convention the application of the rule to second, third, and home bases, and we heartily seconded his motion at the time. Of its value time has since proved its great ability beyond question. In regard to the rule's extension, we were reminded of the existing fact of the number of injuries sustained from sliding to bases by a remark made last February by Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League, who said that "players who were noted for sliding to bases last season, had suffered greatly from a number of ugly cuts on

their hips and thighs, sustained in sliding to bases, and several places which had to be lanced by the club's surgeon to take matter out that gathered from chronic sores."

Besides these injurious effects of sliding to bases, there is the great drawback resulting from the habit of its increasing the difficulties of the umpire judging base plays in running bases, the trouble being double in most cases. The umpire can, with greater ease, correctly judge the fact of the runner's first touching a base in overrunning all four of the bases, as in the case of first base as now, than is possible in the case of sliding to the base: while all the injuries from sliding would cease. Prettier play in base running would follow.

One season's trial of the extension of the old rule to all the bases would suffice to prove its value.



A SUGGESTION FROM CONSERVATIVE OLD ENGLAND

A correspondent of the New York Times of February 24, 1908, called attention to the new movement which is advocated in England, calculated to afford the working classes in England more time from work hours for outdoor recreation than they now have. Briefly, the new scheme is this: At 2 o'clock on the four Sunday mornings of April, the clock is to be put forward twenty minutes each time. In the autumn a reverse process is to be performed. That is all, but the simplicity of the operation covers very far-reaching results.

For example, because the clock is advanced eighty minutes, the men who now go to work at 8 o'clock would, from May on to the autumn, begin operations at twenty minutes before seven, and would find it no hardship, for the day dawns an hour earlier. The benefit comes in at the close of the day. The eight-hour man, who now stops at 4:30 P. M., would get through his labor at 3:40 o'clock, and would have every afternoon free from then until dark.

The clerks, who now cease at 5 o'clock, would shut down at 3:40 P. M., and those who now work until 6 o'clock would get away at 4:40. And so with everything else. During the spring and summer all work would be begun eighty minutes earlier, and closed accordingly.

The writer says: "The inestimable profit ensuing is utopian in its possibilities. Think of the advantage to sport. Suppose it were possible for the workmen of our city (to go no further afield) to get out into the fields every day for two or three hours of sunshine play. *How the Base Ball diamonds would be crowded. How the rivers and bays would be filled with craft. How the parks would overflow with families enjoying the cool of the afternoons.*

"But sport is only the least of the advantages. Who can estimate the value to the health of a community which would spend only the minimum of waking time under artificial light? It would take a mathematical genius to calculate the money that would be saved in the mere item of lighting, by gas, electricity, and oil."



TOO MANY PLAYERS CARRIED

Mr. Frank DeHass Robison of the St. Louis "Cardinals" is one of the most conservative of the veteran class of the

National League magnates, and he thus comments, in his sound, common sense way, on the existing abuse in major league club management, of signing players in the spring:

"Every club in the big leagues carries too many men and also takes too many untried players South in the Spring. In my opinion sixteen players for each team are enough for any club to carry throughout the year and, except in rare instances, that number should be enough for any club to take to the training camp. There is no sense in taking half a dozen or more unknowns down South. The chances are that where three or four men are being tried out for one position the worst one of the lot will be retained, for it may be that he will show up a little better than the others in the spring, while the discards will prove his superior later on. I would merely take enough men South to fill each position with one or two utility players. I would say to them: 'You are sure of your places if you deliver the goods. I know you can deliver if you keep in shape, so it is up to you to get into condition and stay that way. Now get out and hustle!'

"That's the way we did in the 'good old days.' We never loaded up in the spring with a dozen experiments. We knew on January 1 how our team would line up for the season. We also knew that we could depend on these men all the year. The more players you have sitting on the bench the more injuries you are going to have among the regulars. If the latter know that there are men waiting for a chance to get into the game they will take a vacation whenever they can, providing they can offer some slight injury as an excuse to hoodwink their manager."

President Dovey of the new school of league magnates endorses the views of the veteran Robison, with the difference that he would have the limit set at eighteen players. We hope that the National Commission will back up these efforts of Messrs. Robison and Dovey to establish a fixed limit of players for each club team and thereby do away with the abuse in question.



THE BASE BALL FAMILY OF THE SPALDINGS

The theme of this chapter relates to the great good that has been accomplished by Mr. A. G. Spalding in promoting in every way the best interests and the general welfare of professional organized Base Ball, from the date of his entry in the professional arena in 1871 to his ceasing to take active field service in the game at the close of 1876, and also up to the culminating year of 1907.

Just here comes in, by way of preface, a paragraph giving in brief the pedigree of the Spalding family, so far as Mr. Albert Goodwill Spalding's ancestry is concerned. In brief it is as follows:

Mr. Spalding dates his American ancestry from the time of the colonization of the country bordering upon Massachusetts Bay, the first of the English Spalding emigrants of the family being Edward and Edmund Spalding, who arrived in Virginia in 1619. Some years later Edward went to the Massachusetts Bay colony, his brother, Edmund, settling in Maryland in Lord Baltimore's colony, leaving Edward as the English progenitor of the New England Spaldings.

Genealogical history of the family records the fact that the

first offspring of Edward Spalding and his wife, Margaret, were Edward and Grace Spalding. They were born in the decade of the forties of 1600, Braintree, Mass., being their birthplace.

The early English home of the Spalding family dates back to the possession of the Spalding Manor belonging to the Earl of Marceia before the conquest. The Manor comprised two churches, with twenty-four mansions and eighty cottages, and was known as the Town of Spalding. Edward Spalding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony of 1625 was "a brave and sturdy pioneer," who left behind him a train of descendants, eminent in all the prominent walks of American life.

As a race the Spaldings have always been possessed of great physical vigor. Their geographical influence is widespread, there being towns named Spalding in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, Alabama and Iowa, and also in Maine. In the industrial and commercial world of America the name of Spalding holds a high place, as, for instance, Jesse Spalding, one of the greatest of our Western lumber merchants; Col. Z. S. Spalding, well known in the sugar industry of Hawaii, and the Hon. Nathan W. Spalding, formerly Mayor of San Francisco.

In science and medicine, too, there were Doctors Matthias and Lyman Spalding, who attained prominence; Dr. Abraham Spalding of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.; also Dr. James Spalding, president of the Vermont State Medical Society. In fact, the family name is also familiar in the service of the church and the state and in colonial and revolutionary wars of the past, as in the great Civil War, from the time of Bunker Hill to the capture of the old colonial and State Capital of Richmond, Va., not forgetting the youthful Spalding Brothers of Chicago, the founders of the greatest sporting goods house of the civilized world. The noted brothers, Albert and Walter Spalding, of the house in question, are striking personal examples of the great energy, enterprise and "Yankee push" of the Western youths sprung from New England ancestry of three centuries ago.

It would require a small book of a hundred pages or two to tell the full story of Mr. Spalding's Base Ball career from the time we first knew him in 1867 up to the present year, but in this chapter the intention is to glance over our scrap books of the past forty years and make brief reference to the salient points of Albert G. Spalding's notable Base Ball life.

Let me begin the sketch by quoting a letter I received from him as far back as February, 1876, as it is, from a Base Ball point of view, quite an historical document and illustrates the confidence and enthusiasm in which Mr. Spalding entered into the National League at its inception. Here is his interesting letter. It will be seen that it was written on a letter sheet of the old Chicago Base Ball Association which sprang into existence in 1872:

CHICAGO BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

(Incorporated in 1872.)

W. A. Hulbert, President.

Chas. S. Bartlett, Treasurer.

A. G. Spalding, Secretary and Manager.

Chicago, February 27, 1876.

Friend Chadwick:

Your letter of a recent date was received about ten days ago, and should have been answered before, but a press of private business

in the way of store hunting, house hunting, furnishing, etc., has kept me very busy since I have been here. I got into my house last Wednesday, and am now beginning to get settled. I am going to open a Base Ball emporium here in conjunction with my younger brother, J. Walter Spalding, at No. 118 Randolph Street. I have not got fairly going yet, but will soon, and then shall want to advertise in the "Clipper."

I have read your comments on the new National League and note what you have said in regard to it. As I had a hand in preparing the Constitution and Playing Rules as adopted by the League, I do not feel that I am in a position to argue on its merits. I fully believe the principles of the League to be right and shall do all I can to make it a success, for in my judgment on the success of this movement depends the future of reputable professional Base Ball playing. Perhaps some of the rules and regulations therein contained may be too drastic, and upon application prove unfeasible, but of course experience will cause future legislation to change whatever crudities may now exist. The fact of the eight leading clubs of the country from the cities of Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, represented by their best men, having signed and agreed to abide by the new League Constitution is sufficient guarantee to me that the thing is sound and bound to succeed.

McVey, Glenn, Addy, Barnes and myself are now here, and we have been improving the fine weather by practicing on our grounds. Anson, Peters, Cone and Andrus will be here next week, and all will be on hand by March 15. Our first championship game takes place at Louisville April 15.

If I can be of any assistance to you in any way, command me.

Yours in haste,

A. G. SPALDING.

In this connection the opinion held of Mr. Spalding by the National League may be judged by its electing him Honorary Member. Here is the resolution of the league bearing upon the appointment:

TO A. G. SPALDING.

The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs has this day unanimously conferred upon you its honorary membership. While the compliment is the highest in its gift, and has been tendered but once in its previous history, it is inadequate to express the League's appreciation of your long and honorable service in its councils, contemporaneous with its own existence as an organization.

Your connection with the great national game of Base Ball, whether as player, manager, legislator or counselor, has been clean and open, bold and aggressive, candid and upright, conciliatory and reformatory, unselfish and cosmopolitan.

Unaffected by the petty calumnies of envy and mediocrity, you have, with unerring judgment, ever advocated high principle rather than temporary expediency, observance of law in preference to rich revenues for its violation, and the League—inheritor of your policy—is to-day the acknowledged sponsor and conservator of honest Base Ball. Insolvent, as is every admirer of the national pastime, to repay you in kind for your many labors and sacrifices in the great cause, the National League, as the exponent of universal sentiment, can at least convey to you the best wishes of all for your personal welfare, and the hope that its title of honorary membership will be the affectionate link that will bind and perpetuate your future co-operation in its councils and legislation.

We quote herewith from Mr. Spalding's own account of the beginning of his firm's present world-wide business:

"Albert G. and J. Walter Spalding commenced business March 1, 1876, at Chicago, under the firm name of A. G. Spalding & Bro., with a limited capital. Two years later their

brother-in-law, William T. Brown, came into the business, and the firm name was changed to A. G. Spalding & Bros.

"The business was founded on the athletic reputation of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who acquired a national prominence in the realm of sport, as captain and pitcher of the Forest Citys of Rockford, Ill. (1865-70), the original Boston Base Ball Club (Champions of the United States, 1871-75), and the Chicago Ball Club (1876-7), first Champions of the National League. He was also one of the original organizers, and for many years a director, of the National League of America, the premier Base Ball organization of the world. Mr. Spalding has taken an important part in Base Ball affairs ever since it became the National Game of the United States at the close of the Civil War in 1865."

In regard to the Base Ball tours in which Mr. Spalding has taken an active part, it is an interesting fact that in 1874 he led the Boston and Athletic clubs through a tour of Great Britain, with the idea of introducing Base Ball in England, but the attempt was not a success, the reason being that the English people had not then become so much Americanized as they are now; and our "Yankee game" was too fast for them. It "wasn't English, you know;" besides which, they did not want to encourage any rival to their own national game of cricket. Our Base Ball players, however, taught their cricketers how to field better than they had done, and they did not lose a single match of the six at cricket which they played in England and Ireland on their tour.

But the great event of Mr. Spalding's life was the world's tour, which he projected in 1888 and carried out to a brilliant conclusion in 1889.

It would take chapters of reminiscent attraction to tell the story of the greatest Base Ball event in Mr. Spalding's half century of life, but we have intrenched too far on the space we have at command in the GUIDE already. One matter must be referred to, however, and that is his address made on the occasion of the presentation of the Spalding Trophy to the victorious Base Ball team of Public School No. 46, of Manhattan, which won the championship of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York for the season of 1905. Mr. Spalding said:

"I congratulate the boys of this school, and in fact all the boys of Greater New York, in having such a remarkable organization as the Public Schools Athletic League to direct your athletic sports, arrange your competitions, supply suitable grounds and conveniences, all of which would be impossible in a crowded city like New York without the assistance of such an organization.

"This Public Schools Athletic League is an original and very unique organization, and because of its scope and magnitude, may properly be considered as one of the most remarkable athletic organizations in the world, for I know of no other athletic association that has a hundred thousand boys and young men under its jurisdiction.

"Having been connected with athletic sports in one way and another for over forty years, I am naturally very much interested in all kinds of athletics, but without disparagement to any other sport, I don't mind admitting to you that my first and last love is the American national game of Base Ball.

"This is an athletic age. Americans are becoming famous as the most skillful athletes in the world. While we are here this afternoon our returning victorious athletes from the recent

Olympian games at Athens are approaching New York harbor with their brows covered with the laurel wreaths of victory won at the Stadium in the ancient city of Athens in Greece, the birthplace of athletic sports.

"At Washington there sits in the executive chair our first athletic president, whose sportsmanlike qualities, energy and 'square deal' brand of integrity is an inspiration to the boys of this country.

"Because of the athletic spirit that is permeating the boys of our nation, future generations will see more honesty and less hypocrisy in high places, will hear more of square deal and less of graft, for the spirit underlying all athletic sports is fair play, honesty and integrity."

After dwelling to a considerable extent on the early history of the game, and especially on the rise and progress of professional Base Ball, Mr. Spalding continued his address as follows:

"Now for the special object of this occasion: About a year ago the officials of the Public Schools Athletic League, through its worthy secretary, Dr. Gulick, honored me with a request to furnish a suitable trophy to be emblematical of the Base Ball championship, and to be competed for annually by the representative teams of the various public schools of Greater New York. This Trophy, while the property of the Public Schools Athletic League, is to be held in trust by the team winning it until the following year, when it will again be open for competition. The Base Ball team from Public School No. 46, Manhattan, won the Base Ball championship in 1905 over 103 competitors, an athletic feat which all the boys in this school can feel proud of.

"Mr. Henry Chadwick, who enjoys the title of 'Father of Base Ball,' was to have presented this Trophy to-day, but his ill health prevented his appearance, so this pleasant duty has fallen to me.

"It now gives me great pleasure to present this Trophy to Public School No. 46, the winners of the Base Ball championship for 1905. I will ask your principal, Mr. Boylan, to accept this trophy with my congratulations to the winners of 1905, and with the hope that it will serve its purpose in assisting in the promotion of clean athletic sports in the public schools of Greater New York. May the best team always win it."



AN UNPRECEDENTED GAME OF BASE BALL BY PUBLIC SCHOOL NINES

We had the pleasure of witnessing the concluding game of the series of contests for the Base Ball championship of the Public Schools Athletic League, which took place at the Polo grounds, in Manhattan, on June 8, 1907; and we have to state that it was the most enjoyable game, professional or amateur, that we attended during the past season in the metropolitan district. In every respect was it an exceptional event, especially so as regards the playing of the game itself and the model conduct of the players.

In the first place the Polo grounds had been turned over to the boys for the final game in the tournament, in which 106 different teams had played for premier honors. The various schools had played in districts, and the district winners had

played for the borough championships. Then the borough winners met in interborough contests, until there was none left for first position but No. 10 of Brooklyn and No. 24 of Manhattan. No. 10 had won the Spalding championship trophy last year, but Manhattan had played so finely in the preliminary games that all schoolboys on the island were confident that they would lower the pride of the players from across the bridge.

There was a great clamor for tickets to the game, and every train and car that reached the grounds was crowded with an eager, chattering mob of little fellows, all keen and alert and vociferously proclaiming the merits of their respective favorites. Fully ten thousand of them finally filled the stands of the big field, while in the upper tier of boxes were gathered the parents and guardians of the contesting school boys of the two nines on the field, with their sisters and their cousins and their aunts; together with a special representation of the adult patrons of the game, who love to see Base Ball played in the spirit it should be, and not in the style of the "kicking" class of roughs, who comprise the objectionable minority of the professional exemplars of the game.

This eventful contest of the Public School season of the year, was arranged with all the seal of officialdom placed upon it, and it was Superintendent of Schools Maxwell himself who threw out the first white ball with which the youngsters played. We necessarily have to be brief in our description of this most exceptional game of ball, for it was exceptional in being markedly the largest assemblage of spectators ever seen at a public school game in Base Ball history in the metropolis. It was especially exceptional in the exhibition of the beauties of the game given by the contesting nines, and particularly so, marked as the contest was, by the manly conduct of the boy exemplars throughout the exciting contest, and the model method of playing they presented for the professional class to copy from.

The match being played on the home grounds, the Manhattan side had the choice of innings, and under the established rule they sent the Brooklyn side to the bat. The one, two, three order of retirement marked the first three innings on each side, and of course the excitement became intense. One-third of the game had been played and not a single run scored, so effective was the pitching, and so ably was it supported in every position on the field. It was not until the fourth inning that the first run was scored and that was by Woods of Brooklyn, after a nice single hit and a good steal, but not earned off the pitching. In the fifth inning, too, after two men were out, the brothers Williams, by two pretty safe taps, got in another run. On the part of the Manhattans, however, not a base hit was scored off Quigley's effective pitching until the sixth inning, when Heller made a safe tap, but he was left, as Snyder struck out for the second time.

Two interesting batting incidents marked the latter part of the game. At the beginning of the eighth inning King made a safe tap, and McGrath—who had taken O'Hara's place—forwarded him to second base on a pretty bunt, and a sacrifice by Rose cleared first base.

Then it was that the Manhattanites began to cheer, for things did look promising for a rally at the bat. But Heller popped up a fly, and then young Anderson came to the bat with two out and runners on second and third. "Oh for a single hit," was the cry of the Manhattan boys. But unluckily

Anderson wielded too heavy a bat for his size, and the little fellow struck out, and away went the hopes of 24's boys for just one run to make a blank score.

Then came Brooklyn's ninth inning, and Schratweiser led off with a safe tap, and as Woods followed with his third safe hit, Brooklyn stoek took another jump, especially as Dobbin added a good hit. But those who followed couldn't bat, and the last inning of No. 10 left the totals still at 2 to 0. Now came the New Yorkers' last chance of a rally, but Quigley's pitching was too good for them, and their last and ninth blank was scored, and No. 10 had won the coveted Spalding prize.



BASE BALL IN THE CANAL ZONE

The following interesting account of Base Ball on the Isthmus was sent to the editor by the ex-President, Dr. John H. Purnell:

The Isthmian Base Ball League was started in 1905, with three teams playing—the Panama Athletic Club, the Governors, and the I. C. C. An official organization was not effected until the fall of 1906, when a league composed of seven teams was formed, with Dr. John H. Purnell as president. The teams were as follows: I. C. C., Empire, Ancon, Panama Athletic Club, Gorgona, Cristobal, and the Marines. Two of these teams, the Marines and the Panama Athletic Club, failed to complete the season. The Marines' standing in the league was taken by a new club, the Kangaroos.

In the earlier part of the season, which opened January 1, 1907, Cristobal and the I. C. C. appeared to be the strongest teams. A few weeks of play, however, demonstrated that the Cristobals were destined to bring up the rear end of the procession. This club lost a number of good players, and owing to the lack of a park in which to practice, the team failed to get any benefit which might be derived from team play. The I. C. C. team maintained the lead by a safe margin until late in May, when it struck a decided slump, and Empire forged ahead. This team made quite a phenomenal run, winning fourteen straight games. As the season neared the close in July, it was apparent that the race was to be between Empire and the I. C. C. However, both Gorgona and Ancon were playing good, hard, consistent ball, and demonstrated their ability by winning the majority of their games towards the close of the season.

When only two games were to be played, it looked as though the pennant was going to Empire, but her defeat at the hands of Ancon, and the I. C. C.'s winning from Gorgona, tied the two leaders for first place, necessitating a post-season series of three games.

Interest was at fever heat at this time on account of the closeness of the race and the natural rivalry of the two teams, Empire and Culebra, both being situated in the heart of the Culebra Cut, only one mile apart. The post-season series resulted in the I. C. C. team winning two games to Empire's one, giving the former the championship. A handsome silver cup was presented to the winning team by Maduro-Lupi Company, Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros.' representatives on the Isthmus.

The season wound up with the clubs standing in the following order:

	P.C.		P.C.
I. C. C. ....	.667	Ancon .....	.500
Empire .....	.625	Kangaroos .....	.450
Gorgona .....	.600	Cristobal .....	.250

The league was handicapped by the lack of parks, only two being available, and by the necessity of playing only on Sundays and holidays, the players in the league all being Isthmian Canal employes who are on duty six days in the week. The league was composed of only semi-professionals, but a fast quality of ball was shown, ranking well with the minor leagues in the United States. A seven-club league has been formed for the season of 1907-1908, composed of the following teams: Ancon, I. C. C., Motive-Power, Empire, Gorgona, Kangaroos and Gatun. A faster quality of ball will certainly be played than during the season just closed. Quite a number of players from Classes A and B leagues in the States have been signed with the different teams, and from the present outlook it will be an even race. The schedule consists of a series of eighty-four games, extending from December 22, 1907, to June 14, 1908.

Base Ball on the Isthmus is as yet in its infancy, although the noble game was played during the French Canal times, but then there was no regular league formed. Now it is firmly established, and from year to year the Isthmian Base Ball League will doubtless grow stronger as interest increases.

At a meeting held on November 3, 1907, the Spalding Official National League Ball was unanimously adopted, and at the same meeting Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was elected president of the Isthmian Base Ball League for the season of 1907-1908, his election assuring the success of Base Ball on the Isthmus.



BASE BALL IN THE PHILIPPINES

The national game is rapidly extending its sphere of active operations in our American colonial possessions. Witness its growth in the Philippine Islands, where it was first introduced at Manila after our war with Spain, during the occupation of the Islands by the American army. Mr George W. Moore, Superintendent of Education for the island province of Masbete in Southern Luzon, writing to a friend in the United States, says:

"When I went over to Masbete the game was not known to the Filipinos, but after I had explained its possibilities they took to it with great enthusiasm. Before long we had many students who were able to play as well as the average American youth. Soon they began to organize teams in the various towns in the provinces, and now we have a regular Base Ball season in Masbete. In the capital of the province we have one team that was only scored against in one inning in three games.

"As for fans, the Filipinos have the Americans backed off the boards. It is nothing for the spectators to swarm upon the diamond to express their appreciation of some brilliant play. At one game 5,000 persons were on the field congratulating a player, and it was nearly an hour before the game could be again started. Everybody in town turns out for the games and there is a spirit of rivalry that reminds one of the league games in the United States.

"An American umpire would have an easy time of it in Luzon, for the players never treat the arbiter of the game to the criticism and sarcasm that he receives in America. The umpire's decisions are always received without kicking, and the

official is accorded a respect that would seem impossible to the men who decide the games in the United States."

Mr. Moore has spent the last six years in the islands. He is well known in athletics in this country, having been a record man and coach at the University of Indiana.



THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT

The magnates of organized Base Ball should bear in mind the fact that the experience of the past in professional club history has proved conclusively that there are two systems connected with the professional business, without which the government of the fraternity would be powerless. They are the *National Agreement* and the *Reserve Rule*. Both are necessary to the very life of the business, but especially is the National Agreement, which is the basis of the whole professional Base Ball structure.

Before it was established, a condition of things prevailed which, if continued another year, would have given the death blow to professional Base Ball; inasmuch as pool gambling, contract-breaking and "revolving" were existing abuses in the arena up to the time of the enactment of this self-same National Agreement. Even with that safety compact at command, the placing of the business on the plane of a permanent institution will be impossible, until the plan of having but one great governing power of the whole fraternity is established.

It should be plainly understood that the National Agreement, carried out to the true intent of its originators, is a compact which makes it imperative on the part of the government to so legislate under the laws of the Agreement, and in their make-up as to insure the thorough identification of the best interests of all of the existing leagues.



WHAT PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL OWES TO THE NEWSPAPERS

The influence of the daily press on sports is very great; and it has an important bearing on the question of the conservation of the moral forces in public life. The influence of the press, in promoting a healthy growth of manly sports and pastimes, has never been more potent or influential than in the case of its valuable support of our National game of Base Ball. Most assuredly, without the aid and countenance given by the press to professional Base Ball, that minority class of the fraternity could never have secured the degree of popularity it at present commands. Nor could it have got rid of the evils and abuses which prevailed in its early history without the assistance of the press.



A MANAGER'S VIEWS ON BASE BALL "FANS"

Manager Patsy Donovan of the Brooklyn club has the right idea of that peculiar individual known as the Base Ball "fan," or fanatic, on the subject of the national game. In commenting on the general character of "Fans," he says:

"Base Ball fans are just the same strange, peculiar, and unreasonable and inconsistent beings that they were twenty

years ago. Rules are changed, new plays are adopted, old plays are laid aside, umpire baiting is now unknown, but half or two-thirds of the 'fans'—just as did the 'fans' twenty years ago—cheer at the wrong time, give blame where praise is due, and maintain a partisanship that would be admirable were it not so blind.

"Now, nine out of ten people who call themselves 'fans' will insist that they like a slugging game. Do they? The only slugging the 'fans' like is the kind the home club is doing. Then take the position of the home 'fans' toward the two pitchers.

"If the home twirler strikes out the last man in the game with the bases full, he pitched wonderful ball. If the visiting pitcher strikes out the last home batter with the bases full, the batter 'couldn't hit a balloon.' And there's one thing that lots of 'fans' never seem able to understand, and that is that a ball that goes up in the air—no matter how far it is batted out—is not half as hard to catch as one that comes to you low.

"The fans will get up and yell and cheer and howl for an outfielder who goes running back to the fence and takes a high drive over his shoulder—not a difficult catch at all—but they seldom give a hand to the same man when he comes dashing in and bends down while going at full tilt to take the ball at his shoe laces. And yet that is one of the hardest plays known to the profession and one of the most risky. But the thing that puzzles a ball player most of all is that he should be criticised for an error. He knows he deserves a call for shirking a ball or for a stupid play or for failure to run out a hit, or anything like that, but think of roasting a man when he has honestly tried to make a play and failed."



A PLAN FOR ORGANIZING A PROFESSIONAL CLUB

Looking over one of our old scrapbooks we found a clipping from a copy of the New York Sporting Times of the decade of the eighties, which was edited by the late O. P. Caylor, and published by Mr. James E. Sullivan, the President of the American Sports Publishing Company. The article follows:

THE CINCINNATI PLAN.

"A gentleman of Toledo writes to the Sporting Times as follows:

"Will you kindly publish in the Sporting Times the plan on which the Cincinnati Association club was originally started, in 1881 I believe. The writer read it in the Sporting Times a year or so ago, but has forgotten the exact details."

Editor Caylor, in his printed reply to the query, wrote the appended article:

"The plan was very simple yet extremely successful, and was the invention of the present editor of Sporting Times. It consisted of 200 guarantee subscribers—*every one being a citizen of such financial standing that the note could be collected at law.*

"Each guarantor, in consideration of the issuing to him of a *transferable* season ticket to the grounds, gave to the club his promissory note for \$25, payable to the order of the president

of the club on November 1, of that year, without interest. The note, however, provided that it should not be payable if on that date the books of the club would show that the club had sustained no financial loss from the business of the season, and in the event there was a loss, then the note should be assessed or made payable, for only that portion which was as to the full value as the club's loss was to \$5,000. There was no loss that year, but a profit of \$12,500, and every note was surrendered on November 1, without one dollar being paid on any of them. Thus the 200 guarantors had free admission that season. For the next year the club could have had 1,000 guarantors without canvassing for them. They had a reserve fund, and would not accept similar conditions. Had the club lost \$5,000 or more, the notes would have been the same as \$5,000 cash, while each guarantor would have paid about 36 cents admission to the grand stand for each game. Had the loss been \$2,000, each guarantor would have paid \$10, or about 15 cents for each game.

"The club found these guarantors a great benefit, for every one of the four hundred was interested in the club's financial success and was a committee of one to see that the attendance was good on each game.

"The plan is the best that can be devised to start a Base Ball club. It is fair and equitable, and it amounts to just so much cash. The officers of the Cincinnati club, all financially responsible men, endorsed these 200 notes, and a broker for a very small per cent. discounted them. Before they fell due (a few days before) they were taken up by the club and returned to the various makers.

"We should like to see Toledo and other cities try the Cincinnati plan."

They evidently did so, and hence the successful Toledo American Association club of to-day.

Let the minor league clubs of the existing period try the "old Cincinnati plan" in question this year of 1908.



THE IMPROVEMENT IN PITCHING

A gratifying fact in connection with the existing condition of improved methods of play in Base Ball was the high quality of the pitching in 1907. Of course, this latter improvement has only been shown by the minority class of pitchers; but the increase of experts in the art of masterly work in the pitcher's box, has been a feature in the late campaigns, and especially so by the leaders in pitching in the ranks of the two major leagues of organized Base Ball.

In regard to this noteworthy improvement in the pitching it has come to be generally recognized that the possession of great speed in delivery is not alone sufficient to insure success, for without thorough command of the ball in pitching mere speed is worse than useless. The intelligent class of pitchers, who excel in strategy in the box, were successful not only in deceiving the eye of the batsman in judging the speed of the delivery, and as to the ball being sent in fast or slow, but also in puzzling his judgment in regard to the direction the ball is sent to him, as well as to its being sent in higher or lower than he wants it. Then, too, there is the strong point of a pitcher being prompt to take sudden advantage

of the batsmen being temporarily "out of form" for effective batting; to which may be added that other point of strategic skill in pitching—tempting the batsmen to hit high balls for outfield catches. All of these features of strategic pitching insure a degree of success in the box unknown to the pitcher who relies solely on intimidating speed, technically known as "cyclone" pitching, which is wild, swift delivery of the ball without command of it. All of the improved methods in delivery were pitching features of the best work of the occupants of the box in 1907 in the big leagues in question.

Just here we want to state that the essentials for effective strategic skill in pitching may be briefly summed up as follows:

First—The power of fully *commanding the ball in delivery*, so as to insure the ball's being pitched over the plate and within the legal range, just as the pitcher's knowledge of the strong and weak points of the opposing batsmen may suggest. Especially is this command of the ball essential in the working of the "curves" of his delivery, for without complete control of the ball in using the "curves" they are largely wasted, and result in more bases on balls than strike-outs or of chances for outs off the bat.

(And, by the way, it has to be stated that the essential of "*command of the ball*" in pitching was exhibited by more pitchers of the first division teams of the major leagues the past season than ever before recorded.)

Second—The possession of speed in delivery, which is of great effect when judiciously used and aided by thorough command of the ball, but very costly without the required control.

Third—The use of the various curves known to the expert class of pitchers. But these curves, like the element of speed, equally need command of the ball to make them effective, otherwise they do not trouble any batsmen, save the stupid "slugging" class, whose forte is chance hits for "homers," and those who indulge in the regular "fungo" hitting style.

Fourth—*Control of temper*, which in a Base Ball pitcher is as essential to success as it is to a billiard expert, and in that game no quick-tempered player can possibly succeed.

(The want of control over a hot, quick temper, is never more strikingly exhibited than it is when a pitcher angrily disputes an umpire's decision on "called balls" and "strikes," or when he indulges in fault finding with his infield support. Both of these acts of folly are only committed by pitchers who lack the brain power to excel in their positions.)

Fifth—The absolute necessity of avoiding the folly—in fact, the downright stupidity—of "kicking" against the umpire's decisions. Nothing possible can be gained by it, while a great deal is lost. All such decisions are fixtures and cannot be reversed, as they are, at the worst, but errors of judgment, and no such error on the part of the umpire can legally be disputed. Besides which the folly of such "kicking" is shown in the fact that disputing decisions of the kind implies either dishonesty or misjudgment on the part of the umpire, and naturally forces him to deprive the offending pitcher of the benefit of the doubt he would otherwise have profited by.

Sixth—The necessary endurance to stand the pressure of a long and fatiguing contest.

Seventh—The nerve and pluck to discharge the onerous duties of the position, under the trying circumstances of either poor field support of his pitching, or of a brilliant rally at the bat in the face of his best work in the box.

THE WORK OF CLUB PRESIDENTS AND DIRECTORS

Presidents and directors of professional Base Ball clubs should be an exceptional class of business men by themselves, especially as regards the methods of running their respective clubs, just as the professional business in itself is exceptional in its system of working and management. In ordinary business affairs the governing rule of action is "business is business, you know," and the only consideration, as regards its practical working, is to remove from the management every phase of mere sentiment and to bring to bear in its control that spirit of selfish commercialism which governs every business man who enters the great race for the Almighty Dollar, which was so characteristic of American business men of half a century ago, and which in these present days is the basis of all the financial evils which afflict business men in the country at large. In other words, a president or director of a professional Base Ball club should allow a certain amount of sentiment to govern his method of running his club, as the charter members of the old National League did during the decades of the seventies and eighties. The latter thought more of building up the game and of making it deservedly popular than they did of the dividends on the investment of their capital.

A writer on the game recently said, in commenting on sentiment in professional Base Ball:

"For a professional sport it has everything in this country beaten across the board in the quality of sentiment: and don't forget that sentiment will go a long way to induce a man to try to recall his younger years and forget his age."

While exercising a liberal degree of sentiment in club management, presidents of professional clubs should especially avoid indulging in that great mistake known as "Official Interference," that is, interfering with the important work of regular team manager, an act of business folly costly to every club in which it is allowed.

When a club engages the services of a team manager it should place in his hands the power not only to discipline the players, but also that of selecting them, and also that of dismissing them when they fail to obey his command or rules. If this power is not granted to him, or if his directions are ignored, discipline is out of the question, and the manager is thereby deprived of the opportunity to fully display his innate ability to manage his team up to the point of pennant-winning success.



THE COLLEGE SEASON IN THE EAST

The question of superiority among the college Base Ball teams of the Eastern states for the season of 1907 is one which has never been settled to the entire satisfaction of the 'varsity nines and their adherents, despite the fact that it has been a subject of discussion for some months. Because of the absence of any governing body or league in this branch of sport several of the leading teams of this section did not meet on the diamond and attempts to estimate their respective strength by means of comparative scores results in "confusion worse confounded." The season was remarkable for some high class play by Princeton, Cornell, Brown, Holy Cross, Lafayette and several other college nines, and the caliber of some few of the players suf-

ficient to bring offers from the major league clubs naming fancy figures for the services of the collegians in question.

While all of the players did not measure up to the standard set by the teams in the big leagues, many performed in a manner which would warrant their entrance into minor leagues had they so desired. In several cases during the early season college nines defeated professional combinations of excellent caliber. Despite these performances it is an exceedingly hard matter to select any one of the leading quartette as the best college team in the East for the year. Among close followers of the sport it is generally conceded that the honor lay between Princeton, Cornell and Brown. Taking the season as a whole, regardless of any special series, the Brown team won sixteen out of eighteen games, lost one and tied the other, a thirteen-inning struggle with Yale. The Providence collegians, however, did not meet either Princeton or Cornell. They defeated Amherst twice and Pennsylvania, Harvard and Yale each once in their big games and a forfeited contest with Dartmouth is also down among the list of victories.

Cornell was second in percentage, winning twenty out of twenty-seven games played. The Ithaca team defeated the Naval Academy, Yale, Lafayette, Virginia, Amherst, Fordham and a number of other teams; broke even with the Syracuse professionals, Columbia and Harvard in two two-game series, and lost to Penn State, North Carolina and two other colleges, while on the Southern trip. Princeton, next to Pennsylvania, played the longest schedule of the year among the Eastern nines. Out of thirty-one contests the Tigers captured twenty-two. Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Holy Cross all lost two games to the speedy Princetonians. Georgetown and Syracuse University broke even in a similar series. The team also won single games from Columbia, Dartmouth, Newark professionals, Penn State and several minor institution teams, while games were lost to Fordham, Lafayette, Wesleyan, Virginia and Mercersburg Academy. During the season, however, Princeton did not play either Brown or Cornell, so no actual comparison can be made with either of those teams.

Holy Cross, with a record of sixteen victories out of twenty-four games played, held a high place in the season's record. The Worcester team figured in several long-drawn out contests, extra inning games being played with Princeton, Harvard and Fordham. One of the largest scores of the year in college Base Ball in the East was also made by Holy Cross in a game against Tufts, when 25 runs were scored against 3 by their opponents. Fordham broke even in a two-game series with the team, while Dartmouth, Columbia, Williams, Yale, Syracuse, Georgetown and other teams were defeated. Harvard and Princeton each won two games from the Worcester nine, while Seton Hall, Villa Nova and Vermont all won one game each.

Lafayette also performed well on the diamond, winning nineteen games, losing eight and tying two out of a twenty-nine-game schedule. Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Carlisle Indians, the Naval Academy, Wesleyan and Princeton all lost to Lafayette. Against this record there were defeats by Yale, Virginia, Cornell, Brown and Penn State. In a four-game series with Lehigh each team won two contests and the Military Academy and North Carolina both tied in games with Lafayette.

The Naval Academy team won sixteen out of twenty-five games. The Army, Dartmouth, Lafayette, Yale and Cornell each won single contests and Harvard took two out of three

games. Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Dickinson figured among the teams defeated by the Middies.

The victory of Harvard in a three-game series with Yale completed a fairly successful season for the Crimson, in which thirteen out of twenty-two games were won. Princeton, Cornell, Brown, Bowdoin and Dartmouth administered defeats, while Holy Cross, Amherst, Army and Maine were among the vanquished. Williams and Amherst broke better than even on the season's play, as did Yale and Pennsylvania. The Quakers had the longest schedule of the spring, playing thirty-three games, seventeen of which were won and sixteen lost. Yale captured fifteen out of twenty-eight games and tied in another. The Elis' victories included games from Amherst, Navy, Syracuse, Dartmouth, Lafayette and Columbia. Pennsylvania captured contests from Georgetown, Trinity, Army, Yale, Carlisle Indians and others. The West Pointers and Columbia both fell below the .500 per cent mark. The Military Academy team played fifteen games, winning seven, losing seven and tying one. Columbia won five out of twenty-one games, lost fifteen and tied one.

The following records show the games played, with the results and percentage, among the leading teams of the East:

College,	Games,	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	P.C.
Brown	18	16	1	1	.888
Cornell	27	20	7	0	.740
Princeton	31	22	9	0	.709
Holy Cross	24	16	8	0	.666
Lafayette	29	19	8	2	.655
Navy	25	16	7	2	.640
Williams	20	12	7	1	.600
Harvard	22	13	9	0	.590
Amherst	19	11	8	0	.579
Yale	28	15	12	1	.535
Penn	33	17	16	0	.513
Army	15	7	7	1	.466
Columbia	21	5	15	1	.238



COLLEGE BASE BALL IN THE WEST

Although the colleges of the Middle West turned out their usual crop of good ball players last spring, the season was somewhat of a disappointment on account of the inability to determine the champion team. Michigan was out of the "Big Nine" circle and for that reason there was no satisfactory way for any club to win general recognition as the "Champions of the West."

The Ann Arbor aggregation undoubtedly was a strong, well-balanced team, as its 0-to-0 tie in thirteen innings with Williams College gave evidence, and its participation with Illinois, Chicago and the other western teams would have added a great amount of interest to the campaign.

Despite the absence of the Wolverines, there were many encouraging signs of healthy activity in quarters where College Base Ball had laid dormant for a season or two. Wisconsin came to the front with a capable team, which, while being far from championship caliber, made a good record; Drake University revived the sport and Minnesota made the best record it ever held in Base Ball. The Gophers won a decisive series from the University of Chicago and also surprised the strong Notre Dame team.

Chicago had the biggest schedule and the Maroon nine was in the thick of the fight from March 16, when it opened the season by defeating a team of professionals, 3 to 2, until Director Stagg suddenly disbanded the team May 31 after a most unusual occurrence. In a game with Minnesota on that date, Coach Dickinson used ten men, vainly trying to stall off defeat. Mefford, a good fielder, played part of the game in the middle field, but when his turn to bat came Stehling was sent to hit for him. The unworthy trick shocked the faculty and Professor Stagg, who was present at only an inning or two of the game.

Dickinson was dismissed with a severe reprimand by the faculty and the team not allowed to finish its season. For a time it seemed that the players, who had worked hard to make the team, would not be awarded their "C's", but the faculty relented, realizing that the players should not be made to suffer on account of the disgraceful mistake of a coach.

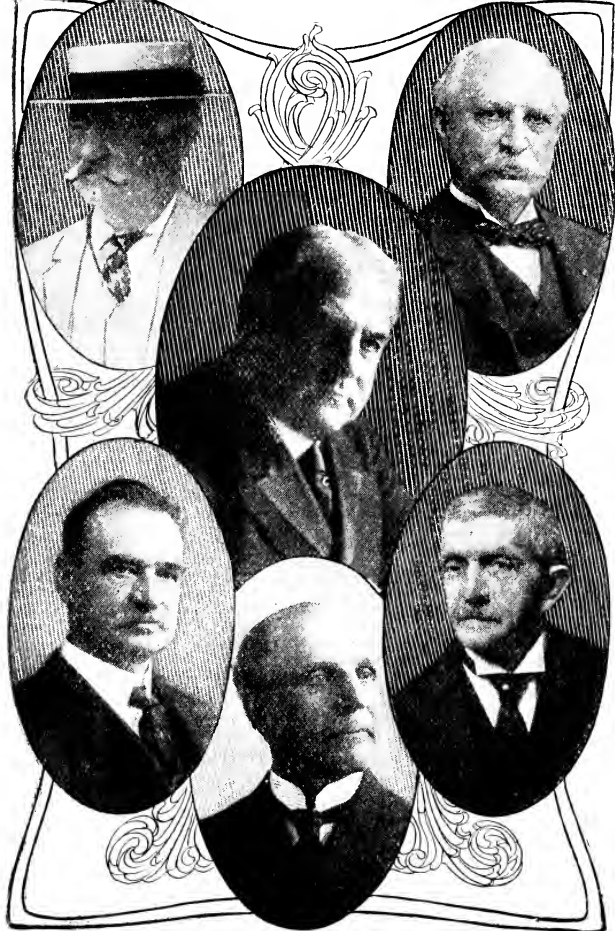
The high standard always set by Illinois in Base Ball was again lived up to. Although the Illini lost the invaluable services of George Huff in mid season, when Huff went to Boston to take the management of the American League team of that city, they held together well and pulled out without losing a series. In fact, Illinois would be called the champions if a choice had to be made. The best trick turned by the State University team was to take four straight from Chicago and defeat the Williams College team—rated quite high in the East—in a stirring 3 to 2 contest. Notre Dame took the measure of Illinois early in the season, but later the Illini proved their superiority over Notre Dame in a hot 1 to 0 affair.

Notre Dame was satisfied with its glory in winning the undisputed championship of Indiana. Always a host on the diamond, the Notre Dame players were lords in their own State and often invaded other territory with success, as note their 5 to 4 victory over the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. But Minnesota proved able to hold her own with the crafty Notre Dame team.

Northwestern was most erratic. Coach Cunningham, the old league pitcher, had the purple team going fairly well in the early season, when a victory over Wisconsin was scored, but the nine went to pieces later.

Hugh Nicol's Purdue team gave a good account of itself and of particular interest were the games in the Missouri valley, with Washington University and Missouri as the conquering teams.

Beloit had a fairly good team and derived much satisfaction in defeating its old enemy, Knox. But Knox had a successful season at that, winning from Missouri and Nebraska.



SEN. MORGAN G. BULKELEY

MR. A. G. MILLS

MR. A. J. REACH

MR. A. G. SPALDING

MR. N. E. YOUNG

MR. GEO. WRIGHT

MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL BASE BALL COMMISSION, AND
MR. A. G. SPALDING, WHOSE CONTENTION AS TO
THE ORIGIN OF BASE BALL WAS UPHELD

The Origin of Base Ball

BY JAMES E. SULLIVAN,
Secretary Special Base Ball Commission.

In the GUIDE of 1905 there appeared an article from Mr. A. G. Spalding, taking issue with Mr. Henry Chadwick, as to the origin of Base Ball.

Mr. Chadwick has contended for many years that the present American game of Base Ball derived its origin from, and was a direct descendant of the old English schoolboy game of "Rounders," while Mr. Spalding contends that Base Ball is distinctively American, in origin as well as development, and has no connection whatever with "Rounders" or any other foreign game.

As these well-known Base Ball authorities could not reach an agreement between themselves on this question, it was good-naturedly decided by the contending forces to refer the whole matter to a Special Base Ball Commission for full consideration and decision. The following gentlemen, well-known men in the Base Ball world, accepted positions on this Commission, viz.:

MR. A. G. MILLS of New York, an enthusiastic ball player before and during the Civil War, and the third president of the National League.

HON. ARTHUR P. GORMAN (since deceased), ex-United States Senator from Maryland.

HON. MORGAN G. BALKELEY, ex-Governor, and now United States Senator from Connecticut, and the first president of the National League.

MR. N. E. YOUNG of Washington, D. C., a veteran ball player, and the first Secretary and afterward the fourth President of the National League.

MR. ALFRED J. REACH of Philadelphia, and

MR. GEORGE WRIGHT, of Boston, both well-known business men and two of the most famous ball players in their day.

MR. JAMES E. SULLIVAN of New York, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, accepted the position of Secretary of this Special Commission.

This controversy as to the origin of Base Ball, and the appointment of a commission of such high standing, aroused considerable public interest, especially among the old-timers of the game. The Secretary was deluged with communications from different parts of the country, all having a more or less bearing on this question. For the past three years the Secretary has conducted an extensive correspondence in collecting data and following up various clues, suggested by this correspondence, that would aid the Commission in arriving at a decision as to the origin of the game. Having collected all the data and evidence it was possible to obtain, the Secretary compiled the whole matter together, and at the close of 1907 laid it all before the Special Base Ball Commission for its consideration and decision. The members of the Commission have spent

several months in going over the mass of evidence collected, which has finally resulted in a unanimous decision by the Commission *that Base Ball is of American origin, and has no traceable connection whatever with "Rounders," or any other foreign game.*

The Secretary has recently received notice of this final decision, just in time to promulgate it for the first time in this issue of the GUIDE. Space in the GUIDE will not permit the publication of all the data and evidence that was collected and submitted to the Commission, but it is the intention of the publishers of Spalding's Athletic Library to add to that series a special book on the "Origin of Base Ball," which will contain the whole matter in detail. In this issue of the GUIDE, in addition to the full decision of the Commission, there will appear the letters, or "briefs," that were addressed to the Commission by Mr. Henry Chadwick in support of his contention, and also by Mr. A. G. Spalding and Mr. John M. Ward, who fought on the American side of this "Origin" controversy.

The thanks of the Base Ball public are due the members of the Special Commission for the time and thought they have given to this subject, and their decision should forever set at rest the question as to the Origin of Base Ball.

MR. HENRY CHADWICK'S ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF HIS "ROUNDER" THEORY

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 1, 1907.

TO MESSRS. A. G. MILLS, MORGAN G. BULKELEY, N. E. YOUNG,
ALFRED J. REACH AND GEORGE WRIGHT.

GENTLEMEN :

In relation to the existing controversy between Mr. A. G. Spalding and myself as to the origin of the established American game of Base Ball, I shall be "brief and to the point" in my discussion of the question at issue between us; and, in presenting my argument, I shall not occupy even an hour of your valuable time, inasmuch as the facts I present for your impartial consideration are simply incontrovertible.

In the first, the basic principle involved in the point at issue is the use of a ball, a bat, and of bases, in the playing of a game of ball; and, secondly, the date of the period when this self-same basic principle was first carried into practical effect on the field of play.

Now I claim, on behalf of my English clients, that the established American national game of BASE BALL had for its origin the old English school-boy game of "Rounders," and that this latter game existed in England as far back as two centuries ago; and, in fact, it is a question at issue in England as to whether "Rounders" did not antedate the time-honored game of Cricket itself. Suffice it to say, however, that the fact that "Rounders" was played by two opposing sides of contestants, on a special field of play, in which a ball was pitched or tossed to an opposing batsman, who endeavored to strike the ball out into the field, far enough to admit of his safely running the round

of the bases, so as to enable him to score a run, to count in the game—the side scoring the most runs winning the game—fully identifies the similarity of the two games. This, in fact, was the basic principle of the old English game of "Rounders," and it is, to this day, the basic principle of the American national game of Base Ball.

As to the various methods of playing the two games, and the difference in their respective details of play, that matter in no way affects the question of the origin of the American game of Base Ball.

In regard to the point, made by the opposing counsel, in which he refers to the game of ball played in "Colonial" days, I claim that the Canadian national game of "Lacrosse," a game played by the aborigines of North America, and the old English game of Cricket, played in New York as far back as 1751, were the only games of ball known to our Colonial ancestry in the old revolutionary period he refers to. So his argument in that regard falls to the ground "as dead as a door nail," as the saying is.

On this statement of incontrovertible facts I present my clients' case to your final judgment, feeling confident that your decision will be in my favor.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY CHADWICK,

Counsel for the Defence.

MR. A. G. SPALDING CONTENDS THAT BASE BALL IS OF AMERICAN ORIGIN

POINT LOMA, CAL., July 28, 1907.

TO THE SPECIAL BASE BALL COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN:

I claim that the game of Base Ball is entirely of American origin, and has no relation to or connection with any game of any other country, except in so far as all games of ball have a certain similarity and family relationship.

While it is to be regretted that the beginning of Base Ball is more or less shrouded in mystery, I believe ample evidence has been collected that will convince the most skeptical that Base Ball is entirely of American origin, and had its birth and evolution in the United States. The game is so thoroughly in accord with our national characteristics and temperament that this fact in itself tends to confirm my opinion that it is of purely American origin, and no other game or country has any right to claim its parentage.

During my Base Ball trip around the world in 1888-89, in company with the Chicago and All-American Teams, we were frequently reminded of the resemblance between Base Ball and some local game in nearly every country we visited. Invariably, upon investigation, we failed to see the resemblance, and our request for a printed book of rules of such alleged games brought forth the stereotyped reply that there were no such printed rules.

Whenever a Base Ball exhibition was given before an English audience, whether in New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt or England, it was not infrequent to hear an expression something like this: "Why, this American game of Base Ball is nothing more than our old English game of 'Rounders' that we used to play with the girls when we were boys, you know!" Some of our American Base Ball party were inclined to resent these sneering comments, so when we arrived in England, filled with a desire to witness a game of Rounders, we boldly issued a public challenge to play a game of Rounders with any "Rounders" club in England, they, in return, to play us a game of Base Ball. This challenge brought an acceptance from the Champion Rounders Club of England, and the game took place at Liverpool early in 1889. Books of the playing rules of both games, as then played, were exchanged between the English and American teams, but a careful study of these books of rules revealed very little similarity between the two games. In fact, about the only point of similarity seemed to be in the smaller size of the "Rounders" playing field, which was square in shape, the four corners of which were about 50 or 60 feet apart, marked by four small sticks about 3 feet high, with a tiny flag on the top; whereas the Base Ball field is diamond-shaped with flat bases at each corner and 90 feet apart.

Eleven men compose a "Rounders" team, and two innings constitute a game, it being necessary to put out the eleven batting side to complete an innings; all of which indicates that either Rounders was an offshoot from Cricket, or possibly Cricket had its origin in Rounders, which is very much more plausible, and certainly more likely, than that Base Ball originated from Rounders. The miniature one-handed bat used in Rounders is of the same general flat shape as a cricket bat, but much smaller—another indication of the relationship between Cricket and Rounders. The Rounders ball is a small and a rather soft affair, about the size of a golf ball, whereas the Base Ball and Cricket ball are about the same size and weight, though differently constructed. Another similarity between Cricket and Rounders is the peculiar manner of scoring runs in the latter game, which provides that a run be counted as the runner (or, as we would call it in Base Ball, the base runner) touches each post; thus a complete circuit around the four posts would count as four runs.

In thus comparing Cricket with Rounders, it must not be understood that I am claiming that Cricket originated from Rounders, but simply to bring out and emphasize the fact that Cricket resembles Rounders more than Base Ball does, but any comparison with Rounders only tends to belittle both games.

For your information I might add that the one innings Liverpool Rounders match between our American Base Ball team and England's Champion Rounders Club resulted in favor of the Englishmen by a score of 11 to 8. In the subsequent Base Ball match the English Rounders players failed to hit a ball or make a run in their first innings while the American

Base Ball players made 35 runs with no one out and their first innings was never finished.

I am aware that quite a general impression exists in the public mind that Base Ball had its origin in the English schoolboy game of Rounders, which has been occasioned largely, if not entirely, by the very able Base Ball writings of my esteemed and venerable friend, Mr. Henry Chadwick, who for the past forty years has continued to make the assertion that Base Ball had its origin in "Rounders," without as yet producing any satisfactory evidence to sustain his theory. Mr. Chadwick has done so much for Base Ball, especially in its early struggling days, that I regret the necessity of disagreeing with him on any Base Ball subject, but my American birth and love of the game would not permit me to let his absurd "Rounders" theory pass unchallenged. If Mr. Chadwick had been born in this country, and not in England, he might be as totally ignorant of Rounders as the rest of us, but it so happened that before he came to this country, when he was about ten years of age, he had seen or possibly played in a game of Rounders, but I do not recall that he claims to have ever seen or played a game of Rounders since his arrival in America, nor have I ever seen or heard of his producing any convincing proof in support of his contention.

The oft-repeated assertion that Base Ball did derive its origin from the English schoolboy game of Rounders may possibly convince some that it is a fact, but I won't be convinced of it until more satisfactory evidence has been produced, and your Honorable Commission has rendered a decision to that effect.

A careful search has failed to find a copy of any printed "Rounders" rules published previous to 1845, when the Knickerbocker Base Ball Rules first made their appearance. Any modern rules of Rounders should not be accepted as evidence, for it is well known that friends of that game have in recent years appropriated bodily many of the Base Ball rules, and, in fact, a noticeable effort has been made to make Rounders as much like Base Ball as possible in everything except in name. There is no doubt but that the present-day game of "Rounders" has derived much of its modern origin from Base Ball, and I am as equally positive that our Base Ball of 1845 derived none of its origin from the ancient game of Rounders. Whatever similarity may be found between ancient Rounders and early Base Ball does not in itself constitute evidence that the latter game derived its origin from the former, and therefore should be treated simply as a coincidence and not as an established fact. The fact that not even one scrap of evidence has been produced showing that the game of Rounders was ever played in the United States, or that it was even known by name, clearly substantiates my position in declaring that Base Ball was not derived from Rounders, but is of American origin.

While the evidence that has been collected and that will be submitted to the Commission is not as complete and definite as I should like to have it, yet under the circumstances and at this late date it is the best and only evidence obtainable,

but I believe it is amply sufficient to warrant the Commission in deciding that Base Ball is of American origin and in no way connected with Rounders or any game of any other country. The tea episode in Boston Harbor, and our later fracas with England in 1812, had not been sufficiently forgotten in 1840 for anyone to be deluded into the idea that our national prejudices would permit us to look with favor, much less adopt any sport or game of an English flavor.

Having, in my opinion, by the evidence submitted to your Honorable Commission, established the fact that Base Ball was of purely American origin, it now becomes necessary, if possible, to determine just how it did come about.

My rather exhaustive research and study of the subject leads me to the conclusion that Base Ball derived its origin from the old colonial game of "One Old Cat," which was played by three boys—a thrower, a catcher and a batsman—the batsman after striking the ball running to a goal about thirty feet distant, and by returning to his batting position counted one tally. "Two Old Cat" was played by four boys—two batsmen and two throwers—each alternating as catchers, and a "tally" was made by the batsman hitting the ball and exchanging places with the batsman at the opposite goal. "Three Old Cat" was played by six boys—three batsmen and three throwers—each alternating as catchers, and "tallies" were made same as in "Two Old Cat." "Four Old Cat" was played by eight boys—four batsmen and four throwers—each alternating as catchers, and "tallies" were scored same as in "Two Old Cat." "Four Old Cat" was played on a square-shaped field, each side of which was about 40 feet long. All the batsmen were forced to run to the next corner of this square, or "goals," as they were called, whenever any one of the batsmen struck the ball, but if the ball was caught on the fly or first bound, or any one of the four batsmen was hit by a thrown ball between goals, that runner was out, and his place was taken by the fielding player who put him out. These "Old Cat" games correspond to the present day so-called "Scrub Games" of Base Ball, and were changed from one, two, three and four "Old Cat" to take in additional boys as they arrived on the field.

At some time in the remote past, to accommodate a greater number of players, and to change the individual players of the "Old Cat" games into competing teams, probably some ingenious American boy figured it out that by placing one thrower in the center of the "Four Old Cat" square field and having one catcher, with the players divided into sides, this desired result would be accomplished. This style of game produced what has become generally known as "Town Ball," which was played in this country for many years before Base Ball appeared, and in fact was played up to and for several years after Base Ball was established by the Knickerbocker Club in 1845. "Town Ball" derived its name from the fact that it was generally played at "Town Meetings." Mr. H. H. Waldo, of Rockford, Ill., one of the pioneers of the West and one of the early promoters of Base Ball, said: "I came West in 1846, and

found 'Town Ball' a popular game at all town meetings, and I have no doubt it acquired its name from this fact. The number of players on a side was unlimited, and it was the custom of the losing side to buy the gingerbread and cider. I have always regarded the game of Base Ball as now played as a modification of 'Town Ball.' I never heard of Rounders. We had too much national pride in those days to adopt anything that was English in our sporting life."

"Town Ball" differed somewhat in different localities as to the method of playing the game, but the playing field was invariably laid out in the shape of a square (not a diamond, as is the Base Ball field), with the four corners or goals about 60 feet apart. The goals were numbered first, second, third and fourth goals. The batsman's position was located half-way between first and fourth goal, distant 30 feet from each goal. The catcher was stationed back of the batsman and outside the square, and the thrower was placed in the center of the square field. A circuit of the four goals counted one "tally" or run. A batsman could select any thrown ball to strike at, but if he missed the ball and the catcher caught it he was out. If a batted ball was caught on the fly or first bound the batsman was out. If hit by a thrown ball while running between goals the runner was out. Three out, all out; when the fielding side took their innings at the bat. Foul balls being unknown, the more skilled batsman would deflect the ball back of him, which was considered one of the scientific features of "Town Ball."

In the absence of any printed rules it was necessary before the game commenced to decide upon the number of "tallies" that would constitute a game, and the side that made that number of tallies first won the game. The designated number of such tallies varied from 21 to 100. The score was kept by making a notch on each side of a flat stick. In the absence of any printed playing rules governing "Town Ball" it was natural that the game would vary considerably in different localities, but the most usual mode of playing the game was as outlined above. The same game with different names existed in different parts of the country. In certain parts of New England it was known by the name of "Round Ball," but I have been unable to find any evidence where it was ever called "Rounders." In Massachusetts in the early fifties this "Town Ball" game was changed in name to "Base Ball," and in those early days it was referred to as the "Massachusetts game of Base Ball," in contradistinction to the "New York game of Base Ball," the latter being the present game of Base Ball, while the so-called Massachusetts game of Base Ball was simply the game of "Town Ball" or "Round Ball," with some slight modifications. In the early sixties the so-called game of Massachusetts Base Ball, like Town Ball, died a natural death, and the so-called New York game, or present game of Base Ball, has become thoroughly nationalized, and at present is the only game of "Base Ball" now played anywhere in the world.

I would call the special attention of the Commission to the

letters received from Mr. Abner Graves, at present a mining engineer of Denver, Colo., who claims that the present game of Base Ball was designed and named by Abner Doubleday, of Cooperstown, N. Y., during the Harrison Presidential campaign of 1839, which antedates the organization of the old Knickerbocker Base Ball Club of New York City by six years, when the first printed rules were promulgated. It also antedates by three years the first authentic account of games of Base Ball being played in a desultory sort of way by the young business men of New York City in 1842. While it has generally been conceded that New York City was the birthplace of Base Ball in 1842, this account of Mr. Graves tends to locate its birth at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839, and General Abner Doubleday its designer and christener.

In this connection it is of interest to know that this Abner Doubleday was a graduate of West Point in 1842, and afterward became famous in the Civil War as the man who sighted the first gun fired from Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, which opened the War of the Rebellion between the North and South. He afterward became a Major General in the United States Army and retired from service in 1873, and died January 26, 1893.

Mr. Abner Graves was a boy playmate and fellow pupil of Abner Doubleday at Green's Select School in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839. Mr. Graves, who is still living, says that he was present when Doubleday first outlined with a stick in the dirt the present diamond-shaped Base Ball field, indicating the location of the players in the field, and afterward saw him make a diagram of the field on paper, with a crude pencil memorandum of the rules for his new game, which he named "*Base Ball*." As Mr. Graves was one of the youths that took part in this new game under Doubleday's direction his interesting and positive account of this incident is certainly entitled to serious consideration.

Personally, I confess that I am very much impressed with the straightforward, positive and apparently accurate manner in which Mr. Graves writes his narrative, and the circumstantial evidence with which he surrounds it, and I am very strongly inclined to the belief that Cooperstown, N. Y., is the birthplace of the present American game of Base Ball, and that Major General Abner Doubleday was the originator of the game. It certainly appeals to an American's pride to have had the great national game of Base Ball created and named by a Major General in the United States Army, and to have that same game played as a camp diversion by the soldiers of the Civil War, who, at the conclusion of the war, disseminated Base Ball throughout the length and breadth of the United States, and thus gave to the game its national character. The United States Army has certainly played a very important part in the early development of Base Ball, and in recent years the United States Navy has become the emissary that is planting the seeds of the game in every foreign land, which must result in making the American national game of Base Ball the

universal field sport of the world. The intrinsic merits of the game itself can be depended upon to overcome all prejudice and opposition that may show itself.

Enclosed herewith you will find a very interesting letter bearing on this subject from Mr. John M. Ward, a celebrated player in his time, and now a prominent lawyer in New York City. Mr. Ward has made an extended research and study into the origin of the game, and has come to the same conclusion that I have, viz., that Base Ball is of American origin and has no possible connection with the English game of "Rounders" or any other foreign game.

You will also find attached hereto (see page 282) a copy of the original Base Ball Playing Rules, formulated and published by the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club, September 23, 1845. In connection with these original Base Ball rules you will find a comparison I have drawn between these original Knickerbocker rules and the present playing rules of the game of 1907, which show practically no change in the underlying principles of the rules of the game from its inception to the present time.

A careful comparison and analysis of the original Knickerbocker Base Ball rules of 1845 with the rules or description of the so-called English game of "Rounders" will show the total dissimilarity of the two games, and should convince the most skeptical that there is absolutely no resemblance between the two games, and consequently it is impossible that one of these games should trace its origin to the other.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. SPALDING.

MR. JOHN M. WARD'S OPINION AS TO THE ORIGIN OF BASE BALL

LAW OFFICES OF JOHN M. WARD,
277 Broadway.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1907.

A. G. SPALDING, POINT LOMA, CAL.

MY DEAR ALBERT:

I have carefully read over the letters and manuscripts you sent me bearing upon the question of the origin of Base Ball, and I am very much in sympathy with your effort to obtain some exact information upon that question. I fear, however, that your efforts must, in the nature of the case, meet with failure, though your investigations may result in throwing some side lights upon the inquiry.

The game of Base Ball had its origin in this country so many years ago that the living witnesses have long since passed off the green sward and the circumstances surrounding its inception were undoubtedly such that no written records or memoranda of any kind were ever made. Base Ball was originally a boy's game. We know this much, at least, from the testimony of the men who first took it up and formulated its rules for the purpose of making it a manly pastime. When,

in about the year 1842, or earlier, Dr. D. L. Adams, Alexander J. Cartwright, Colonel James Lee, Duncan F. Curry, E. R. Dupignac, William F. Ladd and other prominent business and professional men of New York City, seeking some medium for outdoor exercise, turned to the boy's game of Base Ball, there was not a code of rules nor any written records of the game, and their only guide to the method of playing was their own recollection of the game as they themselves, when boys, had played it and the rules of the game then in existence, which had come down, like folklore, from generation to generation of boys. Indeed it was not until several years later, upon the organization of the Knickerbocker Ball Club in 1845, that the rules of the game were first put in writing. Some years later, twenty to be exact, I had occasion to look this matter up and was fortunately able to talk personally with several of the original members of the Knickerbocker club, then still living. Mr. William F. Ladd was at that time a jeweler in Wall Street, a fine, handsome old gentleman, eighty-four years of age, with an intellect as clear as a jewel. He told me many interesting incidents about those early days of the game. One of these was that Col. James Lee, who was, at the time of the organization of the Knickerbocker Ball Club, about sixty years of age, was one of the moving spirits in the organization of that club. That Col. Lee had told him that he, Col. Lee, had played Base Ball as a boy; that it was upon the recollection of Col. Lee and other men of mature years among that little coterie of health-seeking enthusiasts, that the rules were formulated. Another interesting tale told me by Mr. Ladd was that the reason they chose the game of Base Ball instead of—and in fact in opposition to—cricket was because they regarded Base Ball as a purely American game; and it appears that there was at that time some considerable prejudice against adopting any game of foreign invention.

In the infancy of sport in this country New York, Philadelphia and Boston were the three principal centers and an examination of the earliest records in each one of these sections will disclose the same old popular game of Cat Ball as played among the boys. The rules of Cat Ball, as some of your correspondents point out, were exceedingly simple, such as any crowd of boys of ordinary intelligence, possessing a ball and bat, might easily evolve. From Cat Ball to the Knickerbocker game of Base Ball is only a step, though the game may have been passed through several intermediate stages. The old game of "Scrub" lies between Cat Ball and Base Ball, though whether it preceded or followed the game of Base Ball in point of time no man can now say.

The Knickerbocker game of Base Ball was itself a very simple game requiring no great inventive genius, and one of the secrets of the immense popularity of the game and its quick spread through the country was its very simplicity. It is true that the modern book of rules is a formidable looking document, but upon analysis it will be found to consist mainly of explanations, expositions and refinements of the original

simple code. The simplicity of the central idea of the game of Base Ball makes it adaptable to the changing disposition of the times; and so it has gone along still holding its original place in our affections and increasing the number of its votaries year by year with the country's growth.

Those who have sought to attribute its origin to the English game of "Rounders" were persons who became acquainted with Base Ball years after its inception as a sport for adults, and they have ignored entirely so much of the early history of the game as we have been able to find. But most important of all it seems to me they overlook the great dissimilarity between the original central and controlling ideas of the two games. The great feature of Rounders, that from which it derives its name, is "the rounder" itself, meaning that whenever one of the "in" side makes a complete continuous circuit of the bases, or, as we would call it in Base Ball, a "home run," he thereby reinstates the entire side; and it then becomes necessary to begin all over again to retry each one of the side at bat, until all of them have been put out, such being one of the rules of that game. Not one of these detractors of the American game has ever shown or claimed that any such rule ever had a place in the game of Base Ball; yet it is not only fair but reasonable to suppose that, if Base Ball were a descendant of the English game of Rounders, there would be some place somewhere in Base Ball of this distinctive feature of the other game. As I have said before, however, all exact information upon the origin of Base Ball must, in the very nature of things, be unobtainable. Boys do not make records of the rules of their boyish games and we have never had in this country the "Year Books" or a "Badminton Library" to do the work for us. America has no "Stonehenge" and therefore we are handicapped in any discussion of this nature by the entire absence of contemporary data. But from what investigations I have made and from such information as I have been able to get from one source and another, and from the innate probabilities, I have never had any doubt myself but that Base Ball was a purely American game.

Yours very truly,

JOHN M. WARD.

FINAL DECISION OF THE SPECIAL BASE BALL COMMISSION

NEW YORK, December 30, 1907.

MR. JAMES E. SULLIVAN, Secretary, Special Base Ball Commission, 21 Warren St., New York City.

DEAR SULLIVAN:

On my earliest opportunity, after my recent return from Europe, I read—and read with much interest—the considerable mass of testimony bearing on the origin of Base Ball which you had sent to my office address during my absence. I cannot say that I find myself in accord with those who urge the

American origin of the game as against its English origin as contended for by Mr. Chadwick, on "patriotic ground." In my opinion we owe much to our Anglo-Saxon kinsmen for their example which we have too tardily followed in fostering healthful field sports generally, and if the fact could be established by evidence that our national game, "Base Ball," was devised in England, I do not think that it would be any the less admirable nor welcome on that account. As a matter of fact, the game of ball which I have always regarded as the distinctive English game, i. e., cricket, was brought to this country and had a respectable following here, which it has since maintained, long before any game of ball resembling our national game was played anywhere! Indeed, the earliest field sport that I remember was a game of cricket, played on an open field near Jamaica, L. I., where I was then attending school. Then, and ever since, I have heard cricket spoken of as the essentially English game, and, until my perusal of this testimony, my own belief had been that our game of Base Ball, substantially as played to-day, originated with the Knickerbocker club of New York, and it was frequently referred to as the "New York Ball Game."

While "Father" Chadwick and I have not always agreed (I recall that he at first regarded as revolutionary the "Full Team Reserve Rule" and the alliance between professional Base Ball associations, both of which I devised in 1883, and I later modeled after the latter the Alliance feature of the A. A. U. reorganization), yet I always have had respect for his opinions and admiration for his inflexible honesty of purpose; and I have endeavored to give full weight to his contention that Base Ball is of English origin. It does seem to me, however, that, in the last analysis, his contention is based chiefly upon the fact that, substantially, the same kind of implements are employed in the game of Base Ball as in the English game of "Rounders" to which he refers; for if the mere tossing or handling of some kind of ball, or striking it with some kind of a stick, could be accepted as the origin of our game, then "Father" Chadwick would certainly have to go far back of Anglo-Saxon civilization—beyond Rome, beyond Greece, at least to the palmy days of the Chaldean Empire! Nor does it seem to me that he can any more successfully maintain the argument because of the employment, by the English schoolboy of the past, of the implements or materials of the game.

Surely there can be no question of the fact that Edison, Frank Sprague and other pioneers in the electrical field were the inventors of useful devices and processes whereby electricity was harnessed for the use of man, although they did not invent electricity, nor do they, nor does anybody, know to-day what electricity is! As I understand it, the invention or the origination of anything practical or useful, whether it be in the domain of mechanics or field sports, is the creation of the device or the process from pre-existing materials or elements; and, in this sense, I do not, myself, see how there can be any question that the game of Base Ball originated in the United

States and not in England—where it certainly had never been played, in however crude a form, and was strange and unfamiliar when an American ball team first played it there.

As I have stated, my belief had been that our "National Game of Base Ball" originated with the Knickerbocker club, organized in New York in 1845, and which club published certain elementary rules in that year; but, in the interesting and pertinent testimony for which we are indebted to Mr. A. G. Spalding, appears a circumstantial statement by a reputable gentleman, according to which the first known diagram of the diamond, indicating positions for the players, was drawn by Abner Doubleday in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839. Abner Doubleday subsequently graduated from West Point and entered the regular army, where, as Captain of Artillery, he sighted the first gun fired on the Union side (at Fort Sumter) in the Civil War. Later still, as Major General, he was in command of the Union army at the close of the first day's fight in the battle of Gettysburg, and he died full of honors at Mendham, N. J., in 1893. It happened that he and I were members of the same veteran military organization—the crack Grand Army Post (Lafayette), and the duty devolved upon me, as Commander of that organization, to have charge of his obsequies, and to command the veteran military escort which served as guard of honor when his body lay in state, January 30, 1893, in the New York City Hall, prior to his interment in Arlington.

In the days when Abner Doubleday attended school in Cooperstown, it was a common thing for two dozen or more of school boys to join in a game of ball. Doubtless, as in my later experience, collisions between players in attempting to catch the batted ball were frequent, and injury due to this cause, or to the practice of putting out the runner by hitting him with the ball, often occurred.

I can well understand how the orderly mind of the embryo West Pointer would devise a scheme for limiting the contestants on each side and allotting them to field positions, each with a certain amount of territory; also substituting the existing method of putting out the base runner for the old one of "plugging" him with the ball.

True, it appears from the statement that Doubleday provided for eleven men on a side instead of nine, stationing the two extra men between first and second, and second and third bases, but this is a minor detail, and, indeed, I have played, and doubtless other old players have, repeatedly with eleven on a side, placed almost identically in the manner indicated by Doubleday's diagram, although it is true that we so played after the number on each side had been fixed at nine, simply to admit to the game an additional number of those who wished to take part in it.

I am also much interested in the statement made by Mr. Curry, of the pioneer Knickerbocker club, and confirmed by Mr. Tassie, of the famous old Atlantic club of Brooklyn, that a diagram, showing the ball field laid out substantially as it is

to-day, was brought to the field one afternoon by a Mr. Wadsworth. Mr. Curry says "the plan caused a great deal of talk, but, finally, we agreed to try it." While he is not quoted as adding that they did both try and adopt it, it is apparent that such was the fact; as, from that day to this, the scheme of the game described by Mr. Curry has been continued with only slight variations in detail. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Curry was the first president of the old Knickerbocker club, and participated in drafting the first published rules of the game.

It is possible that a connection more or less direct can be traced between the diagram drawn by Doubleday in 1839 and that presented to the Knickerbocker club by Wadsworth in 1845, or thereabouts, and I wrote several days ago for certain data bearing on this point, but as it has not yet come to hand I have decided to delay no longer sending in the kind of paper your letter calls for, promising to furnish you the indicated data when I obtain it, whatever it may be.

My deductions from the testimony submitted are:

First: That "Base Ball" had its origin in the United States.

Second: That the first scheme for playing it, according to the best evidence obtainable to date, was devised by Abner Doubleday at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. G. Miller". The signature is written in dark ink and has a long, sweeping tail that extends downwards and to the right.

We, the undersigned members of the Special Base Ball Commission, unanimously agree with the decision as expressed and outlined in Mr. A. G. Mills' letter of December 30.

Myron F. Bulkeley

Nicholas E. Young

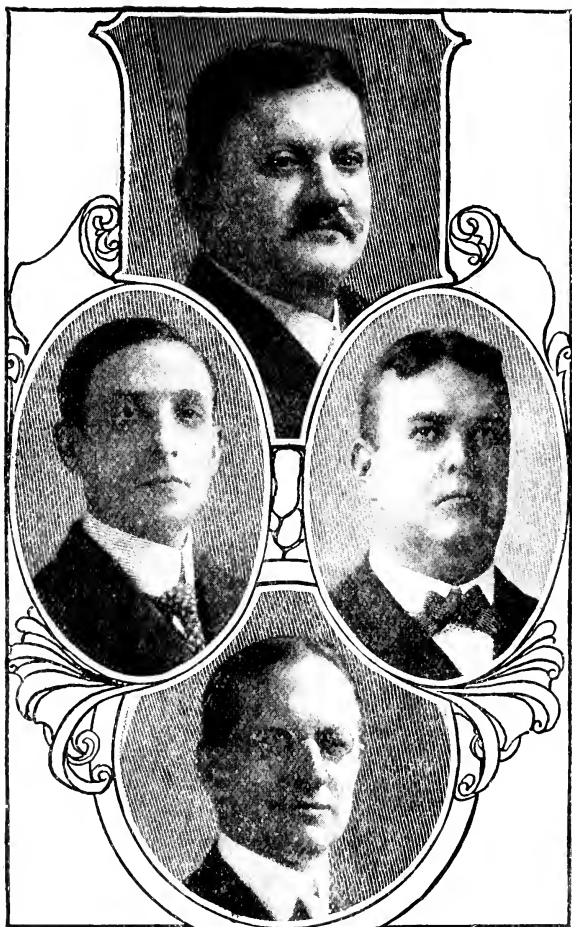
A. Reach

Geo. Wright

Senator Bulkeley, after affixing his signature, appended the following statement:

"I personally remember as a boy in East Haddam, Conn., before 1846, playing the game of One and Two Old Cat, and remember with great distinctness the early struggles in Brooklyn, N. Y., between the two rival clubs, the Atlantics and Excelsiors, and later the Stars, with Creighton as pitcher. This was some ten to fifteen years before the National organization. I was present, representing the Hartford club, at the formation of what is now the National League at the Grand Central Hotel, Broadway, New York City, about 1875 or 1876, and was its first President, with Nick Young, Secretary.

M. G. BULKELEY."



AUGUST HERRMANN

Chairman

H. C. PULLIAM

JOHN E. BRUCE, Secretary

B. B. JOHNSON

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

Philadelphia Athletics being right on the heels of the Tigers practically from the time the last series of the season between Mack's men and Jennings' team was decided in its reduced state at the city of Brotherly Love. Those grand twirlers, "Wild Bill" Donovan, Ed Siever, Ed Killian and George Mullin, had been worked like clockwork and were no doubt in need of a restful period, although their loyalty to their team and league found them insisting upon plunging into the gruelling battles of a world's series with all the fire and vigor of youngsters. Chance's grand staff of twirlers, on the other hand, practically had been under "double wraps" for a long portion of their league race—some insisted that after the first two encounters between the Cubs and New York Giants, the National League die was cast so far as the rivalry of these supposedly strongest teams in the league was concerned.

Orval Overall, whose work extending over the latter part of the season of 1906 and the first two months of the season of 1907, gained for him the praise of the most conservative of critics, appeared to be strong enough to hold the best teams at bay. Sou'paw Pfister, erratic at times and really pitching bad ball until within a few weeks of the close of the season, had steadied into a twirling machine that Manager Chance could depend upon. Then there was Ed Reulbach, in possession of that requisite—control—which when much in evidence with the tall young giant makes him invincible, and Mordecai Brown, the three-fingered miner, a distinct pitching wonder of two seasons. That old "bear feeling" that was in evidence in 1906, preceding the World's Championship, due to Brown's lame arm, in the fall of 1907 had little terror for Chance. He resolved early to call upon his reserve, Carl Lundgren, rather than permit Brown to offer himself as a sacrifice, if his arm was not "right." Furthermore, the Cub leader had learned a great lesson in his handling of the team for the previous try at the world's flag and never permitted anything like a letdown in the Chicago forces, even when the National League race had become a certainty. He sent his team against the tried and true twirlers of Detroit—against the hard hitters of the Jennings camp, including the American League's premier batter, Tyrus Cobb, with the confidence of a leader who knew the efficiency of every unit of his organization—knew that if victory failed to come to his club it would be nothing short of "Kismet" that would give him two successive defeats for the world's greatest diamond honors.

While the preliminaries, with all their interesting weight of details, were being threshed out and the teams were preparing for the opening struggle in Chicago on October 8, men who long had followed Base Ball regretted the diminution in fierce interest. It was held that the inter-league post-season struggle could not be so absorbing when played by teams representing a more or less enthusiastic Base Ball city like Detroit and a big whirling metropolis like Chicago, that had been accustomed to the best thrills in Base Ball, as if all Chicago were divided into two partisan camps. And while the attendance for the five games did not aggregate the total for the games played between the Cubs and Sox the preceding year, and the receipts were several thousands of dollars less, it was shown that Chicago contributed characteristically to both the gate and the exchequer of not only the National Commission, the club owners and players' pool, but to the tide of enthusiasm that diminished only when it became apparent that the Chicago team had its rival organization outclassed. There always will be a feeling of disappointment that Detroit did not turn out



1, Eubanks; 2, Rossman; 3, Crawford; 4, Donovan; 5, Mullin; 6, Willett; 7, Payne; 8, Killian; 9, D. Jones; 10, Downs; 11, Cobb; 12, Coughlin; 13, Schaefer; 14, B. Jones; 15, Siever; 16, Archer; 17, Jennings; 18, Schmidt; 19, O'Leary.
DETROIT TEAM—WINNERS OF CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICAN LEAGUE, 1907.

the throngs that were expected at Bennett Park in the two games that were contested in the Michigan city, but charitable critics will ever bear in mind that the "heart of Michigan" had not throbbled with its accustomed vigor after a tie and two successive defeats of the Tigers in Chicago, and that the weather man turned on the Labrador brand of wind that contained some slight flecks of snow for the final game. Opulent, liberal Chicago had contributed 59,392 paid admissions for three games; Detroit could muster only 18,676 admissions that were paid for, for its two games. Elaborate preparations had been made at Detroit by Owner Yawkey, in the short time at his disposal, to augment the accommodations of his ball park. Every critic who thought he read the throbbings of the public pulse in Detroit, said thousands of additional bleacher seats would be required there. But at no time did the Detroit club tax its accommodations.

President Murphy of the Chicago organization had time to approach the problem of taking care of a throng at the West Side Park and he went at the task with a personal whirl that was pardonable. Extra circus seating arrangements in the amphitheater were installed until the management figured it could take care of 28,000 seated patrons. In order to guard against possible catastrophe, Mr. Murphy had the extra seating accommodations installed under the surveillance of the city building department, and was assured by the engineers that a locomotive could be driven over his stands without causing collapse.

But the throng of the first day—24,377—filled every nook. Police arrangements were admirable and disorder did not reign even when it seemed that Chicago had won the game and the throngs broke into the field, as is the custom. There was a chill in the air that did not reach the official scorers, who reported to the National Commission that the air was "warm" for all of the Chicago games. On the second day 21,901 paid admissions were noted, and on the final day in Chicago, the attendance fell to 13,114, which was larger than Detroit's high water mark of 11,306 for the fourth game. Detroit fell to 7,370 for the fifth and last game.

It was without a discordant note from any critic that the teams entered into the conflict on the basis of the division of the players' receipts, 60 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent. to the loser. This revision of the former rules governing World's Championship Series, made at the Chicago meeting of the Commission, met with the approval that it deserved. Two great teams, it was urged, had a right to compensation indicating their respective merits. Fortunately the contingency of a tie in the series, coming up for discussion at the eleventh hour among the Commission triumvirate, was settled by the providential proviso making a tie the same as a game postponed by rain. This ruling also settled, without disturbing harmonious relations, the place of contest for the third game. It likewise determined that the players shared in five games instead of the regulation four games.

Detroit had a manager whose indomitable fighting spirit, conceived long ago in Louisville, developed in Baltimore and rounded into intensity by his first year of activities as a manager in the major league. But Jennings' grit, hard work and energy, that had helped to win the pennant for Detroit, worked differently when confined to the bench or the coacher's box in the World's Series. His rival was in the game—on the field, except in the final contest—where personal leadership qualities and actual initiative checkmated the perfection of mechanical



WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES—AT CHICAGO. JONES OF THE TIGERS AT THE BAT; KLING CATCHING; O'DAY, UMPIRE.

skill that invariably was displayed by the rival Tigers. In the thickest of the fray, until a pitched ball turned one of his fingers into a first-class imitation of a dill pickle, the "Peerless Leader" kept the victory fever at the highest point in his team. The Detroit spirit seemed to diminish, until it might be said that it lodged solely in the sportsman breast of the Tiger leader. Better than victory for Chicago, in the minds of many, was the manly grace of the defeated men. They conceded that the victors outplayed them, outgenerated them—had the "charge" on them, as the foot ball man would say, and made thousands of friends by their manliness.

That idol of Detroit, Pitcher Donovan, twice depended upon for a Wolverine victory, publicly rebuked narrow, partisan Detroit "whiners" after the series, with the statement that the ball the Cubs played would have beaten the best game the Tigers ever played. "It was not a question of condition or luck," said Donovan; "we were outplayed all the time."

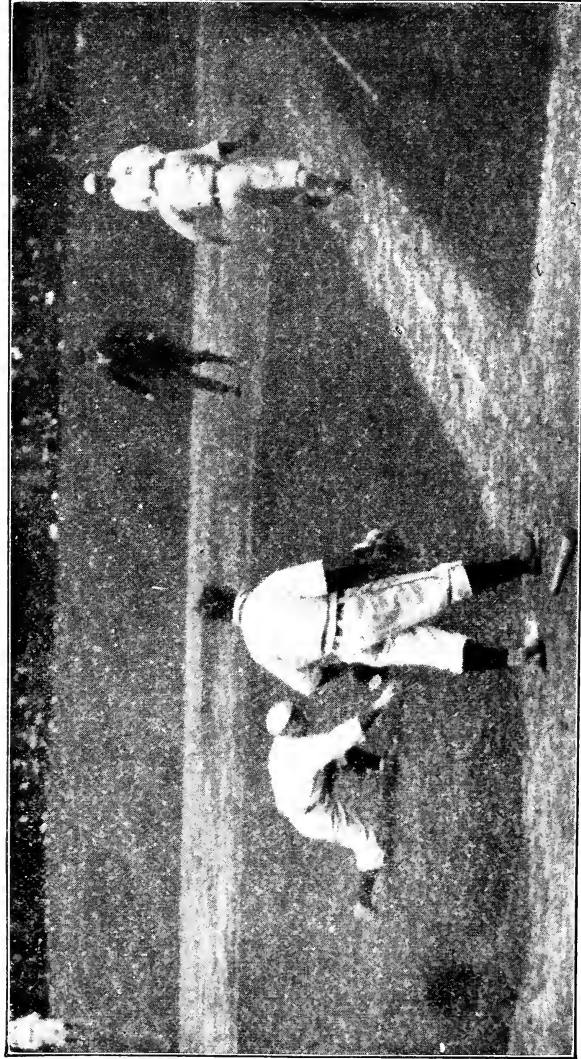
Analyzed from the managers' point of view, Chicago and Detroit put up two distinctly different kinds of ball. It may have been that Jennings cast his all on his own plan of campaign, although given advice frequently during the series by thousands. If so, he lost because of a devotion to his own ideas. The Chicago plan of battle was to get a man on the bases and then push him around if it took every trick known to the modern game that was legitimate, to get him over the counting house plate. The sacrifice was first in General Chance's repertory. If that was not practicable, the stolen base and the hit-and-run strategy were to be used. It was said that Jennings went back to the old Oriole system, from which the Chicago style was developed. The sacrifice hit was relegated to the past—think of only three bunts laid down by the Tigers in five games!—and the tactics were not changed. Defeat seemed imminent to Jennings, and it could not have been worse had he tried the sacrifice oftener. It may have been that the Tiger general, with a knowledge of the Cub pitchers far beyond that of his men, considered it impossible to win games with one or two runs, and ordered Detroit to bat, slug, worry, whiz out the ball, to get runs, runs, runs. The way that Detroit batted in the needed runs when it was whittling the American League race to a fine point, may have deceived Jennings.

The total receipts of the series were \$101,728 for a total paid admission of 78,086. The players' share was \$54,933.39. The Cubs' share was \$32,960.03, and the Tigers' share was \$21,973.35. Club owners drew down \$36,622.26 from the pool, while the National Commission had its treasury swelled by \$10,172.85.

In accordance with his agreement with his men, President Murphy drew his check for \$12,039.97, the difference between the sum paid to the Cubs and the \$45,000 mark that the executive of the Chicagos had set for his men for their profits.

In pledging them that the series would be worth \$45,000 to them for their melon, Mr. Murphy assured the victors the record-breaking spoils for a world's or any other series.

President Yawkey added a gift of \$15,000 to his team's share of the proceeds, giving the Tigers \$36,973.35 to divide as they had elected to make the division, which gave each Tiger \$1,850. The Cubs put \$2,250 each to their individual accounts in the banks. Trainer "Jack" McCormick and Secretary Charles G. Williams each received a half of a regular share, while Catcher Olis, a recruit, was substantially remembered in the division.



WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES—AT DETROIT. SHECKARD OF THE CUBS BEATING OUT A BUNT; DONOVAN FIELDING THE BALL; ROSSMAN ON FIRST; SCHMIDT, CATCHER; O'DAY, UMPIRE

**FIRST
GAME**

The first game was played at Chicago on Tuesday, October 8, and was called at the end of twelve innings, on account of darkness, with the score 3 to 3, and thousands of partisan fans certain that Umpire O'Day, by his desire to be too strict, had deprived Chicago of victory. "Wild Bill" Donovan and Orval Overall, the two twirlers depended upon in the initial contest, pitched grand ball. It was no fault of Overall that Reulbach replaced the Californian in the tenth and failed to win, even though he had the Tigers eating out of his hand.

Jones, the first man up, was passed. The throng of more than 25,000 enthusiasts alternately groaned and shrieked. It looked bad for Overall; but a force at second and Slagle's spectacular catch of Crawford's long fly, steadied the game. Catcher Kling showed the first startling "workout" of his salary wing when Schaefer tried to steal, but this only held off the coming of the "Terrible Ty" Cobb for the second inning. Sheckard got a single off Donovan after Slagle had fled to Jones. There was the irony of Base Ball fortune. Twenty-one times at bat in the World's Series of 1906 was Sheckard, and he could not get a hit. The first time up he poked a bingle to left—a hit that would have been more precious than ten hits against Detroit had it been made in the battle with the White Sox. Chance struck out.

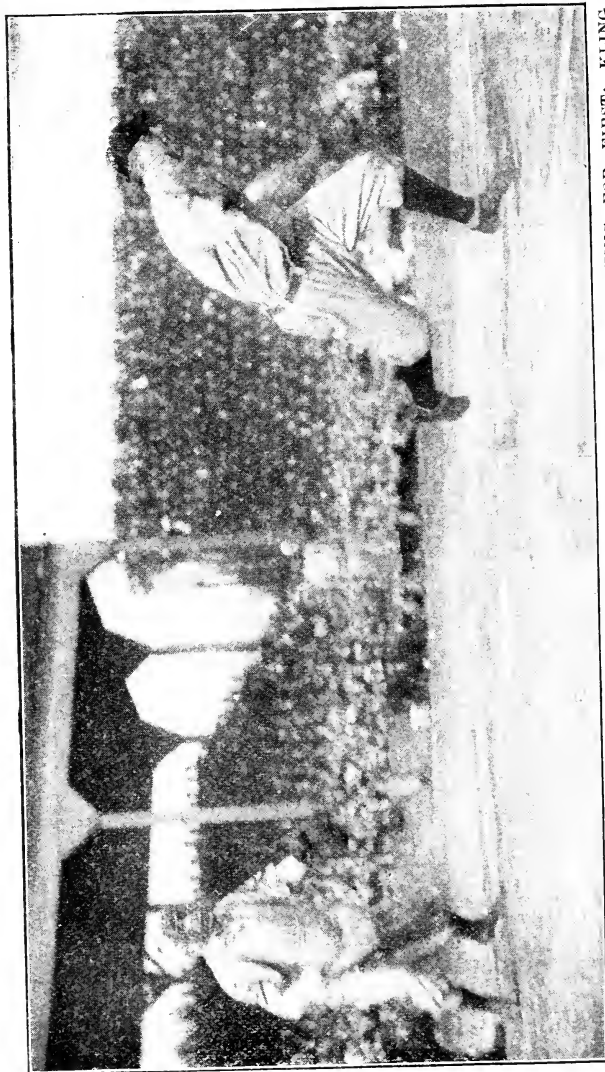
Sheckard stole second and continued to third on Catcher Schmidt's poor throw. Donovan's fine stop of Steinfeldt's liner wound up that inning.

The crowd was eager for Cobb. Detroit rooters pleaded with him to pole out a homer. Overall used a quick-breaking curve to the inside and Cobb hit to Chance. This seemed to set the die. It was not until the fourth inning that the ice was broken, Chicago getting a lone tally, on Chance's base on balls, Steinfeldt's neat sacrifice, Rossman to Schaefer, and Kling's single to left, Kling perishing at second, Crawford to Schmidt to Schaefer. Evers singled and stole second, but Schulte struck out. This one run seemed big with Overall and Donovan working the way they were, but there were fireworks to turn loose in the eighth. Detroit got three runs in this fatal round and apparently had the opening game tucked away. But two runs made by Chicago in the ninth brought the drawn battle.

After Donovan had perished, Overall to Chance, in the eighth, Jones singled through Evers and took second on a clean steal. Schaefer was saved by Tinker's fumble and stole second, Jones squatting on the third corner. Crawford was there with his bat and, hitting through the open space between Chance and Evers, scored Jones and Schaefer, and put the Tigers in the lead. On Schulte's attack of the "rattles" and wild throw to the plate, Crawford went to third.

Overall then got into the game of "rattles." Cobb hit to the big pitcher, who had Crawford cut off at the plate. Overall essayed a throw to Kling instead of running down his man and the Tiger got back in safety to third, Cobb meanwhile racing to second. Rossman's fly to deep center scored Crawford, Cobb taking third. Captain Coughlin struck out.

Detroit accomplished nothing in the ninth and victory seemed to be the portion of the Tigers, but Captain Chance singled viciously to right and Steinfeldt was passed. Kling's effort to sacrifice resulted in a little pop to Rossman. Coughlin fumbled Evers' sharply hit grounder, filling the bases. Again it was up to Schulte, but he perished, Rossman to Donovan, although Chance came in on the little mite of help. "Del" Howard batted for Tinker and struck out, but Schmidt missed



WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES—AT CHICAGO. COBB OF THE TIGERS STARTING FOR FIRST; KLING CATCHING.

the third strike—one of the "Kismet" features that seemed marvelous in a World's Series, for it yielded results. Steinfeldt scored, Evers going to third. Howard stole second. Then came the daring of Evers that nearly won the game. With Moran, a right-handed batter, up—Moran was batting for Overall—Evers tried to steal home, but was called out. Moran had only two strikes called on him. This ended the sub-catcher's appearance in the World's Series. It also ended the inning.

Settling down for extra innings in the gathering gloom, the teams continued desperate play. In the tenth Slagle came near furnishing some decisive fireworks. With one out, he caromed a single off Donovan's mitt, stole second, and after Sheckard had fanned, stole third. Chance walked and stole second. On a little passed ball Slagle tried to score, and was called out on account of Steinfeldt's interference with Schmidt's part in the play. The umpire is firm in declaring that his decision was just; Steinfeldt clings to the statement that Slagle had scored before he shook his bat. There was nothing doing with either Donovan or Reulbach after that, darkness and the umpires ending the opening battle without a decision. Following is the score:

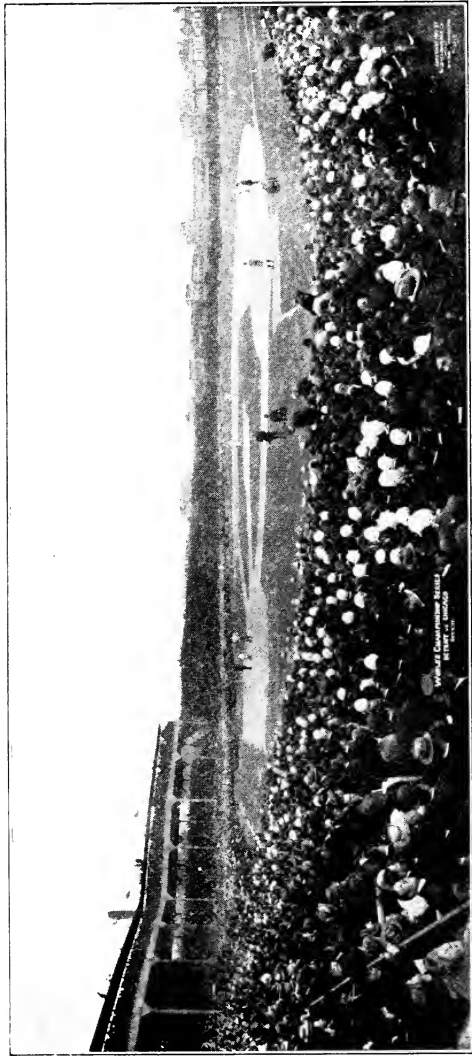
FIRST GAME (AT CHICAGO), OCTOBER 8.

DETROIT.						CHICAGO.								
A.B.R.H.P.A.E.						A.B.R.H.P.A.E.								
Jones, 1. f.	5	1	3	3	1	0	Slagle, c. f.	6	0	2	2	0	0	0
Schaefer, 2b.	6	1	1	7	4	0	Sheckard, 1. f. ...	5	0	1	2	0	0	0
Crawford, c. f. ...	5	1	3	1	0	0	Chance, 1b.	4	2	1	15	0	0	0
Cobb, r. f.	5	0	0	0	0	0	Steinfeldt, 3b. ...	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Rossman, 1b.	4	0	0	9	3	0	Kling, c.	4	0	2	7	4	1	0
Coughlin, 3b.	5	0	0	1	0	1	Evers, 2b., s. s....	4	0	2	3	2	2	0
Schmidt, c.	5	0	2	12	3	2	Schulte, r. f.	5	0	1	2	0	1	0
O'Leary, s. s.	4	0	0	0	3	0	Tinker, s. s.	3	0	0	3	6	1	0
Donovan, p.	5	0	0	3	3	0	Zimmerman, 2b. ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	45	3	9	33	17	3	Overall, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
							Reulbach, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
							*Howard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
							†Moran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Totals	41	3	10	36	18	5	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0-3

* Batted for Tinker in ninth inning.

† Moran batted for Overall in ninth inning, but side was retired before Moran's time at bat was completed.

Hits—Off Overall: 9 in nine innings; off Reulbach: 0 in three innings. Sacrifice hits—O'Leary; Steinfeldt, Evers. Stolen bases—Jones 2, Schaefer, Rossman; Slagle 2, Sheckard, Chance, Steinfeldt, Evers, Howard. Struck out—By Overall: Coughlin 2, O'Leary, Donovan 2; by Reulbach: Crawford, Donovan; by Donovan: Slagle 2, Chance 2, Kling, Schulte, Tinker 3, Howard, Overall, Zimmerman. Bases on balls—Off Overall: Jones, Rossman; off Donovan: Chance 2, Steinfeldt, Kling. Double plays—Evers-Tinker; Schaefer-Rossman. Left on bases—Detroit 8, Chicago 8. Hit by pitcher—Sheckard. First on errors—Chicago 1, Detroit 3. Missed third strike—Schmidt 1. Wild throws—Kling, Schulte, Evers; Schmidt 2. Fumbles—Tinker 1, Evers 1, Coughlin 1. Umpires—O'Day and Sheridan. Scorers—Richter and Flanner. Time—2.40. Attendance—24,377.



SCENE AT WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES, DETROIT VS. CHICAGO, OCTOBER 9, 1907.

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**SECOND
GAME**

The Cubs won the second game, played at Chicago, Wednesday, October 9, by a score of 3 to 1, Sou'paw Jack Pfister and George Mullin being the opposing twirlers. Hoping to strengthen his back-stopping position, Jennings relied upon Catcher Payne, but Mullin lost control in the second inning, when the Tigers had a lead of one tally, forcing in a run and tying up matters, where they remained until the fourth inning, when stolen bases and timely hitting netted two runs that were "all the candy" for the Cubs. Pfister's wonderful control, giving only one pass, and his command of the most varied assortment of wide ones and tantalizing outs, that cut the farthest corners of the plate, made the Chicago victory look easy. In reality, the effective pitching would not have availed had not the Chicagos displayed the bewildering dash on bases that took the Tiger spirit by the throat as it were.

Pfister was lucky to escape trouble in the opening inning. Jones singled to left and Schaefer hit too hot for Chance to handle. Pfister then tried his "hoodoo snake" on Crawford and had the hard hitter tied in a knot. Cobb hit to Tinker and perished in a lightning double with Schaefer, Chance winding up the play.

Chicago tried out Mullin and found him hard, although Slagle was walked, stole second and went to third on Payne's throw that hit Mullin on the ear. Sheckard popped to Schaefer, and Coughlin working that ancient and decrepit trick of the "hidden ball" got "Rabbit" Slagle as he stepped off the third sack. What the sleep of Slagle cost was shown the next moment when Chance singled over second and stole second. Steinfeldt struck out.

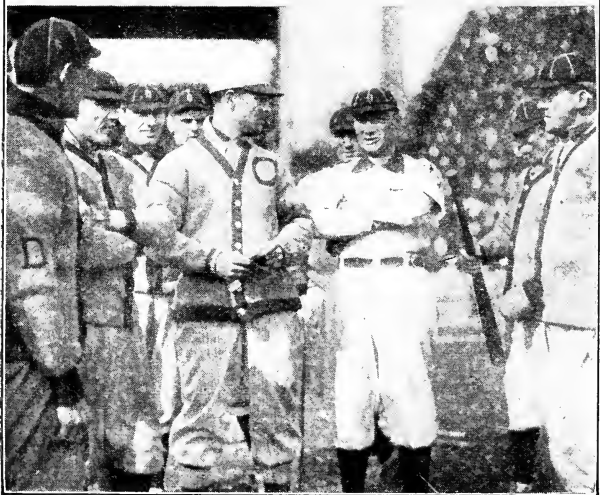
With "do or die" marked on their faces the Tigers assailed Pfister in the second. Jennings brought out his cries of "E-e-yah" and tore up a great area of turf in his excited coaching gyrations. Rossman tore off a terrific three-bagger through left center and Payne put out a Texas Leaguer over Shortstopville, Sheckard just missing a marvelous catch on a grand run and dive. Rossman scored and the Tiger rooters took added cheer. O'Leary fouled to Steinfeldt and Payne stole second. Mullin flied to Slagle.

To get back that run was Chicago's hope in the next half, and Kling opened well with a single to left. Evers' grounder to O'Leary was stopped in grand style, but the throw to Schaefer was just too late to force Kling. Schulte's slash was a hit too hot for Mullin, and the bases were filled. Tinker worried Mullin into giving him a pass, forcing in Kling with the run that tied up the score. Slagle and Sheckard were easy outs.

Tinker made up for his fumble on Jones in the third with a fine play, getting Davy on Schaefer's hot one. The next moment he received one of Kling's rifle shot throws that caused Schaefer to perish, while Kling, taking Crawford's foul, wound up the inning.

There was plenty of action in the Chicago half, but no run was scored. Chance was passed, "Steiny" was hit in the ribs, and Kling's line drive to center was captured by Crawford, who sneaked in for just such an emergency, doubling Chance off second on what nearly everybody thought would be a scoring feat for the leader. Evers singled to right, Steinfeldt going to third. "Trojan Johnny" then stole second and it looked ominous for Mullin, but Schulte struck out.

In the next inning Cobb singled and Rossman put a fly safely into Schulte's territory, only to find that the Chicago



Chance scoring; Payne catching; O'Day, Umpire.
Managers Chance and Jennings in conference before a game.
WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES—AT CHICAGO.

strong thrower forced Cobb at second. Coughlin and Payne perished by the pop-up route.

Chicago clinched the game in the Cub half of the fourth. Tinker singled off Mullin's poor shins and Pfister sacrificed him a station. Tinker stole third and Slagle's single, too hot for O'Leary, scored the Cub shortstop. Slagle stole second, coming home on Sheckard's two-bagger to right. Sheckard tried Payne's arm and was thrown out.

Then Chance popped an easy one to Rossman, and the last run of the game was marked up for Chicago, when this inning was registered on the score board.

Pfister was almost invincible after that. O'Leary got a hit in the fifth, but there was nothing doing. Rossman singled in the sixth after two were out and Jones beat out a slow one to Evers in the eighth, and although Cobb took his base after being hit, Kling and Pfister proved the Tiger killers. In the ninth Rossman singled, but a double play killed the Tiger chances, who did not resort to the bunt. Coughlin's line fly to Tinker caused the trouble, which was deepened when Payne struck out.

Mullin pitched grand ball during these later innings, Slagle, being the only Cub to punish him for a hit. The score:

SECOND GAME (AT CHICAGO), OCTOBER 9.

DETROIT.

AB.R.H.P.A.E.

Jones, l. f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Schaefer, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Crawford, c. f.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Cobb, r. f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Rossman, 1b.	4	1	3	12	1	0
Coughlin, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Payne, c.	4	0	1	5	1	1
O'Leary, s. s.	2	0	1	0	6	0
Mullin, p.	3	0	0	1	2	0

Totals32 1 9 24 15 1

CHICAGO.

AB.R.H.P.A.E.

Slagle, c. f.	3	1	2	3	0	0
Sheckard, l. f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Chance, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Kling, c.	4	1	1	5	4	0
Evers, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2	0
Schulte, r. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Tinker, s. s.	2	1	1	5	4	1
Pfister, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0

Totals28 3 9 27 10 1

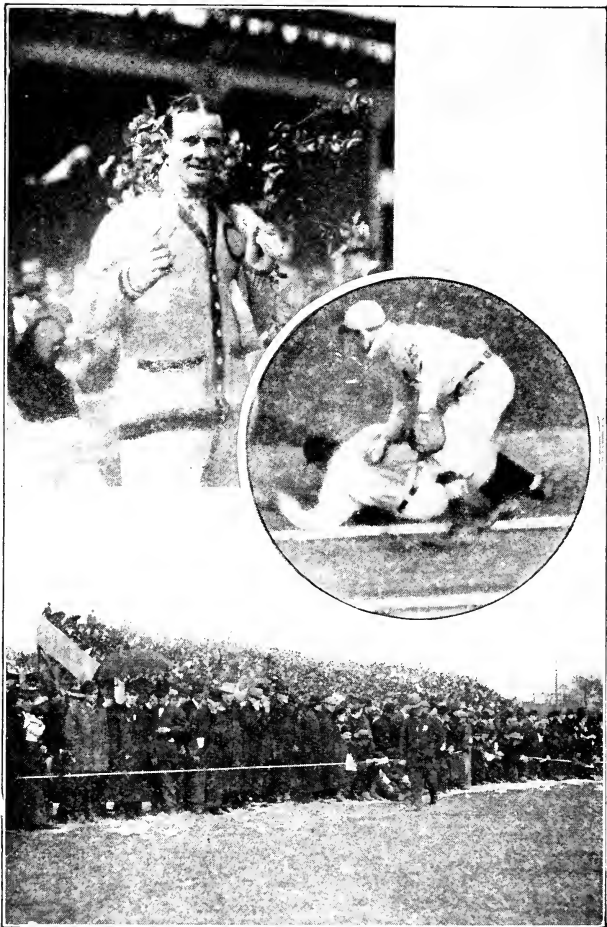
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-1
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	*-3

Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Pfister. Stolen bases—Payne; Slagle 2, Chance, Evers, Tinker. Two-base hit—Sheckard. Three-base hit—Rossman. Bases on balls—Off Pfister: O'Leary; off Mullin, Slagle, Chance, Tinker. Hit by pitcher—By Mullin: Steinfeldt; by Pfister: Cobb. Passed ball—Kling 1. Struck out—By Mullin: Steinfeldt, Slagle, Pfister, Schulte, Kling; by Pfister: Crawford, Coughlin, Mullin. Left on bases—Detroit 5, Chicago 7. Double plays—Tinker, Chance 2; Crawford-O'Leary. First on errors—Detroit 1. Fumble—Tinker. Wild throw—Payne. Umpires—Sheridan and O'Day. Scorers—Richter and Flanner. Time—2.15. Attendance—21,901.



THIRD GAME

This contest, at Chicago, Thursday, October 10, proved to be the final victory of the Cubs on their home grounds and was the easiest victory of the series. Ed Siever, who was pitted against Ed Reulbach, pitching poor ball—below his season's standard—Sou'paw Killian relieving him when the Cubs had had four innings of glorious picking and had a lead of four runs. Killian, although he had a lame arm just before the series opened, seemed to possess the requisites to hold the winning Cubs, who made only one run off him. Besides, he



Hugh Jennings with his dove of peace.

Chance blocking Schaefer in an attempt to slide to first on a bunted ball.

Portion of crowd at Detroit.

SCENES AT WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

started things in the sixth, getting a hit which later was coined into the only run the Tigers gleaned that day.

Reulbach was too good. He struck out Cobb in the second, the others being easy outs. Chicago got its run in the same inning after "Steiny" had slashed one down the left foul line for two bags and was sacrificed to third by Kling. Evers got a tennis slash on a low one for two bags down the right foul line, scoring Steinfeldt. Schulte and Tinker were easily out.

The knell of Siever was sounded in the third. After "Steiny's" terrible smash to Jones was caught, Kling and Evers singled to right, Kling making third, whence he was pushed home by Schulte, who singled to center. Crawford's foxy throw to the infield fooled Evers, who was run down by the infielders and Siever, and eliminated from the danger list. Tinker hit for three bases on a terrific smash that Jones could only get his finger tips on, Schulte scoring, while Reulbach's neat single scored Tinker. Slagle popped to Coughlin.

Chicago made it another in the fifth, Chance getting a two-bagger after Sheckard was out, and scoring on Steinfeldt's hot one over second. Kling flied to Crawford, and Evers' certain three-bagger to right was cut to two bases by the ground rules. Schulte was "buffaloed" by Killian and popped to Coughlin.

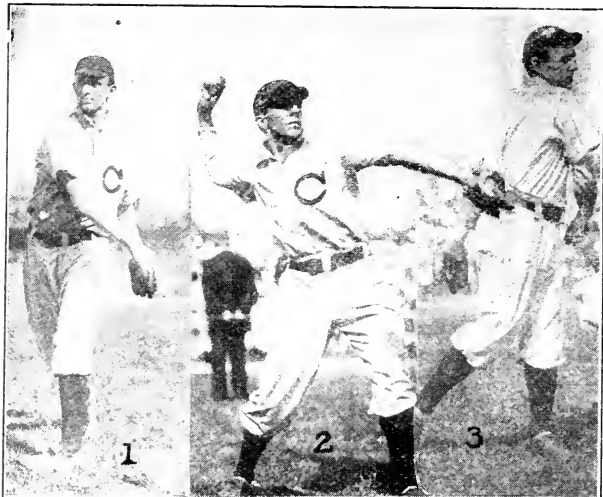
The lone tally of the Tigers came in the sixth, Killian picking out a wide one for a single to left. Jones worked Reulbach for a base, but Schaefer, hitting to "Steiny," was doubled with Jones by the lightning work of the infield, Killian racing to third. Crawford unexpectedly slashed a slow one to Tinker, beating it out and scoring Killian. Cobb's single to left put Crawford on third, but Rossman's fly to Slagle killed further scoring.

With the game safe beyond doubt, Reulbach never wavered, trying to make it one-two-three. But in the ninth, after Rossman singled, Slagle just missing a difficult catch, he jerked one over for Coughlin, who hit hard to Tinker, forcing Rossman. Schmidt and O'Leary were easy and the Cubs had a lead of two games won to nothing for Detroit. The score:

THIRD GAME (AT CHICAGO), OCTOBER 10.

DETROIT.						CHICAGO.									
	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.		A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Jones, l. f.	3	0	0	2	0	1		Slagle, c. f.	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Schaefer, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4	0		Sheckard, l. f.	4	0	1	4	0	0	
Crawford, c. f.	4	0	1	3	1	0		Chance, 1b.	4	1	1	12	1	0	
Cobb, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0		Steinfeldt, 3b.	3	1	2	0	2	0	
Rossman, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0	0		Kling, c.	3	1	1	2	0	0	
Coughlin, 3b.	3	0	0	4	1	0		Evers, 2b.	4	0	3	3	2	1	
Schmidt, c.	3	0	0	1	2	0		Schulte, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	
O'Leary, s. s.	4	0	0	3	3	0		Tinker, s. s.	4	1	0	2	7	0	
Siever, p.	1	0	0	1	0	0		Reulbach, p.	3	0	1	1	2	0	
Killian, p.	2	1	1	0	0	0									
Totals	32	1	6	24	11	1		Totals	33	5	10	27	14	1	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-1	
Chicago	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*-5	

Hits—Off Siever: 7 in four innings; off Killian: 3 in four innings. Sacrifice hits—Kling. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach: Jones, Coughlin, Schmidt; off Killian: Steinfeldt. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Chance, Evers 2, Steinfeldt. Struck out—By Reulbach: Cobb, O'Leary; by Siever: Slagle; by Killian: Sheckard. Double plays—Tinker, unassisted; Steinfeldt-Evers-Chance. Left on bases—Detroit 7, Chicago 6. Muffed fly—Jones. Wild throw—Evers. Umpires—O'Day and Sheridan. Scorers—Richter and Flanner. Time—1.35. Attendance—13,114.



1, Keuroach; 2, Imker; 3, Slagel; 4, Steinfeldt; 5, Schulte; 6, Brown.
L. VanOeyen, Photos, Cleveland, O.

A GROUP OF WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

**FOURTH
GAME**

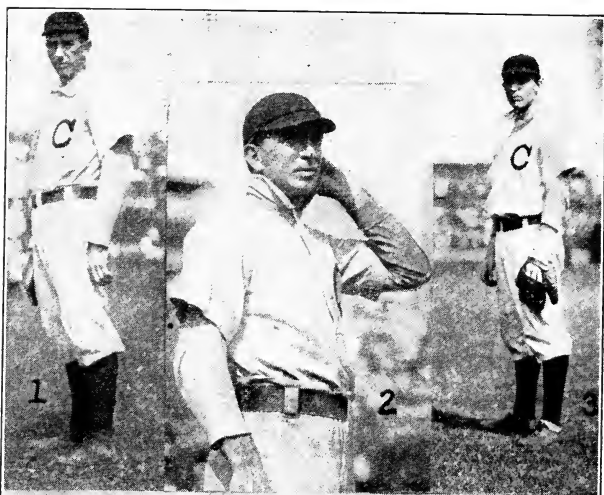
The teams now journeyed to Detroit for the fourth contest, on Friday, October 11, which proved to be a repetition of the opener, so far as the pitchers were concerned, Donovan trying his luck again for the Tigers, while Overall, not to be denied his victory, stood on the mound for Chicago before a throng of 12,000 hostile partisans and many rooters from Chicago. The victory was delayed for a few minutes, Detroit getting a lead in the fourth, which netted Jennings' men a run. But in the next Donovan was punished, although the rain, traces of snow and cold winds off Lake Huron bade fair to make the contest a futile one for both teams. After that the last vestige of Tiger spirit seemed dissipated and when Chicago piled up three more in the seventh the world's bunting appeared to be flapping hard on a Chicago pole. Detroit used two sacrifices in this game to Chicago's four, and Detroit really out-hit the Cubs, only the latter made their safe ones, no matter how weak, count for runs that helped earn the pennant. Donovan struck out such good hitters as Kling—twice—Steinfeldt and Evers, but he hit Chance on the finger, giving the Peerless Leader some pain to occupy his time with. Subsequently, after an X-ray examination, Chance had the dislocation repaired and for weeks was unable to use the injured member, which was swollen abnormally.

Detroit's one run was due to Cobb's triple, after two were gone in the fourth, and Rossman's single. Coughlin, who had three of the six Detroit hits off Overall, put one in center field, and Overall passed Schmidt, the original backstop, who was put in to redeem his throwing of the first day and to try for a hit that did not come in the third game. But Overall fanned O'Leary, and that was the only real look-in Detroit had in this game.

Evers began the cold and clammy fifth by beating out a hit to O'Leary, the wonderful little shortstop making two errors in this game, which took the edge off the marvelous fielding he had shown in the preceding games. With Schulte at the bat, the half-rain-half-snow fell, until after fifteen minutes' play, Schulte got a base on balls. Tinker sacrificed, advancing both Chicago runners, and Overall's single scored Evers, Schulte taking third, whence he scored on Slagle's fly to Jones.

The rest of the scoring made the rooters from Michigan very sore. Schulte beat out a bunt and on Tinker's attempt to sacrifice, Donovan threw too high to O'Leary, and both men were safe. Overall advanced both on his sacrifice, and Slagle's grounder to O'Leary was hurled too wild to the plate, Schulte scoring. Sheckard bunted safely. Tinker crossing the pan. Chance forced Tinker and then working the steal stunt for a run down was put out, but Slagle scored before Schaefer put the ball on Chance. Chicago put another run over in the ninth for good measure, Tinker walking after Schulte had flied to Jones and going to second on Overall's neat sacrifice. Tinker scored on a short pop fly that Slagle put just back of short.

Temporarily the Detroits had a few trembling hopes in the final inning. Cobb flied to "Steiny," but Rossman put one out between Sheckard and Slagle and Coughlin was safe at first. Then Steinfeldt fumbled his grounder. Overall took Schmidt's measure for the strike-out stunt and O'Leary popped to Steinfeldt. The score:



1, Pfeister; 2, Kling; 3, Lundgren; 4, Moran; 5, Overall; 6, Sheppard.
L. VanOeyen, Photos, Cleveland, O.
A GROUP OF WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

FOURTH GAME (AT DETROIT), OCTOBER 11,

CHICAGO.						DETROIT.							
AB. R. H. P. A. E.						AB. R. H. P. A. E.							
Slagle, c. f.	5	1	1	2	0	0	Jones, l. f.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Sheckard, l. f.	5	0	2	1	0	0	Schaefer, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3	0
Chance, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	0	Crawford, c. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	4	0	2	3	2	0	Cobb, r. f.	4	1	1	4	0	0
Kling, c.	4	0	0	6	0	0	Rossman, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	0	0	2	0	Coughlin, 3b.	4	0	3	1	1	0
Schulte, r. f.	3	2	1	2	1	0	Schmidt, c.	3	0	0	3	4	0
Tinker, s. s.	1	2	0	2	3	1	O'Leary, s. s.	4	0	0	3	2	2
Overall, p.	2	0	1	0	3	0	Donovan, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	6	7	27	11	1	Totals	31	1	5	27	11	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1-6				
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0-1				

Three-base hit—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Tinker 2, Overall 2; Jones, Schaefer. Stolen bases—Slagle, Chance. Bases on balls—Schulte, Tinker; Jones, Schmidt. Double play—Tinker, unassisted. Struck out—Schaefer 2, Crawford, Coughlin, Schmidt, O'Leary; Steinfeldt, Kling 2, Evers. Hit by pitcher—Chance. Left on bases—Chicago 4, Detroit 7. Wild throws—O'Leary 2. Muffed fly ball—Slagle. Fumble—Tinker. First on errors—Chicago 1, Detroit 2. Umpires—Sheridan and O'Day. Scorers—Richter and Flanner. Time—1.45. Attendance—11,306.



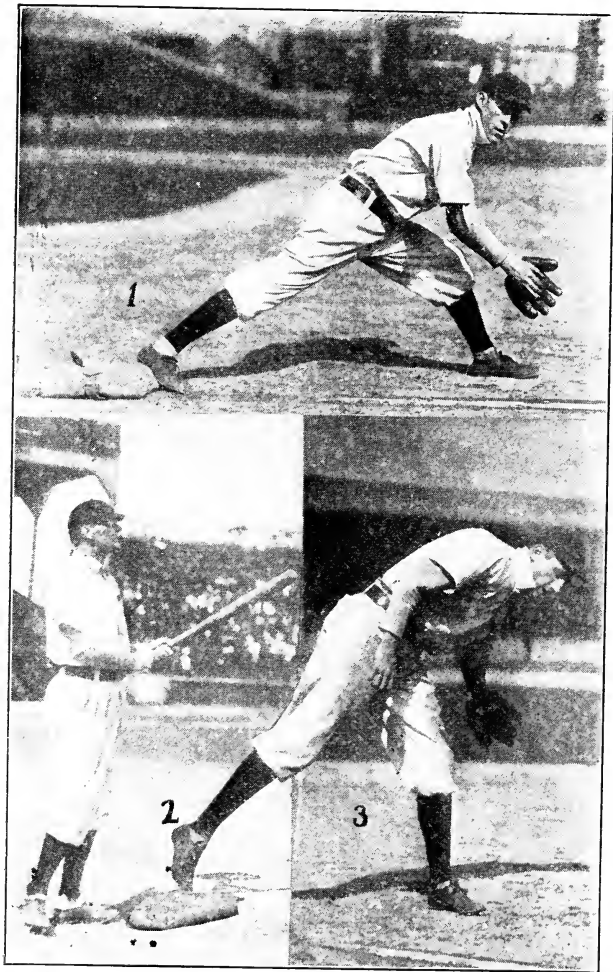
FIFTH GAME

The deciding game was played at Detroit, Saturday, October 12, with Mordecai Brown, the premier twirler of the National League and master of the National League swatters, selected to twirl for the Cubs before the smallest crowd that ever had witnessed a great struggle between two good teams in such a series. He had warmed up for two days, and when he felt that his arm was all right, gave Manager Chance the nod of the head that the latter was expecting. Mullin, in an effort to snatch at least one contest from the Cubs, went on the slab for Detroit. He pitched almost as good ball as did "Brownie" on the face of the score, but did not have the perfect support, and besides was "Kismeted" by the Cubs, who seemed destined to wind up the series and give the lie to the captious critics who had spread the story that Chicago would lose so as to make a Sunday game in Chicago a possibility.

The Cubs went at Mullin from the jump, that big fellow failing to find the plate, and Slagle walked. Sheckard, who did not try to sacrifice, flew out, and Del Howard, playing first for Chance, struck out. Slagle stole second, and on "Steiny's" single to center, scored. Kling flew to Cobb, and that one run looked as big as a St. Clair steamer.

Detroit could do nothing with Brown in its half. Then Chicago added its other run, and that wound up the tallying in the contest. Rossman dropped Coughlin's throw, and Evers was safe. Schulte tried to sacrifice, but Archer, the third backstop of Jennings' team, got the pop-up. Tinker singled to left, and then gave the shivering fans something to talk of with a fine double steal.

Mullin was disconcerted and walked Brown, filling the bases. On Slagle's out, Schaefer to Rossman, Evers scored. Sheckard flew to Cobb and the inning was ended. Coughlin singled in



1, Evers; 2, Howard; 3, Hofman.
A TRIO OF WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

the Detroit half, but that was the sum total of Mordecai's troubles.

Steinfeldt got a three-bagger in the third, but was out at the plate on Kling's grounder, hurled with precision by O'Leary.

It seemed that Brown toyed with the Tigers thereafter; he struck out Cobb in the fourth, and Crawford was held at third when Rossman singled, preventing a score.

Feeling that the World's Championship was in their grasp, the Cubs performed brilliantly, even daringly, in the fifth. Sheckard was nipped at first by one of the greatest throws Coughlin ever made, making the second out. Howard singled to right, and with the hit-and-run signal given, Steinfeldt connected for his single, but Jones threw Howard out at third, where Coughlin was waiting for him.

In the sixth, after Crawford was out, Cobb made another bid for Detroit cheers, singling to right and advancing to second when Schulte failed to get the ball in time for a clean throw. Kling had his eye on the speedy Georgian, however, and when Cobb cut for third the backstop threw him out to Steinfeldt. Rossman fled to deep center.

In the seventh, Coughlin again got a single and stole second, but Archer and O'Leary were out by the fanning process and a grounder to Tinker, respectively. Mullin fled to Evers. It was one-two-three for both sides in the eighth. Schulte singled in the ninth, when two were gone, and stole second. Tinker walked, Brown's grounder to Coughlin was fumbled, and the bases were filled. Slagle yielded to Mullin's persuasion, and struck out.

The last chance of the Tigers for the World's bunting was futile. The mighty Cobb struck out. Rossman, refusing to say die, singled, and Payne ran for him. Coughlin put a fly into Schulte's hands, and Schmidt, batting for Archer, popped to Tinker. The score:

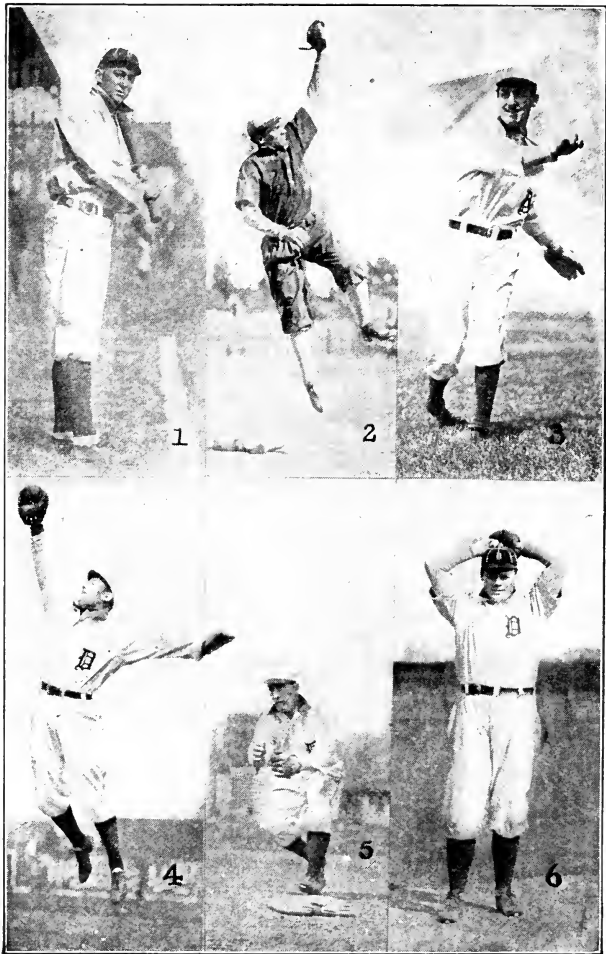
FIFTH GAME (AT DETROIT), OCTOBER 12.

CHICAGO.						DETROIT.									
	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.		A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Slagle, c. f.	4	1	1	3	0	0		Jones, 1. f.	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, 1. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0		Schaefer, 2b.	4	0	0	1	8	0	
Howard, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1	0		Crawford, c. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0	
Steinfeldt, 3b.	4	0	3	2	0	0		Cobb, r. f.	4	0	1	4	0	0	
Kling, c.	4	0	0	5	1	0		Rossman, 1b.	4	0	2	13	0	1	
Evers, 2b.	4	1	0	1	6	0		Coughlin, 3b.	4	0	2	1	2	1	
Schulte, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	1		Archer, c.	3	0	0	4	1	0	
Tinker, s. s.	3	0	1	3	3	0		O'Leary, s. s.	4	0	0	3	3	0	
Brown, p.	3	0	0	1	1	0		Mullin, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0	
								*Schmidt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	7	27	12	1		†Payne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								Totals	34	0	7	27	17	2	

Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

* Batted for Archer in the ninth.
 † Payne ran for Rossman in the ninth.

Two-base hits—Crawford, Cobb. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Struck out—By Mullin: Howard, Slagle; by Brown: Cobb 2, Archer, O'Leary. Bases on balls—Off Mullin: Slagle, Tinker, Brown; off Brown: Jones. Stolen bases—Slagle, Evers, Schulte, Tinker; Jones, Rossman, Coughlin. Left on bases—Chicago 8, Detroit 7. Umpires—O'Day and Sheridan. Scorers—Richter and Flanner. Time 1.50. Attendance—7,370.



1, Cobb; 2, Coughlin; 3, Donovan; 4, Crawford; 5, Schaefer; 6, Mullin.
L. VanOeyen, Photos, Cleveland, O.

A GROUP OF DETROIT PLAYERS.

OFFICIAL AVERAGES.

The official averages of the World's Series, compiled by Messrs. Richter and Flanner, and accepted by the National Commission for the archives of the organization, are as follows:

THE COMPOSITE SCORE.

Following is a composite score of the five games played, thus arranged to show at a glance the total work in every department:

CHICAGO.

	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Slagle, center field.....	5	22	3	6	0	6	13	0	1
Sheckard, left field.....	5	21	0	5	1	1	10	0	0
Howard, first base.....	1	5	0	1	0	1	10	1	0
Chance, first base.....	4	14	3	3	0	3	44	1	0
Steinfeldt, third base.....	5	17	2	8	1	1	10	7	0
Kling, catcher.....	5	19	2	4	1	0	25	9	1
Evers, second base.....	5	20	2	7	1	3	9	12	3
Schulte, right field.....	5	20	3	5	0	1	6	2	2
Tinker, shortstop.....	5	13	4	2	2	2	15	23	3
*Overall, pitcher.....	2	5	0	1	2	0	0	6	0
Pfister, pitcher.....	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Reulbach, pitcher.....	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Brown, pitcher.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Zimmerman, second base.....	½	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.....		167	19	43	9	18	144	65	10

DETROIT.

	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Jones, left field.....	5	17	1	6	1	3	10	2	1
Schaefer, second base.....	5	21	1	3	1	1	12	21	0
Crawford, center field.....	5	21	1	5	0	0	7	2	0
Cobb, right field.....	5	20	1	4	0	0	9	0	0
Rossman, first base.....	5	20	1	8	0	2	52	4	1
Coughlin, third base.....	5	20	0	5	0	1	9	5	2
Schmidt, catcher.....	3	12	0	2	0	0	16	9	2
Payne, catcher.....	1	4	0	1	0	0	5	1	1
Archer, catcher.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
O'Leary, shortstop.....	5	18	0	1	1	0	9	18	2
Donovan, pitcher.....	2	8	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
Mullin, pitcher.....	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Siever, pitcher.....	½	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Killian, pitcher.....	½	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....		173	6	36	3	7	138	71	9

* Moran batted once for Overall, but did not complete time at bat.

Chicago.....	1	3	0	6	3	0	3	0	0	0—19
Detroit.....	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0—6

Left on bases—Chicago 33, Detroit 34.

First on errors—Chicago 4, Detroit 6.

Two-base hits—Sheckard 2, Chance 1, Evers 2, Steinfeldt 1, Crawford 1; total 7.

Three-base hits—Steinfeldt 1, Cobb 1, Rossman 1; total 3.

Hits—Off Siever: 7 in four innings, and Killian 3 in four innings of game of October 10.

Double plays—Evers-Tinker; Tinker-Chance; Steinfeldt-Evers-Chance; Tinker, unassisted; total for Chicago 4. Schaefer-Rossman; Crawford-O'Leary; total for Detroit 2.

Struck out by Chicago pitchers—By Overall: Coughlin 2, O'Leary 2, Donovan 2, Schaefer 2, Crawford 1, Schmidt 1, total 10; by Brown:



1, Schmidt; 2, Eubanks; 3, Wiggs; 4, D. Jones.
L. VanOeyen, Photos, Cleveland, O.
A GROUP OF DETROIT PLAYERS.

Cobb 2, Archer 1, Schaefer 1, total 4; by Pfister: Crawford 1, Coughlin 1, Mullin 1, total 3; by Reulbach: Crawford 1, Donovan 1, Cobb 1, O'Leary 1, total 4; grand total 21.

Struck out by Detroit pitchers—By Donovan: Evers 1, Steinfeldt 1, Kling 3, Slagle 2, Chance 2, Schulte 1, Tinker 3, Overall 1, Howard 1, Zimmerman 1, total 16; by Mullin: Howard 1, Slagle 2, Steinfeldt 1, Slagle 1, Pfister 1, Schulte 1, Kling 1, total 8; by Siever: Slagle 1, total 1; by Killian: Sheckard 1, total 1; grand total 26.

Bases on balls—By Reulbach 3, by Pfister 1, by Brown 1, by Overall 1, by Mullin 5, by Donovan 5, by Killian 1; total 20.

Passed ball—Kling 1.

Missed third strike—Schmidt 1.

Muffed fly ball—Jones 1, Slagle 1.

Wild throws—By Kling 1, Evers 1, Schmidt 2, Tinker 1, Payne 1, O'Leary 2.

Muffed thrown ball—Rossman 1.

Fumbles—Tinker 3, Coughlin 2, Evers 1, Schulte 1.

Hit by pitcher—By Donovan: Chance, Sheckard, Steinfeldt; by Pfister: Cobb; by Mullin: Steinfeldt.

Officials—Umpires: O'Day, of the National League, and Sheridan, of the American League. Scorers—Richter and Planner.

Average time of game—1.55.

Average attendance—15,614.

Weather—Warm in Chicago, cold in Detroit.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

Following are the official batting averages of all players participating in the World's Championship Series. They show conclusively that the leading batsmen of the Detroiters could not hit up to form against the Chicago Nationals' pitchers and that to this is principally due the defeat of the Detroit Americans in the series:

CHICAGO.							DETROIT.								
Player.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	S. S. Bat.	Player.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	S. S. Bat.		
Steinfeldt,	5	17	2	8	1	1	.470	Killian,	½	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Evers,	5	20	2	7	1	3	.350	Rossman,	5	20	1	8	0	2	.400
Slagle,	5	22	3	6	0	6	.273	Jones,	5	17	1	6	1	3	.353
Schulte,	5	20	3	5	0	1	.250	Payne,	1	4	0	1	0	0	.250
Sheckard,	5	21	0	5	1	1	.238	Coughlin,	5	20	0	5	0	1	.250
Chance,	4	14	3	3	0	3	.214	Crawford,	5	21	1	5	0	0	.238
Kling,	5	19	2	4	1	0	.210	Cobb,	5	20	1	4	0	0	.200
Howard,	1	5	0	1	0	1	.200	Schmidt,	3	12	0	2	0	0	.166
Overall,	2	5	0	1	2	0	.200	Schaefer,	5	21	1	3	1	1	.143
Reulbach,	1	5	0	1	0	0	.200	O'Leary,	5	18	0	1	1	0	.070
Tinker,	5	13	4	2	2	2	.154	Donovan,	2	8	0	0	0	0	.000
Zimmerman	½	1	0	0	0	0	.000	Mullin,	2	6	0	0	0	0	.000
Pfister,	1	2	0	0	1	0	.000	Siever,	½	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Brown,	1	3	0	0	0	0	.000	Archer,	1	3	0	0	0	0	.000

Moran went to bat for Overall in the first game and side was retired before he completed his time at bat, hence Moran does not figure in the averages.

TEAM BATTING AVERAGE.

Chicago Nationals .257; Detroit Americans .208.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

The fielding averages show the teams to have been on almost even terms in this department. Following are the individual and team figures:

CATCHERS.

Player.	G.	PO.	A.	PB.	E.	PC.	Player.	G.	PO.	A.	PB.	E.	PC.
Archer,	1	4	1	0	0	1.000	Schmidt,	3	16	9	0	2	.926
Kling,	5	25	9	1	1	.971	Payne,	1	5	1	0	1	.875



1, Wagner; 2, Leever; 3, Clark; 4, Phillippe; 5, Leach; 6, Willis.
A GROUP OF PITTSBURG PLAYERS.

PITCHERS.

Player.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Player.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Overall,	2	0	6	0	1.000	Brown,	1	1	1	0	1.000
Reulbach,	1	1	2	0	1.000	Siever,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1.000
Donovan,	2	3	4	0	1.000	Pfiester,	1	0	0	0	.000
Mullin,	2	1	4	0	1.000	Killian,	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	.000

FIRST BASEMEN.

Player.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Chance	4	44	1	0	1.000
Howard	1	10	1	0	1.000
Rossman	5	52	4	1	.932

SECOND BASEMEN.

Player.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Schaefer	5	12	21	0	1.000
Zimmerman	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1.000
Evers	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	3	.875

THIRD BASEMEN.

Player.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Steinfeldt	5	10	7	0	1.000
Coughlin	5	9	5	2	.875

SHORTSTOPS.

Player.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
O'Leary	5	9	18	2	.931
Tinker	5	15	23	3	.927

OUTFIELDERS.

Player.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Player.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Sheckard,	5	10	0	0	1.000	Slagle,	5	13	0	1	.929
Crawford,	5	7	2	0	1.000	Jones,	5	10	2	1	.923
Cobb,	5	9	0	0	1.000	Schulte,	5	6	2	2	.800

TEAM FIELDING AVERAGE.

Detroit Americans .955; Chicago Nationals .954.

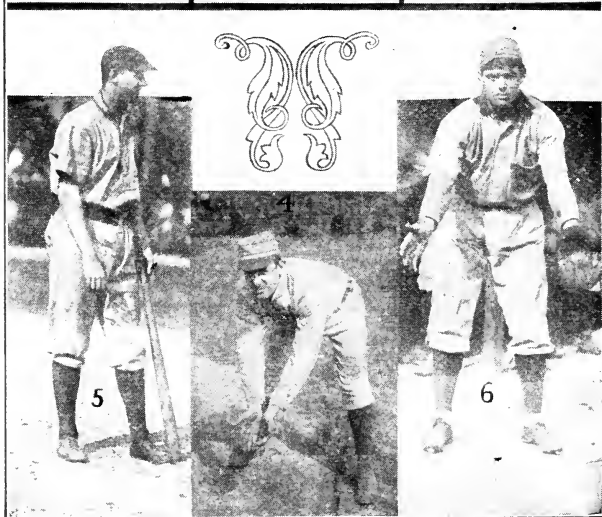
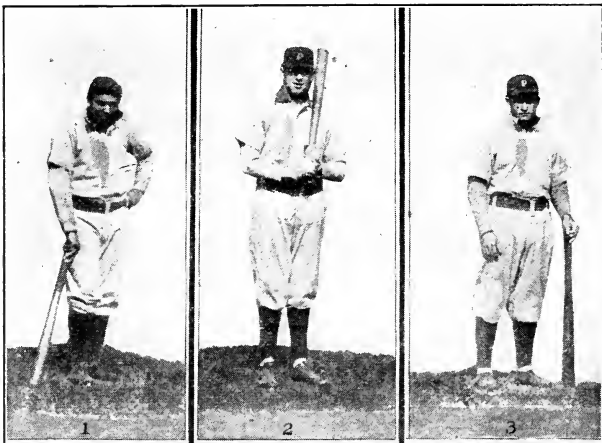
THE PITCHING AVERAGES.

The pitching averages for the series show no overshadowing performance for any one pitcher as was the case in the two preceding World's Championship Series. The Detroit club used all of such of its pitchers as were in condition; while the Chicago club held back only two, using four pitchers with equal success. Following are the figures:

Pitchers.	W.	L.	T.	PC.	H.	BB.	HPB.	SO.	WP.
Overall	1	0	1	1.000	14	4	0	10	0
Pfiester	1	0	0	1.000	9	1	1	3	0
Reulbach	1	0	0	1.000	6	3	0	4	0
Brown	1	0	0	1.000	7	1	0	4	0
Donovan	0	1	1	.000	17	5	3	16	0
Mullin	0	2	0	.000	16	5	1	8	0
Siever	0	1	0	.000	7	0	0	1	0
Killian	0	0	0	.000	3	1	0	1	0

In the first game, October 8, Reulbach relieved Overall after the ninth inning with the score tied and pitched three innings without altering the result. Killian relieved Siever in the fifth inning of the game of October 10, which is charged as a defeat for Siever. In the remaining games each club worked but one pitcher.

NOTE.—Summaries of previous World's Championship contests, since the initial one in 1884, will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale everywhere, price 10 cents.



1. Phelps; 2, Leifield; 3, Sheehan; 4, Abbaticchio; 5, Nealon; 6, Gibson.

A GROUP OF PITTSBURG PLAYERS.

How We Won the World's Championship

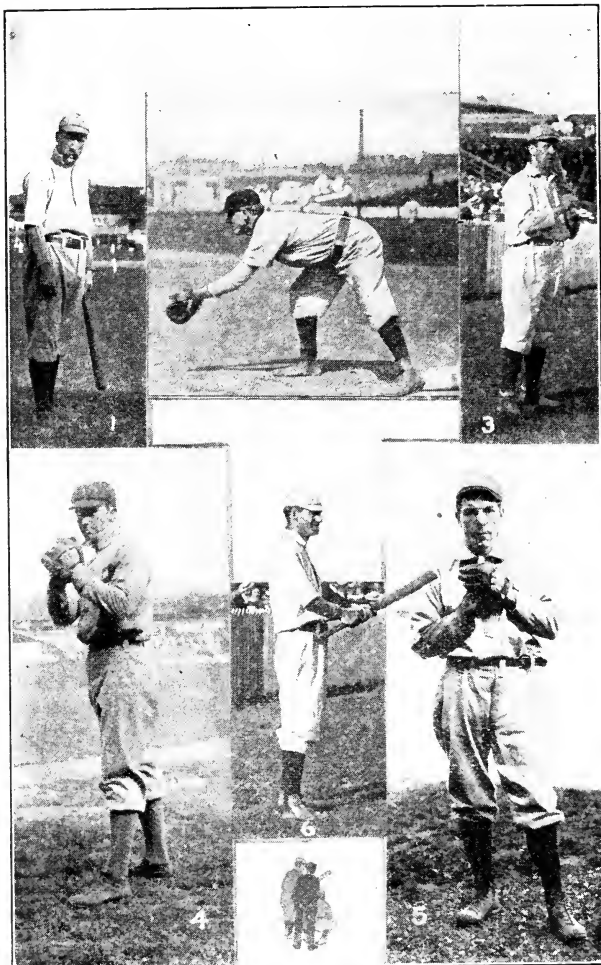
By
CHARLES W. MURPHY
Pres. Chicago Nationals

The triumph of the Chicago Cubs for the World's Championship in 1907 can always be pointed to as one of the important proofs of the absolute honesty of the greatest out-of-door sports—Professional Base Ball. The Cubs won four games in succession, by the hardest kind of Base Ball, and sacrificed the big gate receipts on Sunday, October 13, in order to show to the world that these contests are fought strictly upon their merits, victory going to the team which excels upon the field of diamond battle. It is naturally a great victory for Manager Chance and his players and we all feel highly elated over our triumph. Of course, I am very much prejudiced in favor of our club, but I desire to go on record as expressing the belief that the Chicago Cubs of 1907 constitute the best Base Ball team that was ever put together. Manager Chance is a leader whom I regard as peerless, and he has the good will of the most loyal and capable bunch of players I know of. The personnel of our team is one to which we can point with a great deal of pride, as it contains a number of college graduates and many men who would shine in other walks of life besides Base Ball. We have felt for a long time that the team had more Base Ball acumen than any similar team and we feel that our victory was due as much to this fact as to the mechanical strength of the players. It is a pleasure to know that the series was conducted without any unseemly instance that would mar the game. Both clubs played clean Base Ball. The umpiring was good, and the spectators from both cities, Chicago and Detroit, were fair in their attitude toward the competing athletes.

Charles W. Murphy.

By
FRANK L. CHANCE
Manager

It is putting it mildly to say that I was delighted with the wonderful victory of the Chicago National League Champions over Detroit in the World's Series. Many friends have wired and written me that we saved the old National League the hardest blow since the open warfare hit it hard. Be that as it may, there never was a minute after we actually got into action against the Detroiters that I doubted a Cub victory. The team was in fighting trim and confident. Last fall we wound up the season's fight in rather a desultory manner, and relaxed to our cost. But this time we knew just what was cut out for us and the men kept keyed up to the World's Series. Our pitchers came around all right for the big fight days before the opening game; with Detroit picked as our rival team, I laid out my programme to pitch Overall in the opener and Pfister in the



1, Titus; 2, Bransfield; 3, Gleason; 4, Sparks; 5, Thomas; 6, Pittenger.
A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

second game. We were in fine condition. Overall had shown that he was the man to begin the fray, and whether the public knew it or not, Pfister satisfied me that he was in his best form.

If I had heeded the critics who always know better than the manager how to run a ball club, I would have been afraid to put in Pfister. By the same token, I would have been the worst manager in the land if Pfister had failed to land his game. I did not manage the Cubs any better this year than I did last, but we came into our own and Chance is called a good manager.

It was satisfying to me to see the air of confidence the Chicagos possessed when they got on bases. We played better ball than Detroit, had a better balanced team, and did not depart one inch from the line of action laid out on the bench. Our study of our rivals strengthened rather than weakened our faith in our own work.

It is a mistake to say that when I found that we could run the bases with success I ordered the Cubs to desist from pilfering and to rely upon our bats and the natural and smooth working of the machine to take victories. The men did not try to steal bags when they found it was not necessary. The Cubs met every condition as it appeared, with the kind of ball that wins.

The science displayed in the opening game was not good. Both sides played a bit ragged as if the strain was too great. But the last three games were about as good an exhibition of Base Ball as any critic could wish.

I did not fear the trip to Detroit. It is well known that we play better ball away from home and in a strain than we do at home. As for getting rattled at Detroit rooting and Manager Jennings' shouts, I wish to say that I never heard five words that the Detroit manager said, so engrossed was I with the game. The other boys were just like myself in that respect. The umpiring was marvelously well done, and by men who know every angle of the game.

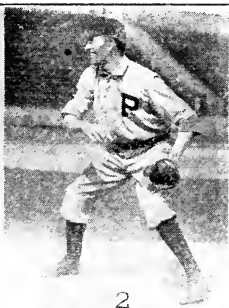
Frank L. Chance

By
MORDECAI BROWN
Pitcher

Excuse me, but I feel so good that I cannot help saying that I'm the happiest pitcher in the business. Last year I felt down-hearted over being the principal cause of the Chicago club not

getting the world's pennant that I deserved. This time I feel so grateful to Chance for giving me the chance to pitch the final game that I never will be able to express myself. Never more confident of victory in my life, I almost made a hit in my three times at bat. Jennings had great success in his own league, but I guess he will have to take off his hat to Chance as a manager. Detroit did not seem to have more than a faint chance to win from the moment Chicago began to put men on bases and touch up the opposing pitchers.

Mordecai Brown



1, Dooin; 2, Corridon; 3, Sparks; 4, Magee; 5, Grant; 6, Courtney;
7, Doolin; 8, Knabe.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

By
JACK PFIESTER
Pitcher

After the two base hits in the first inning I knew by some overpowering sense that I could not explain that I would be successful in pitching against the Tigers. I

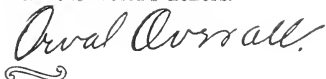
wish to say that my satisfaction over having helped the team to the World's Championship is only exceeded by my admiration for Manager Chance in daring to pitch me in the second game. Two months before that, or even less than that, I was pitching bad ball. But he groomed me for the big fight, and I promised him the best in my shop when he notified me I would have to pitch. My arm felt fine and I had no trouble in getting it over, trusting to Chance's order to keep it on the outside for the right-handed hitters. Schaefer got it on me, but that made me more careful. Crawford looked sheepish biting after three wide curves. All the Cubs needed was Chance's nod of approval and encouragement. I doubt if any team could have stopped us in that series.



By
ORVAL OVERALL
Pitcher

Aside from the Chicago victory and the kind way that the rivals treated us, my chief satisfaction is a selfish one—that I had the honor of pitching in two games.

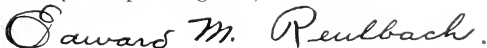
My own lack of thought, doubtless, cost me a good chance to win the tie game. But I was surprised that the star pitchers of the American League were hit as opportunely as they were. I expected a harder time with the Tigers, although it seemed to me that we were playing such a well-balanced and efficient game that no team could keep us from the world's honors.

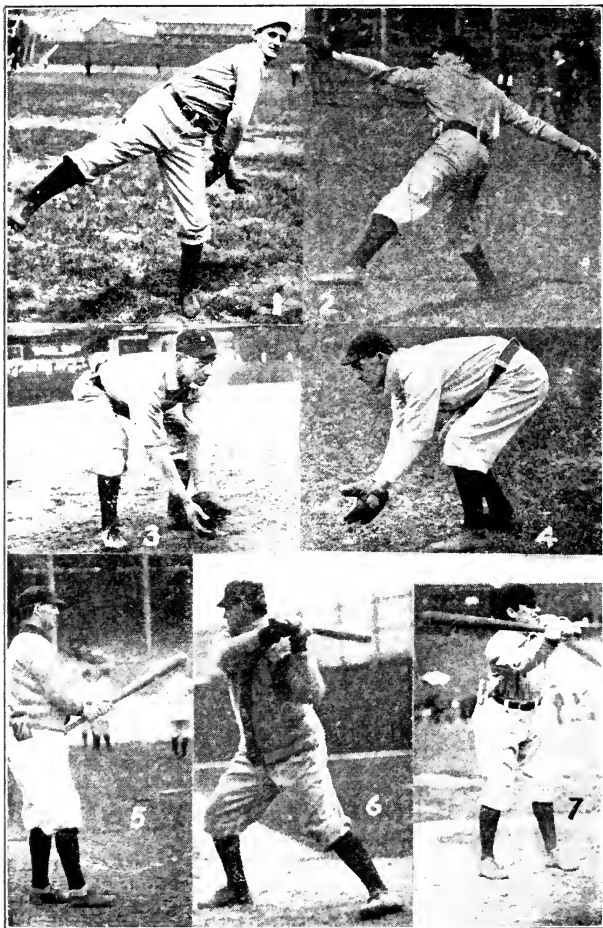


By
EDW. M. REULBACH
Pitcher

There were moments when I was using the wide ones and cutting the corners that I almost became discouraged over not getting rid of batsmen in that game

that I pitched. But every time I felt myself feeling that way I would get some encouraging remark from Manager Chance. He said several times, "Be careful, Ed; steady, now; the boys have it on this team and you will win your game." It is my candid opinion that Detroit was outgeneraled almost at every point, and that Chicago would have beaten any rival team in the World's Series. Personally, I am glad that I had no bad inning, that I made no error and that I came through it with a batting average of .200, although I only made one hit. We earned the championship and got it, and that's a lot to be proud of.





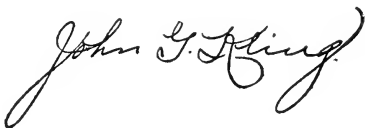
1, Wiltse; 2, Ames; 3, Devlin; 4, Browne; 5, Seymour; 6, Doulin;
7, Strang.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK NATIONALS.

By
JOHN G. KLING
 Catcher

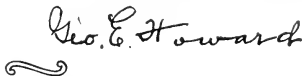
indicated that the time I had put in studying the characteristics of the opposing batters was not wasted by any means. It also indicated the confidence one Chicago player had for another's judgment.

Detroit did not prove as meteoric on the bases as we were led to believe; the pitchers did not seem to have it on Chicago. Our friends bade us look out for the twirlers; I think Chicago won because it went at the Tigers just as businesslike as it did after New York when the two National League teams were squaring off for the season's battle for the flag. Also I think that the Chicago victory will put an end to the criticism that we had nothing to beat in the National League.




By
GEORGE E. HOWARD
 First Baseman

My own part in the World's Series was that of a willing under-study for one of the greatest and best ball players in the world. From my place on the bench, where I was most of the time, it looked to me as if Chicago won on a greater amount of well-balanced work, better generalship and superior timely batting. It amused me in Detroit to have Cobb believe what I told him in a josh—that I did the fighting for the Cubs—that I was carried for that one purpose. The look of innocence that came over his face when I said that made me like this fellow. Even if he had hit harder against our pitchers, I don't think Detroit could have beaten Chicago.



By
JOHN J. EVERS
 Second Baseman

What's the use of boasting? We were the better team, and I think the Detroit and other American League experts admitted that pretty generally. Personally, I could not do much toward the victory, although some of the critics were kind enough to say that I did. The Chicago team was so well balanced and had demonstrated its value in such an easy manner in its own league that the calamity howlers frightened some when they made dire predictions about how we would go to pieces against the star pitchers of Detroit.

I think that Detroit did not play up to the teachings of Jennings, that it lost heart when the catcher could not peg the Chicago base-runners, and was demoralized when it did not

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BY
K.W. PENFIELD

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1, Mathewson; 2, McGinnity; 3, Bresnahan; 4, McGraw; 5, Tenney;
6, Taylor; 7, Hannifin; 8, Shannon.
A GROUP OF NEW YORK NATIONALS.

at our pitchers all over the lot. I was glad to see the series wound up as soon as it was, but I honestly believe that if we had to go farther we could have shut them out without a game.



By
HARRY STEINFELDT
Third Baseman

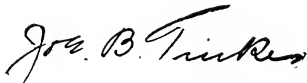
It looked as if Jennings had been unable to get his men to shine on the bases or try to shine, when Kling's fine pegging cut 'em off so lively. After our first victory I never had any doubt of the ultimate result. Lots of people came to me when we got to Detroit and said, "If you Cubs are going to win this series, wind it up as soon as possible. It looks as if Chicago had it on our boys in every way."

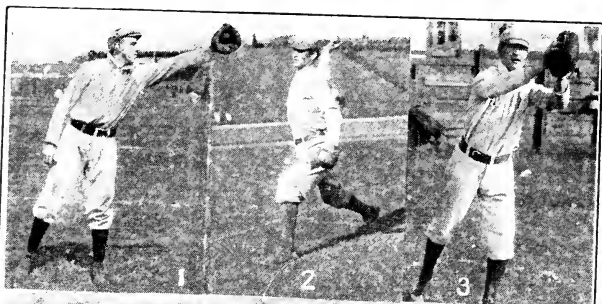
Not since I have been in major league Base Ball have I seen such brilliant infield work as Evers either originated or committed. Detroit was looking for a Chicago slump, I think, but it did not come and, furthermore, the picture of the Cubs was less before the premier pitchers of the American League than I had hoped would materialize. Thank you, I feel very proud over getting such nice batting average, and thank the Detroit pitchers for their courtesy.



By
JOSEPH B. TINKER
Shortstop

Eagerness to play up to the form of the team made some units in the Chicagos a bit ragged, but none more than I was. Still, after we tied up that first game with Donovan, I was confident that we would win a match for Detroit. We failed to do so, but the American League boasted of, and bragged in, the good old West Side machine got under way, it seldom showed in its results. After we had tucked away one game I don't think there was a Cub player who feared anything in the pitching department. We certainly had no reason to believe that our campaign on the bases was more likely to produce results, and we were holding our own with our sluggers who were picked to send our pitchers to cover. Good old pal Johnny Kling! Whew, how he whipped 'em out of the bag, low and sure and with deadly accuracy. Permitted me to say that Mr. Evers shone with unusual brilliancy in that series, although he is too modest to listen to that. Our Cub pitchers proved that they had not gone stale with the alleged "easy time" in the National League race.





1, McGann; 2, Pfeffer; 3, Bowerman; 4, Dahlen; 5, Beaumont; 6, Young; 7, Ferguson.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

By
FRANK SCHULTE
Right Fielder

With the exception of right field, all the positions on the Chicago team were well taken care of in this series, and the better team won. I was far from pleased with my own work, but there were spots that seemed bright, and so I have no misgivings about spending my share of the winnings for a great piece of horse flesh. It was a pleasure for me to baffle sickness and get into the series. Only a few days before the games were started I thought I was going to watch the fight from the bench. But Chance said I was all right, and he would take a chance on me. Those two assists I got from right field helped me to forget the two errors charged up against me.

Frank Schulte

By
JAMES F. SLAGLE
Center Fielder

All we heard in St. Louis before returning home to get ready for the World's Series was, "Look out for Cobb." The people made us sick with their shouts, and I guess that this helped to prepare every man on the team for any possible contingency that the Detroit heavy batter might cause to arise.

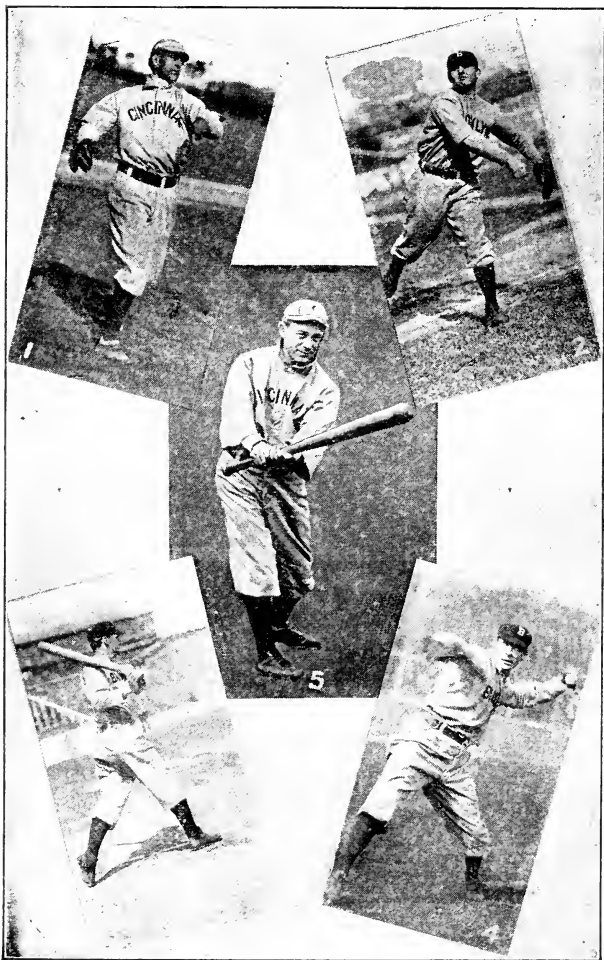
It fell to me to be the first man up, and all the team helped me to get over my slight attack of nervousness. That got out of the way, I felt no different than if we were meeting any team in the regular course of events. It was easier than I had expected on the bases—there was that lack of Detroit defense that we had been led to believe Jennings had developed to a high degree, that soon dissipated our fear of the Tigers. A great many saw the games and thousands of partisans of the American League have admitted that we outplayed and out-generated the Detroit champions, so there remains little for a ball player to say.

James F. Slagle

By
JAMES T. SHECKARD
Left Fielder

Everybody was on his tiptoes for a hard series. After the first game none of the Chicago outfielders feared Cobb much, and confidence in the Chicago pitchers and firmly believe was a better article with an unusual amount of brilliancy in base work. I think that the headwork of the Cubs, as a rule, showed better than that of their rivals. Personally, none should feel better over the victory than yours truly, for in twenty-two times at bat I gathered five hits, whereas in twenty-one times at bat in the last year's World's Series I was not lucky enough to get a hit.

James T. Sheckard

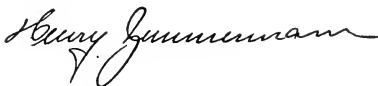


1, Weimer, Cincinnati; 2, Scanlon, Brooklyn; 3, Maloney, Brooklyn;
4, Pastorious, Brooklyn; 5, Huggins, Cincinnati.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI AND BROOKLYN PLAYERS;

By
H. ZIMMERMAN
 Substitute

The series was a grand one for Chicago. I'm glad that I was with the World's Champions when they got their victories. My own part in the victory was nothing—simply had a time at bat and got one assist. I would say more if I had succeeded in getting a poke into the field for a bingle or had scored a run by an outfield fly.



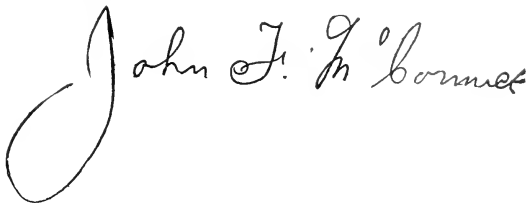

By
C. G. WILLIAMS
 Secretary

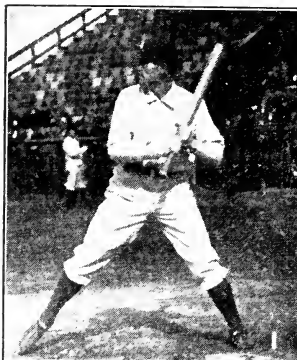
The Chicago victory in the World's Series, I firmly believe, was fought in the sleeping cars on the last trip of the team away from home. Chance and his men brought up every possible contingency that would arise if Detroit was met and threshed out the possibilities of the game. The real battle was simply the execution of the tactics that the Peerless Leader outlined and descanted upon in his daily conferences with his men. That's why Chicago outgenerated Detroit.




By
JOHN F. McCORMICK
 Trainer

Condition told in the World's Series. Chance said all of his men were in good physical trim for the fight, with the exception of Hofman and Brown. As to the former, time was needed to make him right. In Brown's case, only a little care was required. He was right two days before he pitched, and told me that he would be ready to pitch his head off if Chance called on him. Detroit may have been in good physical condition, but a few of the team were drawn fine by worry and their hard pennant race.





1, Jordan, Brooklyn; 2, Ganzel, Cincinnati; 3, Marshall, St. Louis;
4, McLean, Cincinnati; 5, Gilbert, St. Louis; 6, Lumley, Brooklyn.
A GROUP OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS.

Opinions of Leading Authorities

By
AUGUST HERRMANN
President
National Commission

I guess the "best" team won, all right. Before it began, I talked to the players and expressed the hope that the "best team" would win. Even Detroit fans are convinced that the better team won. The fairness of the battle all the way and the remarkably good and effective umpiring made for the best interests in Base Ball. I take this method of congratulating Messrs. O'Day and Sheridan for their admirable handling of the umpires' work. Chance and his boys played fine ball, showed great generalship and played fair, and they deserve all the fruits of such a splendid victory. It is especially gratifying to all lovers of clean sport that the series was wound up as it was, for there were a lot of "Know It Alls" who said that the Cubs would lose on Saturday at Detroit so that a 30,000 crowd could be taken care of at Chicago on Sunday. The shortness and the effectiveness of this World's Series should silence the captious critics for good.

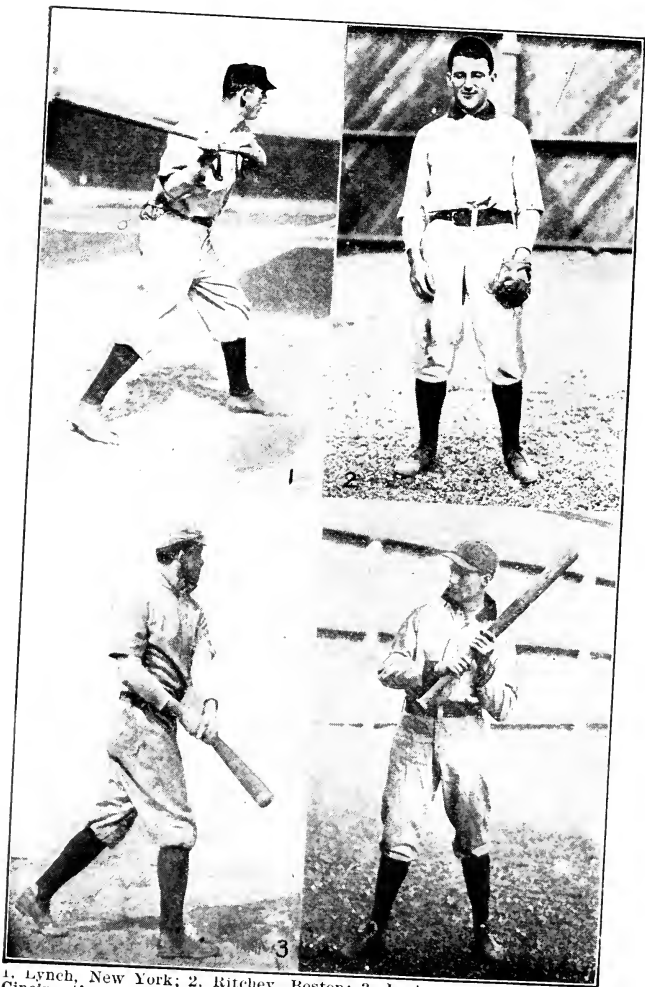


By
HARRY C. PULLIAM
Pres. National League

It has been my conviction for two seasons that Manager Chance has developed the most perfect Base Ball team that has ever represented a club. I thought that Detroit was outplayed in the games that I saw. Reports received by wire from the Detroit contests indicated that the same superiority displayed by the Chicagos on their home grounds was continued in the Michigan city. It's a great victory for Chance, Chicago and the National League.

Long after all the players are dead and followers of the game have forgotten that I ever existed, the memory of that Saturday victory in Detroit will live. It was a grand thing for professional Base Ball that the Cubs won that game, for the general thought was that the chances for a \$30,000 gate at Chicago the following day might prove an inducement to the players to plan to have another game. The players proved that Base Ball was a clean sport and I'm much pleased.





1, Lynch, New York; 2, Ritchey, Boston; 3, Lush, St. Louis; 4, Davis, Cincinnati.

A GROUP OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS.

By
B. B. JOHNSON
 Pres. American League

There seems to be little left for Detroit and her supporters to do but to gracefully acknowledge defeat and pay a tribute to the winner, for taking four straight games is a wonderful thing in a World's Series. Chicago won mainly on the wonderful work of John Kling. He was in a class by himself behind the bat. In no other position did the Cubs show up any better than the Tigers. Kling really was the pivot around which revolved the whole series. He is a wonderful backstop and a grand thrower. Detroit did not hit up to their standard, the batters failing to measure the Cub twirlers, but the pitching against them was no better than the Detroit's had been facing all season.




By
WILLIAM YAWKEY
 Pres. Detroit Americans

Detroit failed. That is quite enough to say. However, I might add that my boys were not there in their accustomed style of effective play and defeat was our when a team is outplayed. The Chicago team won absolutely on its merits. Chicago played a strong, even gait, got a good break in the luck, and taking it all around, played the better ball. The opening game showed me that the clubs were evenly matched, and I guess many others were surprised that the Cubs should take four straight. You never can tell in Base Ball. Had we won the first game we might have got them on the run. But they were on the run only when on the bases.



By
HUGH A. JENNINGS
 Mgr. Detroit Americans

Detroit failed to bring out its brand of Base Ball—the glorious kind that they all played to land the pennant in our league—and we never had a look in with those Cubs. If it were possible to play another series immediately, the result might be a complete vindication for the Tigers. Although we practically got as many hits as our rivals, we simply could not get them when they counted. There always is a lucky angle in Base Ball, and that is where luck failed us.

Detroit won the American League pennant by hitting the ball when we needed hits, and I was as much surprised as any one that we could not get the timely hits against the Chicago pitchers. If anyone were to ask me did we hit as well, I should say "yes," but there is no doubt the Chicago hits were more timely. Our fielding was satisfactory to me, but I freely admit that the Chicagos were our masters on the bases. Other than this I have nothing to say. No excuses need be made. We failed to deliver the goods, and lost a glorious opportunity to be World's Champions.



1, Henley; 2, Bender; 3, Byrnes; 4, Coombs; 5, Plank.
L. VanOeyen, Photos, Cleveland, O.
A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS.

By
HENRY O'DAY
 Umpire National League

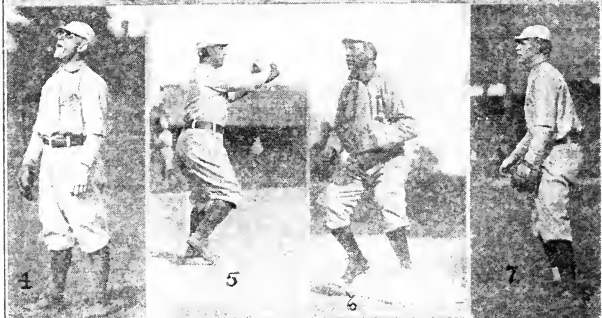
As one of the umpires in the World's Series, I appreciate deeply the congratulations of the players and the National Commission. We assured the men that we were there to look after the best interests in Base Ball, that we would not make a mistake intentionally, and would strive to be absolutely fair. The game was cleanly played both in Chicago and Detroit, and the better team won.



By
"JACK" SHERIDAN
 Umpire American League

It was a positive pleasure not only to officiate in the big series, but to be where every little detail of inside play could be grasped. I'm pleased that I had no more close decisions than came my way. The men all seemed satisfied with the umpiring, and it is nice to have them feel that way.

One remarkable thing about the Chicago champions is that Chance seems to have his team so well balanced that he has no player who seems to shine out better than another. That makes team work of a high order, and it was that, and timely hitting and good base running, together with Kling's masterful handling of his position, that earned the victory for Chicago.



1, Coakley; 2, Knight; 3, Seybold; 4, Hartzell; 5, Collins; 6, Davis; 7, Oldring; 8, Murphy; 9, Dygert; 10, Lord.

L. VanOeyen, Photos. Cleveland, O.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS.

Records of Champions

A Brief Description of the Men who Earned the World's Pennant for the Chicago National League Club



FRANK L. CHANCE, MANAGER AND CAPTAIN



Frank L. Chance.

Modestly Manager Chance says he is a good manager because his team won the World's Pennant. "Had I lost the second battle for that flag," says the big fellow, "I would have had to retire to the Sierra Madre mountains to escape hearing the anvil chorus." But the Base Ball world has grown to understand Chance as not only one of the best of managers but the most valuable ball player on any team. His success with his men in the World's Series, to put it tersely, was the victory of brains on the field over brains on the bench. Born in Fresno, Cal., September 19, 1877, of Scotch parents, Chance may be considered a likely factor in active Base Ball for a number of years. He is six feet tall, weighs 192 pounds, and by the purchase of a costly home in Chicago and the acquiring of ten shares of stock in the World's Champion club, may be called a Chicagoan.

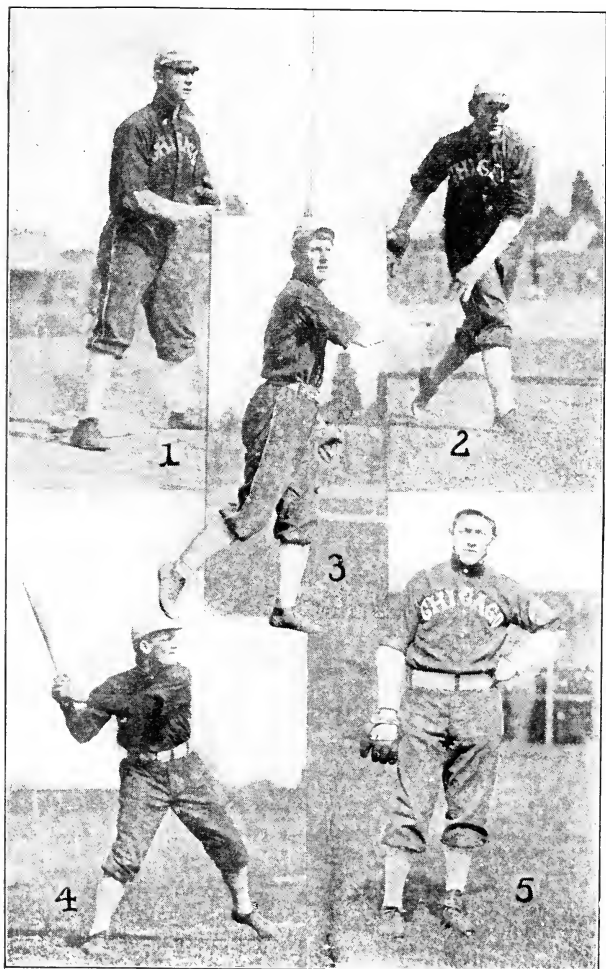
Chance was "discovered" by "Big Bill" Lange in 1898, when Lange was the popular idol of the Chicago outfield. After an experience of two seasons, 1894-5, as a backstop for the Washington University team, Chance drifted into professional Base Ball with the Pacific Coast teams. Manager Anson signed the California recruit as a catcher, but it was not until 1903 that he was induced to try his fortune at the initial sack. Nothing has occurred since then to stop the rise of Frank Chance.

Given an opportunity to show his managerial capacities, Chance soon set a standard for handling men. His executive qualities were tried out and, combining with his tact in steadying the men in trying moments, the power to get the limit out of them, he took his place in the ranks of the best managers.

Perhaps as the leader of the Champion Cubs of 1906, when the team set a world's record in winning 116 games in the National League, only to fail in landing the World's Championship, Chance gained his widest renown, until the season of 1907 found him again leading the Chicagos irresistibly toward the National League flag. His victory over the teams in his own league and the subsequent crushing of Detroit put the finishing touches on the "peans of praise" that have echoed and re-echoed in two hemispheres.

JOHN KLING, CATCHER

"In a class by himself" seems to be the general classification of "Noisy Johnny" Kling. The greatest catcher in any league, the highest salaried backstop and the idol of the Chicago fans, Kling is given credit by most



1, Tannehill; 2, Altrock; 3, Fielder Jones; 4, McFarland; 5, Welday.
L. VanOeyen, Photos, Cleveland, O.
A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

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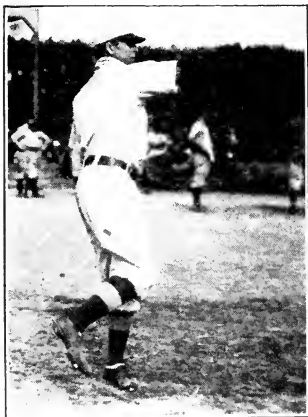
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Mordecai Brown.

When John McGraw was managing the Baltimore team he had his eye on this tall Sou'paw as a "comer," and after signing him, permitted him to float back to the minors, where he played with Columbus, Spokane and San Francisco, for two seasons. Pittsburg just escaped having a winning twirler in Pfiester, keeping him two months in 1903 and letting him go to Omaha, where he soon showed his prowess and became the leading twirler. Chicago got him from Omaha and gave him a severe try-out in the opening home game last year. As a winning pitcher against the New York Nationals, Pfiester earned the sobriquet "Jack the Giant Killer." He is married and makes his home in Cincinnati.

GEORGE E. HOWARD, UTILITY

Regarded as Manager Chance's understudy for first base, "Del" Howard also is considered the best utility man in the business, except Arthur Hofman. "Del" is twenty-seven years old and has had a checkered career in fast company. Born in Sheldon, Ill., he began professional play with Kansas City in 1898, and then went to St. Joe and Mattoon. In 1903 he went to Chicago,

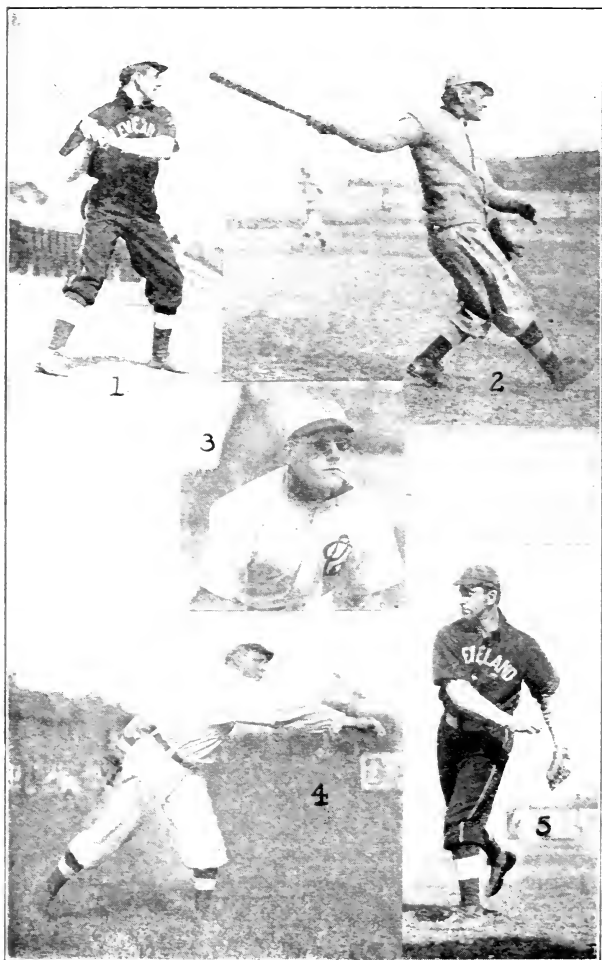
Three-Eye League. In 1902 he was with Omaha, and in 1903 he went to the St. Louis Nationals. The famous trade of pitcher Jack Taylor and catcher John O'Neill to St. Louis, resulted in "Miner" Brown coming to Murphy's team. Brown is married and makes his home in Terre Haute.

JOHN A. PFIESTER, PITCHER

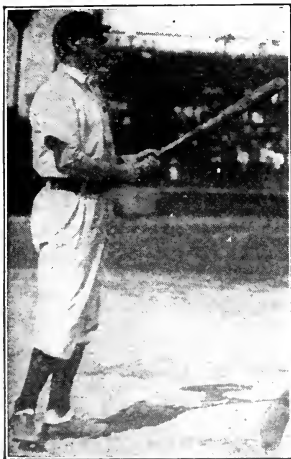
Pitcher John A. Pfiester was a "recruit" with the Cubs last year—to-day he is one of the mainstays. It fell to Pfiester to work in the second game of the World's Series and he has thanked Manager Chance a score of times for disregarding the critics who thought he was too erratic to do the trick. "The Omaha Kid," as the Cubs call him, was born in Cincinnati in 1878, is 5 feet 11½ inches tall and weighs 176 pounds.



John A. Pfiester.



1, Lajoie; 2, Flick; 3, W. Hinchman; 4, Berger; 5, Bernhard.
L. VanOeyen. Photos, Cleveland, O.
A GROUP OF CLEVELAND PLAYERS.



George E. Howard.

He lives in Troy, N. Y., where he was born in 1888, and is the president of the "John J. Evers Association." Picking up his knowledge of the game on Troy lots, Evers joined the Troy team in 1902 as an outfielder. James A. Hart learned of him, and brought him to Chicago, where he was a sub for several months. The injury to Lowe gave Evers a chance at second. How well he has taken care of that position the records plainly show. He played in every game last season and helped in a considerable manner to win every one of the 116 contests that the Chicagos captured. He is unmarried and is the idol of Troy.

JOSEPH B. TINKER, SHORTSTOP

"Joe" Tinker is twenty-seven years of age. At the beginning of the 1907 season he had to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and calamity howlers said the chances of the Cubs were

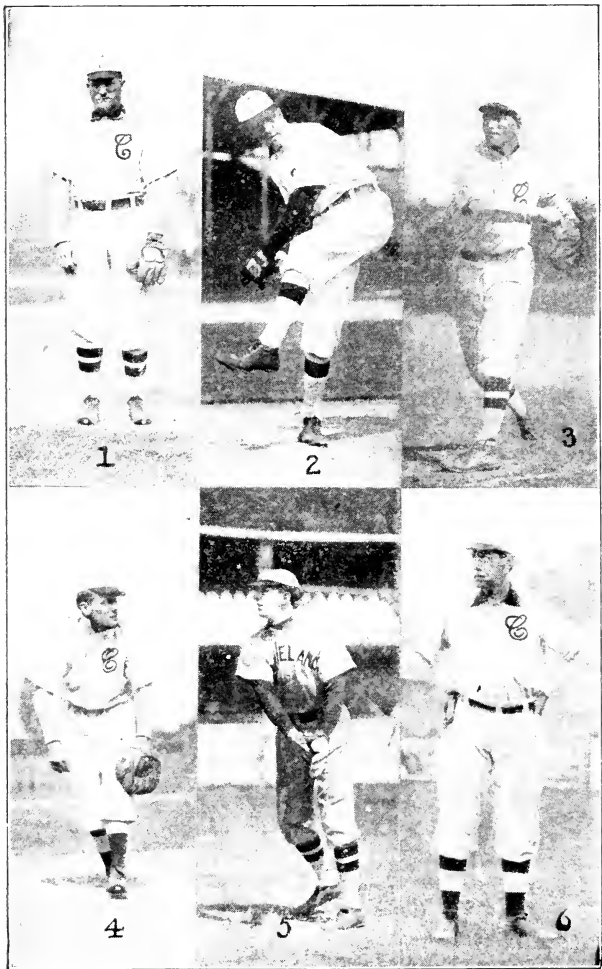
was released to Omaha and then went to Pittsburg. In 1905 Howard joined the Boston Nationals, where he remained until June, 1907, when owner Dovey was induced by President Murphy to trade him for Sweeney and Randall. Howard got his sobriquet "Del" because of the way he faced the pitchers when at bat. He has played the outfield, and at first base for Manager Chance, and has had the good fortune to field well and bat hard.

JOHN J. EVERS, SECOND BASEMAN

Conservative critics regard "Johnnie" Evers as the peer of any second baseman that ever wore the glove. Always energetic and playing the game so hard that he keeps himself thin, Evers easily is the brightest fielding light in any contest the Chicagos engage in. He shone with an added light in the recent World's Series in every department of play. His throw to first is inimitable and he is so daring on the bases that his rivals call him a wizard.



John J. Evers.



1, H. Hinchman; 2, Joss; 3, Stovall; 4, Clark; 5, Bradley; 6, Congalton.
L. VanOeyen, Photos, Cleveland, O.
A GROUP OF CLEVELAND PLAYERS.



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FRANK M. SCHULTE, RIGHT FIELDER

With a cannon-ball throw in from right field, the ability to appear to loaf and yet have more speed than the flashy outfielders, "Schlitz" is one of the most deceiving major league ball players in the business. He seems to be always "at rest," but he gained the sobriquet of "The Eye of the National League" last year by his success in picking out hard pitchers and slugging them. He is one of the most graceful players at bat and speedy enough on the bases to worry any twirler or back-stop.

Frank was ill and seemed out of the World's Series up to within a few days of play, but got in and did good work.

Schulte is a native of Coshocton, N. Y., and lives at Lestershire, in the Empire State. When only sixteen he played semi-professional base ball and was one of the best throwers in his company. He went to Syracuse in 1902, whence he was brought to Chicago.

Schulte is twenty-five years of age and is unmarried. In 1904,



Frank M. Schulte.

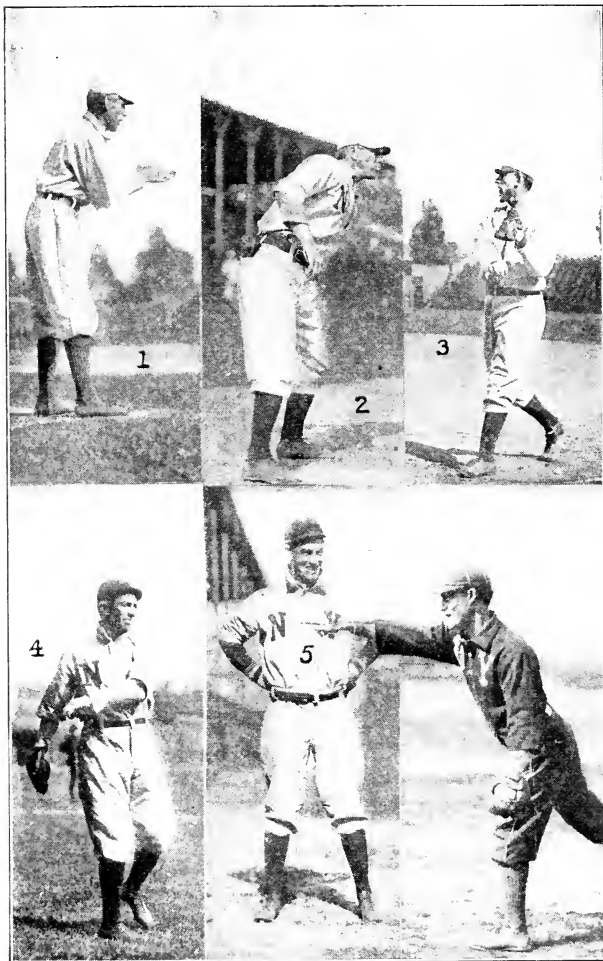
when signed by Chicago, he was hailed as one of the major league finds.



James F. Slagle.

JAMES F. SLAGLE, CENTER FIELDER

"The Rabbit" makes his home in Worthville, Pa., where he was born in 1874, and he is regarded as one of the best little players in any league. He began professional ball in Omaha, twelve years ago, and in 1896 was with Houston in the Texas League. The Boston Nationals got him that fall, and in 1897 the Grand Rapids team borrowed Slagle. After going to Kansas City he showed up so well as a fielder and trusty leading-off man in the batting list that Pittsburg bought him. Washington and Philadelphia gave the little daring base-runner trials in successive seasons, and he then went to his old fields in Boston, where he remained until Chicago signed him in 1902 to play center field. Slagle is married and is reputed to be one of the thriftiest major league stars in the business.



1, Griffith; 2, Rickey; 3, Stahl; 4, Keeler; 5, Keefe; 6, Elberfeld.
L. VanOeyen, Photos. Cleveland, O.
A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

JAMES T. SHECKARD, LEFT FIELDER

"Jimmy" Sheckard, who takes care of the Chicago left field, had so many fine things said about him when President Murphy bought him from the Brooklyn club a year ago for four players and a large sum of money, that the reaction set in with the former captain of the Trolley Dodgers, and he had the distinction of facing the Sox pitchers in the World's Series of 1906 twenty-one times without getting a hit. In the recent World's Series he cracked out a hit the first time up and performed some fielding stunts that gained back all his friends.

Sheckard comes of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, and was born on a farm, in 1879. He began professional ball in 1898, and that fall was drafted from Brockton to Brooklyn. He went to Baltimore, but the management sent him back to Brooklyn after one season. Chicago wanted him for several seasons, Chance being particularly eager to get him for left field. Finally after New York had bid high, President Murphy threw in pitcher Briggs, third baseman James Casey and outfielders Jack McCarthy and Billy Maloney, and got him.



James T. Sheckard.



1, H. C. Pulliam, President National League; 2, Geo. B. Dovey, President Boston; 3, Stanley Robison, President St. Louis; 4, C. H. Ebbets, President Brooklyn; 5, Charles W. Murphy, President Chicago; 6, John T. Brush, President New York; 7, Wm. J. Shettsline, President Philadelphia; 8, August Herrmann, President Cincinnati; 9, Barney Dreyfuss, President Pittsburg.

A GROUP OF NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUB OFFICIALS.

The National League Campaign

BY JACK RYDER, CINCINNATI



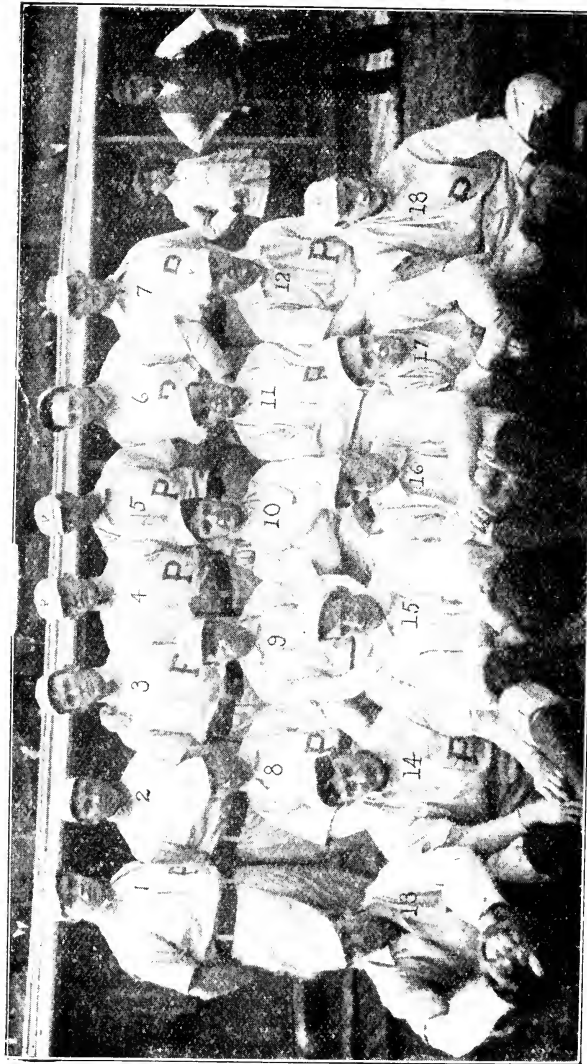
HARRY C. PULLIAM
President
National League

It is customary to say at the close of each Base Ball season that it was the most eminently prosperous ever enjoyed by the league, and the greatest year for Base Ball in every way. And this usual remark is not indulged in flippantly or over-enthusiastically, for so great is the general interest in the national sport of America that the game more than keeps pace with the general progress of these great United States. Base Ball, the one universally popular sport which is maintained in absolute freedom from contaminating influences and associations, grows in favor as the country advances in wealth, prosperity and intelligence. Played in the free and open air, bringing into action every nerve, muscle and tissue of brain and body, indulged in by groups of lithe and energetic athletes, who must combine individual skill with intelligent concerted action, the game of Base Ball is a real delight to both participants and spectators.

The pitcher who, by the equal exercise of his brain cells and his good right arm, outwits, befools and mows down the eager batsmen; the sturdy catcher, studying his opponents' methods as a great general observes the policies of the enemy; the nimble infielder, with his sudden start, his bewildering speed, his keen judgment of the rifle shot that is coming his way, and his accurate arm; the gardener, off with the ring of the bat, gauging the distance of the ball against the blue, and relentlessly marking down the spot where it must fall; the batsman, employing every ounce of skill and courage in his make-up in his bold effort to outwit the writhing pitcher; what athletes experience greater joys than these?

The great hold of Base Ball rests upon two facts: the one, that its constantly varied evolutions furnish great joy to the multitudinous spectator; the other, that professionalism does not deprive the athlete himself of his pleasure in the game. On the basis of these two truths the great national sport has reached its present popularity. Free from taint of any kind and appealing to the warm blood and the love of honest and clean competition in the heart of every good citizen, the game has become the greatest outdoor amusement of the world. No wonder, then, that each year is truly hailed as the greatest ever in the history of the game.

The thirty-second season of continuous active existence for the National League proved no exception to the rule. In many respects it was the most successful ever experienced by the parent organization. There have been many closer and more



1, Gibson; 2, Puellos; 3, Lynch; 4, Leifield; 5, Willis; 6, Neulton; 7, Phillippe; 8, Leach; 9, Hallman; 10, Smith; 11, Abbaticchio; 12, Clymer; 13, Leevey; 14, Wagner; 15, Clarke, Capt.; 16, Brady; 17, Anderson; 18, Storke.
Courtesy New York Sunday American.

PITTSBURG TEAM—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

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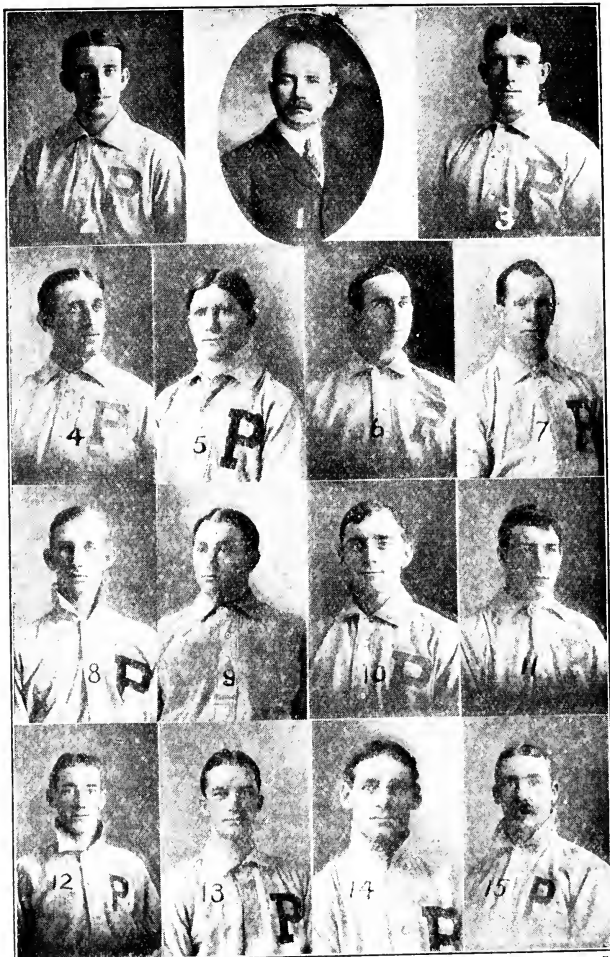
exciting pennant races, but none in which interest was more evenly maintained throughout the season, or in which those clubs which admittedly never had a real chance for the highest honors were so well supported by the public. This is the very best indication possible of the enormous popularity of Base Ball purely as a sport, as a daily exhibition of the refined skill of teams of trained men. When thirteen thousand people will gather on a chilly autumn day to witness the performance of two clubs, neither of which has the slightest chance to change its position in the race, and one of which—the home team—has been hopelessly outclassed and doomed to a humble position for weeks, it is a sign of the healthful influence of Base Ball.

And such a crowd was present at the league park in Cincinnati on October 6, the last day of the season of 1907, to observe the concluding battle between the Cincinnati and the Pittsburgs. The home team was in sixth place, yet the multitude, ever loyal, turned out to see the final contest of the year and cheered almost as lustily over the "Reds" victory as if upon it had depended a place of honor in the league struggle. This is an illustration of the kind of support that was given to every team in the National League during the season of 1907. The majority of thoughtful "fans" in every city except New York early conceded the year's championship pennant to Chicago, but this admission did not detract from popular interest in the scramble for favorable positions in the race. Every team in the league was so well supported by its friends and admirers at home that financial success was universal. Furthermore, the fact that each club closed the season with a favorable balance means that the great game was so generally appreciated by the public that even the teams which were early recognized as hopeless losers attracted gratifying support.

In point of actual paid attendance, no year was ever more prosperous, and a pleasing feature was that the patronage was never so evenly distributed. The Chicago public, satiated with Base Ball honors, possessing two league and one world's championship, took it for granted that the Cubs were going to win their fight with ease in the National, and did not turn out in such numbers as in the preceding year, when they were cheering Chance's men on to the first West Side pennant in twenty years. But the slight decrease in patronage in Chicago was more than counterbalanced by larger attendance in other cities, so that a more even balance was struck throughout the league.

The Chicago Cubs, put on their mettle by their defeat for the World's Championship in the fall of 1906, set out on the campaign in 1907 determined to prove themselves capable of earning the highest honors of the Base Ball world. And nobly did they work their way through to the desired goal. Chance's great team was the master of all opposition from the beginning of the season, until it closed with a glorious and unprecedented victory in the World's Championship series with the Detroit Tigers, who were beaten in four straight games after tying the first contest of the series. The story of that series, the culmination of the season of 1907, is not to be told here. Suffice it to say that its result furnished no surprise to those who had closely followed the wonderful work of the Cubs in their National League campaign.

Chastened by the downfall of their confident hopes in 1906, the Chicago Nationals attacked their 1907 problem in a truly scientific manner. Led by a master of every detail of the national game, himself one of the greatest players who ever



1, W. J. Murray, Mgr.; 2, Corridon; 3, Courtney; 4, Bransfield; 5, Doolin; 6, Doolin; 7, Gleason; 8, Grant; 9, Jacklitsch; 10, Magee; 11, Pittenger; 12, Richie; 13, Sparks; 14, Thomas; 15, Titus.

Photos by Horner, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA TEAM—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

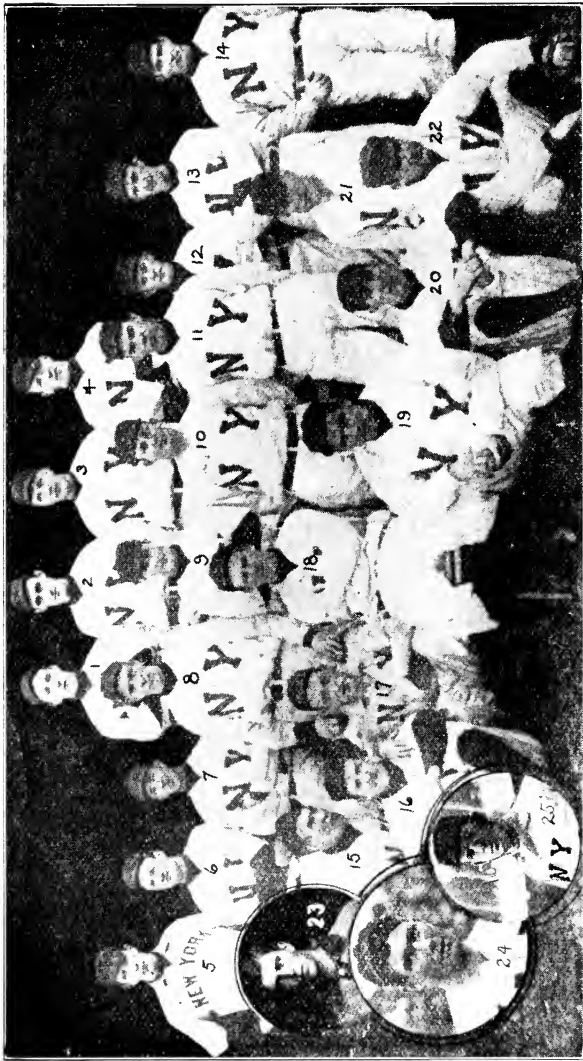
trod the base-paths, the Cubs made every post in the league race a winning one. Manager Chance commanded a team whose final perfect victory was in no detail the result of luck, chance, or the fortunes of the game. The Cubs were at all times absolute masters.

The team experienced accidents and injuries enough to have seriously interfered with the prospects of an organization less strongly fortified in every department, or less expert in every branch of team play. Manager Chance himself was out of the game nearly one-third of the time. Frank Schulte, the sluggish but speedy right fielder, took part in less than one hundred games. Joe Tinker was laid up during the early season by the effects of an operation for appendicitis and played in only four more games than Chance. In August Mordecai Brown, the great three-fingered wizard of the box and the pitching mainstay of the team, strained a muscle in his hurling arm and was useless for the balance of the season. But Chance had foreseen and prepared for all such emergencies. In Arthur Hofman he had provided a utility man capable of taking the place of any fielder on the team and playing nearly, or quite as well, as the regular occupant of the position. Hofman ranged from right field to shortstop and thence into his manager's shoes at the first corner, and there was no perceptible weakening at any place where he appeared. This mere substitute, theoretically supposed only to fill in occasionally, played in all but twenty championship games and to a certain extent he was the most important man in the squad, for he inspired equal confidence with the regular player no matter where he played. The presence of Hofman prevented the injuries to several of the Cub's stars from having a deleterious effect on the work of the club. Team work was not broken up and the great machine rolled calmly and courageously along, crushing all competitors.

The overwhelming success of the Cubs in the league race was due to a large number of important factors, most notable of which were: The intelligent guidance of Manager Chance, the great strength of the pitching corps and the perfect harmony which reigned among the members of the team.

Chance showed himself to be a truly "peerless leader," as the Chicago cohorts delight to call him. With only a brief managerial experience behind him he was quick to grasp the potential possibilities of his important position. He gave careful thought and serious study to the duties of his office, and he has the personal magnetism and the strength of character to make the carrying out of his ideas a pleasure to the players under his control. Chance is himself a great ball player, easily the best first baseman in the National League, a hard and consistent batter and a fast and fearless base runner. His example on the field was in itself an inspiration to his men. His single-minded desire to win was in evidence every moment of every game, from the first call of "Play ball" to the last hoarse howl, "Yer out." Never did he falter, never did he cease to buoy up the spirits of his men by his own contagious energy. Chance showed excellent judgment in the handling of his team, never overlooking a point either in offense or defense that would aid in landing victory. His use of his pitchers was particularly intelligent, and he secured the very best results from a staff which appeared to be rather erratic at the outset of the season. In fact, the grand work of the Cub pitchers was a notable feature of the team's play.

The pitching staff did not look remarkably powerful at the



1, Fitzgerald; 2, Wiltse; 3, Ferguson; 4, Ames; 5, H. Mathewson; 6, Taylor; 7, Suay; 8, Devlin; 9, Corcoran; 10, Iahlen; 11, McGann; 12, Browne; 13, Hannafin; 14, Bresnahan; 15, Bowerman; 16, C. Mathewson; 17, McDonald; 18, John McGraw, Mgr.; 19, McGinnity; 20, Seymour; 21, Shannon; 22, Strang; 23, Merkie; 24, Doyle; 25, Lynch.
 Copyright, 1907, by J. C. Hemment.

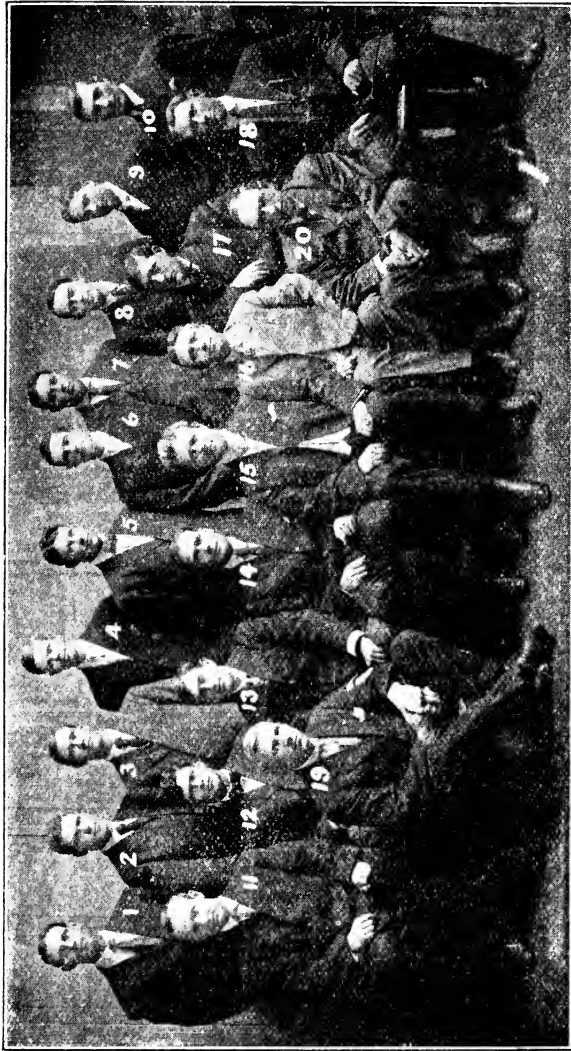
NEW YORK TEAM—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

getaway. Brown was an acknowledged star, and it was upon his coolness, courage and resourcefulness that the hopes of the supporters of the Cubs were based. The rest of the Chance stable of twirlers were reckoned as of fair ability, but nothing of a startling nature was expected from them. Overall had been unsuccessful at Cincinnati, Reulbach was effective at times, but extremely wild and unreliable; Lundgren's best work was limited to the cold weather of early spring and late fall; Jack Pfister, like most "southpaws," was labeled as more or less uncertain, while "Chick" Fraser and Jack Taylor were counted as verging on the has-been class. The staff furnished a great surprise to the public by developing unusual strength. Reulbach, Brown and Overall, in the order named, were the three leading pitchers of the league, and not a single Chicago twirler broke into double figures in the lost column. Overall, with twenty-three victories to his credit, was second only to Christy Mathewson in the number of games won, and he lost less than any man in the league who pitched as often as he did.

Much of the credit for the superlative showing of the Chicago twirlers was due to Manager Chance, who seldom let a man stay in the box too long when he was proving ineffective and who always had a substitute warmed up and ready to jump into the game at an instant's notice. The most possible use was made of Reulbach's skill, and the erratic fellow was allowed to lose only four games, being yanked out invariably at the first sign of weakness.

The third most important feature of the champions' play was the perfect team work which resulted from the complete harmony among the players. The Cubs are a high-class aggregation of citizens, on and off the field, professionally and otherwise. Of keen intelligence, the players were sharp enough to realize that no individual records would earn for them so much fame and money as the winning of the world's championship, and they set sail for that goal, with mutual good-feeling, and a collective ambition to make themselves famous as a team, rather than as lone stars in the Base Ball firmament. There was no wrangling, no backbiting, no jealousy, among the champions. Each man aimed to fit himself to fill the groove marked out for him in Manager Chance's plan of team work, and to fill it just as well as he could for the good of the team. Hence a great and smoothly-working machine, capable of smothering all competitors in its dust and yet advancing with so little jarring and jolting that its speed was pleasingly artistic without being sublimely terrifying.

In every city excepting New York a second straight championship was conceded to the Cubs before the season opened. Gotham, though its team had been relegated to second place in 1906, had faith in the recuperative powers of the great Mathewson, the aggressiveness of Manager McGraw and Roger Bresnahan, the hard-hitting of Cy Seymour and the skillful infielding of Arthur Devlin. New York "rooters" also believed that the Cubs would show a loss of nerve on account of their defeat by the White Sox in the World's Series of 1906, which Chance's men had been supremely over-confident of winning. But elsewhere around the league circuit the race was generally looked upon as a cinch for the Cubs, and this view proved to be the correct one. It is certain proof of the great and unflinching popularity of the parent organization of Base Ball that the fact that the Cubs were almost universally admitted to be the class of the league did not interfere with the



1, Bell; 2, Rucker; 3, Hummell; 4, Burch; 5, McIntire; 6, Jordan; 7, Lumley; 8, Bergen; 9, Pastorius; 10, Stricklett; 11, Scanlon; 12, Maloney; 13, Ritter; 14, P. J. Donovan, Mgr.; 15, C. H. Ebbets, Pres.; 16, H. W. Medicus; 17, Lewis; 18, Batch; 19, Alpermann; 20, Casey. BROOKLYN TEAM—NATIONAL LEAGUE. Gardner & Co., Photo.

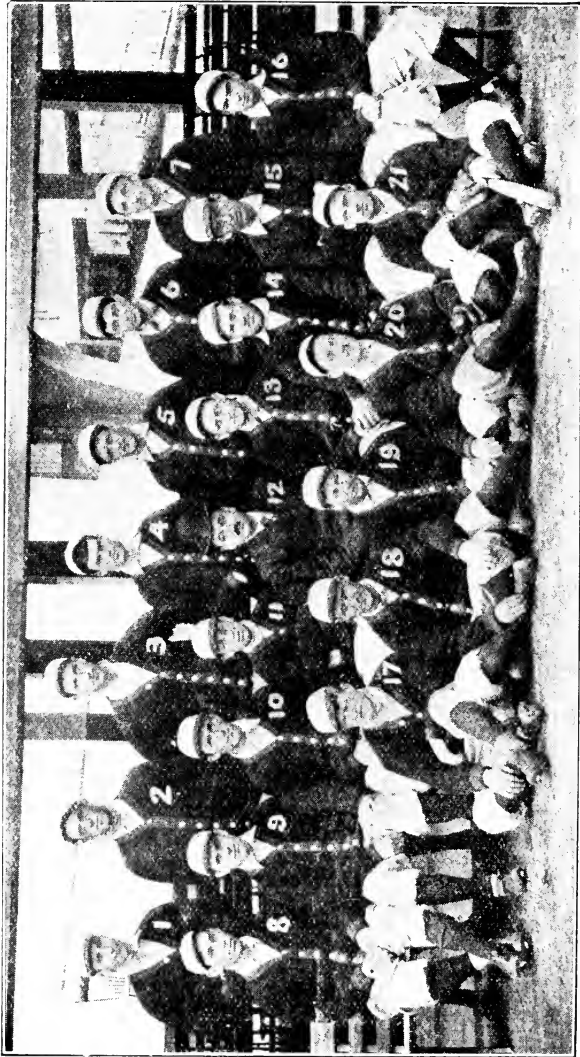
attendance in any city except Chicago itself, and that the contest for favorable positions in the race aroused wide interest throughout the season.

The story of the National League race of 1907 must largely be a review of the steady, cool and triumphant procession of the Cubs to the goal of highest honor. The Chicago team got a better start than it did in the preceding year. The team was taken to West Baden early in March for a preliminary purifying of athletic blood, rendered sluggish by the winter's idleness. Then South to New Orleans and other cities, where good weather predominated and the club rounded into splendid condition. By the time the start to the northward was made every man on the team was in rare good shape. So carefully had the training rules been observed that the unusually severe weather conditions which prevailed during the first part of the championship season did not set the players back to any appreciable degree, and the team, except for several injuries to players, was in championship form right from the start and remained so to the finish.

The Cubs opened the regular league season on their own grounds on Thursday, April 11, in freezing weather, with the St. Louis Cardinals as their opponents. The champions won easily by a score of 6 to 1, and repeated three days later on Sunday, the Friday and Saturday games having been postponed on account of the winter weather prevalent in Chicago at the time. Then the champions journeyed to Pittsburg, where they won the first game of their series with the Pirates, making three straight victories. The next day, April 18, the champions suffered their first defeat, being beaten by Pittsburg 1 to 0. This was Mordecai Brown's first game, and he lost through no fault of his own, pitching shut-out ball throughout.

Pittsburg's one run was scored on the muff of an easy fly to center by Jimmy Slagle, a play which caused a good deal of critical comment. Slagle, of course backed strongly by Chance and all the other Cubs, put in a strenuous claim that he had actually caught the ball, and that it fell out of his hand as he was about to return it to the diamond. Umpire O'Day ruled otherwise, however, declaring it was a pure and simple muff, and his decision stood. The error cost the Cubs the lead in the race, enabling Cincinnati to move up into a tie with them for first place, a lofty position which the Reds were able to maintain for only twenty-four hours. While Brown lost his first game, it was a long, long time before he again passed under the wire second in a championship contest. He did not suffer his second defeat of the season until July 27, having won fifteen games in the meantime, so that with the season more than half over he had the remarkable record of having won fifteen games and lost one, a winning average of .938.

The Cubs lost only one more game during the month of April, Cincinnati defeating them by the overwhelming score of 12 to 2 on the 24th. The champions were therefore never lower than first place or a tie for first place during the first three weeks of the season. The first of May found them with thirteen victories and two defeats, for a percentage of .867, and leading the league, with the Giants one full game behind them. This was a far better showing than the champions had made for the same period in the preceding year, when they won ten games and lost six and were in third place, both New York and Pittsburg being ahead of them.



1, Coakley; 2, Ewing; 3, McLean; 4, Mason; 5, Odwell; 6, Leary; 7, Lobert; 8, Walters; 9, Kreuger; 10, Mitchell; 11, Huggins; 12, Hanton; 13, Schlei; 14, Kane; 15, Ganzel; 16, Hall; 17, Mowrey; 18, Langhin; 19, Hitt; 20, Essick; 21, Davis.

CINCINNATI TEAM—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The month of May witnessed a terrific battle between the Cubs and the Giants, and the championship was practically settled during this period of a few days over four weeks. The Giants had secured nearly as good a start as their Western opponents, and they made it a neck-and-neck struggle in the hope of getting the nerve of the Chicagos. Manager McGraw and his cohorts felt that once in the lead they could not be overtaken but would sail on uninterruptedly to a repetition of the glories of 1905. In this hope they were doomed to disappointment. Three times during May the Giants were in sole possession of first place and they were tied for the temporary honor as often, but they could not maintain the cruel clip set for them by Chance's men and soon dropped back. The Cubs were a full game ahead on the evening of the first of May, rain preventing their game at Cincinnati that afternoon, while the Giants, by defeating Boston, moved up to within a game of the champions.

On May 2 the Reds defeated the Cubs, while the Giants administered another trimming to the Beaneaters, and so passed into a tie for first place with the Cubs. Then ensued a bitter race which, had it occurred during the final month of the season instead of the second, would have aroused the Base Ball world to a pitch of frenzy. New York took a lead of half a game on May 3 by defeating Brooklyn 1 to 0, the Cubs' game with Pittsburg being postponed on account of rain. Both teams won their games the next day, New York still retaining the lead. The Cubs beat the Pirates on the 5th of May, the Giants resting, and again the two teams were tied for the highest place.

New York forged to the front on May 7, and that team held the undisputed lead for nearly two weeks. On May 11, the Giants were a full game to the good and that was as far as they could advance their relative advantage. The Cubs were in foreign territory now, having begun their first invasion of the Eastern cities on the 8th of May. This was the accepted time for McGraw's men to increase their lead and gain a decisive advantage. Urged on by the hosts of Metropolitan "rooters," the Giants were setting a tremendous pace on their own grounds. From April 25 to May 19, inclusive, a period of almost four weeks, they did not experience a single defeat, winning seventeen straight games without a break. On May 19, which was Sunday and therefore a day of rest for all the National League teams, as the Western clubs were playing in the East at the time, the table of club standings showed that New York had won twenty-four games and lost only three, for a percentage of .889. Chicago was exactly one full game in the rear, having won twenty-three games and lost four for a percentage of .852. The Pittsburg team was in third place, but almost out of sight, being three hundred points behind Chicago. On Monday, May 20, the tail-end Cardinals broke New York's long winning streak, defeating the Giants by a score of 6 to 4, but the Cubs missed this excellent opportunity to overtake the leaders by losing to Boston on the same day.

On the following day began the first series of the season between the Giants and the Cubs, and the Polo Grounds groaned with the mass of eager humanity assembled there to witness the strife of the two leaders. While it was too early in the season for this to be a truly crucial series, the closeness of the race up to this time and the fact that the leadership for the present depended upon the outcome of these games



1, Bates; 2, Beaumont; 3, Brain; 4, Bridwell; 5, Brown; 6, Burke;
 7, Dorner; 8, Flaherty; 9, Howard; 10, Lindaman; 11, Needham; 12,
 Pfeffer; 13, Ritchey; 14, Tenney; 15, Young.

Photos by Horner, Boston.

BOSTON TEAM—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

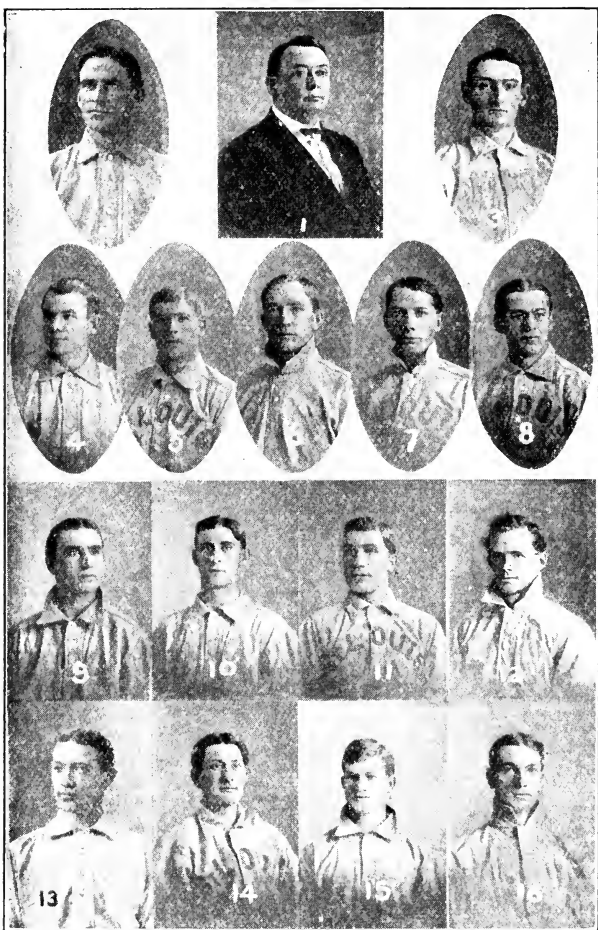
created intense interest and enthusiasm. Large crowds, limited only by the capacity of the grounds, turned out each day. The Cubs were equal to the occasion and more than held their own in the enemy's bailiwick, winning two out of three games, the first and the last, and leaving New York for the West tied with the Giants for the lead. On May 24, while the Cubs were on the road to Cincinnati, New York was beaten by Boston and surrendered the lead to Chicago by a narrow margin of half a game.

On May 26 the Cubs dropped back into a tie again through losing a Sunday game to the Reds while the Giants were resting. On May 27 the Reds repeated the dose and the Giants, whose scheduled game with Boston was prevented by rain, were forced once more into the top position without having to labor for the honor. The next day Chicago resumed the lead by beating Cincinnati while New York was losing to Philadelphia. But an off day for the Cubs and a victory for the Giants on May 29 resulted in another tie. This was the last day on which any club disputed honors with the champions. Decoration Day, May 30, saw Chicago step into first place for the last time, as the club never relinquished the position again. On that great holiday the Cubs won both the morning and afternoon games from the Pirates of Pittsburgh, while the Giants succeeded only in breaking even in their two contests with the Quakers. On June 1 the standing of the three leading clubs was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chicago	29	9	.763
New York	28	11	.718
Philadelphia	21	15	.583

The Cubs had been tested by fire and not found wanting. They had the pennant won. During all this time the team had been crippled by the absence of either Tinker or Schulte, both of whom were out of the game a great deal, but Artie Hofman had shown himself to be a remarkably efficient substitute for either infield or outfield duty and the club kept going away. The Giants, wearied by the terrific pace of the first six weeks of the season, slumped badly in June. Early in the month the Eastern clubs journeyed West for the first time and the trip proved a disastrous one for McGraw's men, who opened their Western series in the home of the enemy on the West Side of Chicago and lost all of the three games that were played.

It was evident to all impartial observers at this time that the former world's champions had played out their string and the Cubs were universally hailed as two-time winners. On this initial Western trip the Giants won only five games out of thirteen, and did not capture a victory in either Chicago or Pittsburgh. Before the middle of June the Gothamites were six and one-half games, or one hundred points in the percentage table, behind the flying Cubs, and the race was as good as over. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh during June had a strenuous struggle for third position, but both teams were so far in the rear of the Cubs that they could no longer be considered as vital factors in the pennant struggle. On July 1, the third mile-stone in the race, Chicago had won forty-eight and lost sixteen for a percentage of .750. New York was more than 100 points behind with .627, and Pittsburgh, which had finally wrested third place from Philadelphia, was 60 points further in the rear. At this period Cincinnati had a good hold on



1, McCloskey. Mgr.; 2, Barry; 3, Beebe; 4, Bennett; 5, Burnett;
 6, Byrne; 7, Fromme; 8, Holly; 9, Hostetter; 10, Karger; 11, Konet-
 chy; 12, Lush; 13, Marshall; 14, McGlynn; 15, Murray; 16, Noonan.
 Horner. Photos, Boston.

ST. LOUIS TEAM—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

fifth place, but Brooklyn, after a wretched start at the beginning of the season, was coming fast, and already loomed up as the prospective leader of the second division.

The morning of the Fourth of July saw an elaborate ceremony on the West Side grounds in Chicago, where the National League championship banner was flung to the breezes for the first time. The members of the National Commission—Garry Herrmann, Harry C. Pulliam and Ban B. Johnson—were present, and Chairman Herrmann made a brief but interesting speech. The champion Cubs, escorted by the Cincinnati Reds, who were their opponents for the day, paraded the field to the stirring music of a brass band, and the populace burst into rousing cheers when the huge pennant was unfurled. The Cubs refused to allow the great day to be marred by anything so unpleasant as a defeat, winning two games from Cincinnati in easy style. After this event the champions let down a bit for a short time, winning only five of their next nine games, an unusually low percentage. They soon regained their stride, however, and on August 1 had a percentage of .739, and were eleven and a half games ahead of the Pirates, who had advanced into second place, a game in front of the withering Giants.

By this time the promise of the Brooklyns had been fulfilled, and the Superbas were in fifth place, with Boston sixth, Cincinnati seventh and St. Louis, of course, last, a position which the Cardinals had graced almost from the beginning of the race.

By the middle of August the Cubs were fourteen full games in the lead, and there was absolutely no further interest in the race for the pennant, though the attendance at all points held up remarkably well. August witnessed a fierce struggle for second honors between Pittsburg and New York. These two old and bitter rivals clashed alongside of each other on nearly even terms during the entire month, until on September 1, the Giants were holding second place by no more than two points.

During September, with the finish in sight, and no further honors to be gained until the bell should ring for the world's series with the champions of the American League, the Cubs slowed down perceptibly. Not until the 22d of the month did they register their one-hundredth victory, just thirteen days later than in 1906, when they reached the century mark on September 9. On September 23 the Cubs, by defeating Philadelphia 4 to 1, clinched the pennant for 1907. They could have lost every game from that time until the wind-up of the season, two weeks later, without fear of being deprived of first honors. This was just four days later than they had cinched the flag in 1906, their winning date that season being September 19.

The Cubs closed the season on October 6 with a percentage of .704, having won 107 games and lost 45, beating every record ever made for number of victories in a season except their own of the previous year, when they won 116 games and finished with an average of .763.

The league race, although somewhat in the nature of a walkover for the Cubs, was closer than that of the preceding season, and a higher class of ball was played on the average. After their interesting struggle with the Giants during the month of May, Chance's men were never in the slightest danger of being overhauled, and went on their winning way in calm and peaceful confidence. Still they had many a hard



1. McAleer; 2. Hartzell; 3. T. Jones; 4. Niles; 5. O'Connor; 6. Stephens.

L. VanOeyen, Photos, Cleveland, O.

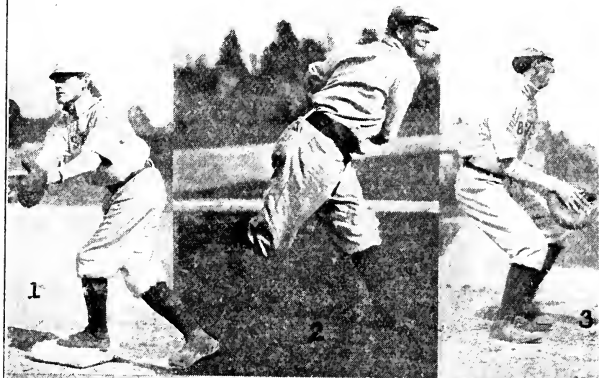
A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS

battle to fight, especially with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. One sure sign of the superiority of the champions in the more scientific details of play was the large percentage of their victories which were achieved by one run. Large and one-sided scores were very infrequent in the National League last year. Especially did the Cubs overwhelm their opponents on very few occasions. The team won most of its victories, not so much by main strength as by a quick grasp of every critical situation; the closest possible attention to every detail, not only by Manager Chance in his capacity of field leader, but also by every man on the team; the quick shifting of the defense to meet each new emergency, the intelligent handling of a staff of clever pitchers and the speed and nerve of the runners on the bases.

The Cubs ranked only third in team batting, both Pittsburg and New York finishing with higher averages. They made less three-base hits than any other team in the league, and Philadelphia was the only club which pounded out less home runs than the champions. But John Kling, prince of all modern catchers, and a very fast infield and outfield helped the pitchers to put up a defense which was not to be battered down very often. The Cubs seldom needed many runs to win and their inside work was so carefully planned, so thoroughly studied and so accurately executed that they were able to secure the necessary quota of tallies in many more than two-thirds of their contests. Their base running was eminently praise-worthy. The team was fast, and the players showed superb judgment in making their way around the circuit. And so, combining brain work with physical excellence, the Chicago team had a comparatively simple march to the championship of the National League, and an equally easy victory in the series for world's honors which crowned the Base Ball year.

There were few surprises in the race. The Cubs were acknowledged winners almost from the start and the other teams ran fairly true to form. Pittsburg was never lower than fourth place, and finally finished second, after shaking off first Philadelphia and then New York. The Pirates, with only an average pitching staff, and with several shifts in the line-up, were kept well up in the race by the steadily brilliant work of Manager Fred Clarke, Hans Wagner, the champion batsman of the league for the fifth time in his career, and Tommy Leach, who was sent from third base to center field, where he developed as much skill as an outfielder as he had shown for years as a guardian of the third corner. These three men were the mainstay of the Pittsburg club, which was rather mediocre in the other positions, but strong enough to remain a steady occupant of the first division. With a stronger pitching corps, the Pirates might have made an interesting struggle for first honors, as they led all the teams of the league in batting and base running.

The downfall of the New York Giants was a severe blow to the "fans" of the metropolis, but not a surprise to close students of the game elsewhere. The team had very little young blood, being composed almost entirely of time-tried veterans. Every man in the regular line-up with the exception of Arthur Devlin at third base had seen many years of service. Slowing up was bound to come to such an aggregation, and it arrived to a marked extent in 1907. Moreover, Mathewson, who regained in a large measure his form of 1905, was the only one of the Giant pitchers who twirled consistent ball throughout the season. Matty did brilliant work, and



1, Grimshaw; 2, Winters; 3, Peterson; 4, Hayden; 5, Cy Young;
6, Criger.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS.

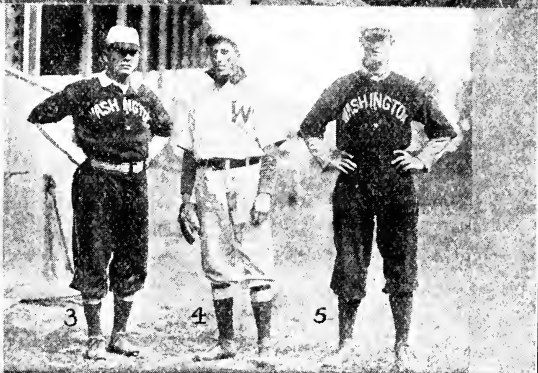
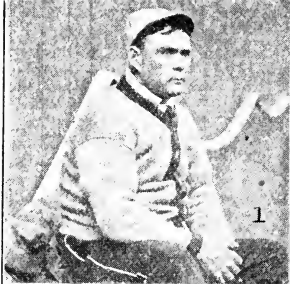
most of his defeats were by close scores, and due to lack of batting, as well as slow base running behind him. Manager McGraw had a very hard time filling the position at second base left vacant by the release of Billy Gilbert. Tom Corcoran, the famous shortstop of the Cincinnati Reds for the ten previous years, was tried out at second early in the season, but did not meet McGraw's requirements. Strang played a few games in the position, and finally Larry Doyle, a youngster from a minor league in the West, was secured. Doyle finished the season at second and showed considerable promise, but the position was always a weak one.

The work of the Giants' infield was further embarrassed by an injury to first baseman Dan McGann, who was out of the game nearly half the season as a result of being hit on the arm by a pitched ball. Injuries to catcher Bresnahan and right fielder George Browne also handicapped the Giants. Starting off at a marvelous pace the New York team ran neck-and-neck with the Cubs for the first seven weeks of the season and was the only club in the league which ever led the champions for so much as a single day at any stage of the campaign. The first clash between the two clubs, however, showed pretty clearly that the Westerners were the masters of the Giants in speed as well as in the pitching department, and subsequent events proved that they also had the staying powers.

From the first of June the New Yorks slowly but steadily retrograded. As is apt to be the case with a team which had won a world's championship and then began to go back, certain small jealousies arose among the players. The last Western trip of the Giants late in September was disastrous. Only four games were won out of thirteen played and the climax was capped when Philadelphia closed the season with three straight victories over the once proud champions and ousted the Giants from third place. New York lost its last seven games and wound up in fourth place, the lowest position occupied by a Gotham team in five years.

A marked feature of the season's work was the improved spirit shown by the Philadelphia team under the energetic management of Billy Murray, who went to the Quaker City after many years of successful work as a player and manager in the Class A leagues. Murray disproved the theory held by some that a man who has never been a great major league ball player cannot show much strength as a major league manager. The Phillies worked hard for him, played good ball all the season, and advanced from fourth to third place. The Quakers were a thorn in the side of the champion Cubs, from whom they won more games than any other club in the league except Pittsburg, and most of their defeats by Chance's crew came only after hard-fought struggles. There was a new spirit of hustle in the play of the team, which ran a good race in spite of severe handicaps on account of injuries. The battery work was not effective enough to land the club as close to the top as the merits of its play in some other departments would warrant.

Charley Dooin, one of the best catchers in the league when he is right, had somewhat of an off year, due largely to anxiety caused by illness in his family. Frank Sparks was the only consistent winner among the pitchers and his work was remarkably strong, as he won twenty-two out of thirty games and ranked fourth among all the pitchers of the league, and ahead of any twirler except the three Chicago experts. Reul-



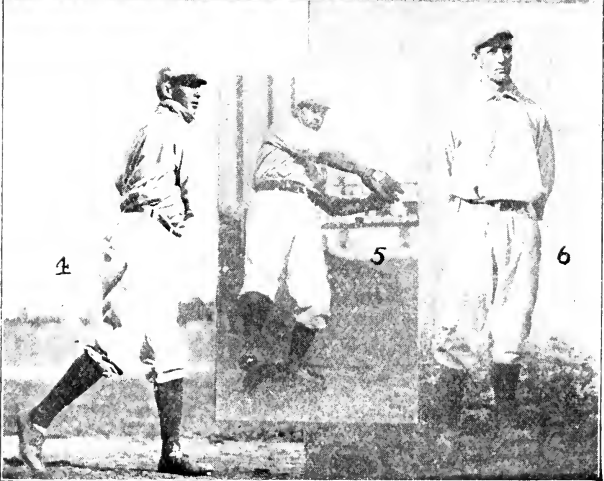
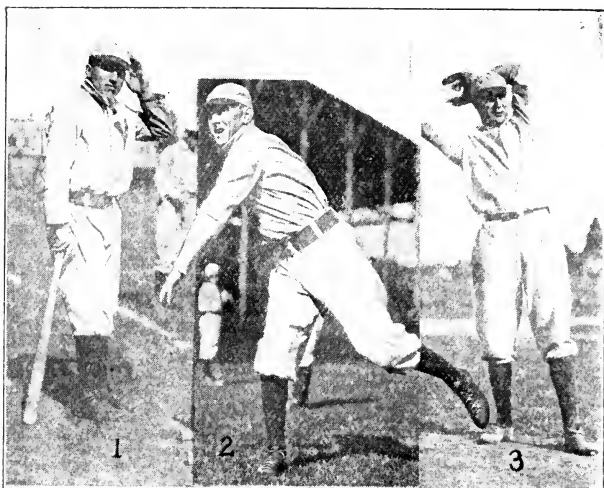
1, Mgr. Cantillon; 2, Ganley; 3, Shannon; 4, Tompkins; 5, Block; 6, Tony Smith; 7, Blankenship. L. VanOeyen, Photos, Cleveland, O.
A GROUP OF WASHINGTON PLAYERS.

bach, Brown and Overall. Grant, the young third baseman from Harvard, was injured early in the season, as was Kid Gleason, the veteran second baseman. These misfortunes broke up the team play of the infield in many contests. Grant, after getting back into the game in mid-season, showed great promise of becoming a valuable player. The accident to Gleason, which occurred in May, hurt the team's play for a time, but resulted in the development of a rising young star in the person of Otto Knabe, who filled the gap at second so ably that Manager Murray kept him in that position for the balance of the season.

The Philadelphia outfield, consisting of the great Sherwood Magee, the veteran Roy Thomas, and the hard-hitting Titus, performed acceptably and with more ginger and enthusiasm than ever before. The Quakers were always in the first division, but spent most of the time in fourth place, until the very last week, when they wound up in style by winning their last seven games, four from Pittsburg and three from New York, a succession of victories which enabled them to overtake and pass the Giants and finish in the third position, only twenty-five points behind the Pirates. The work of the Quakers was so consistent that many good judges believe that they will do even better in 1908, and may even give the world's champions a hard battle for the pennant.

The four second division clubs, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Boston and St. Louis, were outclassed from the start and never were for a moment considered as prominent factors in the race. Brooklyn got about as discouraging a start as ever befell a club in the National League. The team had a satisfactory training trip and was in many quarters considered to be a first division probability, if not a certainty. But it dropped sixteen out of its first seventeen games, and never was able fully to recover from this early shock. The Superbas lost their first four games, then broke the ice by a victory over the Giants to the tune of 3 to 0. This long shut out failed to turn the tide, and the team proceeded to drop the next twelve games straight, not winning again until May 11, when it managed to defeat the champions at Washington Park by the smallest possible score. With the season a month old Patsy Donovan's brigade had a percentage of .059, and hope for a first division berth had vanished. From that time on, however, the Superbas played very fair ball, and their march upward was slow but steady. They soon passed the struggling Cardinals, who settled comfortably into the cellar for the balance of the trip. Cincinnati and Boston put up a fight with the laudable intention of holding the Brooklyns back in seventh place, but Donovan's men were not to be denied and they reached the top of the second division during July and never relinquished their place, though Cincinnati pressed them hard right at the wind-up and might have passed them in another day or two.

The Cincinnati Reds presented a revised line-up, notable for the absence of such famous veterans as Joe Kelley, Tom Corcoran and Cy Seymour, who had been with the club for years, but were eliminated by Manager Ned Hanlon in his search for young blood. The finish of the team in sixth place was not a great disappointment, for the simple reason that no one had expected anything higher than fifth at the best. The team displayed two fine catchers in Schlei and McLean, and sprung a sensational young outfielder in the person of Mike Mitchell, a recruit from the champion Portland club of the Pacific Coast League. The pitching staff, however, was not



1. Knoll; 2, Jacobson; 3, Hughes; 4, Townsend; 5, Patten; 6, C. Jones.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON PLAYERS.

strong enough to carry a green team, whose work was not yet polished or scientific.

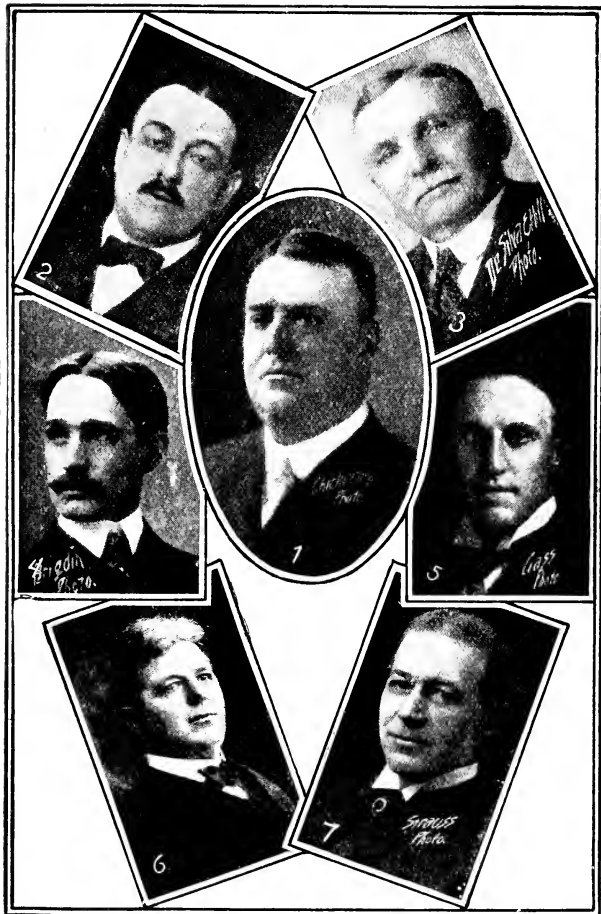
The Reds got a good start by winning their first three out of four games, and they were tied with the Cubs for first place at the end of the first week of the season. Then class began to tell and the team dropped steadily downward, occupying every position in the race except eighth within the next two months. On the first of August the Reds were in seventh place, just behind Boston, but a very disastrous Western trip by the Beaneaters during that month gave the Cincinnati outfit a chance to pass them, which was accepted. The work of the team showed some improvement as the season waned, and the Reds finally finished with a slightly better percentage than in 1906, and only eight points behind their closest rivals, the Brooklynns.

The Bostons were prominent only in the early stages of the race. The team was weak behind the bat, a fact which prevented its staff of young pitchers from showing as brilliantly as might have been expected, and it was none too fast in the field. The only club from which Boston was able to win the season's series was the Brooklyn team. The Beaneaters were in sixth place on August 1, but on the following day, while in the midst of their second Western trip, they began a series of losses which finally amounted to fifteen straight defeats before it was checked. Cincinnati started Tenney's men on their downward path by taking five straight games from them, the Cardinals continued the onslaught, winning nine straight, and then Pittsburg annexed one before the Beaneaters managed to break the hoodoo. This disastrous series of defeats settled the Tenney tribe in seventh place, and there they finished.

The Cardinals of St. Louis were always in last place from the time that Brooklyn began to forge its way upward in the middle of May. Manager McCloskey was disappointed in the work of some of his players and was forced to make so many shifts that effective team work was out of the question. The team found only one easy mark and that was the Boston club, from which it won sixteen games out of the season's series of twenty-two. It was not able to win more than eight from any other club. The Pittsburg series was particularly disastrous to the St. Louis men, who won only two games from the Pirates during the entire season. One pitcher, the left-hander Eddie Karger; a young third baseman, Bobby Byrne, and a new first baseman named Konetchy, who was secured from a minor league late in the season, were the stars of the team.

Notwithstanding the fact that Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Boston and St. Louis were never seriously in the race, the patronage in all four cities was very encouraging throughout the season and every club was a financial, if not an artistic, winner.

The season was not notable for remarkable or extraordinary features. There were no excessively long-drawn-out championship contests, fifteen innings being the limit for a game. There were two of that length, Cincinnati defeating St. Louis 7 to 5 on the morning of Decoration Day, and Cincinnati playing a fifteen-inning tie with Brooklyn, score 4 to 4, on June 6. There were two no-hit games pitched, Pfeffer of Boston finding the Cincinnati Reds as his victim on May 8, and Maddox of Pittsburg turning the trick at the expense of Brooklyn on September 21. There were two forfeited games, one by New York to Philadelphia on the opening day of the



1. Ban B. Johnson, President American League (Photo Copyright, 1905, by Chickering Co., Boston); 2, Frank J. Farrell, President New York (Photo Copyright, 1904, by Geo. R. Lawrence Co., Chicago); 3, Benjamin Shibe, President Athletics; 4, J. F. Kilfoyl, President Cleveland; 5, John I Taylor, President Boston; 6, Chas. A. Comiskey, President Chicago; 7. R. L. Hedges, President St. Louis (Photo Copyright, 1905, by J. C. Strauss, St. Louis).

A GROUP OF AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB OFFICIALS.

season, caused by the crowd at the Polo Grounds swarming over the field, there being insufficient police protection, and the other by Chicago to St. Louis on the closing day of the season.

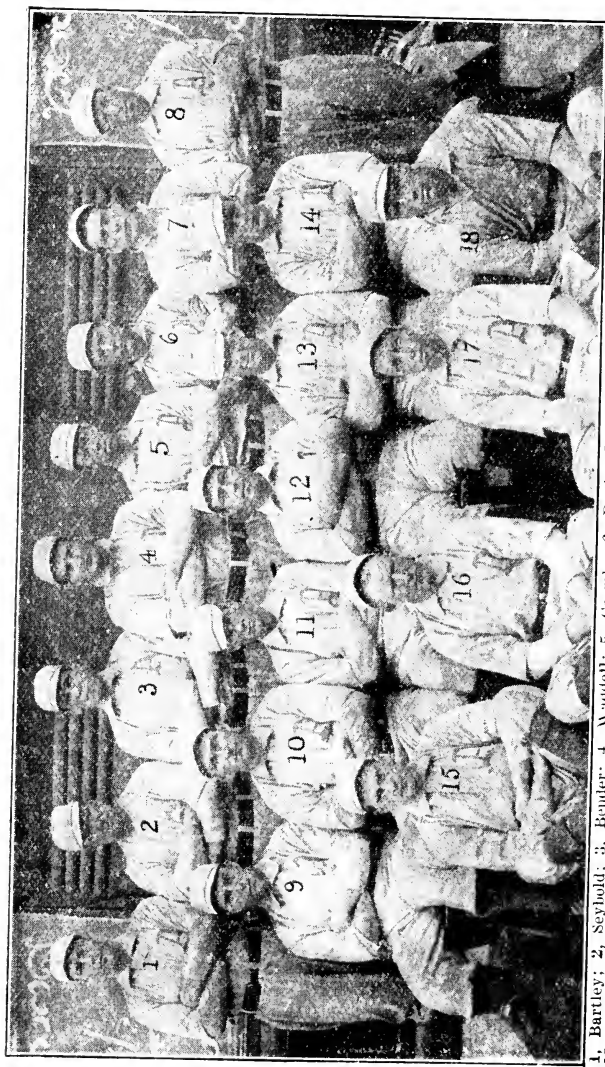
Owing to the firm support given the umpires of the league by President Harry C. Pulliam, the year passed without a single serious case of rowdyism on the field in any championship game. In this respect the administration of President Pulliam has been of the greatest benefit to Base Ball, to pure sport in the National League, and, by example, in all other Base Ball associations throughout the country. At the annual meeting of the league, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City in December, President Pulliam was re-elected for the season of 1908 by a vote of 7 to 1, the New York club alone voting against him, and his salary was raised \$2,000. Secretary John A. Heydler, a very competent official, was also re-elected.

During this meeting President Charles W. Murphy of the World's Champion Cubs, gave an elaborate banquet to the club owners, league officials, ball players and newspaper men in honor of the victory of his team. A pleasing and unusual feature was the presentation to Hans Wagner of the Pittsburg club, champion batter of the league, of a handsome and costly silver loving cup, the gift of the league in recognition of his great playing during the past ten years. This was the first time in the history of Base Ball that an individual player has been so honored by his league.

With the season of 1907 came to a close the thirty-second year of the continuous existence of the National League. For one-third of a century the league has been at the head of the great national game, constantly enlarging its field, improving its methods and working for the best interests of club owner, ball player and interested spectator alike. The prospect is for many more years of continued and increasing usefulness for the parent organization and fountain head of a business which now extends to every village and hamlet in the country, furnishing healthful sport to the young man and a delightful and recreative spectacle for all our citizens.

Long life and prosperity for the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

The official averages of the National League for 1907 will be found elsewhere in the GUIDE; for page number, see "Contents."



1, Bartley; 2, Seybold; 3, Bender; 4, Waddell; 5, Coombs; 6, Davis; 7, Schreck; 8, Plank; 9, Lord; 10, Nicholls; 11, Monte Cross; 12, J. Collins; 13, Murphy; 14, Oldring; 15, Dygert; 16, Hartsell; 17, E. Collins; 18, Powers.
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PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

American League Season of 1907

BY IRVING E. SANBORN, CHICAGO



BAN B. JOHNSON
President American League

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The American League's season of 1907 was a record breaker even for that vigorous young organization and its remarkable career, studded with brilliant and sensational successes. There is no question but that the campaign was the most noteworthy, financially, in the league's history. Artistically it was a wonder in the intense interest it created throughout the country because of its spectacular race for the championship in which four of the eight clubs were counted as likely pennant winners right down near to the finish.

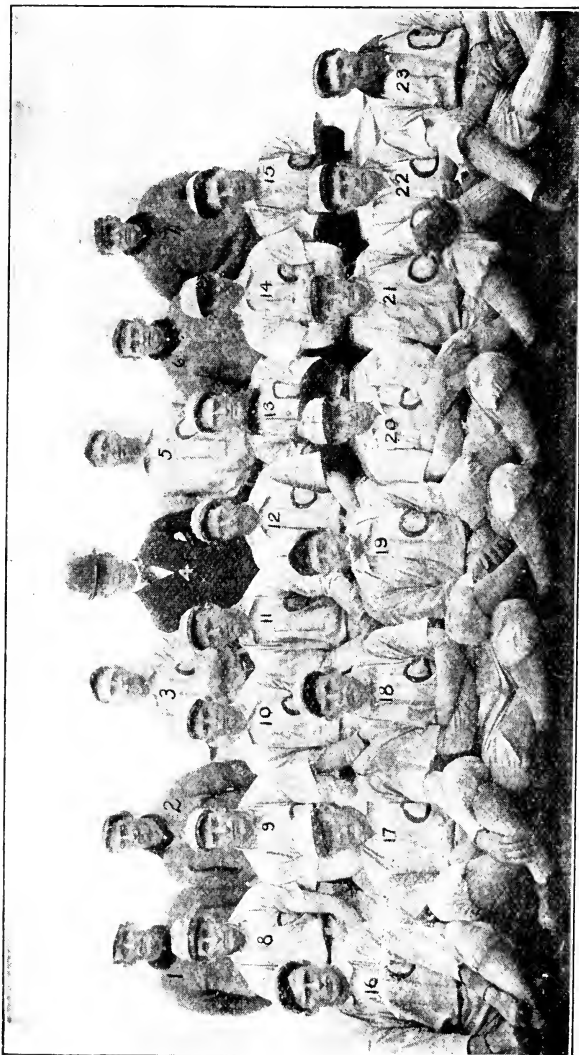
From the playing standpoint alone last season does not stand out so preeminently over previous years as it does in the monetary rewards enjoyed by the club owners and players, for salaries never were higher as a rule, yet the club owners never received greater returns on their investments than during the year 1907. It has been stated officially that no club in the American League's career ever played to more people or more money in one season than did the Chicago

White Stockings last year, with the prestige of the title of World's Champions added to that which they always have maintained. With the Cleveland club as an opponent, the White Stockings also drew the largest attendance for a single game in the league's history, and that only three weeks before the finish of the race, when interest naturally begins to wane in any but the closest of battles.

The Philadelphia club, which was a probable pennant winner for a few days longer than Chicago was, drew nearly as many people in the aggregate during the season as did the White Stockings, but on account of the difference in admission prices prevailing in the two cities the margin of actual receipts was largely in favor of the Chicago club.

The victory of Detroit in the pennant race, with its incontrovertible proof of the absolute honesty of the great American pastime and its addition of a new name, Hugh Jennings, to the already long roster of successful managers to whom the American League has offered the opportunity to become world famous, was only slightly dimmed by the poor showing made by the Tigers in the World's Championship Series with the Chicago National League club.

In that respect alone last season was not more brilliant and successful than all which have preceded it. It was surpassed in its artistic results by the season of 1903, when the Boston Americans won the world's honors from Pittsburg, and by the season of 1906, when Chicago's White Stockings, by beating the present Chicago holders of the title, won back for the American



1, McFarland; 2, Hart; 3, Isbell; 4, C. A. Comiskey, Pres.; 5, Flene; 6, Sullivan; 7, White; 8, Jones, Capt.-Mgr.;
 9, Smith; 10, Tannehill; 11, Roth; 12, Hahn; 13, Dundon; 14, Donohue; 15, O'Neill; 16, Walsh; 17, Towne; 18, Alt-
 rock; 19, Owen; 20, Davis; 21, Robe; 22, Patterson; 23, Dougherty.
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CHICAGO TEAM—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

League the honors which had been lost to New York by the Athletics in 1905. But in no other respects can the seasons of 1903 and 1906 compare with that which closed last October.

In 1903 the league's pennant race itself was something of a walkover for the Boston club and did not equal in interest any of the four years which have succeeded it. In 1906 all previous records were wiped out in every department of the game, but these, in turn, were eclipsed last season in every respect save the surrender of the World's Championship, by the apparently regular swinging of the pendulum of Fate, which so far has shown not the slightest partiality to either of the major leagues in the awarding of the ultimate honors of the year.

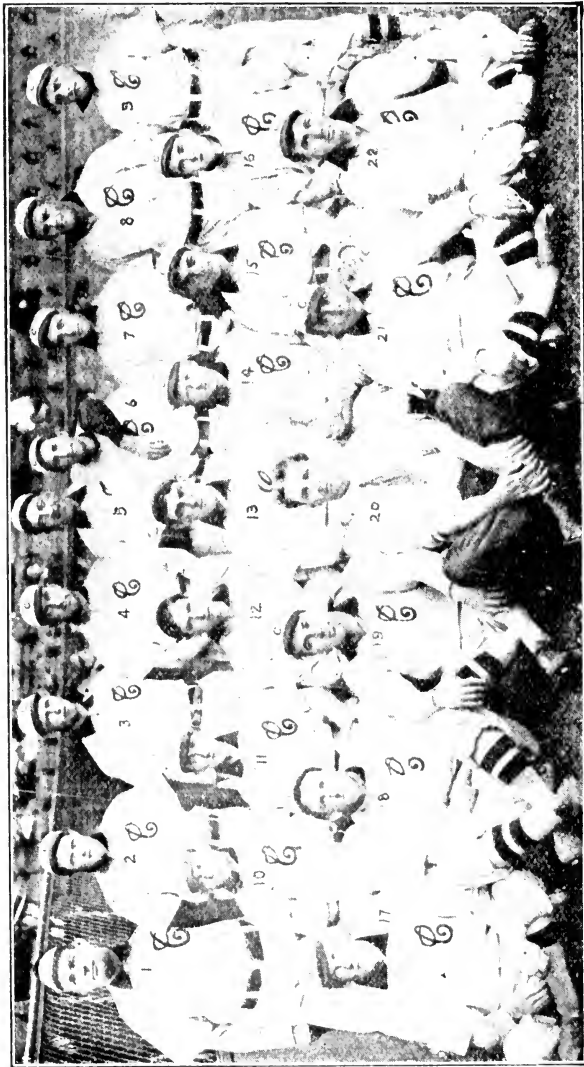
The wonderful growth of the public's interest in Base Ball during the last half decade has attracted many hundreds of thousands of people to the game to whom its history previous to the last four or five years is unknown, or at best hazy. Previous to that they were interested in Base Ball only in a general or spasmodic way, with none of the intenser personal feeling which prompts a close following of the career of the club or league in which individual loyalty is centered. To these recently made devotees of the great sport it may be of interest to learn briefly of the remarkable career of the American League, which in less than a decade rose from a minor organization, whose circuit was restricted to a single section of the country, to a major league powerful enough to command its full share of the public's patronage and attention, and to divide equally, in the last five years, the claims to supremacy in playing strength.

Only ten years ago the prophet who had predicted such a phenomenal growth would have been ridiculed, even outside "his own country," and the only two men then connected with the game of Base Ball who even dreamed of such results were B. B. Johnson and C. A. Comiskey, probably the only two men capable of accomplishing the miracle which the American League's career represents.

The circuit of what now is the American League ten years ago—in 1898—was bounded by Buffalo on the east and Kansas City on the west. It did not include a single city of the first twelve in the country in the matter of population. It was not even American League in name then, its title being Western League. The eight clubs were located in Buffalo, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City. Of these cities Detroit, now next to the smallest in the circuit, was the largest of the eight.

With that foundation on which to build the leading spirits of the coming American League raised the present structure in less than five years. In reality the period of expansion was confined to three years, for it was not until 1900 that the then Western League became the American League in name. At that time a club was located in Chicago and the Cleveland franchise vacated by the National League in reducing its circuit from twelve to eight clubs, was taken up. C. A. Comiskey's St. Paul franchise was transferred to Chicago and the Columbus franchise to Cleveland.

With this beginning the American League declared its independence of the National Agreement and in 1901 precipitated a war for players and territory which could only have ended in disaster but for the bold conception of expanding immediately to a major league circuit. This was accomplished by locating clubs in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington in



1, Fick; 2, Liebhart; 3, Slovall; 4, Bernard; 5, Joss; 6, Bradley; 7, Wakefield; 8, Hess; 9, Hinchman; 10, Clark; 11, Bay; 12, Rhoades; 13, Lajoie, Capt. & Mgr.; 14, Turner; 15, Nill; 16, Birmingham; 17, Delehanty; 18, H. Hinchman; 19, Thielman; 20, "Doc" Payne, Trainer; 21, Berger; 22, Bemis.

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CLEVELAND TEAM—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

1901. That necessitated dropping Buffalo, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Indianapolis from the circuit of 1900.

The year 1902 saw this expansion process continued by transferring the Milwaukee club to St. Louis and before the season of 1903 was opened the Baltimore franchise was transferred to New York City, and the recent minor league had secured a foothold in the five leading cities of the country, which foothold was assured it by the declaration of peace in the winter of 1902-03 and the birth of the present National Agreement under which the two major leagues have since prospered in a constantly increasing spirit of harmony and friendliness.

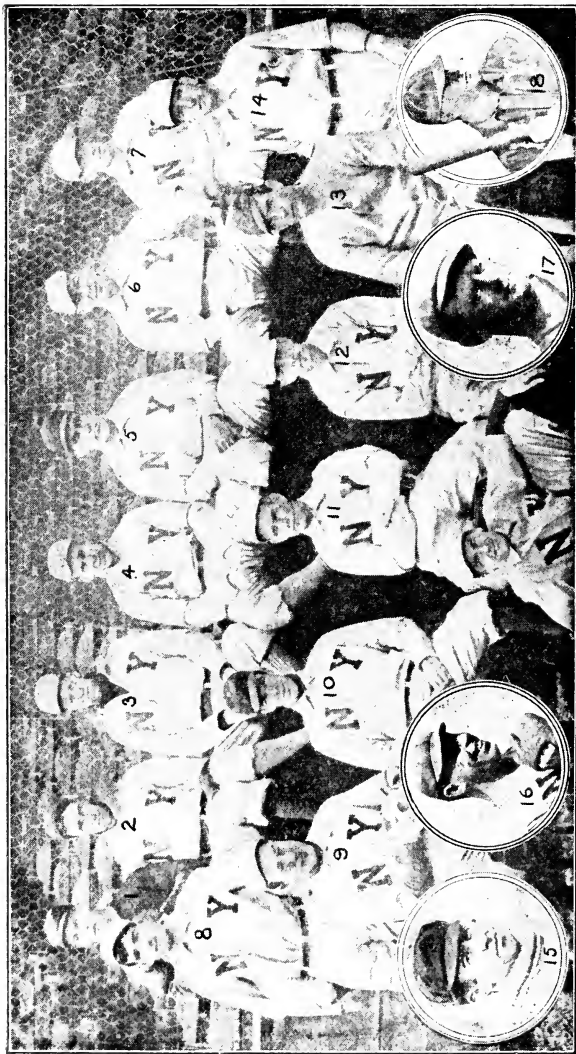
No less remarkable than this territorial and material expansion has been that of the financial resources behind the several clubs, brought about by interesting men of capital in the nation's greatest pastime in place of some of greater practical knowledge of the game but of smaller resources, who were backers of the teams a decade ago. A simple comparison of the owners of the league's clubs ten years ago with those who control their destinies to-day will illustrate the point. The men interested in the eight Western League cities in 1898 were: Buffalo, James P. Franklin; Columbus, T. J. Loftus; Indianapolis, W. H. Watkins; Detroit, George Vanderbeck; Milwaukee, M. R. Killilea, Fred Gross and Connie Mack; St. Paul, C. A. Comiskey; Minneapolis, Clarence Saulpaugh; Kansas City, James H. Manning.

In passing it may be recalled that the former owners of two of these clubs have since died—Messrs. Franklin and Killilea. The majority of these men were graduates from the diamond itself and those who were not possessed a practical insight into the game which enabled them to handle the affairs of their clubs personally. The manager was little more than a field captain in those days.

The club owners of the American League of 1908 are: Chicago, C. A. Comiskey; St. Louis, R. L. Hedges; Cleveland, J. H. Kilfoyl and C. W. Somers; Detroit, W. H. Yawkey; Philadelphia, Benjamin F. Shibe and Connie Mack; Washington, T. C. Noyes; New York, Frank J. Farrell; Boston, John I. Taylor. With the single exception of the Washington club these men own or control practically all of their club's stock. Of the practical Base Ball men, graduated from the ranks of the players, only Messrs. Comiskey and Mack remain from the roster of ten years ago. In place of the other six are men who have made their capital in other business and have become interested in the sport not alone for the money there was to be made out of it but through love of the game itself, increased by civic pride which prompted the desire to give their communities great Base Ball teams.

And both of the two graduate players who are still in the list have become wealthy and influential in their cities through the prosperity of the game, enhanced by their own marked and notable ability to keep their clubs always prominent in the annual struggles for the pennant. In the quantity of capital and resources behind its eight clubs, therefore, the American League has increased its material strength quite as much as it has that of its circuit and of its teams.

The struggle for the 1907 pennant in this organization takes its place in history alongside of and in direct line with those of the three previous seasons. None the less remarkable than these in its closeness, the 1907 battle excelled in some respects those of other years. In four of the eight cities the contest



1, Elberfeld; 2, Brockett; 3, Keefe; 4, Hughes; 5, Orth; 6, McGuire; 7, Chase; 8, Thomas; 9, Kleinow; 10, Hogg; 11, Griffith, Mgr.; 12, Conroy; 13, Laporte; 14, Doyle; 15, Keeler; 16, Newton; 17, Chesbro; 18, Williams.
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NEW YORK TEAM—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

for the bunting was of vital interest for practically the entire six months' campaign. In two of the other four cities there was a chance for the pennant for a considerable part of the season, and in the other two cities, which belonged in the hopeless class, the addition of new managers to the teams served to stimulate new hopes and enthusiasm.

Only in Chicago did the campaign produce the bitterest brand of disappointment, and it already has been stated that Chicago stuck to its club through disaster in record breaking fashion. For the White Stockings for many weeks of the pennant race held out the brightest of promises of repeating their 1906 victory and thereby giving Chicago, for the second time in succession, the unique honor of owning both representatives in the World's Series to battle for the highest title in the sporting world. And only by a series of ills and accidents, greater than any club which finished in the first division ever struggled with before, were the White Stockings deprived of their honors.

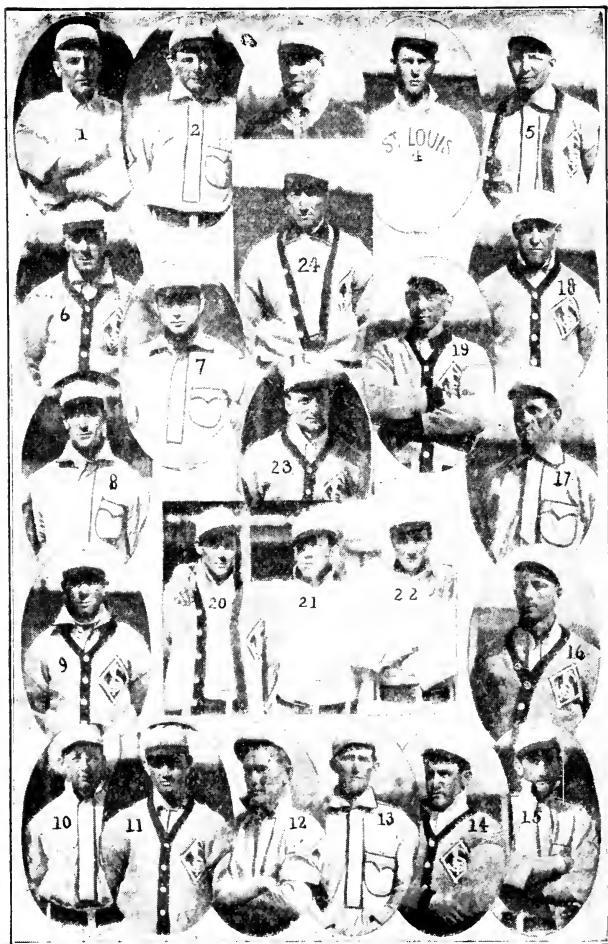
Taking the lead early in the race Chicago's then World's Champions held to it consistently and tenaciously until nearly four of the six months' race was run. But in that time they were challenged desperately by three different contenders. Detroit, Cleveland and Philadelphia in turn repeatedly assaulted the White Stockings' lead, never lengthened to more than a few games at best, until finally the representatives of Detroit, always keeping within striking distance, went into the lead, just as the strain of a crippled team was being felt most severely by Chicago, and began that memorable and wonderful finish fight with the Philadelphia Athletics.

Never before has the sport loving portion of a nation been worked up to so high a pitch as during the closing weeks of that battle. Probably never will it happen again.

When the three western contenders for the pennant began their last invasion of the east, with only one eastern club to do battle with them for the championship, each of the four clubs was conceded a good chance for the honors. The race was so close that it was merely a matter of which of the four could make the most desperate finish and secure the best of the luck of the game. Philadelphia and Detroit were allowed to have the inside chances, but a little slip or let down by either of them meant a quick retreat below Chicago and Cleveland.

Two weeks before the finish of the race the results of the games played had landed the Tigers and Athletics in a dead-locked tie for the lead. The Athletics' opponents at that crucial time were the White Stockings, who were only a game behind first place, although ranking third. One more victory for Chicago would have dropped Philadelphia to third place, but the Athletics braced strenuously and, by the almost super-human pitching of Plank and Dygert, shut out the White Stockings for two successive days, winning the last two games of their series by extremely low scores. Mack's men had to do it to keep even with Detroit, which won the entire series with the Boston club.

That brought Detroit and Philadelphia together for their final series of the season actually tied for the lead, with four games to be played with each other, and only ten days of the season left. At the same time both Chicago and Cleveland were counted strong contenders for the championship. If the two leaders had cut each other's throats in those four games at Philadelphia, either the White Stockings or Cleveland easily could have slipped into the lead while playing weaker opponents.



1, O'Connor; 2, Stevens; 3, Frisk; 4, Farris; 5, Powell; 6, Jones; 7, Ryan; 8, Hartzell; 9, Pickering; 10, Butler; 11, Yeager; 12, Delebaudy; 13, Criss; 14, Glade; 15, Wallace; 16, Pelty; 17, Compton; 18, Morgan; 19, Jacobsen; 20, Hemphill; 21, Howell; 22, Niles; 23, Stone; 24, James McAleer, Mgr.

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ST. LOUIS TEAM—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

How Detroit won the first game of that critical series—and the only one of the four ever decided—is a matter of warm memory among the fans of the country, not only those of American League leanings, but of all creeds and classes, who felt certain that series was to determine the choice of the team which was to dispute the world's title with the Chicago Nationals, already sure of their own pennant.

It always will be believed by the students of the game that the Weather Bureau cut a large figure in the finish of the American League's pennant race by the negative method. As events proved, Detroit had to win only one of the four games it had to play with the Athletics in order to secure the pennant. That was the first game and Detroit won it. The second game of the series was prevented by rain with no chance to play it off, because the Philadelphia management had arranged to double up the postponed game on the final day of the series.

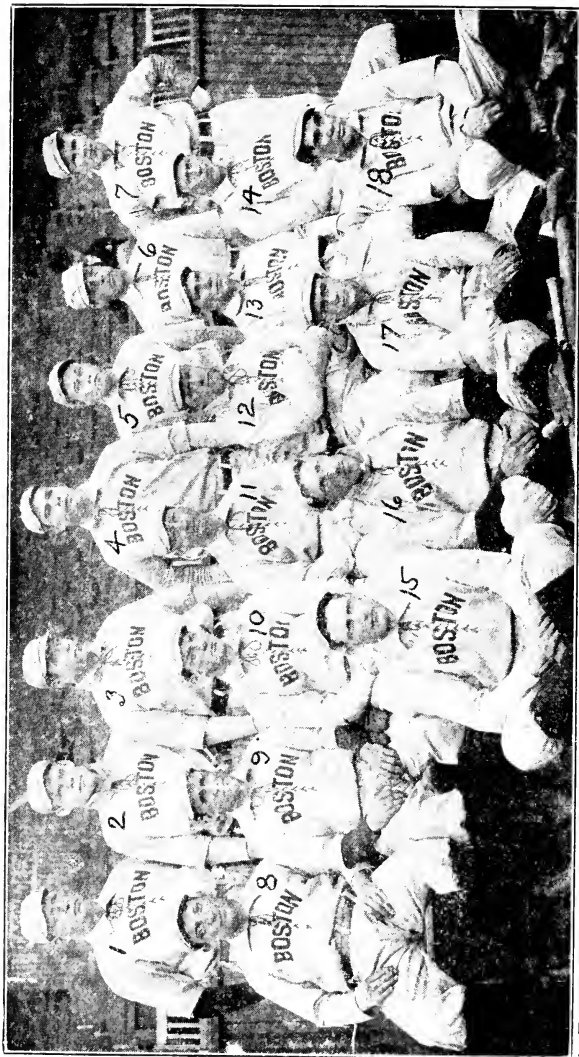
But the double-header never came off. Instead the Tigers and Athletics played that memorable seventeen inning draw, full of sensational happenings, and marred by some bickering which, however, were overlooked in consideration of the terrific strain of the occasion and the tremendous stakes for which they were competing, with the knowledge that the result of that one day's battles probably would determine the ownership of the pennant and incidentally the right to share in the World's Series receipts.

That afternoon's work alone deserves a paragraph of its own. Starting early in the hope of working off two games the two rivals battled until the lamps in the streets outside the grounds were burning before they were separated and dismissed by the umpires, with the score tied at 9 to 9. Every person who could get within seeing distance of that game watched it and every one else interested in Base Ball followed it as eagerly as possible by telegraphic and press reports. "Wild Bill" Donovan pitched the entire seventeen innings, although batted for fourteen hits in the first seven innings. The Athletics used Dygert, Waddell and Plank on the slab. At the end of six innings the Athletics had a lead of 7 to 1, ordinarily an unbeatable margin. But by scoring four runs in the seventh inning the Tigers closed up much of the gap, although the Athletics came back with one run in their half of the seventh. Detroit scored one more run in their eighth, making the count 8 to 6 when the ninth started. A single and a home run off Waddell tied up the score and Plank was called upon to finish the terrific struggle for Philadelphia. Each team scored one run in the eleventh inning, but neither of them was able to get a man across the plate and break the tie in the remaining six innings before it was too dark to continue.

Detroit, therefore, left Philadelphia on that Monday night with the slender margin of one game which it had gained on the Friday previous and with three games of the series with the Athletics never to be decided.

A remarkable coincidence, even for that sensational pennant struggle, was the fact that on the same date the Tigers and Athletics were having their bulldog battle in Philadelphia, the White Stocking played a fourteen inning draw with Boston, the score being 3 to 3. This result, or lack of result, prevented Chicago's gaining on the two anchored leaders and wiped out a big slice of the chance the White Stockings still had retained for the pennant.

There were only six playing days left on the schedule after



1, Young; 2, Grimshaw; 3, Dineen; 4, Harris; 5, Glaze; 6, Collins; 7, Criger; 8, Armbruster; 9, Parent; 10, Wagner; 11, Unglaub; 12, Ferris; 13, Pruitt; 14, Shaw; 15, Hoey; 16, Oberlin; 17, Sullivan; 18, Tannehill.
BOSTON TEAM—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

this pair of drawn battles, and in that time Detroit and Philadelphia each had seven more games to play, and the Tigers had to spend one of those days in travel. The games of October 1 produced no change in the situation. Detroit won from Washington, while Philadelphia defeated Cleveland. Not until this defeat for Cleveland, with only five days of the schedule left, were Lajoie's men actually put out of the running for the bunting, although they then were fourth in the race.

On the morning of the fifth day from the last Philadelphia could pass Detroit by winning again if the Tigers should lose, but the outcome of that day's games was heart-breaking for the admirers of the Athletics. For Detroit slugged out two victories over Washington that afternoon and Cleveland defeated the Athletics, giving the Tigers a fairly strong hold compared to their extremely tenuous grip on first place. On that date, too, the White Stockings finally were declared out of the race, with only four days of the season left. In order to be counted out even that far from the finish the Chicagoans had had to follow up their tie in Boston by dropping two straight games to New York, otherwise there would have been three possible pennant winners almost up to the closing day.

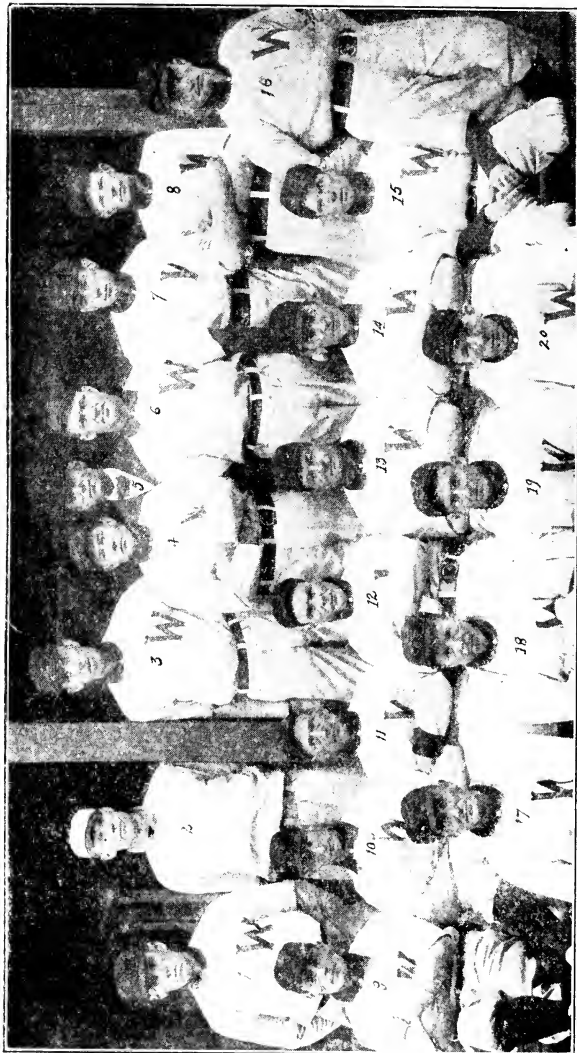
The games of Thursday, October 3, produced no change in the situation except to remove one possible defeat from Detroit's path, for on that day both the Tigers and Athletics won their games, from Washington and Cleveland respectively.

Washington practically cinched the pennant for the Michiganders on Friday, October 4, by defeating Philadelphia in ten innings while the Tigers were on the road to St. Louis. Previous to that setback the chances were not overwhelmingly against the Athletics because they had three games to play with Washington, while Detroit was due for three games against St. Louis, and the Browns had been making a surprising brace, winning more games than any other team in the league during its final swing around the eastern circuit.

When the Tigers landed in St. Louis on the morning of October 5, they had to win only one game in three to put themselves out of all possible reach, and that they proceeded to do that afternoon, cinching the pennant only twenty-four hours before the wire was reached and on the final day of the season for the eastern clubs, which could not play on Sunday. Only once in modern times has that finish been beaten in the matter of tightness and that was when the New York Highlanders and Boston Americans decided the pennant in Boston's favor on the last day of the season. But in that year there was no such tight fit throughout the whole first division as last fall, when the fourth club was not counted out until there were only five days left, and the third club in the race was not finally disposed of until there were only four more dates in the schedule.

This was the spectacular finish which kept the Base Ball patrons of the world on tiptoe with eager expectation and excitement for weeks until its outcome was known beyond question. The press never devoted a greater amount of space to any sport than it was fairly compelled to give Base Ball last season by the constantly increasing interest in the outcome of that battle and its decision of the contender for the World's Championship.

Great foot ball games between leading universities, championship battles between the big men of the prize ring, and classic stakes and handicaps on the running turf have commanded me tentarily greater newspaper space and fixed the



1, Smith; 2, Starnagle; 3, Falkenberg; 4, Heydon; 5, Eddinger, Trainer; 6, Anderson; 7, Hughes; 8, Graham; 9, Nill; 10, Jones; 11, Warner; 12, Cantillon, Mgr.; 13, Cross; 14, Hickman; 15, Perrine; 16, Schlady; 17, Kitson; 18, Fatten; 19, Blankenship; 20, Ganley, Capt.

WASHINGTON TEAM—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

attention of a greater part of the sporting public than did the Base Ball season of 1907, or even the World's Series itself, perhaps. But these great events of the gridiron, the ring and the track occupy undivided attention for only a day or two each, while Base Ball interest is sustained and cumulative for weeks and months of each year.

While the season of 1907 was unquestionably the most prosperous for all leagues great and small, taken as a whole, in the history of the game, the coming campaign of 1908 will determine the real strength of Base Ball as a national pastime. By another fall it will be known whether Base Ball has prospered so immensely in the last few years merely because the nation has been intensely prosperous, or whether the game itself by its own inherent worth has made much of its own well being.

If Base Ball in the face of the depression in the business world, resulting from the financial crisis which immediately followed the close of last season, can make even a fairly good showing this coming year in comparison with its record of the last half decade, it will be established firmly as a fact that the American public loves Base Ball for itself and will support it for itself and not as a means of dispensing pleasureable whatever surplus coin that public may possess.

The continued stability and prosperity of Base Ball means much to the nation, aside from its pleasure-loving aspect. There is no sport which has a greater moral value to the masses and hence to the country, exerting as it does for six months of the year a strong influence to draw young men and boys—yes, and women, too—away from temptations of various kinds, to be found in the saloons and the many kinds of gambling. It gives young America a clean, wholesome and attractive means of working off its surplus exuberance of spirits, feeds the growing demand for thrills and excitement normal to the healthy mind and body of youth. It takes men and women out into the fresh, open air, compels them to expand their lungs and absorb through them new vitality. And down to the youngest toddler of the American family it leads to the open lots and tempts to healthy and beneficial exercise with a minimum of the risk of injury.

Withal Base Ball inspires admiration for brains and skill of a high degree in a contest where nerve, quick perception and steadiness conspire with alertness, pluck and daring—and a considerable element of luck—to make the outcome so uncertain, between two well balanced and well directed teams, that a single slip of the spikes may determine victory and defeat.

The official averages of the American League for 1907 will be found elsewhere in the GUIDE; for page number, see "Contents."



P. T. POWERS,
President National Association of
Professional Base Ball Leagues.

J. H. FARRELL,
Secretary National Association of
Professional Base Ball Leagues.

The National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues

Considering the handicaps of a very late spring and cool summer, the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues had a very successful season in 1907. The failures were only a very few, which demonstrates not only the popularity of the game, but the efficacy of the safeguards placed about it by the organization of the National Association, with the National Commission as the supreme Court of Appeal, seeing that fair play and strict justice is dealt to club owners and players alike.

Following is the purport of the sixth annual report of Secretary J. H. Farrell:

"I have the honor to submit herewith the sixth annual report of the Secretary's office, covering the transactions for the year 1907.

"It is with a great degree of pleasure and pardonable pride that we report the year just past as the most successful ever enjoyed by the National Association in several respects.

"The Association has grown stronger and larger in membership and has furnished employment to more players than ever before.

"A total of thirty-six leagues, embracing 244 cities, qualified for membership in the National Association in 1907.

"In transacting business with 244 cities identified with the National Association, 4,390 players, and in gathering evidence in the several disputed cases, together with other correspondence, 13,440 letters were handled by this office. Eleven hundred and seventy-eight telegrams were received and 1,047 transmitted. Four thousand four hundred players' contracts were promulgated. Two hundred and eighty-four players were suspended temporarily, and 887 players were released during the playing season.

"Eight thousand seven hundred Official Bulletins were mailed from this office.

"Six hundred and seven players were released by purchase from one club member of the National Association to another. One hundred and seventy-nine players were selected by draft: 117 by the major leagues and sixty-two by Class A leagues (at this writing, October 22, the Class A drafting season having been open but one week). One hundred and fifty-seven thousand three hundred dollars have been received in this office and paid out for the selection by draft, and exercise of optional agreements for players: \$60,800 for optional agreement players, and \$96,500 for drafted players.

"This amount, together with the amount passing for the release by purchase outright of players by National Association clubs, aggregates \$265,300.

"Two hundred and eighty-five decisions were rendered in disputed cases, which with 58 cases on hand show a total of 343 cases passed upon during the past year."



1, Kamm; 2, Hall; 3, Blue; 4, Geyer; 5, Robertaille; 6, McCreery; 7, Friel; 8, Wicker; 9, Fohl; 10, Gessler; 11, Townsend; 12, Upp; 13, Jackson; 14, W. J. Clymer, Mgr.; 15, T. J. Bryce, Pres.; 16, Robert Quinn, Bns. Mgr.; 17, Huls-witt; 18, Wrigley; 19, Jude; 20, Relly.

COLUMBUS TEAM—CHAMPIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

American Association

BY H. A. MILLER, COLUMBUS, OHIO.



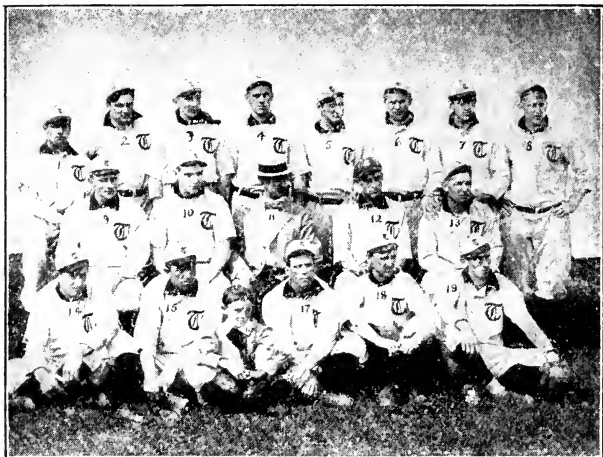
JOSEPH D. O'BRIEN
President
American Association

The sixth annual Base Ball campaign of the American Association in 1907 ended in September in one of the closest finishes seen since 1902, when Indianapolis nosed out Louisville on the last day of the season. Columbus won her third successive pennant, but not until Toledo was beaten out for the honor on the final day of the race. Columbus closed on Sunday in a double-header with Louisville, winning the first game and cinching the flag. This victory was necessary, otherwise had Toledo won both games from Indianapolis, the flag would have been lost.

Toledo and Columbus fought it out the last half of the schedule in desperate fashion. On July 7 the Toledo club jumped into first place and stayed there until September 1, with Columbus challenging most of the time. On that day Toledo was met at Neil Park with but three points separating the position of the "Mud Hens" and the champions. Columbus won both games and took the lead before 20,531 persons, the largest crowd that ever saw a game of ball in this association. From that time on until the finish the battle was a veritable see-saw.

The race was the best the A. A. has enjoyed since its inception. In 1902 it was as close at the finish, but in 1907 it was a see-saw affair for the entire last month. No club ever landed a flag against greater odds than did Columbus. Almost from the beginning her outfield became crippled and shifts were necessary nearly the whole season. Jackson broke a bone in his ankle the first Sunday of the season. Reilly, who replaced him, broke a finger later on. Gessler, the hard-hitting outfielder, was out of the game a month due to a cut wrist. So the troubles accumulated around Manager Clymer's head, but through splendid team work and intelligent ball these odds were met and the third pennant was taken out of the very embers of a dying hope.

The season witnessed two consistent second-division teams come to the fore and make a good fight. Toledo, which pulled up to fourth place a year ago, came strong and was "there or thereabouts" all summer. Kansas City pulled up, too, and at one time led the league. Minneapolis as usual went to the front with a dash during the latter part of May and the first week in June. The Millers could not maintain their good home work on the road, however, and were forced to be content to finish third. The season opened auspiciously for Indianapolis. The Hoosiers won consistently, not losing a game the first week of the race. Columbus went along and took the lead on April 23. On May 17 Kansas City, by winning regularly, stepped into first place, the champions slipping down by reason of rather poor pitching. On May 20 Columbus regained the lead again only to yield it on May 23 to Kansas City. Columbus, three days later, advanced to the top once more. Minneapolis had been making her big spurt, though, on her home ground and on May 28 the Millers went to the fore.



1, Barbeau; 2, Pokorney; 3, Gillen; 4, West; 5, Lattimore; 6, Chech; 7, Reagan; 8, Land; 9, Armbruster; 10, Eells; 11, Wm. Armour, Mgr.; 12, Williams; 13, Abbott; 14, Sutthoff; 15, Smoot; 16, Clarke, Mascot; 17, Josh Clarke; 18, Wm. Clarke; 19, Perring. Turner, Photo.

TOLEDO TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, O'Neil; 2, John Freeman; 3, Thomas; 4, Edmondson; 5, James Freeman; 6, Jerry Freeman; 7, Mertes; 8, Greminger; 9, Kilroy; 10, M. Cantillon, Mgr.; 11, Dundon; 12, O. Graham; 13, Buelow; 14, Oylar; 15, Perrine; 16, P. Graham. Copyright, 1907, by Luxton.

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

They enjoyed the honors of the top rung until June 6, when they went down and out for good, never again getting above second place. Columbus held the top position just one month or until July 7, when Toledo went to the fore and became the hot contender for the flag to the end.

The career of the Toledo club was fitful the first half of the season. Armour's team got a bad start and on June 1 was in seventh place. During that month and early in July its greatest spurt was accomplished. A long series at home of thirty-five games helped the Toledoans to get a commanding position. The team rose from seventh place on June 1 to second place June 16 by almost a successive series of victories. They won right along until July 7, when Columbus, faltering slightly, gave over the lead to the Lake Erie rivals. Then the fight to the finish started. Columbus showed her real class and gave an exhibition of battling against odds which has rarely been equaled in Base Ball. On August 7 the champions were fifty-four points behind Toledo and only in second place by a narrow margin, clubs below crowding strongly. The team had a slump in batting and the pitching staff, outside of Upp, was doing badly. During these days St. Paul came to Neil Park and gave the champions a beating such as no Columbus club ever received, scoring over 20 runs on Clymer's team. That was the turning point. All the bad Base Ball oozed out of the team and it struck a winning stride. The team started west and had almost unparalleled success. Pitcher Charley Hall of Cincinnati was added to the staff and Tom McCreery went to the outfield, both helping much toward the winning of the pennant. Hall on September 1 pitched the game that put the champions back to the top. On September 2 Clymer's men had won twenty-seven out of the last thirty-two games played and pulled to the front against the greatest odds. To Manager Clymer's acumen and the grand work of the Columbus infield can the most credit be given: Friel, Hulswitt, Wrigley and Kihm, playing together for their third season, held up the outfield in hitting and fielding so intelligently that they had much to do with pulling many games out of the fire. It was a great bunch, none of its members hitting below .285 with the exception of Wrigley, who made this up by his ability to hit when they were needed.

St. Paul was the weak member of the association. It finished last, with Milwaukee seventh and Indianapolis sixth. The Brewers at one time made a gallant stand during the middle of the season, but poor management kept them from working effectively.

George Upp was the pitching sensation of the association in games won. Charley Chech of Toledo was a close second. Puttmann and Goodwin were the most worked pitchers. L. Durham of Louisville accomplished the unusual feat of winning two full games on two successive days.

Jake Beckley of Kansas City was the leading batsman with John Freeman of Minneapolis virtually second. Freeman made a remarkable record in point of home runs, having nearly twice as many as any other player in the association.

President O'Brien's report showed that every club made money with the possible exception of St. Paul. Columbus and Toledo drew especially well, the fight between these two teams being witnessed by unusual crowds. The umpiring was the most effective in the history of the association.

There were no objectionable scenes on the field during the summer, thanks to President O'Brien's effective corps of off-



1, Krantz; 2, McBride; 3, Hill; 4, Case; 5, Huelsman; 6, Lindsay; 7, Jas. Burke, Mgr.; 8, Sullivan; 9, Crutcher; 10, Krueger; 11, Leahy; 12, Swann.

Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

KANSAS CITY TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Peitz; 2, Putman; 3, Thomas Chivington, Vice-President; 4, Durham; 5, Hughes; 6, Sullivan; 7, Brashear; 8, Dick Cooley, Mgr.; 9, Quinlan; 10, J. Durham; 11, Woodruff; 12, Stanley; 13, Stovall.

Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

LOUISVILLE TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

cial and his policy for clean sport. There will be no change in ownership in 1908 and no change in circuit. Louisville, St. Paul and Milwaukee, as well as Kansas City, have new managers for this year. Monte Cross will lead the "Blues," succeeding Jimmy Burke.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the American Association in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Columbus	90	64	.584	Louisville	77	77	.500
Toledo	88	66	.571	Indianapolis	73	81	.473
Minneapolis	80	84	.520	Milwaukee	72	84	.460
Kansas City	78	76	.510	St. Paul	59	95	.383

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Diehl, Toledo,	22	84	14	34	.393	Carr, Indianapolis,	137	521	64	164	.315
Beckley, K. City,	100	378	65	138	.365	Smoot, Toledo,	141	541	84	169	.312
McCarthy, K. City,	49	177	23	60	.339	McCreery, Columbus	37	132	24	41	.311
Jno. Freeman, Minn.,	142	528	80	177	.335	Stovall, Louisville,	99	417	57	128	.307
Hall, Columbus,	17	42	5	14	.333	Perrin, Toledo,	135	499	78	150	.301
Gessler, Columbus,	135	470	84	153	.325	Jer. Freeman, Minn.,	153	484	64	175	.300
Neal, Louisville,	35	129	14	42	.325	Huelsman, K. City,	149	566	91	168	.297
Armbruster, Tol.,	133	500	88	161	.322	Hulswitt, Columbus	159	631	90	187	.295
Josh Clarke, Tol.,	154	557	94	179	.321	Barbeau, Toledo,	125	458	93	135	.295
Roth, Milwaukee,	88	334	51	107	.320	Pokorney, Toledo,	84	309	50	91	.294
Flood, St. Paul,	70	264	40	84	.318	Connors, Milw.,	90	364	62	106	.291

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Carr, Indianapolis,	137	1348	147	14	.990	Wm. Clarke, Tol.,	152	1556	107	21	.987
Kihm, Columbus,	158	1725	72	19	.989	Beckley, K. City,	100	1118	52	18	.985

SECOND BASEMEN.

Wrigley, Columbus,	152	333	460	19	.976	Perrine, Minn.,	18	49	50	4	.961
Flood, St. Paul,	69	207	197	16	.961	Dundon, Minn.,	121	340	338	27	.960

THIRD BASEMEN.

C. Williams, St. P.-Tl.	15	16	46	3	.953	Greminger, Minn.,	147	181	293	32	.935
Hopke, Indian.,	155	207	322	31	.944	Perring, Toledo,	135	172	266	31	.933

SHORTSTOPS.

Quinlan, Louisville,	156	331	493	56	.934	Oyler, Minneapolis,	133	326	399	61	.922
Hulswitt, Columbus	159	334	544	68	.928	McBride, K. City,	151	337	531	76	.919

OUTFIELDERS.

McCann, Milwaukee,	36	66	2	1	.985	Geier, St. P.-Mil.,	30	48	3	1	.930
Seigle, Indianapolis,	116	228	19	5	.980	Armbruster, Toledo,	133	185	30	6	.972

PITCHERS.

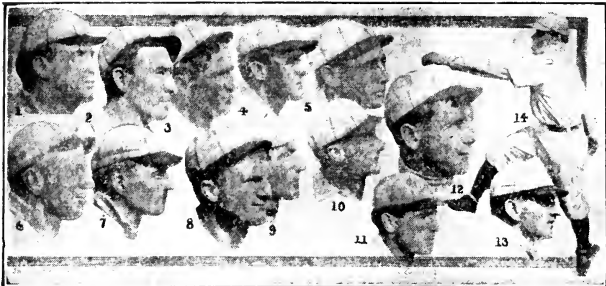
West, Toledo,	31	4	46	0	1000	Cromley, Indian.,	18	19	35	0	1000
Chenault, Indian.,	18	6	23	0	1000	Townsend, Col.,	26	8	66	1	.986

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.B.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.B.	P.C.
Abbott, Toledo,	87	426	117	8	14	.985	Pietz, Louis.,	85	334	87	10	11	.976
Livingst'e, Ind.,	112	528	136	12	8	.982	Blue, Columbus,	99	453	107	16	10	.972

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.	W.	L.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.	W.	L.	P.C.
Upp, Columbus,	41	70	142	27	10	.730	Manske, Minn.,	25	78	67	12	6	.667
Cech, Toledo,	39	67	134	25	11	.694	Kilroy, Minn.,	35	68	105	19	10	.655



1, Carr, Mgr.-Capt.; 2, Briggs; 3, Slagle; 4, Williams; 5, Summers; 6, Cook; 7, Howley; 8, Livingston; 9, Eubanks; 10, Lindsay; 11, Coulter; 12, Siegle; 13, Hopke; 14, Kellum.

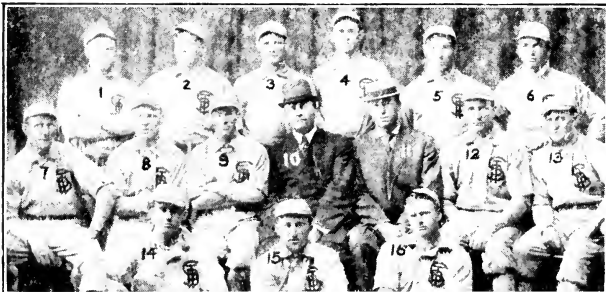
INDIANAPOLIS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Connors; 2, Schneiberg; 3, Dougherty; 4, Beville; 5, Clark; 6, McChesney; 7, Green; 8, Roth; 9, Wilson; 10, McCann; 11, McCormick; 12, Robinson.

Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

MILWAUKEE TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Essick; 2, Tiemeyer; 3, Frisk; 4, Criss; 5, Kochler; 6, LeRoy; 7, Laughlin; 8, Sugden; 9, Dunleavy; 10, Ed. Ashenback, Mgr.; 11, Ray Mehan, Bus. Mgr.; 12, Nordyke; 13, Flood; 14, Farris; 15, Geier; 16, Minnihan.

Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

ST. PAUL TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Connecticut League

BY WILLIAM E. SMITH, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed in the first month and made things unpleasant for players and spectators, the Connecticut League eventually found the season of 1907 very prosperous. The tight little circuit showed improvement not only in the financial department but in the standard of playing. In former years there have been a large number of diamond stars sent out from the Connecticut ranks and the 1907 crop was fully up to the standard.

The Holyoke team, under the leadership of that sterling veteran, Tommy Dowd, captured the pennant by a comfortable



1, Whitley; 2, Dolan; 3, Masse; 4, Dowd, Mgr.; 5, Baker; 6, Lepine; 7, Hoffman; S. P. H. Prindiville, President; 9, Fred Winkler, Secretary; 10, Mattern; 11, Grubb; 12, Thackera; 13, Hodge; 14, Burke; 15, Thackera, Mascot; 16, Boucher; 17, Ahearn.

HOLYOKE TEAM—CHAMPIONS CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

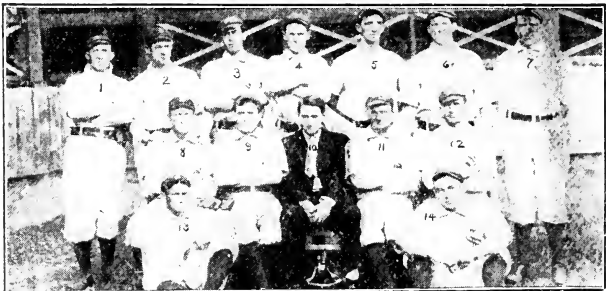
margin. Holyoke did not have a wonderful aggregation, but it was an evenly balanced team, strong in team work and all the little details of inside play.

Waterbury started in whirlwind fashion, but dissension in the ranks caused a slump in mid-season which proved disastrous. Springfield, though strong in individual stars, was an in-and-outer. Norwich was a weak batting team, but with several good pitchers and a good captain—Gus Soffel. The Hartford club was another disappointment. The Senators started well, but found the pace too hot and eventually dropped out of the first division. The Bridgeport, New Haven and New London clubs were all weak and fell by the wayside early.



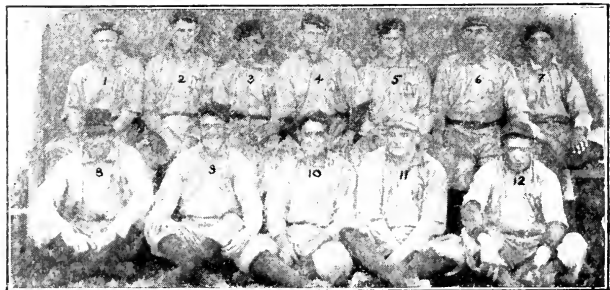
1, Hogarty; 2, Shincel; 3, Bronkie; 4, McAndrews, Capt.; 5, Ryan; 6, O'Rourke; 7, Ward; 8, Rogers; 9, Farley; 10, Lachance; 11, Durand, Mgr.; 12, Swander; 13, Nichols.

WATERBURY TEAM—CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.



1 Rising; 2, Connor; 3, Stankard; 4, Yale; 5, Miller; 6, Luby; 7, Hess; 8, Bannon; 9, Burns; 10, Frank O'Neil, Mgr.; 11, McLaughlin; 12, O'Connor; 13, Curtis; 14, Waite.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.



1, Cote; 2, Duff; 3, Bridges; 4, Tuckey; 5, Golden; 6, Accorsini; 7, Perkins; 8, Duffy; 9, Halligan; 10, Soffel, Capt.; 11 Plank; 12, Pastor. Laighton Bros., Photo.

NORWICH TEAM—CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

The umpire question—that bone of contention in so many leagues—was better in the Connecticut circuit than at any time since its organization. Much of the credit is due to President W. J. Tracy, who handled the question ably. He insisted that the umpires should be sustained by the managers, and the result was that there were fewer disturbances and less umpire baiting by the players.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Connecticut State League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Holyoke	83	42	.664	Hartford	66	55	.546
Waterbury	77	47	.621	Bridgeport	48	75	.390
Springfield	72	49	.595	New Haven	44	80	.355
Norwich	71	51	.582	New London	31	93	.250

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	PC.
Burke, Hol.,	22	77	11	29	.277	Hoffman, Hol.,	116	462	97	139	.301
West, N. H.,	27	72	10	25	.347	Luby, Spring.,	78	257	37	77	.300
Ladd, Bridge.,	125	493	60	168	.341	Beaumont, Br.,	110	413	43	124	.300
Rising, Spring.,	121	476	71	153	.321	McCabe, N. L.,	64	243	35	73	.300
Collison, N. L.,	16	54	8	17	.315	Yale, Spring.,	91	379	71	112	.295
Hayward, N. H.,	110	424	26	131	.309	Stankard, Spr.,	111	427	71	127	.293
O'Rourke, Br.,	125	488	98	148	.303						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Massey, Hol.,	123	1459	59	15	.990	Yale, Spr.,	91	986	42	18	.983
Lachance, Wat.,	125	1329	57	18	.987	Bunyan, N. H.,	109	1051	83	27	.977

SECOND BASEMEN.

Burns, Spr.,	56	130	166	15	.952	Betcher, N. H.,	22	38	48	5	.945
Fitzp'k, NH.-W.	127	358	302	38	.946	O'Rourke, N. L.,	83	309	226	34	.942

THIRD BASEMEN.

Connor, Spr.,	18	31	20	1	.981	Hayward, N. H.,	65	68	125	17	.920
Grubb, Hol.,	121	133	310	35	.927	Noyes, Hart.,	121	141	252	35	.919

SHORTSTOPS.

Boucher, Hol.,	124	231	427	62	.914	Sherwood, N. H.,	56	123	182	35	.900
Burns, Spr.,	51	112	164	30	.902	Keenan, Sp.-N.H.	90	166	229	47	.894

OUTFIELDERS.

Dowd, Hol.,	32	41	4	1	.978	Rising, Spr.,	121	216	20	7	.971
Burke, Hol.,	22	40	2	1	.977	Sawyer, Br.,	85	135	10	5	.967

PITCHERS.

Mueller, Hart.,	11	7	24	0	1.000	Dolan, Hol.,	29	10	117	3	.977
Brown, N. H.,	19	8	60	1	.985	Luyster, Hart.,	10	3	33	1	.973

CATCHERS.

Connor, Spr.,	30	156	33	1	.995	O'Connor, Spr.,	73	409	75	11	.978
Shincol, Wat.,	115	501	119	14	.978	Johe, N. H.,	98	472	116	14	.977

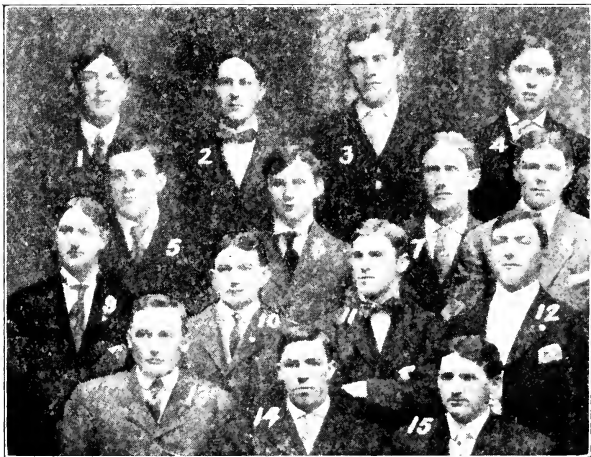
PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	W.	L.	BH.	BB.	SO.	PC.	Name and Club.	W.	L.	BH.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Farley, Wat.,	24	7	234	72	183	.774	Plank, Norwich,	26	10	239	66	138	.722
Whitley, Hol.,	16	6	153	44	98	.725	Mattern, Hol.,	16	7	145	59	81	.696



1, McKean; 2, Muldowney; 3, Collins; 4, Dickey; 5, C. rn; 6, Hallman; 7, Hammond; 8, Clark; 9, La Jeune; 10, C. H. Varnell, Pres.; 11, Hendricks, Mgr.; 12, Chambers; 13, Osteen; 14, Kelly; 15, Fremmer; 16, Donahue. Stanton, Photo.

SPRINGFIELD (O.) TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Maggert; 2, Hulbert; 3, Wessel; 4, Spahr; 5, Core; 6, Eastley; 7, Robertson; 8, Price, Mgr.; 9, Scott; 10, G. Miller; 11, L. Miller; 12, Philbin; 13, Spangler; 14, Friel; 15, Venable. Griffin, Photo.

WHEELING TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Central League

BY R. A. SCHNELLE, SOUTH BEND, IND.



F. R. CARSON
President
Central League

Carrying on a very close and interesting race for the greater part of the season, but turning into the stretch in better condition and spirit than any other club in the league, the Springfield club won the pennant of the Central League for the season of 1907 by a fair margin. Wheeling, Canton, Evansville, Dayton, Terre Haute, Grand Rapids and South Bend finished in the order named.

During the first half of the season the clubs were so well bunched that the positions of the clubs were changing constantly in the percentage column. Every club in the league, with the exception of South Bend, was at the head of the percentage column at one time or another during that period, and it was not until the latter part of August that the Spring-

field club gained a commanding lead, and leaving Wheeling practically in possession of second place.

However, Canton, Evansville, Dayton and Terre Haute carried on a merry fight for the other two first division berths and the result was not known until the final series was entered into.

Being badly riddled as the result of drafts and sales nearly all of the clubs were obliged to do considerable recruiting, with the exception of Wheeling and Springfield, whose club rosters were quite intact from the previous season.

Heavy batters, good pitchers and fine team work instilled into the team by its manager, Jack Hendricks, was responsible for the victory of the Springfield club. The players were game to the core and many games were won when the team was apparently hopelessly behind in their early stages. But at that the team was handicapped, as they were not properly supported at home as the club managers lost considerable money, and at the close of the season transferred its franchise to Fort Wayne.

Wheeling, who finished second, had a well-balanced team of veterans. They were better fielders than the champions, good hitters and had a fine corps of pitchers.

Manager Bade Myers did very well at Canton. Myers has the distinction of having his team carry off the fielding honors each year, and 1907 proved no exception.

Evansville gathered an entire new team at the beginning of the season, and Punch Knoll was successful in securing a good club.

Dayton was one of the greatest disappointments of the year. Although conceded to have the best pitching staff in the league and a fair club behind them, Terre Haute was unable to keep its head above the .500 mark when the curtain rung.

Grand Rapids shared disappointment with Dayton.

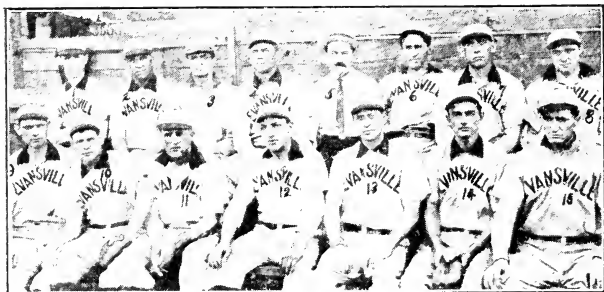
South Bend undertook to develop nearly a whole team of inexperienced men into formidable contenders. Angus Grant had been successful in that line in the past but the class of Base Ball played in the Central League had progressed too rapidly to continue the practice, and this was not discovered until too late.

The season proved a successful one for the league. The able manner in which it is conducted by its president, F. R. Carson



1, Bade Myers, Mgr.; 2, Foy; 3, John Myers; 4, Fink; 5, Holmes; 6, Lindsay; 7, Brittsen; 8, Kusel; 9, Marquard; 10, Carroll; 11, Johnson; 12, Goudy; 13, Texter; 14, Cooper; 15, Reiden; 16, Cooley; 17, McGrew.

CANTON TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Pearson; 2, Noreum; 3, Damman; 4, Beulow; 5, H. W. Stahlhefer, Pres.; 6, Kahl; 7, Jaeger; 8, Dunn; 9, Donahue; 10, Blake; 11, Sager; 12, C. Knoll, Mgr.; 13, Crowder; 14, Pollard; 15, Ferrias.

EVANSVILLE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE



1, Grogan; 2, Evans; 3, McKean; 4, Bere; 5, Hale; 6, Bailey; 7, Munson; 8, Molloy; 9, Johns; 10, Yingling; 11, Amsley; 12, Wilson; 13, Walker; 14, Bescher; 15, Richardson.

DAYTON TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

of South Bend is responsible for the standing and prestige the organization has gained in the very short time of its existence. While there were some contentions, disputes, protests, etc., there were far less than that of any minor league in the country.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Central League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

				Won.	Lost.	P.C.					Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Springfield	86	49	.628	Dayton	66	71	.482						
Wheeling	77	57	.575	Terre Haute	65	72	.474						
Canton	69	64	.519	Grand Rapids	60	77	.438						
Evansville	69	69	.500	South Bend	53	86	.381						

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Osteen, Springfield	128	510	80	170	.338	Donahue, Spring.,	124	434	66	127	.295
Cameron, Terre H.,	106	408	38	126	.309	Fremer, Springfield	115	404	79	119	.294
Kelly, South B.,	46	150	12	46	.306	McKean, Dayton-S.,	108	422	45	124	.294
Holycross, South B.,	45	167	17	51	.305	Donahue, Evans.,	100	379	50	111	.293

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Myers, Canton,	131	1375	75	11	.992	Dickey, Spring.,	117	1090	94	13	.989
Ganzel, Gr. Rap.	35	329	19	3	.991	Freese, Terre H.,	10	80	6	1	.988

SECOND BASEMEN.

Roudebush, Wheel.,	30	74	66	4	.972	McGrew, Canton,	137	372	387	34	.957
McCombs, Wheel.,	113	297	274	22	.962	Kahl, Evansville,	106	420	293	33	.956

THIRD BASEMEN.

Kelley, Springfield,	39	31	68	4	.960	Walker, Dayton,	106	162	218	24	.942
Francis, Gr. Rap.,	98	123	205	17	.951	Goodman, Terre H.,	81	127	134	20	.928

SHORTSTOPS.

Kipp, Gr. Rapids,	27	38	63	7	.935	Crowder, Evans.,	95	188	275	34	.931
Lindsay, Canton,	133	283	415	49	.934	Bush, South Bend,	121	246	365	52	.923

OUTFIELDERS.

Coffey, So. Bend,	67	101	11	0	1000	Price, Wheeling,	126	213	20	3	.987
Knoll, Evans.,	61	154	21	2	.988	Bescher, Dayton,	72	135	10	2	.986

PITCHERS.

Corns, Springfield,	32	17	92	1	.991	Miller, Wheel.,	27	15	71	2	.977
Robertson, Wheel.,	25	15	81	1	.990	Breitenstein, S.-E.-D.,	16	5	61	2	.971

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.
Kittridge, Dayton,	18	111	21	2	0	.985	Knoll, Evansville,	58	285	74	7	3	.981
Cross, So. B.-T. H.,	27	103	29	2	0	.985	Yantz, Gr. Rap.,	18	79	26	2	2	.981

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	Tie.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	Tie.	PC.
Hammond, Spring.,	28	16	3	1	.842	Muldowney, Spring.,	25	18	5	1	.783
Kennedy, Dayton,	10	5	1	0	.833	Robertson, Wheel.,	29	17	5	1	.773



1, Cameron; 2, Moore; 3, Miner; 4, Brosius; 5, Scott; 6, Glidewell; 7, Frees; 8, Huber; 9, Robison; 10, DeHaven; 11, Hadley; 12, Wheeler; 13, Goodman; 14, Douthett.

TERRE HAUTE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Ganzel; 2, Warner; 3, E. W. Bliss, Mgr.; 4, Miller; 5, Chappell; 6, Geyer; 7, Moran; 8, Francis; 9, P. E. Arnold, Pres.; 10, Backof; 11, Groeschow; 12, Holmquist; 13, Noblett.

GRAND RAPIDS TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Lindsay; 2, Valenti; 3, Tieman; 4, Hayworth; 5, Ferrias; 6, Cross; 7, Cruiksbank; 8, Bush; 9, Williams; 10, Siner; 11, Holycross; 12, Keener; 13, Moloney; 14, Coffee; 15, Johnson; 16, Grant, Mgr.

SOUTH BEND TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Cotton States League

BY FRANK P. CASHMAN, VICKSBURG, MISS.



A. C. CROWDER
President
Cotton States League

On September 18, 1907, the sixth successive season of the Cotton States League came to an end and the Mobile, Ala., club, for the second time in two years, won the pennant. For weeks the final result had been forecasted, for early in the race Mobile went in the lead, and though the club held top place by a margin that at times was by no means safe, yet the team took nothing in the nature of a disastrous slump, and the Alabamians played a fast and snappy game at all stages and finished in prime condition.

From a financial standpoint the season was not a success, though from every other view the 1907 season furnished splendid amusement. Until a few weeks prior to the close of the race, five of the teams were well bunched and were within reaching distance of top place. Columbus, alone, was destined to make a bad finish, as the latest entry into the league made a poor start and the club remained constantly in the cellar position.

A comparison of the averages of the past year with former figures shows a considerable decline in batting in 1907. Guy Sample, manager of the Meridian team, attributed this falling off in hitting to the general mixture of seasoned players into the ranks of all clubs. According to Sample, the infielders and outfielders were stationed to such advantage that they were able to gobble up balls that would have counted for hits had the youngsters played without constant coaching that the older men proffered.

The pitching staffs of the different teams, too, contained some good men, and twirlers who were due to go in a game and get a drubbing were altogether exceptional.

As yet the Cotton States circuit for 1908 has not been determined on. In December Mobile withdrew from the Cotton States League in order to take over the Shreveport franchise in the Southern League. Mobile did not bid good-bye to the smaller league before a great deal of wrangling was indulged in. The Cotton States magnates were agreed in the belief that the Mobile territory was a valuable asset and refused to permit this withdrawal unless Mobile paid the regulation draft price of \$2,500. Mobile attempted to induce the Southern League to pay this draft money, but the effort resulted in failure.

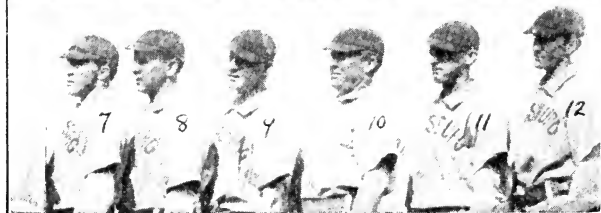
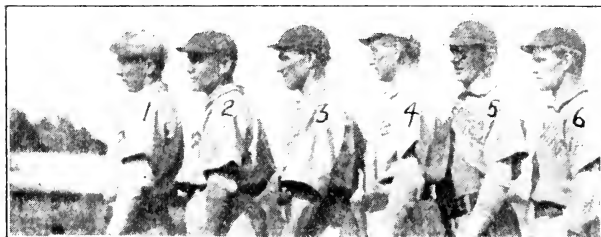
Mobile threatened to put in an independent club rather than pay the money and the Cotton States declared that unless Mobile came to terms the Mobile franchise would be sold to other persons or that the league magnates would combine and put a team in that city to be operated and owned by the other clubs. A satisfactory ending resulted, however, Mobile finally agreeing to pay \$2,500.

Mobile's successor has not been determined on at this writing. Hattiesburg, Miss., Monroe, La., and Selma, Ala., are applicants for the vacant place. Other cities are also clamoring for admittance, and the proposition to enlarge the circuit from six to eight clubs is being entertained.



1, Fritz; 2, McCay, Mgr.; 3, C. Z. Collson, Sec.; 4, Kemmer; 5, Tucker; 6, Fitzsimmons. Umpire; 7, Breyette; 8, Thornton; 9, Hoffman; 10, Gear; 11, Boyd; 12, Nolly; 13, O'Brien; 14, Ray.

MOBILE TEAM—CHAMPIONS COTTON STATES LEAGUE.



1, Plass; 2, Toner; 3, Taaffe; 4, Bishop; 5, Krebs; 6, Keumont; 7, Cavanaugh; 8, Goodwin; 9, Mannauch; 10, Blackburn; 11, Meyers; 12, Yount.

Long, Photo.

VICKSBURG TEAM—COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

At the league meeting at Gulfport, Miss., held in December, D. S. Compton of Vicksburg, Miss., who had served the league as president for two years, tendered his resignation. Strong efforts were made to induce Mr. Compton to remain at the head of league affairs, for his administration was high-toned, honest and business-like. Mr. Compton insisted, however, that he was unable to devote further time to the affairs of the office, and A. C. Crowder, of Jackson, Miss., was chosen for the position. T. D. Tatum, of Gulfport, Miss., was elected vice-president. A committee was appointed at the meeting to draft new by-laws and a constitution for the league.

A number of peculiar plays came up for decision which gave the umpires some worries. In Mobile one game won by the home team from Vicksburg was ordered thrown out, due to the fact that the official Spalding ball was not used. In Meridian one umpire got much lambasting because he lost count of the outs in one inning and allowed four to be made, and thinking to even up, permitted but two in the next round. This game, too, was thrown out on account of the ruling. The liability of base-runners in case of pop-flies to the infield was also discussed at length. Players were allowed to leave the sacks at their own peril.

In winning the pennant for Mobile, Manager Bernie McCay was given much credit. When the club started off most of the managers around the circuit predicted that the team would not finish one, two, three. And yet McCay took this bunch, changed but two positions, nevertheless won the pennant and kept to the fore all during the fight. Manager George Blackburn kept Vicksburg well in the running, and he believes that he could have won the pennant had the team secured an even break of luck. Jackson made a bad start, due more than anything else to poor management, but after Roy Montgomery took hold of the team, the club forged to the front. Guy Sample declares he has enough of handling youngsters and wants to get out of the managerial yoke for awhile. He declares that when a manager has to make a team out of the whole cloth at the start of each season, it is a most difficult proposition to count with any certainty on what may be accomplished. But for a run of ill-luck and crippled players, however, he believes Meridian's showing in the race last year would have been better. Columbus started out by losing the first three straight games and never got out of last place. The team that started the season, while it contained some weak spots, also included some fast men in the bunch.

Vicksburg had several good men who were taken by higher clubs. Redmond, second sacker, who played a star game, will be given a trial by Memphis. Taafe, an outfielder, was returned to Memphis and traded to Jacksonville. Catcher Krebs is slated for a trial with Little Rock and first baseman Myers was sold to Birmingham. Of the Mobile bunch Thornton, Nolly, McCay and Breyette were secured by Montgomery. It is not likely, however, that Montgomery will keep them all. Bruner and Ray, pitchers, are slated for a trial in New Orleans.

New Orleans will also draw on the Gulfport team for new material, having secured Ryan, Riley and Holland. Lively and Graffius were secured by Shreveport. DeVore, the fleet outfielder and hard-hitter of the Meridian club, will go to the New York Americans. Schulz, Meridian's big pitcher, is Memphis' property.

Huber of Columbus, a brilliant shortstop at times, will go to the Chicago Americans. Kunkle belongs to the Little Rock

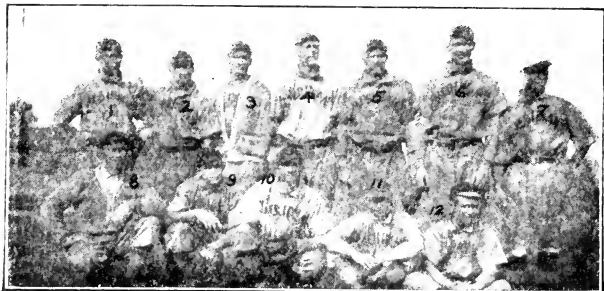


1, Claire; 2, Petit; 3, Miller; 4, Christman; 5, Ison; 6, Blackburn;
7, Saillard; 8, McDivitt; 9, Robinson; 10, Montgomery; 11, Taylor.
JACKSON TEAM—COTTON STATES LEAGUE.



1, R. J. Gilks, Mgr.; 2, Stickney; 3, Ryan; 4, Jrebs; 5, Laird; 6,
Rieley; 7, Lively; 8, Holland; 9, Goodwin; 10, Bryant; 11, Ison;
12, Murch; 13, Manush. Martin, Photo.

GULFPORT TEAM—COTTON STATES LEAGUE.



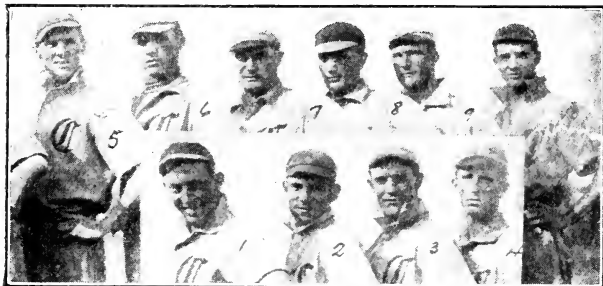
1, Billiard; 2, Taaffe; 3, Andrews; 4, Semple, Mgr.; 5, Downing; 6,
Schultz; 7, Price; 8, Pylant; 9, Durmeyer; 10, Roth, Capt.; 11, Til-
ford; 12, DeVore. Long, Photo.

MERIDIAN TEAM—COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

team. When Birmingham gave Jackson Montgomery during the middle of the season this was done on the understanding that Birmingham would have the pick of the Jackson club at the end of the year and choose one man. Pitcher Robinson was selected and will go to the Southern leaguers.

In games won and lost Nolly led all the pitchers in the league last year with a percentage of .766, having worked in a total of 34 games, winning 23, losing 7 and tying 4. Blackburn of Vicksburg, who took his turn regularly in the box, save a short time in the early part of the season when he essayed to cover first, finished second in the pitchers' race with a percentage of .678. Christman of Jackson was virtually third with .666 and pitched more games than either of the leaders, Blackburn having worked in 28 and Christman 39.

Ryan of Gulfport faced more opposing batters than any of the other slabmen, with 1,556 to his credit. Opposing batsmen also secured more hits off Ryan than any other pitcher, getting 335 during the season. Ryan also distinguished himself by getting more strikeouts to his credit than any other pitcher,



1, Marshall; 2, Huder; 3, Adamina; 4, Harlow; 5, Kunkel; 6, Manush, 7, Stewart, Mgr.; 8, Cox; 9, May; 10, Wheeler.

COLUMBUS TEAM—COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

earning 220. His closest competitor in this respect was Billiard of Meridian with 214. Wheeler of Columbus issued the most passes during the year's play, with 113 to his credit. Yount of Meridian and Vicksburg was a close second with 111. No other twirler issued as many as 100. Yount lead with 18 wild pitches and Wheeler, consistently, was second with 13. Ryan of Gulfport hit the most batters, 31. Ryan and Wheeler had 125 runs apiece made from their pitching, these pitchers leading in this line.

Batters who hit .300 were few and far between. No man who played the whole season reached the coveted mark. Excepting those players who participated in only a couple of games, Collins, who later jumped the Columbus club and who is to be tried by Memphis in 1908, lead with .367 per cent. Montgomery of Jackson, however, played almost three times as many games as Collins, 94, and came second with .340. No other man has a right to a place above the .300 dead line save Campbell of Columbus, who batted at .313, and Gear of Mobile, who finished with .309. Campbell played 42 games and Gear

36. Of the men who played the entire year. Woodie Thornton of Mobile lead with a stick average of .282. Records of the men in their individual positions were not kept, and the work of the players, though made in different places, was bunched. Comparisons, therefore, are difficult.

In 1908 the Cotton States League will enter its seventh successive year of existence. In 1902 Natchez won the pennant. The result of the races of other years was as follows: 1903, Baton Rouge; 1904, Pine Bluff; 1905, Greenville; 1906 and 1907, Mobile. Vicksburg is the only city now in the league which was a member of the original circuit. The outlook for a successful year of Base Ball in 1908 is good.

An interesting decision affecting Base Ball players was handed down in 1907 by Special Judge Theodore Birchett of Vicksburg, who sitting in a garnishment suit brought against Pitcher Charles Bishop, ruled that a ball player was a laborer and not a professional man.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Cotton States League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Mobile	134	82	52	.612	Gulfport	135	68	67	.504
Vicksburg	134	77	57	.575	Meridian	138	66	72	.478
Jackson ..	133	71	62	.533	Columbus	138	42	96	.304

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	BH.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	BH.	P.C.
Collins, Columbus,	33	120	14	40	.367	Campbell, Columbus,	42	147	8	41	.313
Montgomery, Jack.,	94	344	46	87	.340	Gear, Mobile,	36	136	11	36	.309

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Sump, Jackson,	28	284	16	7	.977	Fritz, Mobile,	20	327	63	17	.958
Gilks, Gulfport,	134	1235	77	41	.970						

SECOND BASEMEN.

Jones, Columbus,	19	86	61	12	.924	Stark, Columbus,	15	28	32	7	.896
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THIRD BASEMEN.

Kean, Jax.-Gfpt.,	89	136	203	47	.878	Durmeyer, Meridian,	145	318	405	79	.901
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SHORTSTOPS.

OUTFIELDERS.

Preston, Vbg.-Col.,	73	162	13	6	.967	Price, Col.-Mdn.,	37	65	3	4	.944
Kinloch, Columbus,	15	21	2	1	.958	Stickney, Gulfport,	78	72	10	5	.942

PITCHERS.

Casey, Columbus,	21	14	50	2	.969	Gill, Columbus,	11	13	33	2	.958
Billiard, Meridian,	37	55	64	4	.967	Miller, Jackson,	23	10	45	3	.948

CATCHERS.

Wills, Vicksburg,	18	77	24	2	.981	Fisher, B., Vicksb'g,	32	161	43	12	.944
Downing, Meridian,	100	894	182	27	.976						

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	Opponents				SO.	BB.	WR.	HB.	W.	L.	P.C.
	R.	AB.	H.								
Nolly, Mobile	72	1128	228	129	56	3	5	23	7	.766	
Blackburn, Vicksburg	64	935	222	86	48	2	12	19	9	.678	
Ashton, Vicksburg	29	433	90	36	20	1	4	8	4	.666	
Christman, Jackson	90	1257	266	167	75	3	7	23	12	.657	

Interstate League

BY W. R. SMITH, FRANKLIN, PA.



F. BAUMEISTER
President
Interstate League

The Interstate League, comprising the cities of Bradford, Erie, Franklin, Kane, Oil City, Du Bois and Punxsutawney, in Pennsylvania, and Olean, N. Y., opened its season of 1907 on May 15. Owing to the extremely bad weather the first couple of months, the attendance was small in all the cities, and the weather was so cold that it was hard for any of the players to get "warmed up." As a consequence, on July 15 both Kane and Olean gave up the ghost. A meeting of the directors of the other clubs was at once held, and it was decided to continue the season with six clubs. This arrangement continued until the first week in August when, at a meeting in Bradford, both DuBois and Punxsutawney pulled out, the latter having disbanded a couple of days previous,

which was the cause of the meeting. This meeting lasted until late at night, when the four remaining clubs—Bradford, Erie, Franklin and Oil City—decided to brave the storm and play out the season, a new schedule being arranged. When the first two clubs quit, DuBois was leading the league, and it was agreed that she should be awarded the pennant for the first half of the season and was to play a series of games with the winner of the second season for the championship. This second season lasted but two weeks, Bradford being at the head, and a third season was started. When the year closed in September Franklin was in the lead by a narrow margin, with Bradford second, Erie third and Oil City fourth. As DuBois was no more in the league, it has not as yet been decided just who were the champions.

Taken all through, the players did excellent work, some men high up in Base Ball who were scouting in this section during the latter part of the season being responsible for the expression that the Interstate was playing much faster ball than either the O. and P. or the P. O. M. Quite a number of players were sold to major leagues. Curtis of Bradford went to the Giants, while Grandy, the big Erie pitcher, was sold to the St. Louis Nationals. Eddie Early, the star outfielder who played in Franklin, was sold to New York, while the same club disposed of McCarthy, the leading batter of the league, and Dwyer, the premier first baseman, to Toledo. Sykes and Parsons of Oil City go to Columbus, and a number of other players were drafted.

Remarkable work was done by some of the players. It is seldom that a catcher is very high in the batting list, but Harry Curtis of Bradford was such a sure hitter that every pitcher in the league had nervous prostration when he came to bat, his record in thirty-six games being .337. McCarthy, who was on the utility list for Franklin the fore part of the season, was finally given a show and proved his usefulness by winning many a game for his club with the bat. He was one of the surest men in the league, in seventy-one games batting at .314. Another man who kept the pitchers and fielders on the jump



1, Davey; 2, Hazelton; 3, Foster, Mgr.; 4, Bussey; 5, Feeney; 6, C. Hoover; 7, Zollers; 8, Bedell, Trainer; 9 Kirwan; 10, F. Hoover; 11, Smith; 12, Schroeder; 13, Harrel

BRADFORD TEAM—

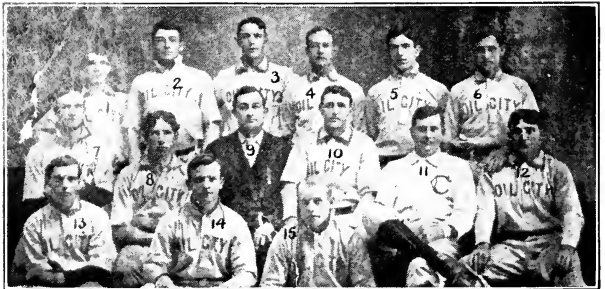
INTERSTATE LEAGUE.



1, Crane; 2, Buck; 3, O'Hare, Capt.; 4, Nevenpara; 5, Businsky; 6, Cole; 7, Sargent; 8, Dunn; 9, Cosma; 10, Burton; 11, Newnham; 12, Cavanaugh; 13, Daly; 14, McDonnell.

Hoyt, Photo.

ERIE TEAM—INTERSTATE LEAGUE.



1, Jewell; 2, Parsons; 3, Hughes; 4, Doubles; 5, Jarrett; 6, Jutzi; 7, Willoughby; 8, Sykes; 9, Rexford, Mgr.; 10, Callopy, Capt.; 11, Harper; 12, Shields; 13, Colligan; 14, Clougher; 15, Conroy.

OIL CITY TEAM—INTERSTATE LEAGUE.

was Sykes of Oil City. This young man made a record that will probably never be equaled in Base Ball. On August 22, in a game against Bradford, with Davey pitching for the latter club, he was seven times at bat and hit safely each time, two of the hits being three-baggers. He did his best work in the latter part of the season, gaining just 50 points in his batting average in the last twenty-four games, closing the season with an average of .302 in ninety-seven games.

Parsons of Oil City and Hughes of Franklin closed the season with the same pitching average, but the former worked in eight more games, which really gives him the best record.

To show there were some fast men in the league it is but necessary to take note of the fact that the four clubs that finished the year had 606 stolen bases to their credit, Zoller of Bradford and Cole of Erie being about in the same class.

The averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Interstate League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Weimer, DuBois,	60	225	34	76	.338	Lawrence, Olean,	31	109	15	33	.303
Curtis, Bradford,	36	101	22	34	.337	Sykes, Oil City,	97	358	54	108	.302
Clyde, Oil City,	23	67	8	22	.328	Daubert, Kane,	42	157	18	47	.299
McCarthy, Franklin,	71	245	37	77	.314	Welsh, Olean,	10	7	3	8	.296
Callopy, Oil City,	41	145	9	45	.310	Earley, Franklin,	53	204	29	60	.294
Hoover, F., Brad.,	87	340	47	105	.309	Martell, DuBois,	49	185	24	54	.293
Foster, Bradford,	70	250	29	77	.308						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Dwyer, Franklin,	82	807	39	10	.989	Crane, Erie,	81	430	39	15	.972
Sykes, Oil City,	97	704	53	19	.975	Campbell, Punx'y,	38	310	32	12	.966

SECOND BASEMEN.

Larkin, DuBois,	46	345	22	12	.968	Barrett, Kane,	15	28	16	2	.957
Feeney, Bradford,	94	619	49	25	.964	Schmaltz, Franklin,	73	316	163	23	.954

THIRD BASEMEN.

Allen, Olean,	15	39	36	3	.962	Hoffman, Erie,	45	66	104	11	.939
Grant, DuBois,	39	28	61	5	.947	Snowden, DuBois,	60	144	150	24	.925

SHORTSTOPS.

Savage, Oil City,	32	59	66	7	.947	Colligan, Oil City,	71	143	163	20	.939
Flynn, Oil City,	56	80	125	12	.945	Jewell, Oil City,	94	174	103	23	.923

OUTFIELDERS.

Terrell, Bradford,	15	42	17	1	.985	Meehan, Punx'y,	47	68	5	2	.973
Smith, Kane,	41	15	219	40	.981	Earley, Franklin,	53	91	10	3	.971

PITCHERS.

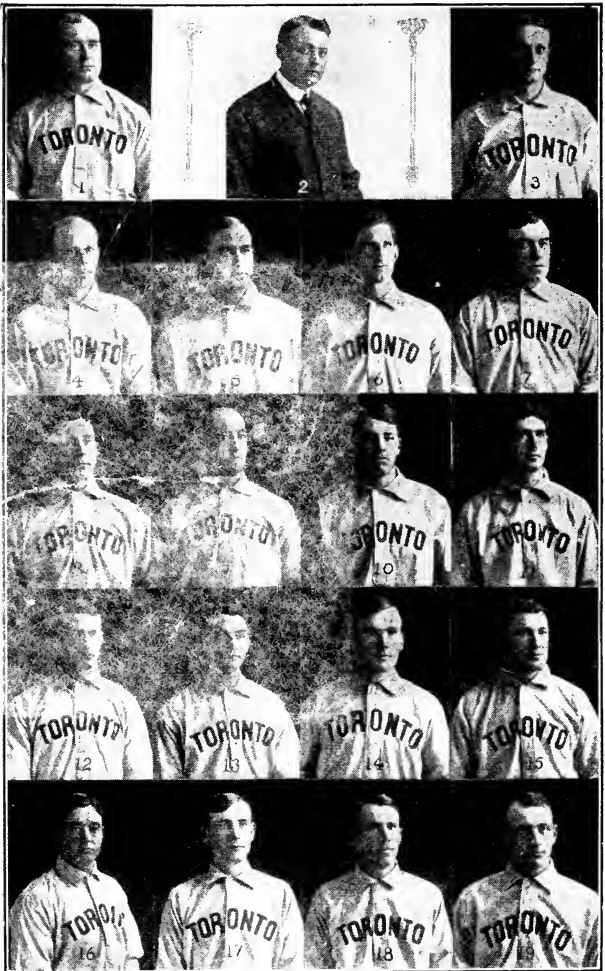
McCreight, Fran.,*	43	38	65	2	.981	Cotter, Bradford,	16	78	40	3	.973
Hughes, Franklin,	26	78	40	3	.975	Yoedt, Punx'y,	34	30	110	6	.972

CATCHERS.

Martell, DuBois,	49	278	42	5	.985	Clougher, Oil City,	26	183	19	4	.981
Curtis, Bradford,	36	149	25	3	.983	Bailey, Punx'y,	52	194	88	9	.969

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.
Parsons, Oil City,	27	15	5	.750	McDonald, Erie,	14	9	4	.692
Hughes, Franklin,	12	9	3	.750	Clyde, DuBois.-Oil C.,	24	14	7	.667



1, Joe Kelley, Mgr. and Capt.; 2, J. J. McCaffrey, Pres.; 3, Thoney;
 4, Hesterfer; 5, Rudolph; 6, Applegate; 7, Mitchell; 8, Frick; 9,
 Hurley; 10, Welch; 11, Flynn; 12, Wotell; 13, Moffitt; 14, Crooks;
 15, Carrigan; 16, Phyle; 17, McGinley; 18, Weidensaul; 19, Schaffly.

F. Lyonde, Photo

TORONTO TEAM—CHAMPIONS EASTERN LEAGUE.

Eastern League

BY J. P. FITZGERALD, TORONTO



P. T. POWERS
President
Eastern League

Few even of the veriest dyed-in-the-wool fans would have staked their Base Ball reputations by predicting in the spring of 1907 that Toronto would win the Eastern League pennant. All hoped for a first division team, and on form it looked as though even that was a long reach. It was not a championship team on paper; it looked only fair by comparison with the other seven on the circuit, but they came through the season with flying colors, and showed the level, even gait that marks the pennant-annexing style.

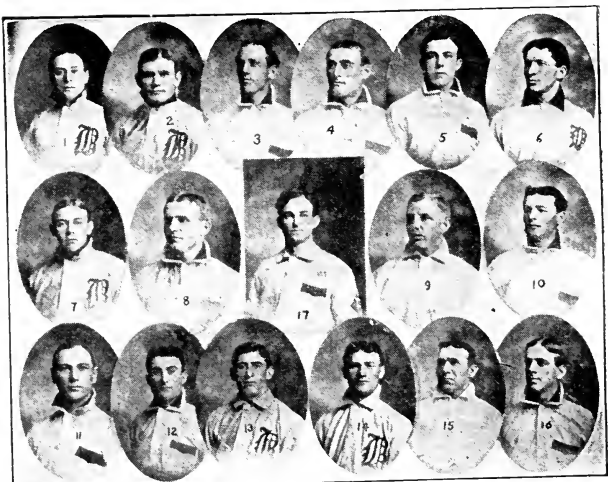
Former Manager Ed Barrow had signed almost the entire team before he handed over the reins to Joe Kelley. He had in his long career as manager well learned the truth of the saying that it takes money to get money, and had gathered together a team regardless of expense. When he relinquished control there were a few gaps to fill, but the foundation was there, and Joe Kelley ably looked after the superstructure and the furnishings.

Left without a manager in the middle of the winter, President McCaffery made haste to get the best, and he certainly made a home run with the bases full when he alighted on Sir Joseph languishing in Cincinnati. He was a high-priced man, but he proved cheap in the end, so much so, that the club handed him a purse of \$1,000 in gold as a good-will offering at the close of the season.

Perhaps never before in any league, and certainly not in the Eastern, did the winning of a pennant redound more to the credit of any one man than did the annexing of the honors by Toronto to Joe Kelley last season. His own playing was good, and he did everything but catch, but it was only a shadow to the way he developed his men. He drilled some of them from raw recruits to first-class players; drew out all the latent ability of others that had been lying dormant and going to seed, so that they became stars; exhorted here and hurled his biting sarcasms there; dealt out even-handed justice, sparing none in his barbed scoldings, and overlooking none in his praises.

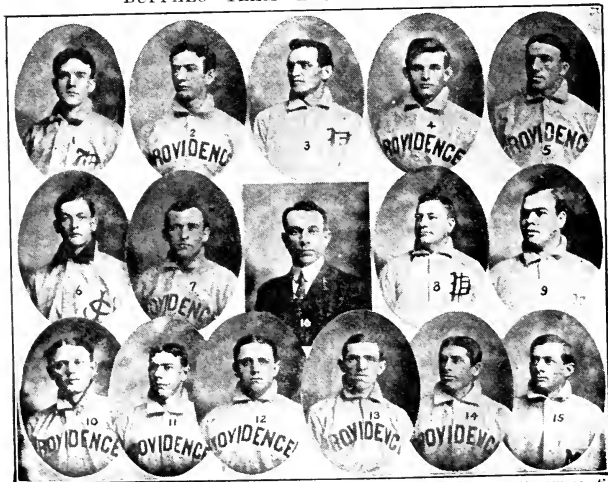
The result was that the whole team played as one man, all feeling the same pride in the winning of games as though the team were their own. There was never a jarring element after things got running nicely, and every player on the team felt and understood that he was being helped to make good by the popular manager. His men worshipped him, and he in his turn never failed, in private or in public, to hand out praise where it was deserved.

Joe Kelley won the pennant for Toronto, and every player and every fan realized it every day and in every game. He had brought his long experience with him, and drilled his fair material only into one whole that worked like a piece of well-oiled machinery, and if they failed it was on the mechanical side rather than on inside ball.



1, Milligan; 2, Kisinger; 3, McConnell; 4, Murray; 5, Vowinkle; 6, Nattress; 7, Greene. 8, Schirm; 9, Groh; 10, Hill; 11, Gettman; 12 White; 13, Cleary; 14, Smith; 15, Ryan; 16, Tozer; 17, L. McAllister, Mgr.
H. C. Weasner, Photos, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO TEAM—EASTERN LEAGUE.



1, McConnell; 2, Peterson; 3, Poland; 4, Kilman; 5, Chabourne; 6, Mack; 7, Donovan; 8, Cronin; 9, Harris; 10, Barry; 11, Abstein; 12, Stevens; 13, Lord; 14, Crawford; 15, Phelan; 16, Hugh Duffy, Mgr.
H. C. Weasner, Photos, Buffalo, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE TEAM—EASTERN LEAGUE.

Starting out with Bob Wood as his only catcher; a non-descript and untried lot of pitchers, with one or two exceptions; himself at first; Tim Flood at second; Frick moved down from third to short, and showing weakness in his new place; Phyle at third; Thoney and Weidensaul, utility, and Wottell, who had been only fair the year before, in the outfield.

Of the lot, Wood, a couple of pitchers, Frick, Thoney and Wottell, were all that was left of the 1906 team.

Brooklyn turned over Catcher Henley, and one day early in May, Catcher Bill Carrigan drifted in from Boston, unheralded and unexpected. Indeed, with Wood and Henley in uniform, it was a problem what to do with the Holy Cross man, but they kept him and let Wood go. And that boy became easily the cleverest and brainiest catcher in the league, working faithfully and always at top speed, and hitting like a fiend, finishing among the first of the clouters.

Meanwhile Weidensaul had become so consistent a sticker that he couldn't be kept on the bench, and Joe Kelley, hammering the ball on the nose to all fields, was forced to first base because Connor had been unable to take up his work there, owing to a sprained ankle acquired in spring practice.

Then Jack Flynn joined the team for a week's trial, but he did so well that they couldn't think of replacing him, and that gave Kelley a chance to go to the field.

Thoney, the year before, a good man, developed under Kelley into easily the fastest man in the league, a great hitter and fielder. He became the star of the season, but on August 12 his shoulder was thrown out, and was used no more. Weidensaul was shifted around, and by chance Crooks drifted in and filled the gap at center. Hoey had been sent on from Boston in June, but played only a few games, his arm giving out. Wottell was put back in right and did well.

These troubles piled upon one another, and only luck intervened at times to prevent a bad slump. At one stage, Thoney, Kelley and Carrigan—the three hitters of the team—were all laid up at one time, and still the team kept up its winning habit. And it was a habit.

The pitching staff was never strong. McGinley pitched excellent ball all season; Mitchell had the winning habit, but was playing utility or was on the injured list most of the season; Hesterfer began like a whirlwind, but sickness took it out of him toward the close; Rudolph, a youngster, finished like a veteran, and is a valuable boy now. Moffitt and Applegate were erratic, and Jacobson proved a frost. It was decidedly the weakest pitching staff that ever won an Eastern League pennant.

But behind them there was hitting as regular as clockwork from Kelley, Thoney, Carrigan and Weidensaul, and it was as hard as it was certain; batting that was liable to break out at any spot on the scoring card; clouting that was always timely, oftener than not in clusters and in bunches.

They were not a great team, but they were a winning one, and their victories came in that most acceptable of all forms—batting streaks extending all along the line. They were ably led, and gave all the Base Ball that was in them, and the public had the most enjoyable season in years. And they turned out to see them as they deserved, close to 175,000 people viewing the seventy home games, netting the club a clear profit of some \$20,000.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Eastern League in 1907,



1, Mahling; 2, Engle; 3, Shea; 4, McCafferty; 5, Pardee; 6, Kritchell;
 7, Stange; 8, McCarthy; 9, Mullen; 10, Cockman; 11, Zacher; 12,
 Labelle; 13, McDonald; 14, Sharpe; 15, Carrick; 16, Jones; 17,
 W. W. Barnham, Mgr.

H. C. Weasner, Photos, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWARK TEAM—EASTERN LEAGUE.



1, Merritt; 2, Fitzgerald; 3, Whiting; 4, Sherman; 5, Wormwood;
 6, Curtis; 7, Clement; 8, Keister; 9, Hanford; 10, Halligan; 11,
 Butler; 12, Pfanmiller; 13, Vandergrift; 14, McCann; 15, Foxen;
 16, Woods; 17, Lake; 18, Moore; 19, J. Bean, Mgr.

JERSEY CITY TEAM—EASTERN LEAGUE.

according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	83	51	.619	Jersey City	67	66	.504
Buffalo	73	59	.553	Baltimore	68	69	.495
Providence	72	63	.533	Rochester	59	76	.437
Newark	67	66	.504	Montreal	46	85	.351

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Wood, Toronto,	11	30	5	11	.367	Barger, Mon.-Roch.,	20	47	6	15	.319
Connor, Toronto,	14	34	6	12	.353	McDonald, Newark,	11	32	4	10	.313
Hoey, Toronto,	15	48	9	16	.333	Flanagan, Roch.,	131	482	66	147	.305
Thoney, Toronto,	102	413	93	136	.329	Duffy, Providence,	35	73	9	22	.301
Byers, Baltimore,	70	221	30	72	.326	Hearne, Baltimore,	97	290	34	87	.300
Kelley, Toronto,	91	314	32	101	.322	Hambacher, Balt.,	17	54	8	16	.296
McConnell, Prov.,	129	494	79	158	.320	Chadbourne, Prov.,	128	464	70	138	.294
Butler, Jersey City,	24	78	9	25	.320	McConnell, Buffalo,	133	503	57	147	.292
Carrigan, Toronto,	86	291	46	93	.319	Higgins, Rochester,	40	106	9	31	.292

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Sharpe, Newark,	122	1421	81	16	.989	Kelley, Toronto,	33	342	29	5	.987
Clancy, Rochester,	115	1198	59	17	.987	McConnell, Buffalo,	132	1384	46	21	.986

SECOND BASEMEN.

Smith, Buffalo,	128	263	360	14	.978	Moran, Rochester,	19	44	40	3	.966
Woods, J. City,	19	37	62	3	.971	Schlaflly, Toronto,	68	93	186	12	.956

THIRD BASEMEN.

Lennox, Rochester,	136	201	283	29	.943	Morgan, Montreal,	118	177	278	29	.940
Cockman, Newark,	125	152	313	29	.942	Burrell, Baltimore,	140	184	321	35	.935

SHORTSTOPS.

James, Baltimore,	34	60	108	8	.955	Moran, Rochester,	77	149	246	26	.938
Nattress, Buffalo,	134	331	389	53	.944	Schlaflly, Toronto,	26	59	72	9	.936

CENTER FIELDERS.

Duffy, Providence,	17	38	1	0	1000	Weidensaul, Tor.,	77	167	7	3	.983
Brocket, Mont.,	26	59	4	1	.984	Crooks, Tor.,	21	51	2	1	.981

LEFT FIELDERS.

Weidensaul, Tor.,	22	46	5	1	.981	Clement, J. City,	133	215	12	8	.966
Schrim, Buffalo,	20	46	1	1	.979	Hayden, Rochester,	77	132	6	5	.965

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Murray, Buffalo,	114	156	15	5	.972	Handford, Jersey C.,	137	205	17	10	.957
Flanagan, Roch.,	96	154	9	7	.959	Wotell, Toronto,	121	164	20	10	.948

PITCHERS.

Mitchell, Toronto,	14	5	42	0	1000	Moffitt, Toronto,	25	5	50	1	.982
Vowinkle, Buffalo,	31	4	75	1	.988	Rudolph, Toronto,	31	10	92	2	.981

CATCHERS.

Butler, J. City,	24	130	23	2	.987	Shea, Newark,	50	192	68	6	.977
Fitzgerald, J. City,	17	68	23	2	.978	Ryan, Buffalo,	81	333	130	11	.975

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	W.	L.	H.	BB.	SO.	P.C.	Name and Club.	W.	L.	H.	BB.	SO.	P.C.
McQuillan, Prov.,	19	7	197	58	105	.731	Tozer, Buffalo,	21	10	209	55	64	.677
McGinley, Tor.,	22	10	225	51	111	.688	Moffitt, Tor.,	11	6	123	48	70	.647



1, Hearne; 2, Byers; 3, O'Hara; 4, McCloskey; 5, Kelley; 6, Beach;
7, Burrell; 8, Rapp; 9, Hall; 10, Hunter; 11, Hardy; 12, Adkins;
13, Toren; 14, Burchell; 15, Demmitt; 16, J. Dunn, Mgr.

BALTIMORE TEAM—EASTERN LEAGUE.



1, Lenox; 2, McLean; 3, Henley; 4, Flanigan; 5, Hayden; 6, Clancy;
7, Barger; 8, Walter; 9, Doran; 10, Pappalau; 11, Sundheim; 12,
Higgins; 13, Loudenslager; 14, Malay; 15, Bannon; 16, Bannister;
17, Moran; 18, A. C. Buckenberger, Mgr.

ROCHESTER TEAM—EASTERN LEAGUE.

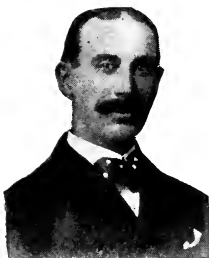


1, Keefe; 2, Clark; 3, Shean; 4, Brockett; 5, Corcoran; 6, O'Hara;
7, Stanley; 8, Hughes; 9, Brown; 10, Needham; 11, Joyce; 12,
Madigan; 13, Waters; 14, Herbst; 15, J. Morgan, Mgr.

MONTREAL TEAM—EASTERN LEAGUE.

Iowa State League

BY JOHN A. HALL



M. E. JUSTICE
President
Iowa State League

Greater strides than was ever before known in the history of the Iowa State League were made by that organization during the season of 1907 when the league jumped to the front among Class D leagues in a manner greatly to the credit of the various cities in the circuit, and also greatly to the credit of President M. E. Justice, who succeeded L. S. Peckham upon the death of the latter in mid-season. The affairs of the league were taken up and continued by the new president with never a break or a hitch, and the league continued to prosper in a remarkable manner.

Financially the clubs finished the season in much better condition than in previous years, almost all of the teams in the league breaking better than even. Marshalltown was the only city in the circuit which was a failure, and the franchise in that city was taken up by the league on account of the attendance having fallen below the required number of 20,000 admissions.

Not only did the league advance in attendance and in financial ways, but in playing ability as well, and the league was considered by competent critics to be the equal of the Three-Eye and many other leagues in higher classes than that in which the Iowa League is classified. The two Illinois cities, Jacksonville and Quincy, developed into two of the best drawing cities in the circuit, and proved to be valuable acquisitions to the league. The grade of ball played in the league was well illustrated by the large number of players from the Iowa League, who were sold or drafted to clubs in faster company. On the whole, the season was a most successful and prosperous one, and the league was never in better condition than at the close of last season.

The work of M. E. Justice as president was recognized at this meeting by the league in his selection by a unanimous vote to succeed himself in the office of executive of the league.

One notable feature of the Iowa League of last season was the harmony and unity with which the various clubs were controlled, good managers being the rule, and the best work was thus brought out of the players. Manager Boyle of Waterloo was successful in winning the pennant by a narrow margin from Burlington, the closeness of the race being well illustrated by the fact that the pennant was not won until the last series of the season, in which Waterloo met Burlington on the home grounds at Waterloo, where three straight victories for Waterloo put Burlington out of the running. Manager Egan of Burlington was the most successful in disposing of his players at good figures to clubs in higher class leagues. Schroeder and Green were sold to the Chicago White Sox, House to St. Louis Nationals, and Daley to the Cincinnati Nationals. Snapper Kennedy of the Marshalltown team seemed to have the lead for hard luck, and the fact that his team was not higher in the standing is largely due to hard luck



1, Cruikshank; 2, Clark; 3, Hollenbeck; 4, Lizette; 5, Gasper; 6, Swalm; 7, Magee; 8, White; 9, Pennington; 10, S. L. Vale, Pres.; 11, F. Boyle, Mgr.; 12, H. Junge, Sec.; 13, Shour; 14, Curtiss; 15, Wilkes; 16, Harmon.

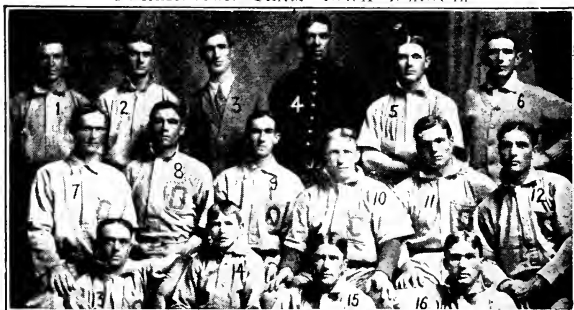
Tritz, Photo.

WATERLOO TEAM—CHAMPIONS IOWA LEAGUE.



1, Slapnicka; 2, House; 3, Egan, Mgr.; 4, Towne; 5, Grogan; 6, Schroeder; 7, Kennedy; 8, Rose; 9, Green; 10, Donovan; 11, Bruggeman; 12, Daly; 13, Burg; 14, McMillen.

BURLINGTON TEAM—IOWA LEAGUE.



1, Buemiller; 2, Schaff; 3, Scott; 4, Fuller, Umpire; 5, Moody; 6, Coates; 7, Patterson, Mgr.; 8, Cramer; 9, Fleming; 10, Fisher; 11, Mattick; 12, Steele; 13, Baker; 14, Richmond, Mascot; 15, Kensel; 16, Mitze.

Photo by Scoles.

OSKALOOSA TEAM—IOWA LEAGUE.

and the fact that the people at home were not supporting the team as they should.

Almost all through the season the race for the various leading positions was close, only a few points separating the leading teams the greater part of the time, and this fact tended to make the season the successful one it was in regards to attendance. The Waterloo team made a great race, being near the bottom about the middle of the season and then gradually climbing until first place was landed. In a post-season series between the Wisconsin League and the Iowa League, Waterloo and Freeport each won two games, the remaining three games of the series being prevented by rain. The teams seemed to be very closely matched. In a post-season series between the Rock Island team, winners of the pennant in the Three-Eye League, and the Burlington team, runner-up in the Iowa League, it was demonstrated that there was but little to choose from between the two aggregations.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Iowa League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.	Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.
Waterloo,	124	79	45	.637	Jacksonville,	124	63	61	.508
Burlington,	129	78	51	.605	Quincy,	127	61	66	.480
Oskaloosa,	125	70	55	.560	Ottumwa,	125	51	74	.408
Marshalltown,	120	62	58	.517	Keokuk,	128	39	89	.305

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	PC.
Uhland, Quincy,	15	57	14	21	.368		House, Burlington.	129	513	91	158	.308	
Kaphan, Waterloo,	66	293	52	102	.348		Blausser, Marsh.,	18	60	7	18	.300	

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	PC.
Corbett, Ottumwa,	96	1004	46	11	.990		Rudd, Quincy,	123	1222	85	19	.986	
Bauer, Ottumwa,	16	161	9	2	.988		Birmingham, Keo.,	59	673	36	15	.979	

SECOND BASEMEN.

Middleton, Marsh.,	51	111	103	9	.960		Magee, Bur.-Wat.,	87	168	239	19	.955	
Grogan, Burlington,	86	241	236	22	.956		Yeager, Keokuk,	118	290	330	33	.950	

THIRD BASEMEN.

Benson, Oskaloosa,	27	39	58	5	.951		Donovan, Bur.,	114	182	226	27	.938	
Pennington, Wat.,	59	87	129	14	.939		Bagnall, Waterloo,	46	86	103	13	.936	

SHORTSTOPS.

Misse, Marshalltown,	16	39	44	6	.933		Harris, Marsh.,	95	176	255	40	.915	
Wilkes, Waterloo,	119	228	325	48	.920		Dalton, Quincy,	121	239	325	54	.913	

OUTFIELDERS.

Slapnicka, Bur.-Mar.	24	34	0	0	1000		Schaefer, Marsh.,	17	12	0	0	1000	
Disch, Marshalltown,	17	25	3	0	1000		Linderbeck, Quincy,	68	150	12	2	.988	

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.
Mitze, Oskaloosa,	77	389	99	6	11	.988		Bruggeman, Bur.	123	694	142	17	24	.980	
Lizzette, Wat.,	71	407	78	6	6	.988		Moody, Oskaloosa.	46	247	62	7	6	.978	

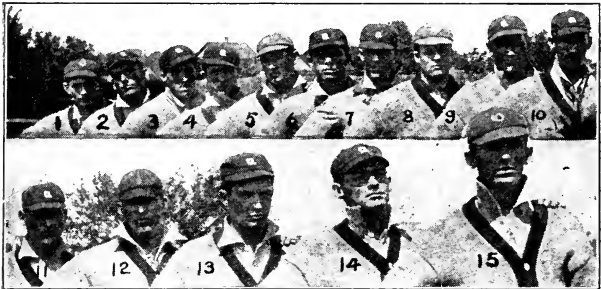
PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	W.	L.	SO.	PC.	FPC.	Name and Club.	W.	L.	SO.	PC.	FPC.
Steele, Oskaloosa,	9	2	46	.818	.983	Green, Burlington,	28	11	162	.718	.961
Schroeder, Bur.,	13	3	109	.813	.945	Hollenbeck, Wat.,	22	9	157	.710	.972



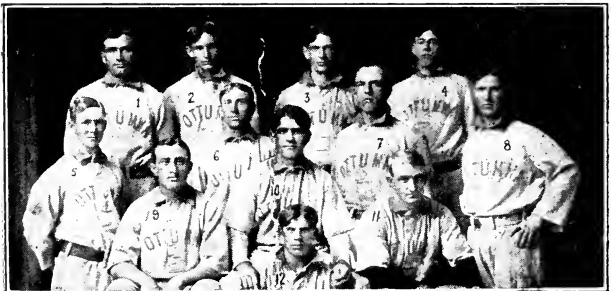
1, Copeland; 2, Moran; 3, Berte; 4, Akers; 5, Craig; 6, Patrick; 7, Hughes; 8, Belt, Mgr.; 9, Roland; 10, McCarthy; 11, Pratt; 12, Hayden, Mascot; 13, Hagel.

JACKSONVILLE TEAM—IOWA LEAGUE.



1, Walsh; 2, Dang; 3, McGuire; 4, Dalton; 5, Johnson; 6, Linderbeck; 7, Jamison; 8, Mason; 9, Plummer; 10, Farrell; 11, Rudd, Capt.; 12, Hofer, Mgr.; 13, Keyes; 14, Bennett; 15, Rause.

QUINCY TEAM—IOWA LEAGUE.



1, Fleming; 2, Colbert; 3, Sedgwick; 4, Coykendall; 5, Bradley; 6, Wiegardt; 7, Bauer; 8, Everett; 9, Hippert; 10, Corbett, Mgr.; 11, Finney; 12, Puttman.

OTTUMWA TEAM—IOWA LEAGUE.

Northern Copper Country League

BY C. L. ROCHE, LAKE LINDEN, MICH.



DR. PERCY R. GLASS
President
Northern Copper
Country League

The commencement of the second season of the Northern-Copper Country League found four teams comprising the circuit, Winnipeg and Duluth in the west, Calumet and Houghton in the Copper Country.

Grand Forks and Lake Linden, having found the proposition of financing a team burdensome, had dropped out. Many admirers of the game predicted that such a league could not exist, owing to the long jump from the Copper Country to Winnipeg, Canada, with Duluth the only break in the jump, causing road expenses which would prove too big a burden financially for the different teams to carry. In addition, the public would not enthuse over a pennant race with only four teams as contenders, where there had

formerly been eight and six teams in the race. They were not very wrong in their predictions, as only the energetic work and influence of President Dr. Percy Glass, kept the league intact until the close of season. He is certainly entitled to great credit for the able manner in which he conducted the league in the face of so many obstacles and adverse conditions.

While the league was not a financial success, high-grade ball was played, which is evidenced by the number of players who have been sold to and drafted by the bigger leagues—Sundheim of Houghton to New York Nationals, Miller to Chicago Americans, Brookins to Indianapolis, Kurke and Thompson to South Bend, Sawyer of Winnipeg to Washington, Piper and Zeider to San Francisco, Bushelman to Toledo, Cummings of Duluth to Atlanta, McCormick to Little Rock, Newcomb of Calumet to South Bend, and with deals on for the sale of other players. It is hoped that with the addition of possibly four teams to the circuit, that the season of 1908 will prove to be a financial as well as an artistic success.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Winnipeg.....	74	24	.755	Houghton.....	48	57	.457
Duluth.....	48	55	.466	Calumet.....	35	67	.343

WINNIPEG.

Name and Position.	Field'g								Bat'g		
	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	PC.
Zeider, third base.....	98	363	75	114	8	59	162	248	30	.932	.314
Cox, right field.....	96	384	57	117	11	33	240	12	13	.924	.304
Piper, center field.....	89	365	61	107	6	44	186	9	8	.960	.293
Henderson, left field.....	38	146	28	42	8	13	133	20	13	.921	.287
Crisp, catcher	94	339	38	96	11	36	487	136	28	.942	.283
King, second base.....	97	368	47	79	11	29	228	326	39	.934	.271
Terry, pitcher	50	164	21	39	5	9	36	77	5	.958	.237
O'Neill, first base.....	13	49	5	10	1	0	131	2	6	.957	.204
Luderus, first base.....	57	213	28	45	26	10	651	13	16	.977	.211
Glencke, pitcher-fielder...	50	151	11	29	12	5	23	69	5	.948	.192
Sensenbach, shortstop	94	339	43	79	30	22	163	239	50	.912	.168
Bushelman, pitcher	26	81	5	12	5	3	8	70	3	.963	.148
Sawyer, pitcher	28	79	6	9	2	3	14	98	5	.957	.113



1, Sensenbach; 2, Henderson; 3, Bushelman; 4, Sawyer; 5, Cox;
 6, Crisp; 7, Herr, Mgr.; 8, Lamb, Bus. Mgr.; 9, A. H. Pulford, Pres.;
 10, J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas.; 11, Zeider; 12, Terry; 13, King; 14,
 Piper; 15, Giencke. Bryant's Studio, Photo.

WINNIPEG TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHERN COPPER COUNTRY
 LEAGUE.



DULUTH TEAM—NORTHERN COPPER COUNTRY LEAGUE 7



1, McMorly; 2, Taylor; 3, Wallace; 4, Kaiser; 5, Sincock; 6, Lewis;
 7, Siner; 8, Egan; 9, Ryan; 10, Dolan; 11, Newcomb; 12, Trewdway.
 CALUMET TEAM—NORTHERN COPPER COUNTRY LEAGUE.

DULUTH.

Name and Position.	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	Field'g		Bat'g
									E.	PC.	
McCormick, right field...	102	379	51	116	11	10	145	19	15	.916	.306
Cummings, pitcher-fielder	57	194	29	54	3	3	48	127	20	.897	.278
Andersen, center field....	9	37	4	10	1	2	21	4	0	1.000	.270
Haney, pitcher-fielder....	58	180	18	45	10	7	48	89	11	.926	.250
Munroe, left field.....	103	383	48	94	18	13	186	20	15	.932	.245
Helding, catcher	75	256	29	60	22	19	292	79	16	.959	.234
Livingston, second base..	89	362	38	81	10	8	224	212	42	.912	.223
Sommers, center field....	78	252	30	56	5	25	146	79	34	.869	.222
Leighty, shortstop	103	394	37	87	25	11	180	339	56	.903	.220
Tracey, first base.....	103	391	55	84	17	25	1157	53	36	.971	.214
Goldsmith, center field....	29	112	11	24	3	6	41	4	4	.918	.214
Williams, third base.....	67	239	21	48	8	12	93	161	25	.910	.200
Krick, pitcher	38	112	8	18	1	4	18	104	5	.961	.160
Roy, left field.....	17	50	5	8	5	0	25	3	5	.848	.160
Smith, catcher	53	175	20	34	12	5	249	82	5	.985	.137

HOUGHTON.

Name and Position.	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	Field'g		Bat'g
									E.	PC.	
Kurke, catcher	23	86	11	33	0	5	115	30	5	.966	.384
Solbroa, first base.....	96	363	48	112	11	22	904	66	33	.967	.308
Brookins, third base.....	48	199	27	61	18	13	71	86	20	.887	.306
Thompson, shortstop	23	97	15	28	2	10	38	63	10	.910	.289
Taylor, second base.....	42	126	14	36	8	7	99	127	25	.900	.285
Meyers, right field.....	100	387	61	106	6	17	106	9	15	.885	.273
Olsen, left field.....	97	372	58	99	11	30	149	21	24	.876	.266
Laughlin, center field....	87	287	51	75	11	18	229	74	21	.935	.261
Mutter, first base.....	16	63	9	16	0	4	69	8	5	.973	.253
Sundheim, third base.....	57	228	25	57	5	25	99	96	21	.898	.250
Brand, second base.....	40	143	25	32	8	7	90	97	17	.917	.223
Speiser, second base.....	18	52	6	11	3	0	30	42	4	.948	.211
Bitting, shortstop	25	95	10	19	3	5	35	74	18	.858	.200
Miller, pitcher-fielder....	55	159	8	31	4	1	30	116	14	.913	.195
Kaiser, pitcher-fielder....	48	144	17	24	5	4	45	69	15	.884	.166
Stewart, catcher	40	147	9	24	8	8	220	51	7	.971	.163
Rogers, pitcher-fielder....	51	167	19	25	7	4	20	103	21	.854	.149
Egan, pitcher-fielder.....	52	177	13	29	7	4	30	102	14	.904	.107

CALUMET.

Name and Position.	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	Field'g		Bat'g
									E.	PC.	
Rognes, shortstop	47	9	18	1	7	18	29	7	7	.870	.381
Corriagan, right field....	50	2	19	3	6	17	2	0	1.000	.308	
Kaiser, second base.....	15	59	10	18	3	1	48	48	7	.932	.305
Siner, left field.....	44	156	19	41	8	7	73	6	11	.900	.269
Newcomb, pitcher-fielder.	83	301	32	81	3	9	236	118	21	.944	.269
Dolan, first base.....	71	273	29	71	8	8	410	40	31	.936	.260
Wallace, second base.....	71	282	30	68	14	8	184	221	43	.904	.241
Taylor, third base.....	87	335	48	79	19	15	124	153	33	.895	.235
Sincock, pitcher-fielder...	23	85	8	19	2	0	27	51	9	.897	.223
Lewis, center field.....	53	200	19	44	12	14	129	12	7	.954	.220
Ryan, pitcher-fielder.....	73	272	14	59	4	11	172	61	13	.947	.213
Oriet, shortstop	59	220	39	46	10	27	116	166	33	.895	.209
McMory, catcher	62	204	15	42	11	6	270	100	12	.969	.205
Schroder, pitcher	13	42	5	10	1	5	10	28	3	.927	.203
Treadway, pitcher-fielder	28	76	6	13	2	0	14	57	3	.946	.171
McLaughlin, left field....	31	109	10	16	8	1	39	26	6	.915	.146
Coopman, pitcher	16	45	2	4	2	2	14	59	1	.986	.088

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	PC.
Terry, Winnepeg,	19	16	3	.842	Sincock, Calumet,	15	6	9	.400
Sawyer, Winnepeg,	23	17	6	.739	Newcomb, Calumet,	28	11	17	.393
Giencke, Winnepeg,	26	18	8	.692	Kaiser, Houghton,	31	12	19	.387
Bushelman, Winn.,	22	15	7	.682	Miller, Houghton,	32	12	20	.375
Cummings, Dul.,	33	20	13	.606	Haney, Duluth.	25	9	16	.360
Rodgers, Hough.,	34	19	15	.559	Treadway, Dul.-Cal.,	19	4	15	.211
Krick, Duluth,	28	15	13	.536	Egan, Houghton,	19	4	15	.211
Koopman, Calumet,	11	5	6	.455					



1, Cook; 2, Murphy; 3, O'Leary; 4, Eng; 5, Dowers; 6, Berger; 7, Lundin; 8, Scott; 9, Howard; 10, Lakaff; 11, Neal; 12, Wanner; 13, Himes; 14, Tighe, Mgr.; 15, Swalm; 16, Wilson; 17, Vandine.

ROCK ISLAND TEAM—CHAMPIONS I.I. LEAGUE.



1, Bittroff; 2, Moore, Capt.; 3, Reed, Mgr.; 4, Prout; 5, Wagner; 6, Hoffman; 7, Lelivelt; 8, Tennant; 9, Bomar; 10, Purtell; 11, Berry; 12, Deever; 13, Persons; 14, Long; 15, Powell; 16, Jeffries; 17, Schreiber.

DECATUR TEAM—I.I. LEAGUE.

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League

BY E. E. BUFFUM, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.



EDWARD HOLLAND
President
I. I. League

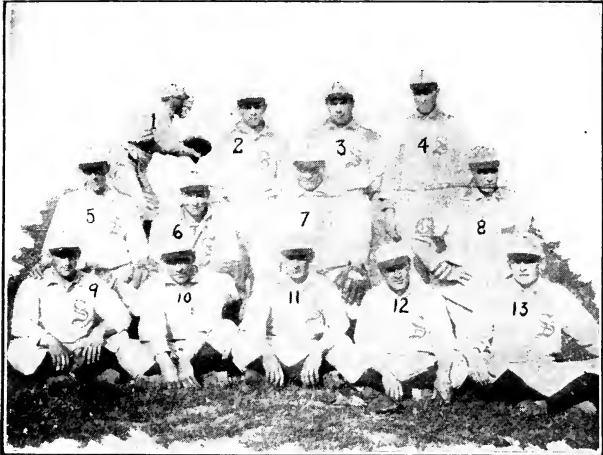
With a new town in the circuit, every team save Cedar Rapids under a new management and with a schedule lengthened from 126 to 140 games, the Three-Eye League in the season of 1907 furnished the fastest Base Ball and the most spectacular pennant race since its organization, and made the best financial showing. After the first month had passed it became apparent that the honors lay between Rock Island, Peoria, Decatur and Springfield, and these four teams kept in the first division, alternating in the leadership for more than three months, with the issue in doubt up to the very last series. To capture the bunting Rock Island was forced to win nineteen out of the last twenty-one games played, being enabled by doing so

to nose Decatur out and finish with a percentage of .652, the highest any Three-Eye champions ever attained.

The league in general was more prosperous than ever before. Peoria, Springfield and Rock Island finished with a small surplus, while Decatur and Cedar Rapids lost nothing and Bloomington and Clinton were not burdensome to their backers. The Dubuque association was the only one that was in distress at any stage, conditions in that city necessitating a reorganization in the latter part of the season and eventually leading to the only controversy of any moment to mar the harmony that otherwise prevailed.

President E. M. Holland of the Three-Eye called a meeting of the directors at Peoria, August 13, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the executive to declare the Dubuque franchise forfeited unless satisfactory assurance was given that the league's dues would be paid and the team maintained till the close of the pennant race. September 1, while Dubuque was playing at Rock Island, President Holland, on the ground that the terms of the resolution had not been complied with, directed Secretary Herbert Miller to take possession of the team in behalf of the league. Secretary Rowland of the Dubuque association, who was in personal charge of the aggregation, however, resisted and eventually secured temporary injunctions in the State courts at Dubuque and Rock Island, effectively blocking further attempts to transfer the franchise till the close of the season. Even then the Dubuque association was not disposed to relinquish its rights, and while preparing to continue the fight in the courts began strengthening the team for another year.

The league will start the season of 1908 with a new alignment practically all around. Nearly every team has suffered the loss of some of its strongest players through sale or draft. Noteworthy among the sales was that of Lawrence Doyle, the Springfield third baseman, to the New York Giants, the purchase price being \$4,500, the highest ever paid for a Three-Eye player. Pittsburg secured Swancina, Peoria's first baseman; the Chicago White Sox, Purtell, Decatur's third baseman; the St. Louis Nationals, Shaw, Cedar Rapids' outfielder; Cincinnati, Egan, Peoria's third baseman; New York Americans, Crandall and Pfyfe, respectively pitcher and outfielder of Cedar Rapids; New York Giants, Ludwig, catcher of Springfield, and Washington, Beecher, pitcher, also of Springfield.



1, Ludwig; 2, Salisbury; 3, Hughes; 4, Beecher; 5, Scharnweber, Mgr.; 6, Doyle; 7, Novacek; 8, Moore; 9, Campbell; 10, Smith; 11, Ruby; 12, Thornton; 13, Fox.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—I.I.I. LEAGUE.



1, Wilder; 2, Nelson; 3, Davidson; 4, Moore; 5, Thiery; 6, Eastman; 7, Egan; 8, Kane; 9, Wolf; 10, Raymond; 11, Erickson; 12, Swacina; 13, Dolnelly; 14, Bewer.

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PEORIA TEAM—I.I.I. LEAGUE.

Other players who went to faster company were catcher Starke, of Dubuque, to Little Rock; pitcher Bomar of Decatur, to Des Moines; first baseman Cameron of Springfield, sold to Terre Haute and later to Indianapolis; infielder Vogel of Clinton, to Memphis; outfielder Davidson of Peoria, to Indianapolis; catcher O'Leary of Rock Island, to Memphis; pitchers Schreiber of Decatur and Thorson and Koestner of Bloomington, to Indianapolis, and outfielder Oakes of Cedar Rapids, to Los Angeles.

The strength of the league's pitching staff is evidenced by the low batting averages, Wilson of Rock Island, himself a pitcher, being the only player credited with a mark of .300 or better.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Rock Island	86	46	.652	Cedar Rapids	72	61				.541
Decatur	80	47	.630	Clinton	53	78				.405
Springfield	81	50	.618	Bloomington	51	79				.392
Peoria	77	52	.597	Dubuque	22	109				.168

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Wilson, Rock Island,	31	105	9	33	.314	Doyle, Springfield,	66	260	38	78	.290
Swacina, Peoria,	123	504	67	147	.292						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	F.	PC.
O'Leary, R. Island,	18	198	3	2	.990	Swacina, Peoria,	123	1402	59	19	.957
Crockett, Clinton,	131	1412	74	20	.937	Tighe, R. Island,	49	524	26	8	.980

SECOND BASEMEN.

Wanner, R. Island,	128	391	391	27	.966	French, Clinton,	69	213	180	17	.959
Genins, Dubuque,	67	196	198	16	.961	Egan, Peoria,	124	357	395	34	.957

THIRD BASEMEN.

Bewer, Peoria,	128	162	264	31	.932	Vandine, R. Island,	133	168	291	40	.920
Herbert, Bl.-Spr.,	117	189	246	37	.922	Purtell, Decatur,	129	199	222	37	.919

SHORTSTOPS.

Raymond, Peoria,	120	235	420	51	.928	Berger, R. Island,	116	269	403	54	.926
Scharnweber, Spr.,	127	262	374	50	.927	Cook, Rock Island,	18	25	50	6	.926

OUTFIELDERS.

Bomar, Decatur,	21	24	1	0	1000	Ruby, Springfield,	130	237	19	4	.985
Connors, Bloom.,	104	192	11	2	.990	Davis, C. Rapids,	129	251	11	5	.981

PITCHERS.

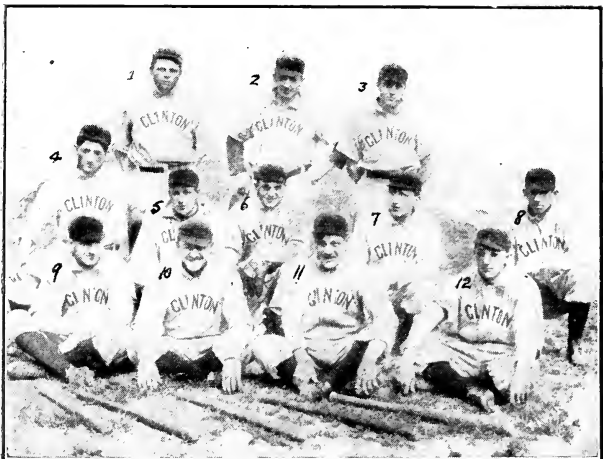
Scott, Rock Island,	18	4	43	0	1000	Persons, Decatur,	11	1	30	0	1000
Roach, Peoria,	12	1	20	0	1000	Owens, C. R.-Spr.,	41	22	123	3	.980

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.
Simon, C. R.,	109	522	154	7	4	.990	Erickson, Peo.,	65	336	42	8	11	.979
Smith, Clinton,	57	283	64	5	4	.986	Berry, Decatur,	48	262	51	7	3	.978

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

	W.	L.	Opponents				BB.	SO.	PC.
			AB.	H.	R.	HB.			
Campbell, Springfield	10	3	450	97	48	6	47	51	.769
Eastman, Peoria	17	6	759	165	62	0	43	93	.739
Beecher, Springfield	28	10	1180	229	54	15	34	137	.737
Scott, Rock Island	13	5	539	108	36	2	25	38	.722



1. Riggs; 2. Fleet; 3. Lemon; 4. Baker; 5. Vogel; 6. Harrod; 7. Stauffer, Mgr.; 8. Crockett; 9. Smith; 10. French; 11. Curtis; 12. Ohland.

Paulin, Photo.

CLINTON TEAM—I.I.I. LEAGUE.



1. Donovan, Mgr.; 2. Brown; 3. Beck; 4. Keostner; 5. Tharson; 6. Syfort; 7. Connors; 8. Herbert; 9. Humes; 10. Dang; 11. Seisson; 12. Snyder; 13. Wilson; 14. Weinan; 15. Phillips; 16. Lavelle.

Williams, Photo.

BLOOMINGTON TEAM—I.I.I. LEAGUE.

Ohio and Pennsylvania League



CHAS. H. MORTON
President

Ohio and Penn. League

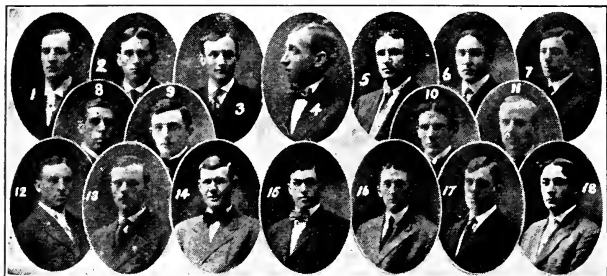
By playing a sensational article of ball during the final month of the season, the Youngstown team, with Sam Wright, a veteran newspaper man, as manager, won a third pennant in the Ohio and Pennsylvania League. The "Champs," as they are called by reason of their oft-repeated trick in winning the flag, got away in good style when the season opened but struck the toboggan not long afterward, and until the finish were operating upon a sliding scale in the first division.

Bob Berryhill's Newark club, after fighting its way to the top by virtue of a lengthy string of consecutive victories during July, held that position during the greater part of the remaining time. But the team's final northern trip was a disastrous one. On Labor Day the leaders played their first engagement on the trip, losing both games of a double-header at Mansfield. On Friday, September 6, the Akron team slipped into first position, Berryhill's outfit dropping two games at Youngstown. The Akron players were enjoying an off day, but nevertheless afforded an opportunity to top the seven other clubs—something never before accomplished by an Akron team in the history of O. & P. ball.

The finish was exciting. After the Newark club had returned from its last trip, the race for the pennant resolved itself into a fight between Akron and Youngstown in the northern end of the circuit, and between Newark and the other three western towns on the opposite end. The Akron and Youngstown teams, always bitter rivals, had a majority of their games yet to play, and indications were that while they were splitting them up, Berryhill's team would find the western clubs easy picking and would win the rag. But the Newark bunch didn't encounter the expected cinch in the western clubs, while Youngstown managed to secure a better than even break with Akron and to defeat practically all of the other teams with whom they were scheduled. Only thirteen points separated the three leading clubs at the finish, and they were almost as close together all through the last month of the season. Akron won their series with every club in the league excepting Newark, with whom they tied, each club winning ten games. Youngstown won their series with every club excepting Akron. This series resulted ten to eight games in favor of Akron. Newark won every series excepting to Akron and Youngstown.

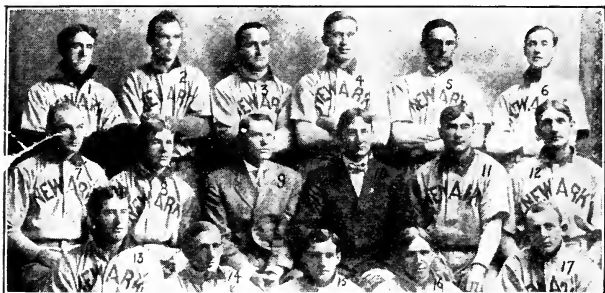
The league realized a large sum from players drafted and sold. More than a score were taken, and most of these were seized by major league clubs.

President Charles H. Morton's guiding influence was strongly felt during the troublesome periods which are bound to occur in any organization. Mr. Morton's third year as president of the league witnessed an even greater growth and prosperity among the clubs. Because of an increased expense to the various clubs, few of them made a financial success out of the 1907 season, and it is likely that one or two changes will be made in the circuit before the bell taps for the opening of another season.



1. B. Thomas; 2. Compton; 3. Redman; 4. Wright, Mgr.; 5. Mock; 6. Nallin; 7. Starr; 8. Smith; 9. Breen; 10. Blount; 11. Hilley; 12. Ostdiek; 13. W. Thomas; 14. Ohl; 15. McAleese; 16. Glassburner; 17. Servatius; 18. Schettler. Sabine, Photo.

YOUNGSTOWN TEAM—CHAMPIONS OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.



1. Wrattan; 2. Pearce; 3. Asher; 4. Stoup; 5. Gygli; 6. Link; 7. Smith; 8. Winters; 9. Berryhill, Mgr.; 10. Maincette; 11. Havel; 12. Locke; 13. Murray; 14. Abbott; 15. Schweitzer; 16. Dougherty; 17. Snyder.

NEWARK TEAM—OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.



1. Armstrong; 2. Mathay; 3. Schwartz; 4. East; 5. Kelley, Trainer; 6. Goode; 7. Brockenridge; 8. Strood; 9. Broderick; 10. Callahan; 11. Ehman; 12. Caffyn; 13. King; 14. Lalonge. Peck, Photo.

AKRON TEAM—OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Ohio and Pennsylvania League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Youngstown	86	52	.623	New Castle	64	74	.463
Newark	86	53	.619	Sharon	55	84	.396
Akron	83	53	.610	Mansfield	55	84	.396
Lancaster	72	62	.537	Marion	48	87	.356

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	H.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	H.	P.C.
Tate, Marion,	50	197	21	65	.330	Schwartz, Akron,	135	508	68	151	.297
Roach, Sharon,	18	79	4	26	.329	Servatious, Lan.-Yg.	66	256	41	76	.297
Elston, Lancaster,	115	418	59	133	.318	Pearce, Newark,	89	249	31	74	.297
McIlveen, Akron,	19	84	16	26	.310	Justus, Lancaster,	47	159	10	47	.295
Blake, Marion,	58	240	27	73	.304	Burwell, Sharon,	18	51	9	15	.295
Drake, Mansfield,	139	545	76	164	.301	Blough, Marion,	24	82	8	24	.293

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Schwartz, Akron,	131	1465	47	12	.992	Dithridge, Marion,	30	280	29	3	.990
Bannon, Youngs.,	30	338	27	3	.992	Daubert, Marion,	71	709	40	8	.989

SECOND BASEMEN.

Lucas, Marion,	16	35	48	3	.965	Breen, Youngs.,	138	406	106	31	.963
Pinkney, New Cas.,	57	155	140	11	.964	Nugent, New Cas.,	20	50	52	4	.962

THIRD BASEMEN.

Hagen, New Castle,	96	141	199	16	.955	McClint'k, Yg.-Nk.	60	58	111	10	.914
Wrattan, Newark,	89	126	145	14	.951	Raftis, Lancaster,	51	67	155	12	.914

SHORTSTOPS.

Starr, Youngs.,	138	290	439	35	.954	D. Davis, N.-A.-N.C.	93	179	276	29	.910
Wrattan, Newark,	31	74	91	9	.948	Green, N. C.-Shar.,	26	39	69	7	.939

LEFT FIELDERS.

Kelley, New Castle,	23	53	3	0	1000	Woodruff, N. Cas.,	67	126	7	3	.974
L. Locke, Lancaster,	73	122	5	3	.977	Speas, Mansfield,	115	266	26	8	.973

CENTER FIELDERS.

Drake, Mansfield,	139	352	23	4	.989	Schweitzer, New.,	114	244	25	7	.975
Heller, Lancaster,	62	139	8	2	.987	Eichelb'r, Ak.-Lan.,	58	128	9	4	.972

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Reynolds, Mans.,	16	19	1	0	1000	Mathay, Shar.-Ak.,	111	149	13	4	.988
Lawrence, Yng.-Mn.	80	101	3	1	.990	Abbott, Newark,	95	163	11	4	.978

PITCHERS.

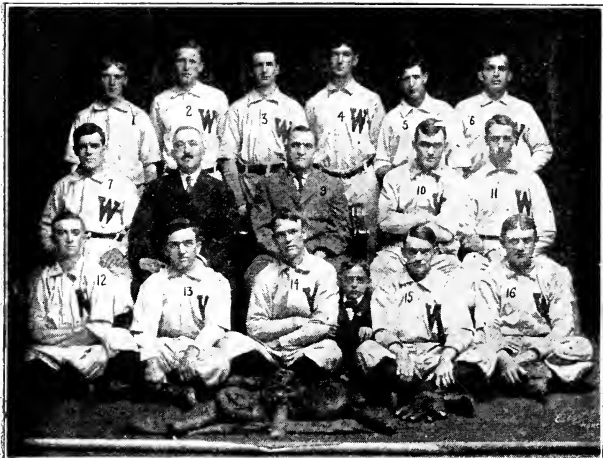
Yarnell, Mansfield,	32	19	68	1	.989	Limric, N. C.-Shar.,	27	10	59	1	.986
Schettler, Youngs.,	31	10	80	1	.989	Lucas, Marion,	19	7	66	1	.986

CATCHERS.

Murphy, N. C.-Ak.,	30	137	51	1	.995	Ortlieb, Akron,	30	112	34	2	.986
Fox, Lancaster,	78	432	93	5	.991	Luskey, Marion,	109	507	147	10	.985

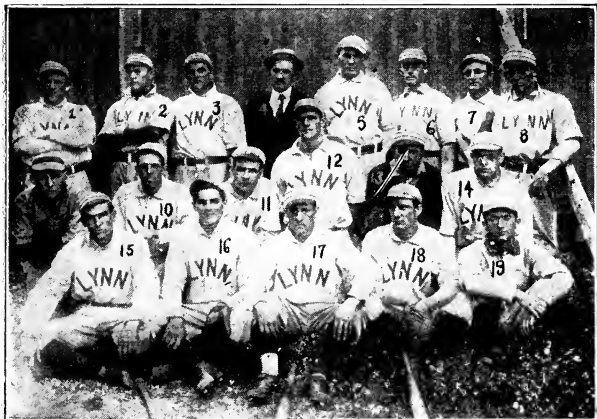
PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	P.C.
Asher, Newark,	35	25	10	.714	Bowers, New Castle,	29	20	9	.690
Breckenridge, Akron,	23	16	7	.696	B. Thomas, Youngs.,	41	28	13	.682



1. Doherty; 2, Frock; 3, Bradley; 4, Sline; 5, Langin; 6, Templin;
7. Litchi; 8. O'Donnell, Bus. Mgr.; 9. Burkett, Mgr.; 10, Knotts;
11, Coffin; 12, Dam; 13, Reynolds; 14, McCune; 15, Russell; 16,
Bushey. Oliver, Photo.

WORCESTER TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.



1. Connaughton, Capt.; 2, Williams; 3, Lovell; 4. Leonard, Mgr.;
5. Daum; 6. Essler; 7. Scully; 8, Killian; 9, Burke; 10, Abbott; 11,
Guiheen; 12. Moore; 13. Fitzmaurice; 14, Ball; 15, Spencer; 16,
Steele; 17, Adler; 18. Ort; 19. Tansey.

LYNN TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

New England League

BY PRESIDENT T. H. MURNANE



T. H. MURNANE
President
New England League

Once more the little old New England League greets the Base Ball world through the SPALDING GUIDE.

Like this GUIDE, the New England League is a pioneer in the field, and growing "bigger, better and busier" as the years roll on.

Last spring, eight evenly matched teams started in the race, and all finished strong, with the Worcester club taking the championship, for the second time, under the clever handling of Jesse Burkett.

The Worcester victory was clean cut, the management sticking close to the salary limit, while the Lawrence club, who were last in the race, ignored the salary limit, to find that the club was badly handled, and a change of officers necessary. Every game scheduled was

played, and the same clubs are in line for this season, with several cities anxious to get a franchise in this organization.

In point of skill the players of this league reached the highest point known to the league, and it would take very little to make the weakest team a match for the strongest. It was a case of getting the work out of the boys, as youngsters must have a capable leader.

This league was not exempt from the trouble that creeps into every minor league in the country, i. e., a lack of strict business methods. Managers were often responsible for unnecessary trouble, poisoning the minds of the club owners against the umpires. The umpire question is still the biggest handicap to the game; next to the salary limit in importance, and both propositions beyond the control of any one man or officer in any league.

Perhaps the New England has stuck as close to the salary limit as any minor league organization in the land, and this no doubt has considerable to do with the great strength of this wonderful little Base Ball organization, for it must be remembered the New England alone prospers without Sunday Base Ball.

The importance of having ball parks located as near as possible to the business section of the different cities was plainly shown at Lowell and Brockton last year. The year before Lowell went to the bad, as the ball park was located well out from the city, all benefits going to the trolley line. A new park was built close to the center of the city, and from a losing proposition, Lowell became one of the best minor league towns in the country.

The Manchester franchise was taken to Brockton, where a fine park a few minutes from the center of the city was used, and the venture was a paying one. There is no question about the necessity of ball parks being located where the business man can reach there in ten or fifteen minutes. The day for playing for the benefit of street railroads has passed in Base Ball, as they always insist on building the parks several miles out, forcing the fan to spend ten cents for two rides.



1, Flanagan, Mgr.; 2, Donovan; 3, J. O'Toole; 4, McGovern; 5, Cross; 6, Reardon; 7, M. O'Toole; 8, Kane; 9, Murch; 10, Cutting; 11, Gatterson; 12, Hickman; 13, McCormick; 14, Mitchell. Vibert, Photo.
BROCKTON TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.



1, Vibert; 2, Fuisler; 3, Connolly; 4, McPartlin; 5, Keady; 6, McCabe; 7, Madden; 8, Hamilton; 9, Clohecy, Pres.; 10, Billet; 11, Uniac; 12, O'Day; 13, Perkins; 14, Barton; 15, Boardman.
HAVERHILL TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

And what a great army of wonderful ball players this sectional league has sent forth to electrify the delighted fans in the big cities. Just now the great Middle West is the home of the coming great players, mostly on account of Sunday ball, and writing of Base Ball on the Sabbath, I only wish we could see the law-makers break away from their old traditions and allow at least the amateurs to play ball on Sundays. It makes better citizens, and a healthier family condition. Clean, open athletics seven days in the week, is none too much, as it makes Romans of the weakest aspirant.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the New England League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Clubs,	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Clubs,	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Worcester	76	36	.679	Fall River	56	56	.500
Lynn	61	49	.555	Lowell	48	60	.444
Brockton	59	51	.536	New Bedford.....	48	62	.436
Haverhill	55	55	.500	Lawrence	40	74	.351

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	BH.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	BH.	PC.
Burkett, Worcester,	52	195	23	66	.338		Keady, Haverhill,	57	213	20	64	.300	
Hamilton, Haverhill,	91	324	50	108	.333		Mullaney, N. Bed.,	103	370	38	10	.297	
Russell, Worcester,	63	242	29	76	.314		Madden, Lynn,	37	128	14	38	.297	

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
McDonald, N.B.-Law.,	36	365	25	2	.995	Pulsifer, Haverhill,	77	822	54	11	.983
Ort, Lynn,	31	328	19	2	.994	Brennan, Law.-L.-H.,	15	145	6	2	.936

SECOND BASEMEN.

Burns, Lowell,	114	287	333	21	.967	Connaughton, Lynn,	106	340	334	26	.963
Connors, Fall River,	37	74	122	7	.966	Barton, Haverhill,	90	288	228	26	.952

THIRD BASEMEN.

Boardman, Haver.,	42	45	94	6	.959	Lowell, Lynn,	103	129	237	34	.915
Harris, Lowell,	22	25	43	5	.932	Dooin, Haverhill,	19	26	36	6	.912

SHORTSTOPS.

Shannon, Lowell,	106	211	337	50	.916	Mitchell, Brockton,	111	157	348	52	.907
Litschi, Worcester,	95	197	272	44	.914	Moorehead, New B.,	102	236	284	54	.906

OUTFIELDERS.

Devine, Haver.-Law.,	46	82	4	1	.989	Barclay, Lynn,	43	73	4	1	.987
Hamilton, Haverhill,	91	161	6	2	.988	Reynolds, Worces.,	112	143	9	4	.974

PITCHERS.

E. Steele, Lynn,	34	23	115	1	.993	Abbott, Lowell-Lynn,	27	5	120	3	.977
Moore, Lynn,	31	20	92	1	.991	Shine, Worcester,	31	10	102	3	.973

CATCHERS.

Daum, Lynn,	62	260	58	7	.984	McGovern, Brock.,	57	330	90	10	.977
Duggan, N. B.-Low.,	59	291	74	7	.981	Toomey, Fall River,	31	170	40	7	.977

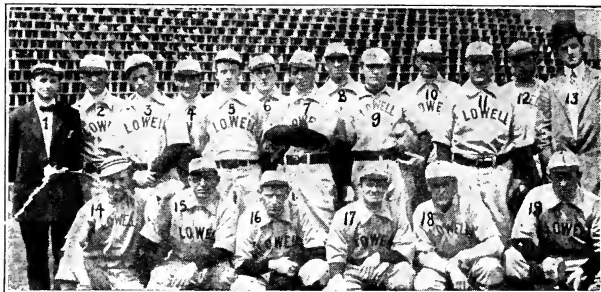
PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Name and Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Wormwood, Worcester,	10	3	.769	Keady, Haverhill,	11	5	.688
Shine, Worcester,	23	8	.742	E. Steele, Lynn,	24	11	.686



1, O'Connor; 2, McCormack; 3, Follansbee; 4, Thornhill; 5, Kussman; 6, Reiss; 7, Webb; 8, Burke; 9, Messenger; 10, Tetreault; 11, Grant; 12, Gilroy; 13, Guiheen; 14, Waters; 15, Jerger; 16, Higgins.

FALL RIVER TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.



1, Winn; 2, Kenniston; 3, Cameron; 4, Taylor; 5, Connelly; 6, O'Neil; 7, Burns; 8, Abbott; 9, McCarty; 10, McTalon; 11, Pickett; 12, Barrett; 13, Sullivan, Sec.; 14, Dam; 15, Lucia; 16, Doherty; 17, Shannon, Capt.; 18, Wilder; 19, Burrill.

LOWELL TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.



1, Kehoe; 2, Mullaney; 3, Duggan; 4, Coveney, Capt. & Mgr.; 5, Kiernan; 6, Klobedanz; 7, Danzig; 8, Drohan; 9, Valdois; 10, McDonald; 12, Austin; 13, Norris; 14, Robinson.

Vibbert, Photo.

NEW BEDFORD TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Southern Michigan Association

BY PRESIDENT JOSEPH S. JACKSON



JOSEPH S. JACKSON
President
Southern Michigan Assn.

In the second season of its history, that of 1907, the South Michigan League achieved a record alike creditable to the men who, as club owners in the organization, have been working for the success of the Association, and to the fans of the circuit who have supported it and have shown their appreciation of the class of Base Ball provided. Up to 1906, when this association was organized, no league in Michigan had succeeded in weathering a complete season, and the success of the South Michigan in going through two years and thus establishing itself as a permanent institution is cause of self-congratulation to its directors.

An eight-club league took the field at the start of the 1907 season. The league had begun operations in 1906 with five clubs, Mount Clemens, Kalamazoo, Tecumseh, Battle Creek and Jackson. Late in that season Saginaw was taken in, the territory becoming available through the collapse of the Inter-State League. At the circuit meeting in the fall it was decided not to continue in Saginaw. The circuit was advanced to one of eight clubs by awarding franchises to Bay City, Flint and Lansing. With a single exception, Jackson, these cities completed the season, giving the league a record of losing but one club in two years.

The 1907 race was an excellent one, and the pennant was won by the Tecumseh club after a hard battle with Kalamazoo, the contender. Battle Creek was coming fast at the finish, and Mount Clemens made one great trip, but was too far behind the leader at the time to threaten. Bay City started well, but fell away toward the close. Lansing and Flint got poor starts and were unable to get out of the second division. The winning of the pennant by Tecumseh is interesting in view of the fact that that city has less than twenty per cent of the population of the next smallest town in the league.

Though the records seem to indicate that the batting was extremely light, there were some good batsmen in the league. But it was especially strong in pitchers, no less than half a dozen of these being drafted. The pitching strength, with the fact that some of the scorers were very severe on the fielders, accounts partly for the batting figures shown. Single run victories and overtime contests were numerous. The league attracted attention of the scouts, though it was in Class D, and five men were taken by the majors, as follows: Merkle of Tecumseh, New York Nationals; Maire of Kalamazoo, Boston Americans; Gough and Chiesman, Mount Clemens, Detroit Americans; Teal, Tecumseh, taken by the Athletics, but draft disallowed because of irregularity. In addition, Classes A and B took a number of players.

For 1908 but one change in the circuit is made. Jackson returns, making up the eight clubs, a new and stronger association backing the team. The Mount Clemens franchise is transferred to Saginaw.



1, J. H. Smith, Treas.; 2, Fletcher; 3, Railing; 4, Merkle; 5, Wagner; 6, Doty; 7, H. Temple, Sec.; 8, Somerlot; 9, Preston; 10, R. A. Heesen, Pres.; 11, Teal; 12, Slear, Capt.; 13, Wolf; 14, Bradley; 15, Hodges, Mascot; 16, Mitchel; 17, Hillinger.

TECUMSEH TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN MICHIGAN LEAGUE.



1, Thos. P. Moore, Pres.; 2, Jake Weickgant, Treas.; 3, Geo. Black, Sec. & Bus. Mgr.; 4, Stieger; 5, Cross; 6, Deneau; 7, Giddings; 8, Fehrath; 9, Landry; 10, Stewart; 11, Reardon; 12, Freeland; 13, McCain; 14, Henderson; 15, Hessberger. Schett, Photo.

BATTLE CREEK TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN LEAGUE.



1, Dillon; 2, Baenziger, Sec.; 3, Harris; 4, Gough; 5, Thomas, Mgr.; 6, Cadman; 7, Eberts; 8, Ragan; 9, Wenger; 10, Daringer; 11, Burkart; 12, Neuschaefer.

MT. CLEMENS TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

It is believed that the South Michigan has the most compact eight-city circuit in organized ball. There are six jumps of less than forty-two miles each. From the extreme north-eastern town, Bay City, to the extreme southwestern stand, Kalamazoo, the trip by rail can be made inside one hundred and fifty miles

Joe S. Jackson of the *Detroit Free Press*, connected with the league since its organization, was elected to serve his third term as president at the annual meeting. James A. Reynolds, sporting editor of the Jackson *Citizen-Press*, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Southern Michigan League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

				Won.	Lost.	P.C.					Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Tecumseh	.....	69	42	.622	Bay City	.....	46	47	.495		
Kalamazoo	.....	62	47	.569	Lansing	.....	46	57	.447		
Battle Creek	.....	63	49	.563	Flint	.....	42	64	.396		
Mt. Clemens	.....	51	51	.500								

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.		G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.		G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Chiesman, Mt. C.,		17	48	7	15	.313	Cocash, Flint,		88	322	26	94	.292
Landry, Bat. Cr.,		108	401	60	120	.297							

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.		G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.		G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.
Webster, Kal.,		109	1220	28	22	.983	Thomas, Mt. C.,		111	736	136	31	.977
Ganzel, Mt. C.,		54	535	32	12	.979	Deneau, Bat. Creek,		105	900	129	24	.977

SECOND BASEMEN.

Tibald, Flint,	56	117	131	10	.961	Dillon, Mt. C.,	95	276	224	27	.949
Bell, Kalamazoo,	112	276	345	26	.959	Morrissey, Lansing,	91	283	234	35	.930

THIRD BASEMEN.

Witham, Jackson,	21	29	32	3	.979	Bradley, Tecumseh,	81	268	93	27	.930
Andrews, Kal.,	113	130	159	18	.941	Ragan, Mt. C.,	103	145	196	28	.922

SHORTSTOPS.

L. Thomas, Lan.,	34	65	81	8	.948	Leifheit, Lansing,	83	43	62	7	.938
Henderson, Bt. Cr.,	108	184	333	33	.940	Hamilton, Flint,	68	113	202	22	.935

OUTFIELDERS.

Hessberber, Bt. Cr.,	108	256	19	5	.982	Weirick, Bay City,	88	114	19	6	.965
Blake, Kalamazoo,	107	171	10	5	.978	Taylor, Kalamazoo,	92	135	39	5	.961

PITCHERS.

Kench, Lansing,	17	6	21	0	1000	Parent, Bay City,	38	46	95	6	.979
Steiger, Bat. Creek,	46	214	108	6	.982	Method, Kal.,	44	9	110	3	.976

CATCHERS.

Ryan, Kalamazoo,	77	389	65	6	.987	Walsh, Kalamazoo,	97	493	135	12	.981
Reardon, Bat. Cr.,	52	280	55	6	.982	Cadman, Mt. C.,	26	126	24	3	.980

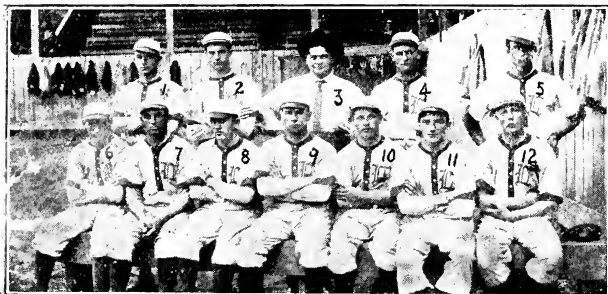
PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.		W.	L.	BB.	SO.	PC.	Name and Club.		W.	L.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Steiger, Bat. Cr.,		17	4	29	135	.810	Railing, Tecumseh,		21	8	74	175	.724
Teal, Tecumseh,		21	5	49	137	.808	Gough, Mt. C.,		20	8	85	253	.714



1, Atkins; 2, Haley; 3, Parent; 4, Bensley; 5, Weirick; 6, Blair; 7, McNutt; 8, Taylor, Mgr.; 9, Barney; 10, Pinnance; 11, Newcomb; 12, Bradley.

BAY CITY TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN LEAGUE.



1, Todd; 2, Pierce; 3, Ellsworth, Sec.; 4, Kearney; 5, Hughey; 6, Mauch; 7, Lawrence; 8, Thomas; 9, Morrisey Mgr.; 10, McDermitt; 11, Burns; 12, Agler.

LANSING TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN LEAGUE.



1, Krapp; 2, Cocash; 3, Hogan; 4, Kelly; 5, Pinnance; 6, Barney; 7, Bouckart; 8, Hamilton; 9, Craven; 10, Woodburn; 11, Priestaff; 12, Smith; 13, Taber.

FLINT TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

Tri-State League

BY C. M. KELLEY, ALTOONA, PA.



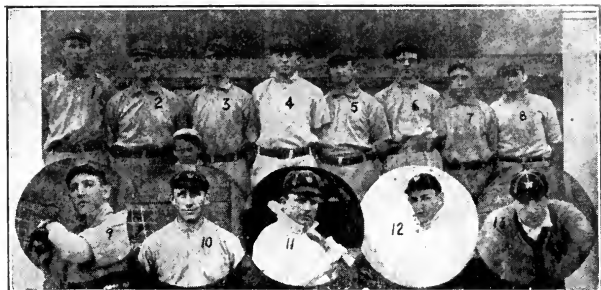
CHAS. F. CARPENTER
President
Tri-State League

The Tri-State League operated during the season of 1907 under the embracing wing of organized Base Ball, and the experiment was far from unsatisfactory. After the strenuous times of the outlaw days of 1905 and 1906 the calm of last season was most agreeable to the magnates. They knew when they retired at night that they would have a ball club in the morning, and they had the satisfaction of knowing, also, that they would not be everlastingly at the mercy of mercenary ball players who compelled them, under the old system, to stand and deliver on the slightest pretext.

The contest lacked many of the sensational features of preceding seasons yet in some particulars it was sufficiently close to maintain interest until far in the season. Williamsport, with a team composed almost exclusively of major league players, forged ahead toward the close of the season, after it seemed almost a foregone conclusion that Harrisburg was down on the cards as pennant winner.

The uncertainty that preceded the conclusion of negotiations between the Tri-State and the National Association made it impossible for several of the clubs to get in position for the fray. When peace was assured some difficulty was experienced in securing desirable players, and for this reason some of the best towns were left with second-division clubs.

The defection of York, which won the championship in 1907, made a change of circuit imperative, and the Tri-State made a satisfactory transfer to Reading, which gives promise of becoming one of the soundest towns in the circuit.

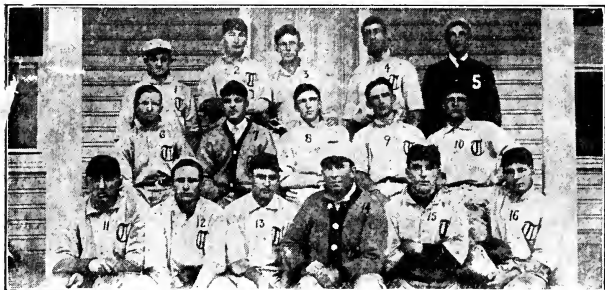


1, Sallee; 2, Wolverton; 3, Manning; 4, Porter; 5, Delehanty; 6, Whalen; 7, Burde; 8, Stansberry; 9, Vickers; 10, O'Hara; 11, Hennessy; 12, Charles; 13, Blair.

WILLIAMSPORT TEAM—CHAMPIONS TRI-STATE LEAGUE.



1, Schriver; 2, Calhoun; 3, Leary; 4, George Heckert, Mgr.; 5, Campbell; 6, Doscher; 7, Selbach; 8, Zimmerman; 9, Foster; 10, Pounds; 11, Pattee; 12, Brennan; 13, Smith; 14, O'Neil; 15, Martin.
HARRISBURG TEAM—TRI-STATE LEAGUE.



1, Rhodes; 2, Hafford; 3, Poole; 4, Martell; 5, Moser; 6, Hartman; 7, Gilbert; 8, Moran; 9, Crist; 10, Barton; 11, Cannell; 12, Strobel; 13, Flournoy; 14, Carney; 15, Magoon; 16, Larkin.
TRENTON TEAM—TRI-STATE LEAGUE.



1, Scott; 2, Johnson; 3, Killefin; 4, Wiltse; 5, Cooney; 6, Sanger; 7, Raymer, Mgr.; 8, Poole; 9, Chappelle; 10, Speer; 11, Kueppman; 12, Daly; 13, Brouthers; 14, Conn. California Photo Co., Ltd., Photo.
JOHNSTOWN TEAM—TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

The Tri-State has profited by the experience of last season and has adopted a lower salary limit—\$3,000 per month. It is felt that this sum will be large enough to maintain first-class minor league clubs and at the same time lessen the chances of distressing losses that have been sustained in the past.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Tri-State League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PO.
Williamsport	86	38	.694	Altoona	61	61	.500
Harrisburg	79	47	.627	Johnstown	46	77	.374
Lancaster	73	53	.579	Wilmington	43	79	.352
Trenton	70	54	.565	Reading	38	87	.304

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	PC.
Delehanty, Wmspt.,	108	380	65	135	.355	Clay, York-Read.,	128	473	69	140	.296		
O'Hara, Lan.-Wspt.,	56	205	34	72	.351	C. Foster, Lan.,	124	443	77	130	.292		
Wolverton, Wmspt.,	85	294	47	103	.350	Deininger, Altoona,	118	413	44	121	.292		
O'Neill, Harris.,	125	469	77	143	.305	McCabe, Lan.,	19	58	7	17	.293		
Killifer, Johns.,	108	380	55	116	.305	Scott, Johns.-Lan.,	64	186	30	54	.290		
Burde, Wmspt.,	90	323	56	96	.297								

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	A.	E.	PC.
Cassiday, Wilgn.,	102	1021	65	8	.993	Calhoun, Harris.,	123	1235	105	20	.986
Deal, Lancaster,	118	1072	88	14	.989	Whitney, Wmspt.,	127	1270	63	23	.982

SECOND BASEMEN.

Gleason, Wmspt.,	21	57	44	2	.981	Magoon, Trenton,	21	52	56	3	.973
Farrell, Altoona,	100	277	282	13	.979	Arndt, Wilgn.,	79	179	207	11	.972

THIRD BASEMEN.

Magoon, Trenton,	15	14	33	2	.959	Odell, Lancaster,	121	147	192	20	.944
Zimmerman, Harris.,	127	174	278	25	.948	Schwartz, Altoona,	115	138	219	22	.942

SHORTSTOPS.

Gleason, Wmspt.,	51	114	167	17	.943	Newton, Lancaster,	127	251	357	43	.934
Barton, Trenton,	17	28	36	4	.941	Ward, Altoona,	114	230	335	40	.934

OUTFIELDERS.

Beard, York-Rdg.,	36	74	12	..	1000	Moran, Trenton,	35	82	8	1	.989
Myers, York-Rdg.,	17	18	4	..	1000	Lelivelt, Reading,	29	56	..	1	.982

CATCHERS.

Ross, Tren.-York,	26	96	33	..	1000	Koepmann, Johns.,	84	426	121	10	.982
J Smith, Harris.,	63	225	49	4	.986	Grady, Wilmgn.,	53	252	94	7	.980

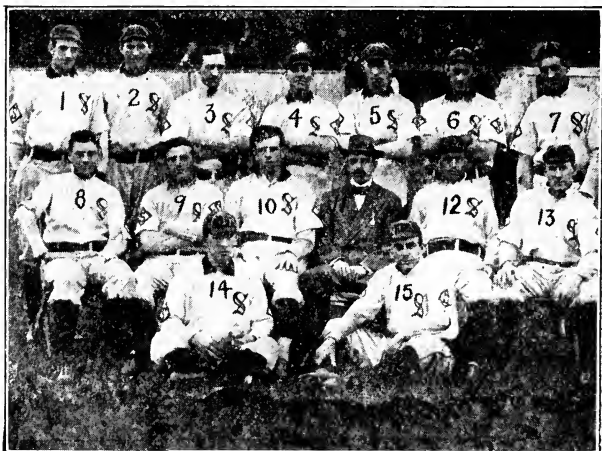
PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	Field'g	Pitch'g	Name and Club.	Field'g	Pitch'g						
	G.	W. L. PC.		G.	W. L. PC.						
Sallee, Wmspt.,	32	.948	22	5	.815	Vickers, Wmspt.,	33	.909	25	9	.735
Burke, Lan.,	23	.947	15	5	.750	Campbell, Harris.,	34	.966	21	8	.724



1, Betts; 2, Reed; 3, Hannafan; 4, Doherty, Mgr.; 5, Ingerton; 6, Millerick; 7, Fox; 8, Wood; 9, Magie; 10, Galaski; 11, Cockill; 12, Raidy; 13, Warner, Sec.; 14, Winchester, Pres.; 15, Butler, Vice-Pres.; 16, McNamara; 17, Fairbanks. Obenaus Co., Photo.

ALBANY TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Yancey; 2, Rudinski; 3, Graham; 4, Zeimer; 5, McDougall; 6, Garrity; 7, Schultz; 8, Schrall; 9, Beckendorf; 10, McArdle; 11, H. D. Ramsey, Mgr.; 12, Clark; 13, Shortell; 14, Polchow; 15, Duffy.

SCRANTON TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

New York State League

BY EDWARD R. AUKER, ALBANY



J. H. FARRELL
President
New York League

When the gong sounded on September 22 last, thus ending the season of 1907 in the New York State League, one of the most successful years the organization of which John H. Farrell is president was closed, with Albany as champions. Through the earnest efforts of Manager Mike Doherty and the able and ever willing co-operation of the Albany Base Ball Association, of which Charles M. Winchester, Jr., is president, the capital of the Empire State was able to land the flag. The interest taken in the race by fans, players, managers and owners of the eight teams in this compact and thriving organization was never equalled.

The race for the pennant was in doubt until the finish. It developed into one of the most brilliant and stubbornly contested battles on the diamond that had ever been seen. The Senators finished the season just 13 points ahead of Scranton, the pennant winners of the previous year. A slump at any stage of the last two weeks of the season meant second division honors for any of the four teams in the first division.

The race promised to be a hippodrome for the first two months of the season, Utica taking the lead on the first day and holding it until replaced by Scranton on August 1st. Albany was considered by many as a dark horse. The team at times displayed excellent form, but when it developed a slump, particularly on the road, it dropped with such rapidity that it was thought at one time it could not land in the first division.

By consistent work, Scranton managed to pull off a long string of victories and held the lead, which it captured from Utica, until September 2, when the Miners were displaced by the Senators. Then followed an interesting struggle, with four teams having an almost equal chance, Albany, Scranton, Utica and Troy.

The pennant was practically conceded to Albany on September 15, when Albany outplayed the A. J. & G. combination and Scranton was outclassed by Syracuse. Although the Law-makers were scheduled to line up against Utica the following week, which team was a contender for the pennant, it was agreed that only through a strong reversal in form, could the honors be taken from the Senators. The team, although under a heavy strain, showed its true caliber in the last week of the race and finished under the wire in first place.

Albany, the pennant winners, figured in the largest number of extra-inning games. The greatest game of the season, and for that matter since the organization of the league, was played at Utica on September 11th between Albany and Utica. The two teams battled for fifteen innings without a score. Albany finally got to Pitcher Heffernan's curves and pounded out four runs in the first half of the sixteenth inning. Pitcher



1, Shaw; 2, Heffernan; 3, Schlitzer; 4, Rutherford; 5, Carroll; 6, Gleason; 7, Coughlin; 8, Kerr; 9, Flater; 10, Swayne; 11, Steelman; 12, Kane; 13, Kennedy, Capt.; 14, Wilson; 15, C. Dooley, Mgr.

UTIOA TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Moener; 2, Donovan; 3, Weeden; 4, Mason; 5, Swornstead; 6, Conroy; 7, Gillespie; 8, Good; 9, Cargo; 10, McSurdy; 11, Stewart.

TROY TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

Fairbanks, who a few weeks before was released by Utica, held down his old team-mates without a semblance of a hit for twelve consecutive innings. But two hits were made off Fairbanks in the sixteen innings.

Scranton and Troy battled for nineteen innings at Troy on June 25th. This was the longest game of the season. Troy won by a score of 3 to 2.

On August 28th Troy and Binghamton played an eighteen inning game at Troy, the home team winning by a score of 4 to 3. Ramsay and McSurdy were the opposing pitchers.

The other long contests were:

Sixteen innings—Albany vs. Scranton, May 13. Won by Albany, 4 to 3.

Fifteen innings—Albany vs. Binghamton, July 14. Won by Binghamton, 3 to 2.

Fourteen innings—Albany vs. Utica, August 2. Won by Albany, 4 to 3.

Thirteen innings—Utica vs. A.-J.-G., June 1. Won by Utica, 3 to 2. Albany vs. Syracuse, September 7. Called by darkness with the score a tie, 3 to 3.



1, Killingsworth; 2, Zimmerman; 3, Deran; 4, Robertson; 5, Lezotte, Mgr.; 6, Ziegler; 7, Swift; 8, Hollingsworth, Capt.; 9, J. Monks, Sec.; 10, A. J. Lynch, Pres.; 11, Hiestand; 12, Eley; 13, Hunter; 14, Carr; 15, Graney; 16, McGinley; 17, Toman; 18, McGee; 19, Fogarty.

WILKES-BARRE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

The players developed were:

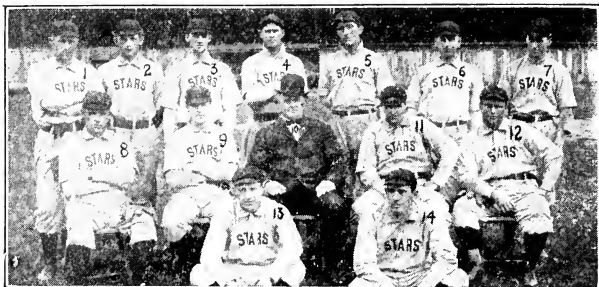
Albany—Fairbanks and Raidy to Columbus and Fox to Memphis by draft. Detroit purchased First Baseman Kockill.

Scranton—Third Baseman McArdle drafted by Oakland, Cal., and Pitcher Garrity by Cleveland.

Utica—Pitchers Flater and Schlitzer to Philadelphia Americans, Kerr to Baltimore, Kane to Pittsburg, Swayne to St. Louis Americans. With the exception of Schlitzer, who was sold, the others were drafted.

Troy—McSurdy to Rochester, Hardy to Oakland, Moeller to Pittsburg, DeGroff to New York Americans. Moeller was the only player sold.

Wilkes-Barre—Second Baseman Zimmerman and First Baseman Robertson were sold to Chicago by draft, Graney to Cleveland, Swift to Memphis, Hunter to Brooklyn.



1, Miller; 2, Trainor; 3, Schultze; 4, Zinssar; 5, Crisham, Capt.; 6, Fifield; 7, Castle; 8, Cranston; 9, Aubrey; 10, Griffin, Mgr.; 11, Rafter; 12, Carr; 13, Hellmund; 14, Carter. Horgan, Photo
 SYRACUSE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Welch; 2, Murray; 3, Wagner; 4, Hinchman; 5, Bowen; 6, Walsh; 7, Parkin; 8, Van Zandt; 9, Bierhalter, Trainer; 10, Drury, Mgr.; 11, Hammond, Pres.; 12, Roach; 13, McAllister; 14, Marcan; 15, Manning; 16, Sullivan; 17, Bruce. Newing, Photo.
 BINGHAMTON TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, McCarty; 2, Hafford; 3, McCormack; 4, Bowen; 5, Earl, Mgr.; 6, Childs; 7, Collins; 8, Barry; 9, Leard; 10, Weeks; 11, Stroh; 12, Cooney. Rich, Photo.
 AMSTERDAM-JOHNSTOWN-GLOVERSVILLE TEAM,

Binghamton—Pitchers Parkins and Wagner to Philadelphia Nationals by draft.

Syracuse—Pitcher Carter to Philadelphia Americans and Second Baseman Cranston to Memphis.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the New York State League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Albany	79	50	.612	Wilkesbarre	69	66	.511
Scranton	81	54	.600	Syracuse	61	75	.448
Utica	78	54	.591	Binghamton	51	83	.376
Troy	75	56	.573	A.-J.-G.	39	95	.291

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	PC.
Moeller, Troy,	77	306	55	102	.333	Betts, Albany,	133	487	51	149	.306
Hollingsw'th, Wilke.	123	366	39	110	.327	Hunter, Wilkes.,	36	93	9	28	.301
Goode, Albany,	111	409	62	129	.315	Kerr, Utica,	32	78	4	23	.293
Zimmerman, Wilkes.,	98	397	65	125	.314	Kockill, Albany,	132	489	60	143	.292
DeGroff, Troy,	135	481	71	151	.313	Schrall, Scranton,	132	474	61	138	.291
Crisham, Syracuse,	136	402	42	126	.313						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.
Kockill, Albany,	132	1160	131	7	.994	Crisham, Syracuse,	136	1456	108	16	.989
Robertson, Wilkes.,	110	1083	86	12	.989	McGamwell, Bing.,	110	1094	58	13	.988

SECOND BASEMEN.

O'Brien, Troy,	56	138	137	11	.961	Doherty, Albany,	126	417	304	30	.960
Childs, A.-J.-G.,	128	337	289	25	.961	Kennedy, Utica.	131	388	279	29	.958

THIRD BASEMEN.

Carr, Syracuse,	123	146	279	18	.959	Donovan, Troy,	131	205	309	38	.931
Ingerton, Albany,	132	203	274	33	.935	McArdle, Scranton,	125	176	240	32	.928

SHORTSTOPS.

Zeimer, Scranton,	113	231	359	18	.970	Aubrey, Syracuse,	131	274	427	42	.943
Peartree, Wilkes.,	17	19	38	3	.950	Cargo, Troy,	134	314	395	47	.937

LEFT FIELDERS.

Fox, Albany,	114	171	11	4	.978	Magee, Wilkes-Barre,	85	152	15	7	.969
Eagan, Troy,	115	257	10	9	.967	Graham, Scranton,	131	268	24	1	.957

CENTER FIELDERS.

Garry, Bing.,	50	98	3	0	1000	Duffy, Scranton,	116	233	25	7	.974
Eley, Wilkes-Barre,	131	248	44	5	.982	Riggs, Syracuse,	21	35	2	1	.973

RIGHT FIELDERS.

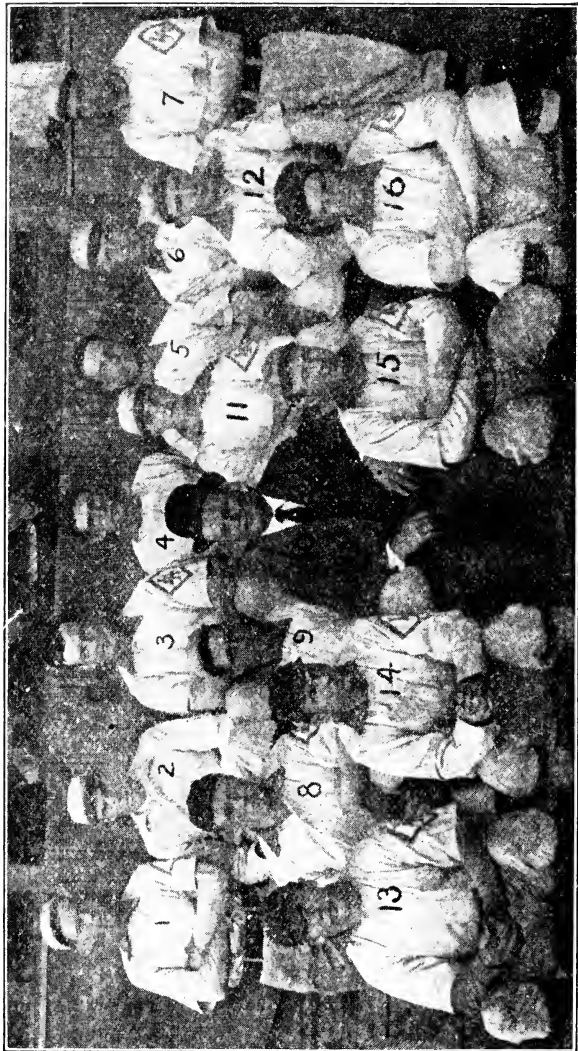
Fogarty, Wilkes.,	130	299	37	7	.979	Donovan, Bing.,	63	79	4	2	.976
Schrall, Scranton,	132	161	12	4	.977	Van Zandt, Bing.,	117	286	20	10	.963

PITCHERS.

Parkins, Bing.,	48	19	106	0	1000	Schlitzer, Utica,	40	11	125	3	.978
Donnelly, Troy,	39	15	90	2	.981	Carter, Syra.,	34	26	99	3	.976

CATCHERS.

Millerick, Albany,	95	479	164	9	.986	McNamara, Albany,	55	291	61	7	.980
Roach, Bing.,	89	421	102	10	.981	Rafter, Syracuse,	62	304	73	7	.980



1, Ellis; 2, Smith; 3, Burns; 4, Nagle; 5, Cravath; 6, Dillon, Capt.; 7, Gray; 8, Brashear; 9, Hosp; 10, Berry, Mgr.; 11, Carlisle; 12, Delmas; 13, Eager; 14, Bernard; 15, Hogan; 16, Randolph.

LOS ANGELES TEAM—CHAMPIONS PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Pacific Coast League

BY HARRY B. SMITH, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

In view of conditions that existed at the end of the 1906 season, together with complications that arose both in the Northwest and in California, the past year has been a most remarkable one in the annals of Pacific Coast League Base Ball. Every club of the four that now comprise the league made money, in spite of extraordinary difficulties with which they had to contend, and it was proved conclusively not only that the men behind the enterprise are healthy sportsmen, but that the people will give them support.

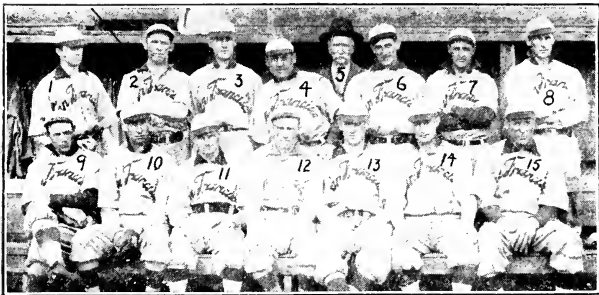
Base Ball fans will remember that the Pacific Coast League finished the year 1906 on three legs. The San Francisco grounds had been completely destroyed by the fire. Los Angeles was in a tangled condition. Fresno was anything but self-supporting and Seattle indifferent. The condition was enough to shake the hearts of the strongest men. Then came the deflection of the Seattle club. Russ Hall, to whom the franchise had been awarded, joined forces with the Pacific Northwest League and strenuous efforts were made to carry Judge W. W. McCredie and the Portland club into that organization. To the credit of Judge McCredie, who has stood once and for all with the Coast League, that plan failed.

Even with his support, affairs were discouraging. The clubs that were left had all they could do to support and finance their own projects, without putting in a new club in Seattle. That territory was finally abandoned, for to have financed a team would have been folly, and Fresno was reluctantly dropped, as there was no city that could take the place of the Washington metropolis. Nor did this end the troubles of the magnates. Oakland and San Francisco were without grounds and money had to be raised. In San Francisco, with F. M. Ish and J. Cal Ewing, the president of the league, at the helm, and with Ed M. Walter, president of the Oakland association, hard at work, results were had. As a result, San Francisco has a \$100,000 plant, the finest park west of the Rocky Mountains, while the Oakland club's location is more central than ever before.

There were minor difficulties, such as street car strikes, to interfere with the prosperity of the game, but the fans have turned out in large numbers. At Oakland the attendance has been beyond all expectation, while Los Angeles supported its pennant-winning team in proper shape. Judge McCredie of Portland made more money with a tail-end club than he did the year previous, when he won the pennant, and the San Francisco people have had no reason to complain.

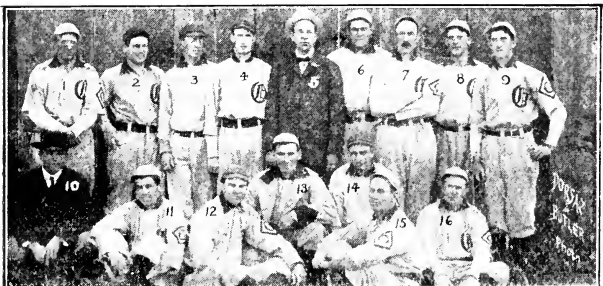
From the standpoint of class the playing was of a high order, as is best evidenced by the men who were drafted from the various clubs by the major leagues. President Ewing gave a business administration and the playing on the field was exceptionally well marked by the absence of rowdiness. This was largely due to the backing given the umpires, who had strict orders to enforce discipline.

Although Los Angeles led most of the way in the pennant race, and finally won by a safe margin, the fight for honors was close from start to finish. Unfortunately, the Portland team was attended by more than its usual share of hard luck and trailed along in the rear. San Francisco and Oakland, however, were contenders, and not until the season was almost finished could the winner be definitely picked. A six-team league



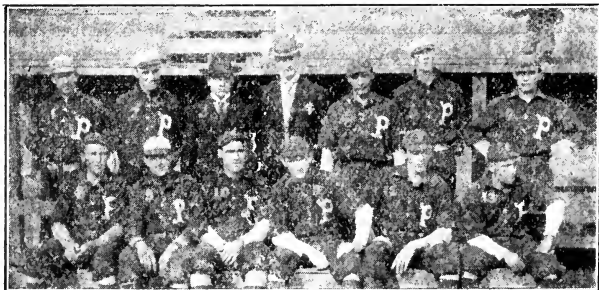
1, Spencer; 2, Melchoir; 3, Willis; 4, Hildebrand; 5, Haggard; 6, Zeider; 7, Streib; 8, Wheeler; 9, Jones; 10, Henley; 11, Piper; 12, Mohler; 13, Williams; 14, Irwin; 15, Esola.

SAN FRANCISCO TEAM—PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.



1, Eagan; 2, Bliss; 3, Carnes; 4, Wright; 5, E. N. Walter, Pres.; 6, Heitmuller; 7, Van Haltren, Capt.; 8, Hogan; 9, Dashwood; 10, Wm. Gemmell, Sec.; 11, Smith; 12, Bigbie; 13, Haley; 14, Goodwin; 15, Cates; 16, Devereaux.

OAKLAND TEAM—PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.



1, Byrne; 2, Raferty; 3, Pernoll; 4, McCreddie; 5, Johnson; 6, Groom; 7, Casey; 8, Mott; 9, Kinsella; 10, Kennedy; 11, Donahue; 12, Hartman; 13, Bassey.

Graham, Photo.

PORTLAND TEAM—PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

would unquestionably add variety, but the difficulty is to find cities of sufficient strength. Los Angeles is anxious for continuous ball and is willing to furnish a fifth city. Doubtless, in another year, such an arrangement can be perfected, but for the present it is the consensus that four strong clubs are better than six, with two that might have to be carried.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Los Angeles	115	74	.608	Oakland	97	101	.489
San Francisco.....	104	99	.515	Portland	72	114	.388

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G. AB.	R.	BH.	PC.	Name and Club.	G. AB.	R.	BH.	PC.		
Eagan, Oakland,	194	708	96	237	.335	Moriarity, San F.,	66	239	31	72	.301
Melchoir, San F.,	66	220	42	67	.305	McCredie, Port.,	169	606	73	182	.300
Dillon, Los A.,	181	631	88	192	.304	Raftery, Portland,	41	159	23	47	.295
Cravath, Los A.,	182	614	106	186	.303	Hogan, Oakland,	87	269	33	78	.290

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G. PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G. PO.	A.	E.	PC.		
Dillon, Los A.,	181	1889	128	25	.988	Williams, San F.,	173	1863	91	38	.981
Bigbee, Oakland,	197	2166	144	45	.981	Atherton, Portland,	53	538	35	16	.973

SECOND BASEMEN.

Mohler, San F.,	108	315	336	25	.964	Bernard, Los A.,	94	225	251	27	.946
Casey, Portland,	175	407	470	25	.963	Haley, Oakland,	201	515	500	66	.939

THIRD BASEMEN.

Irwin, San F.,	163	229	297	23	.958	Smith, Los A.,	118	161	294	30	.938
Devereaux, Oak.,	191	225	429	33	.952	Brashear, Los A.,	65	77	149	19	.922

SHORTSTOPS.

Zeider, San F.,	38	96	112	10	.954	Eagan, Oakland,	194	327	627	67	.934
Delmas, Los A.,	173	311	581	59	.938	Johnson, Portland,	41	61	130	14	.932

OUTFIELDERS.

Bernard, Los A.,	47	92	3	2	.979	Heitmuller, Oak.,	199	304	42	11	.969
Cravath, Los A.,	173	287	41	9	.973	Melchoir, San F.,	66	108	10	4	.967

PITCHERS.

Schimpff, Portland,	16	14	39	0	1000	Wright, Oakland,	54	32	152	5	.973
Jones, San F.,	56	11	139	3	.980	Henley, San F.,	56	21	118	5	.965

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G. PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.	Name and Club.	G. PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.	
Donahue, Port.,	89	440	165	10	.984	Street, San F.,	154	676	220	29	12	.969
Moore, Port.,	65	253	97	9	.975	Eager, Los A.,	83	333	77	13	8	.969

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	PC.	Name and Club.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	PC.
Gray, Los A.,	32	14	216	155	.696	Henley, San F.,	24	15	197	103	.616
Hosp, Los A.,	12	7	56	96	.632	Burns, Los A.,	23	16	144	82	.590



EASTERN ILLINOIS LEAGUE—MATTOON TEAM. CHAMPIONS—1, Williams; 2, Johnstone; 3, Joherst; 4, Campbell, Pres.; 5, Hirst; 6, Littlejohn; 7, Wilson; 8, O'Day, Mgr.; 9, Carter; 10, Coover; 11, Irnscher; 12, Webb. PANA TEAM—1, Renz; 2, Woods; 3, Adams, Mgr.; 4, Williams; 5, Brown; 6, Blasser; 7, Andrews; 8, Peters; 9, Mortorson; 10, Martin; 11, Mascot; 12, Twitchel; 13, Miller. SHELBVILLE TEAM—1, Williams; 2, Hannah; 3, Talbert; 4, Siner; 5, Patton; 6, Humes; 7, Deak; 8, Combs; 9, Higgins; 10, Wilson; 11, Kelley; 12, Eldridge. CHARLESTON TEAM—1, Murcer; 2, Bartley; 3, Talbot; 4, Kulnik; 5, Wilson; 6, Golden; 7, Lotshaw; 8, Barkwell; 9, McDonald; 10, Yeager; 11, Walters; 13, Merett; 14, Brooks; 15, Langdon, Mgr.; 16, Clement.

Eastern Illinois League

By G. L. PRICE



L. A. G. SHOAFF
President

Eastern Illinois League

run for their money.

the season and kept it until other clubs became alarmed. Then Charleston, swollen far beyond the salary limit of \$600 with high salaried men, took the bit in its teeth, crowded Pana out of first place and set to work to cinch the pennant.

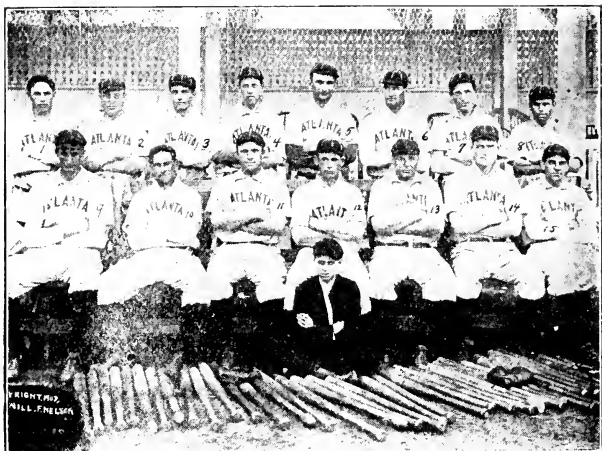
Charleston and Mattoon for three-quarters of a century have been rivals. When Mattoon "fans" saw Charleston in the lead all of this rivalry and old-time jealousy revived. The "fans" turned out royally, and the result was that the season closed with the pennant firm in Mattoon's grasp.

It was fitting that the city which had given to the Base Ball world "Bobby" Wicker, "Dummy" Taylor, "Pug" Bennett, "Larry" Doyle and a half score of other fast men and had put its trade mark upon Frank Chance should win the first flag in the new league, and Mattoon enters its second season with a determination to hang onto the coveted bunting.

The league which became famous during 1907 for its extra inning games and its great strike-out records produced many pitchers who are yet to be heard from. Loomis of Charleston will play the coming season with Terre Haute in the Central League, Laudermilk, the elongated slab artist who made the "champs" the terrors of all batters last season and who possesses a record of seventeen strike-outs in one game, will return to Decatur in the Three-I League. Cleon Webb, the collegian, who completed Mattoon's pitching staff, will go to the O.-P. Johnny Barkwell, one of Charleston's star performers, has been sold by Decatur to Columbus, O. Ketter, Taylorville's catching-managerial phenom, goes to the Central League. "Big Chief" Williams, the hard-hitting Indian, whose batting won him a pale-face bride while with Mattoon last season, will manage a team in the O.-P., and he will take with him Pitcher Walters and Fielder Bartley of Charleston.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Mattoon	74	44	.627	Taylorville ..	58	58	.500
Charleston	71	48	.596	Shelbyville ..	51	63	.428
Paris	44	41	.513	Pana	50	69	.428



1, Paskert; 2, Winters; 3, Ford; 4, McKenzie; 5, Zellar; 6, Castleton; 7, Spade; 8, Becker; 9, Fox; 10, Castro; 11, Jordan, Capt.; 12, W. Smith, Mgr.; 13, S. Smith; 14, Swceny; 15, Dyer.

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ATLANTA TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Watson; 2, Carey; 3, Schulze; 4, Hurlburt; 5, Bells; 6, Owens; 7, Rathford; 8, Neighbors; 9, Thiel; 10, Babb; 11, Loucks; 12, Suggs; 13, Stocksdal; 14, Plass; 15, Hemline; 16, Ritchards; 17, Carter.

MEMPHIS TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Southern Association

BY WALTER TAYLOR, ATLANTA, GA.



W. M. KAVANAUGH
President
Southern Association

Beyond any doubt the season of 1907 was the most prosperous that the Southern Association has ever seen. It is perhaps considered the proper thing to say that each season was better than those that preceded it when speaking of any league, for it is not natural to acknowledge failure, but in this instance it may be said that the Southern never saw so much prosperity as was poured into its lap from the cornucopia of plenty during the season of 1907.

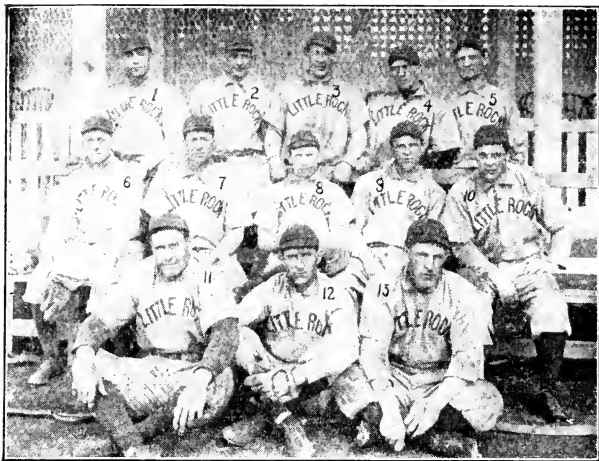
There were disappointments, to be sure, for there were eight clubs contending at the start for only one pennant, and seven managers saw their hopes that found full bloom in the spring wither as the season advanced. The race for the honor of first place was between Atlanta and Memphis, and the first mentioned took away the prize. It was a finish, though, that disturbed the nerves of the most blase and the race was not over until the last game had been played between the two contenders.

The winning of the pennant by Atlanta brings to that city the first flag that it has seen in twenty-five years, and the population was wild with joy when it was seen that the bunting was to be theirs.

At the start of the season it looked as though Nashville was going to take a prominent place in the race. John Dobbs, of major league experience, was engaged as manager and took charge of affairs with a vim and energy that would have counted for more had his team not been beset by bad luck, which put many of the players out of the game for days and some for the entire season.

Charley Babb began his second year as manager of the Memphis club with a determination to take the pennant or make a fight that would keep the man who did get it very busy. Babb failed to win the flag, but he did not give Billy Smith, manager of the Atlanta forces, any time for recreation. Babb had an excellent club and he handled its affairs like a veteran. He received the best support from his men and there was no complaint that could be made by even the most ardent adherent of the Memphis organization.

Smith, like Babb, began the second year of his service as manager in the Southern Association. The previous year he suffered from injuries to his men and lost a number of games by the closest possible scores. Smith, however, turned to valuable profit the experience of his first summer in the association, and worked energetically all the winter preparing for the fight that he predicted would come with the new year. He gathered about him a set of players who entered into the spirit of the game at all times and worked with all of their energy and skill to aid in winning the pennant. It was this loyalty to their manager that brought about the desired results. Smith, with a generous spirit, told his men if they won he would divide \$500 among them. They won,



1, McCarty; 2, Eyler; 3, Hess; 4, Orr; 5, Hart; 6, Page; 7, Buchanan; 8, Gilbert; 9, Kunkle; 10, Rockenfield; 11, Douglass; 12, Bowcock; 13, Miller.

LITTLE ROCK TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Wilhelm; 2, Walters; 3, Lister; 4, Smith; 5, Vaughn; 6, Ragan; 7, Meek; 8, Gardner; 9, Clark; 10, Alcock; 11, Montgomery; 12, Mitze; 13, Garvan; 14, Turner; 15, Rhoettinger; 16, Molesworth.

BIRMINGHAM TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

and true to his promise, he came forward with the money. They refused to accept a penny, contending that the pleasure of winning was enough for them.

Before coming to Atlanta Smith won two pennants for Macon, Ga., in the South Atlantic League. The owners of the Atlanta franchise have given him a contract for two more years at an increased salary.

The spirit of improvement that pervaded the entire league was found in most healthy condition at Little Rock, where the club owners brought back to them their former manager, Mike Finn, who on a previous occasion had landed them in second place. Finn was not so fortunate as to do that in 1907, but he displayed a managerial ability that gave the City of Roses not only a good club, but one that made money for its owners and pleased the Base Ball public all over the circuit, winning praise from every official of the league.

Montgomery had an excellent team with men on it who attracted attention from major league managers, but the start was not a good one. John Marlarky, who handled the team, worked hard to get a higher place than seventh, which was just one above Nashville, but without success.

There was an interesting race between New Orleans and Little Rock for third place and the club from the Crescent City was victorious. Charley Frank, who is called the "Fox of the Southern Association," did not give up his fight for high honors until the very last of the season. He was constantly on the watch for players who would add strength to his club, and brought Lave Cross on to play third base shortly after he got his freedom from major league company. The club would have been a dangerous contender for first place had the outfield been a little stronger.

Birmingham, the pennant winner the year before, had ups and downs enough to try the soul of any manager. Harry Vaughn proved his staying qualities by holding up his head all the season and fighting against stronger odds than his team could overcome. Vaughn tried to get men to fill in the gaps that arose during the summer, but found it a hard thing to do at the time he needed them the most.

Following Birmingham came Shreveport, La., which had a new manager in Tom Fischer, who for two years had been the best pitcher with the club. Fischer was the youngest manager in the association, both in years and point of service, but he did well despite the fact that he finished sixth.

The most important happening in the association during the year was the announcement that Shreveport was to sell its franchise to Mobile, Ala., whose club won the Cotton States League pennant in 1907. For several years Mobile has been anxious for a Southern Association berth and had made a number of offers for the franchise of Shreveport. Finally a trade was made and the season of 1908 will see a new town in the circuit and one that, it is fully believed, will be able to make an excellent showing. Mobile is a growing and prosperous city with the laudable ambition burning in the hearts of its people to win a Southern pennant.

The prosperity of the Southern Association during 1907 was due to two things. The better business conditions generally and the excellent management of President W. M. Kavanaugh, whose good judgment and knowledge of Base Ball affairs enabled him to steer the organization clear of all breakers. The prominence of President Kavanaugh in the world of Base Ball has done much to keep the association in the splendid



1, Warrender; 2, Graham; 3, Massing; 4, Fisher, Mgr.; 5, King; 6, Beeker; 7, Graffius; 8, Gaskell; 9, Carr; 10, Hickman; 11, Clarke; 12, Lewee; 13, Rapp; 14, Daley.

Nelson, Photo.

SHREVEPORT TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Henline; 2, Nye; 3, Perry; 4, Hausen; 5, Houtz; 6, Ball; 7, Seabough; 8, Malarkey; 9, Gear; 10, Weems; 11, Walsh; 12, Maxwell; 13, Baxter.

MONTGOMERY TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Wiseman; 2, Carr; 3, Morse; 4, Sorrell; 5, Schopp; 6, Hardy; 7, Wells; 8, McElveen; 9, Lister; 10, E. Duggan; 11, Nichols; 12, Dobbs.

NASHVILLE TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

condition that has marked its progress year after year since his election as its chief executive. He was re-elected at the annual meeting in December that was held in Atlanta, and the association unanimously voted to hold its next meeting in Little Rock, his home, as a compliment to him.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Southern Association in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Atlanta	78	54	.591	Birmingham	61	71	.474
Memphis	74	57	.565	Shreveport	62	70	.470
New Orleans	68	66	.507	Montgomery	62	71	.460
Little Rock	66	66	.500	Nashville	59	78	.431

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	BH.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	BH.	PC.
Meek, Birmingham,	120	441	50	150	340		Stockdale, Memphis,	35	104	12	31	298	
Fisher, Shreveport,	64	205	21	64	312		S. Smith, Atlanta,	108	402	39	118	297	
Hardy, Nashville,	92	285	33	89	312		Spade, Atlanta,	44	142	17	42	295	
Atz, New Orleans,	140	507	73	158	311		Seabaugh, Mont.,	78	265	14	77	294	
Ball, Montgomery,	128	488	59	147	301		Woods, Little Rock,	74	255	26	75	290	

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Cary, Memphis,	138	1352	114	14	.990	Lister, Birm.-Nsh.,	124	1198	92	30	.984
Sabrie, New Or.,	130	1463	62	17	.988	Fox, Atlanta,	139	1305	100	24	.983

SECOND BASEMEN.

Lewee, Shreveport,	135	399	358	15	.980	Gatins, New Or.,	136	332	407	25	.967
Jordan, Atlanta,	127	386	359	25	.967	Walters, Birm.,	142	332	435	31	.961

THIRD BASEMEN.

Cross, New Orleans,	86	99	178	3	.989	Perry, Montgomery,	136	203	274	36	.929
Hess, Little Rock,	137	211	293	36	.933	Brouthers, New Or.,	16	23	43	5	.929

SHORTSTOPS.

Benson, Shreveport,	59	114	180	26	.950	DeMontreville, Birm.	107	190	346	35	.938
Atz, New Orleans,	139	280	426	45	.940	Babb, Memphis,	130	343	398	53	.933

OUTFIELDERS.

Gear, Montgomery,	44	71	11	1	.988	Winters, Atlanta,	133	225	11	3	.987
Neighbors, Memphis	137	301	22	4	.987	Thiel, Memphis,	30	69	7	1	.985

CATCHERS.

Stark, Little Rock,	17	80	16	1	.989	Owens, Memphis,	45	196	50	3	.987
Woods, Little Rock,	72	307	96	5	.987	Latimer, Nash.-Bm.	54	202	58	4	.984

PITCHERS.

Fisher, Shreve.,	28	15	52	1	.985	Bills, Memphis,	36	51	122	3	.982
Suggs, Memphis,	35	29	99	2	.984	Shields, Memphis,	12	13	37	1	.980

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	T.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	T.	PC.
Shields, Memphis,	11	8	3	1	.725	Manuel, New Or.,	31	20	11	0	.645
Castleton, Atlanta,	25	17	8	4	.680	Keith, Little Rock,	22	14	8	0	.636



1, McLaughlin; 2, Collins, Mgr.; 3, Field, Pres.; 4, Marshall; 5, Emery; 6, Haley; 7, Joubert; 8, Decker; 9, Horn; 10, Kenney; 11, Jackson; 12, Finn; 13, Badger.

LAKE CHARLES TEAM—GULF COAST LEAGUE.



1, Kuhn; 2, Brimbitt; 3, J. Kirkman; 4, Grey; 5, Gregory; 6, Aston; 7, Gutierrez; 8, Taylor; 9, Jones, Capt.; 10, Riggio; 11, Quetterre; 12, Brazel; 13, Carroll; 14, Frickey; 15, Dix.

MONROE TEAM—GULF COAST LEAGUE.



1, Latham; 2, Duplaine; 3, Monyhan; 4, McDonald; 5, Fisher; 6, Hutchcroft; 7, Nevins; 8, Paulig; 9, Whalon; 10, Vitler; 11, Ford; 12, Richardson; 13, Mason.

ORANGE TEAM—GULF COAST LEAGUE.

Gulf Coast League

BY JOHN MARSHALL, LAKE CHARLES, LA.

The first season of the Gulf Coast League was not a success, from a financial standpoint, but for good, clean Base Ball, nothing better could be hoped.

The six clubs that started the season were there at the finish, not so wealthy, but game to the core.

Too much cannot be said of P. O. Moss, one of the ablest business men in Southern Louisiana, who, though he had his own extensive business to look after, spent time and money in the interest of the league, in his official duties as president.

The directors were F. B. Field, Lake Charles; J. C. Carbo, Alexandria; R. Koonz, Monroe; J. W. Link, Orange; J. R. Parkerson, Lafayette, and John Lewis, Opelousas, all able business men, working hand in hand for the life of the league.

As the season advanced the poor players were weeded out, better men taking their places. The last half of the season saw the clubs putting up an article of ball that any Class B organization might be proud of.

The strong Alexandria club started out at such a pace that two or three of the clubs could not hang on and by the first of July threatened to give up unless something was done. A meeting of the directors was called, and they decided to cut the season in half, all clubs starting with a clean slate after July 4th, the winners of the halves to play seven games for the championship. The clubs finished the first half as follows: Alexandria, La., Lake Charles, La., Opelousas, La., Lafayette, La., Monroe, La., and Orange, Texas. The second half found Lake Charles, Orange and Monroe in a neck-and-neck finish, Lake Charles finally winning out, and later won the pennant by beating Alexandria, four out of five.

The efforts of Lake Charles' worthy manager, D. W. Collins, had at last realized results, as he was the only manager that kept his team intact, having made less changes than any other team in the league. He is to be congratulated, as he has won two pennants in the last three years, and finished second in the other race. One thing in his favor, his players were all well behaved, and this helped them land the flag, as they worked in perfect harmony and team work was their point.

The Alexandria club fared well in selling players. Shortstop White was disposed of in the middle of the season to San Antonio and Catcher Braun at the end of the season to Austin, Texas. There were quite a few other good ones in the league that were overlooked. The all-star club of the league would be: Catchers, Braun and Collins; pitchers, Weeks, Booles, Frikie and Knight; first base, Hoffman; second base, Badger; shortstop, Relf; third base, Addington; left field, Emery; center field, Carrol or McLaughlin; right field, Horn. The coming season will very likely see Beaumont, Texas, and Baton Rouge in this league.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Gulf Coast League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

CLUB STANDING

FIRST HALF OF SEASON.

SECOND HALF OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Alexandria	41	17	.707	Lake Charles	41	20	.672
Lake Charles	33	26	.559	Monroe	41	22	.651
Opelousas	50	28	.526	Orange	43	24	.642
Lafayette	27	29	.482	Alexandria	23	33	.411
Monroe	22	33	.400	Lafayette	21	35	.375
Orange	18	38	.325	Opelousas	18	39	.350

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Jones, Monroe,	49	184	33	66	.359	Blanchett, Opel.,	103	381	49	117	.307
Braun, Alexandria,	99	360	43	125	.348	Olire, L.C.-Mon.-Al.,	72	254	31	77	.303
Blanchfield, Op.-L.C.,	34	125	23	43	.344	Bessey, Mon. Laf.,	17	67	6	20	.299
Horn, Lake Charles,	86	329	40	105	.319						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	Ch.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	Ch.	E.	PC.
Hubbard, Lafayette,	23	251	1	.996	Jackson, Lake Chas.,	37	421	10	.976
Hoffman, Alexandria,	110	1188	25	.979	McDonald, Orange,	17	165	4	.976

SECOND BASEMEN.

Page, Alexandria,	28	156	8	.949	Jones, Monroe,	45	244	12	.947
Hubbard, Lafayette,	50	249	13	.948	Badger, Lake Chas.,	83	477	26	.945

THIRD BASEMEN.

Addington, Monroe,	79	311	10	.968	Dobard, Orange-Laf.,	16	69	6	.913
Badger, Lake Chas.,	34	148	10	.932	Ollre, L.C.-Mon.-Alex.,	30	137	14	.898

SHORTSTOPS.

White, Alexandria,	77	406	33	.919	Reagan, Monroe,	78	401	44	.890
Relf, Lafayette,	106	636	63	.900	Marshall, Lake Chas.,	111	601	67	.889

OUTFIELDERS.

Hubbard, Lafayette,	25	52	0	1000	Weeks, Alexandria,	17	15	0	1000
Ford, Orange	24	22	0	1000	Dix, Monroe,	15	18	0	1000

PITCHERS.

Kinney, Opel.-O.-L.-C.,	20	88	1	.989	Finn, Lake Chas.,	18	88	2	.977
Frickie, Monroe,	28	92	2	.978	Weeks, Alexandria,	26	111	3	.973

CATCHERS.

Braun, Alexandria,	91	650	9	.986	Kitchens, Or.-Alex.,	15	113	2	.982
Edmunds, Opelousas,	24	121	2	.983	McDonald, Orange,	58	405	9	.978

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Field'g PC.	Name.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Field'g PC.
Welch,	5	6	.454	1.000	Frickie,	16	8	.667	.978
Kinney,	7	10	.412	.989	Finn,	9	6	.600	.977

Western League

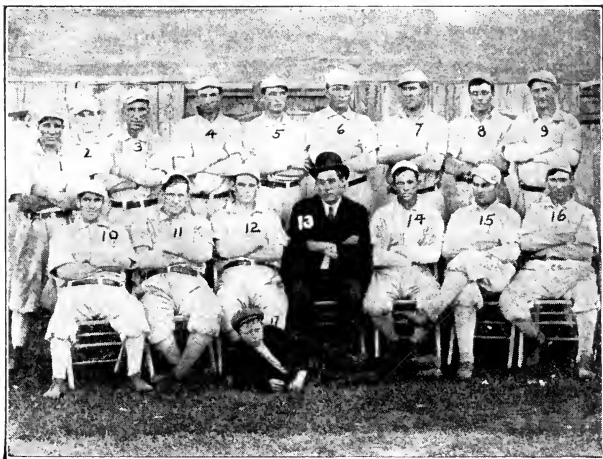
BY SANDY GRISWOLD, OMAHA



N. L. O'NEILL
President
Western League

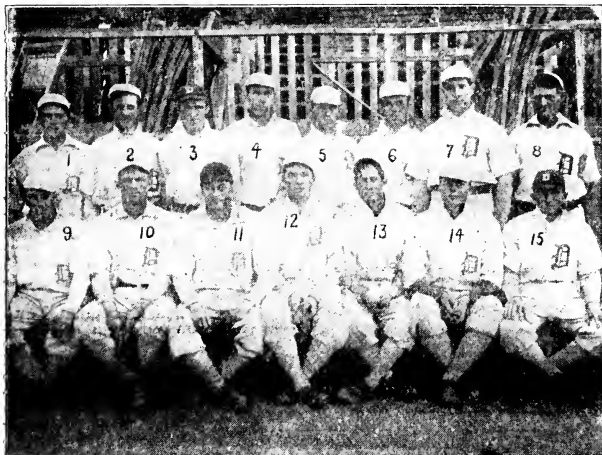
No season in the quarter of a century of the great American game in this belt of the country has approached in artistic or financial success that of 1907 in the Western League. No higher grade of ability and finish was ever attained by the performers than that which has been exemplified by a majority of the teams of this ambitious and deserving circuit. No greater reward ever poured into the cash boxes of the club owners, whose sagacity and enterprise have made possible such results. Nor has the Western League alone profited by all this unprecedented prosperity, which reflects that of all the enviroing country. Independent, State and city leagues never were more numerous than this year, and wherever conducted on sound principles have

prospered as never before. In the Western the pennant race was of exceptional brilliance, and interest held all of the local



1, Lebrand; 2, Austin; 3, Gending; 4, Hall; 5, Autrey; 6, Thompson; 7, Welch; 8, Grahame; 9, Dolan; 10, King; 11, Reagan; 12, Saunders; 13, W. A. Rourke, Pres. & Mgr.; 14, McNeely; 15, Belden; 16, Francks, Capt.; 17, Pete, Mascot.

OMAHA TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Lauterborn; 2, Olmsted; 3, Kinnelley; 4, Zalusky; 5, Wheeler, Capt. & Mgr.; 6, Cassidy; 7, McDonough; 8, McHale; 9, Doll; 10, White; 11, Johnson; 12, Bohannon; 13, R. Adams; 14, C. Adams; 15, Murphy. Schlueter, Photo.

DENVER TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Bader; 2, McGilvray; 3, Jackson; 4, Hatch; 5, Elwert; 6, Derby; 7, Cruise; 8, Drill, Mgr.; 9, MacGregor; 10, Ryan; 11, Fitzgerald; 12, Corhan; 13, Smith; 14, Belden.

PUEBLO TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.

territory spellbound from gong to gong, and in several of the minor organizations out here, races almost equally thrilling were fought out. There were but precious few incidents to mar the reputation of the great sport, which seems to be constantly gaining a stronger hold on the public's affections. President O'Neill was vigilant and untiring in his efforts to make commendable Base Ball history; the umpire staff, with the great Jack Haskell as chief, competent, staunch and popular; the magnates, for the most part in harmonious accord with each other, and the public enthusiastic, approbatory and prodigal in its liberality everywhere, how could there have been any other result? Base Ball in the West is surely far nearer perfection than ever before, and it seems destined to reach that coveted stage. Let the club owners join hands and hearts in a whole-souled effort to keep the game on the up-grade until it is elevated to the unchangeable position aimed at, and it is sure of the unqualified admiration and unswerving allegiance of every worthy citizen of America.

But the Western League battle. So far as Omaha was concerned, it was heroically fought, and her success was anything but startling. To be sure, Buck Francks started with a team composed mostly of raw material, but so ably had it been selected that this grand Base Ball disciplinarian soon had it tinged with gilt. Although Omaha beat Ducky Holmes' doughty Lincoln team out by a narrow margin, she really had by far the better team. Had it not been for Omaha's last trip west, when for some unaccountable reason, she won but a single game, she would have quit miles ahead of her nearest competitor. With big Gus Thompson, Donald Ragan, War Sanders, Clyde Hall and Harrisburg McNeeley on the hill, Omaha had every other twirling corps on the circuit skinned a block. These men, with the old war horse, Joe Doian, on first; the sensational George Graham, a brand new one, on second; Francks at short, Jimmy Austin at third, and Chick Autrey, Harry Welch and Bill Belden in the field, made an aggregation calculated to give any team in the country a run for their money. Lincoln was also strong and dangerous at all times, but Des Moines, even had her team been kept intact, could have accomplished little more than she did. Denver looked good at the commencement, but lack of intelligent handling and internal dissension disintegrated the structure and it played the season out way below its proper grade. Frank Selee's Pueblos were the nondescript of the league, while Sioux City was the real weakling. The Pueb stacked up in high class style one day, and the next revived memories of the sand lots. In the stick alone their strength seemed to lie. With Sioux City it was purely a lack of nerve. The genial Mr. Duncan had a lot of good men who fell way short of their real capabilities.

But the season. There wasn't a club in the circuit but what came out on the right side of the ledger, and that, too, despite the disastrous weather all through May and June. Omaha made a barrel of money, with Lincoln, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City and Pueblo following in order. Omaha turned out one 12,000 crowd, and averaged 5,000 for every Sunday. The closing games drew better than ever before in the history of the game.

While the big leagues have relieved the Western League of many of its best players, the scouts overlooked much good timber, and there is plenty left to give us another season of high class ball in 1908. Of the sales made, Pueblo and Des

Moines lead. Pueblo disposed of McGilvray, Elwert, Cooke, Ryan and Melchoir, and Des Moines of Shipke, Gehring, Clark and Wilson; Omaha sold Autrey and Ragan; Lincoln, Cicotte. Sioux City was the only club that did not make a sale. There is much talk of an eight club circuit for 1908, but this expansion just now looks exceedingly doubtful. With the cities in contemplation—St. Joseph and Kansas City, Kansas—the move could only result disastrously. It would be better to let well enough alone.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Western League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Omaha,	147	84	63	.571	Denver,	143	68	75	.475
Lincoln,	142	79	63	.556	Pueblo,	139	65	74	.467
Des Moines,	139	76	63	.547	Sioux City,	148	56	92	.378

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	PC.
Gehring, D. Moines,	39	118	17	48	.406	Cassiday, Denver,	137	485	88	149	.307
Bader, Pueblo,	62	231	47	80	.346	Drill, Pueblo,	66	181	20	54	.298
Slattery, S. C.,	39	141	14	46	.320	Fenlon, Lincoln,	138	516	72	154	.298
Hart, S. C.,	115	405	52	131	.323	Nance, S. C.,	70	252	39	75	.297
Wilson, D. Moines,	50	192	33	62	.323	Weed, S. C.,	150	585	89	172	.294
Hogriever, Des M.,	143	496	80	158	.319	Bressler, S. C.,	29	92	8	27	.293
White, Denver,	123	438	48	139	.317	Wheeler, Denver,	148	584	72	170	.291
Welch, Omaha,	151	514	70	160	.311	Autrey, Omaha,	151	561	82	163	.290
McGilvray, Pueblo,	146	564	94	174	.308						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.
Lebrand, Omaha,	18	166	14	1	.994	Hart, Sioux City,	111	1085	80	17	.985
White, Denver,	123	1205	38	15	.988	Dexter, Des M.,	108	1131	61	19	.984

SECOND BASEMEN.

Fox, Lincoln,	149	385	475	32	.964	Andreass, Des M.,	137	351	432	40	.951
Bader, Pueblo,	62	141	154	14	.955	Graham, Omaha,	146	368	407	45	.945

THIRD BASEMEN.

Austin, Omaha,	151	216	479	36	.951	Reddick, Den.-Lin.,	48	46	83	8	.942
Sheehan, D., S. C.,	92	188	191	21	.947	Hogriever, Des M.,	65	77	141	14	.939

SHORTSTOPS.

Granville, Sloux C.,	138	278	419	49	.934	Francks, Omaha,	138	275	406	50	.932
Gagnier, Lincoln,	145	376	456	59	.934	Wheeler, Denver,	33	86	105	15	.927

OUTFIELDERS.

Vandergrift, Denver,	22	35	0	0	1000	Belden, Den.-Pueb.,	53	94	4	2	.980
Corkhill, Des Moines,	76	111	9	2	.984	Hogriever, Des M.,	68	69	12	2	.976

PITCHERS.

Bressler, Sioux City,	12	11	36	0	1000	Saunders, Omaha,	34	14	139	3	.981
Hatch, Pueblo,	43	10	72	1	.988	Cicotte, Lincoln,	39	10	120	4	.970

CATCHERS.

Shannon, Des M.,	27	143	40	3	.984	Zinran, Lincoln,	75	246	86	7	.979
Sullivan, Lincoln,	90	418	118	10	.981	Gonding, Omaha,	114	569	131	15	.979

Western Canada League

BY PRESIDENT B. L. ROBINSON



FRED JOHNSTON
Secretary
Western Canada League

During the years of 1905 and 1906 great interest was taken in semi-professional Base Ball, which was introduced into Western Canada. In the spring of 1907 there budded forth the Western Canada League, commonly styled the "Twilight League," owing to the fact that during the entire season the games were played after 6 o'clock in the evening. This league was composed of the following towns: Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, and while the promoters of the league met with very little encouragement from the general public, we are proud to say that we came through the entire season without making a solitary change in any one of our teams and without any one of the teams losing any amount of money to speak of. The standing of the teams was such as to keep people up to fever heat during the whole season, each of the teams of



1, Hamilton; 2, Zurlage; 3, Benny, Mgr.; 4, Works; 5, Perry; 6, McClain; 7, West; 8, Donnelly; 9, Hollis; 10, Westcott; 11, W. Cousins, Pres.; 12, Jas. Fleming, Vice-Pres.; 13, W. J. McLean, Sec.-Treas.; 14, S. Fleming, Mascot.

MEDICINE HAT TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

the league having led some time during the season, until about the middle of August, when the Medicine Hat team forged ahead, closely followed by Edmonton. The excitement between those two teams was intense, each leading the league three times during one week.

The Western Canada League has apparently brought out and developed some very promising players, the most notable among these being C. Ford of the Edmonton team, who has been purchased by the Philadelphia Americans. Several others are almost ready for big league companies, and, in fact, are now good enough to play in almost Class B ball, particularly pitchers Works and Barnstead. Works is one of the fastest and yet a most eccentric pitcher, while Barnstead allowed less hits per game than any other twirler.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Western Canada League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Medicine Hat.....	90	58	32	.644	Lethbridge	82	37	45	.451
Edmonton	85	50	35	.588	Calgary	85	26	59	.306

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G. AB.	R.	H.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G. AB.	R.	H.	P.C.		
Works, Med. Hat.,	59	173	30	59	.341	Hamilton, Med. Hat,	87	295	72	94	.319
O'Dea, Lethbridge,	78	280	53	95	.339	Lussi, Edmonton,	93	275	51	83	.302
Blexrud, Edmonton,	67	244	38	82	.336	Chandler, Calgary,	88	317	43	94	.296
Gouche, Calgary,	24	59	4	19	.322	West, Med. Hat,	66	214	45	63	.294

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G. PO.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G. PO.	A.	E.	P.C.		
Rodgers, Calgary,	44	419	22	14	.969	Lussi, Edmonton,	92	710	47	28	.964
O'Dea, Lethbridge,	78	764	33	26	.968	O'Donnell, Cal. M.H.,	79	468	20	20	.961

SECOND BASEMEN.

Wessler, Edmonton,	93	216	195	27	.937	Machin, Lethbridge,	85	199	210	34	.923
Hamilton, Med. Hat,	87	199	137	28	.923	Rodosey, Calgary,	58	106	107	19	.918

THIRD BASEMEN.

Moyne, Edmonton,	18	12	23	2	.946	Harris, Medicine Hat,	20	37	31	5	.931
Boylan, M. H.-Leth.,	25	56	42	7	.933	Baker, Edmonton,	84	114	74	15	.926

SHORTSTOPS.

Harper, Edmonton,	76	127	185	25	.926	O'Brien, Lethbridge,	39	59	104	24	.878
White, Edmonton,	36	59	35	9	.913	Perry, Med. Hat,	87	184	174	62	.852

OUTFIELDERS.

Russell, Calgary,	87	152	29	5	.973	Foster, Lethbridge,	84	148	16	6	.965
Nagle, Edmonton,	21	33	2	1	.972	Taylor, Calgary,	34	62	7	3	.959

CATCHERS.

Gouche, Calgary,	24	112	28	3	.979	Rogers, Lethbridge,	71	338	63	12	.971
Ford, Edmonton,	93	526	124	16	.976	Benny, Med. Hat,	87	509	134	22	.967

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	W.	L.	T.BB.	SO.	P.C.	Name and Club.	W.	L.	T.BB.	SO.	P.C.		
Works, Med. Hat,	26	11	3	129	217	.703	Crist, Edmonton,	19	9	4	64	136	.678
Hollis, Med. Hat,	21	9	1	75	173	.700	Blexrud, Edmon.,	10	5	2	91	38	.666

Virginia League

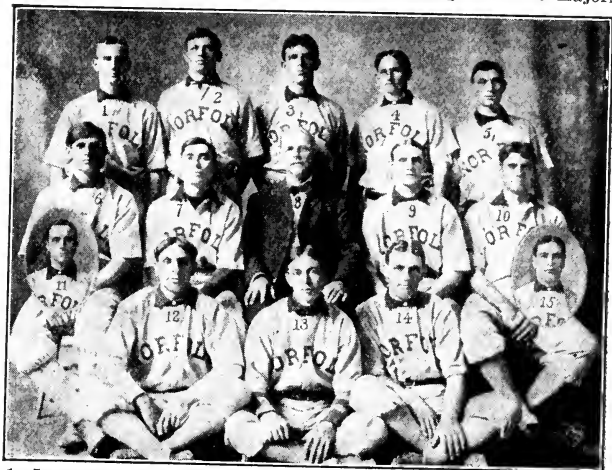


JAKE WELLS
President
Virginia League

The Virginia League closed the most successful, and, at the same time, most remarkable season in its history, on September 18. Norfolk, under the management of Bob Pender, won the pennant, after a hard fight, with a percentage of .583. Danville was second and Lynchburg third. Portsmouth finished last, with a percentage of .374, and was the only club in the league that failed to win as many games as it lost.

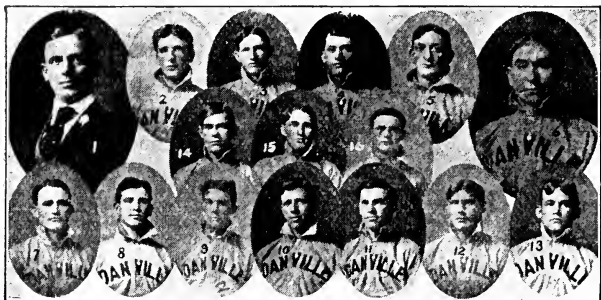
Although the salary limit of last season exceeded that of the season before, every club in the circuit made money. Richmond and Portsmouth had the best attendance and the moguls of those two cities profited more than any of the others, but Norfolk was also one of the big money makers, with Danville,

Roanoke and Lynchburg following in about the order named. Like all minor leagues in 1907, the Virginia League had few good hitters. The fielding was fast and the pitching of a high class. Many extra-inning contests went on record. Fewer players went from the Virginia League to the majors



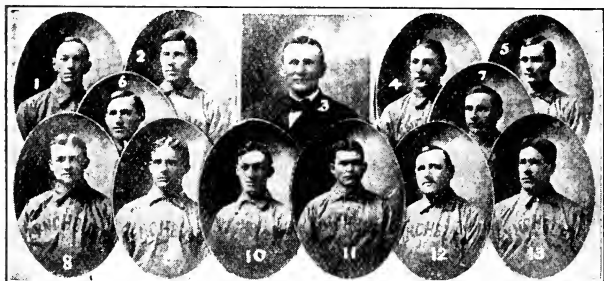
1, Loucks; 2, Otey; 3, Smith; 4, Haas; 5, Manion; 6, Ruhland; 7, Jackson; 8, R. E. Pender, Mgr.; 9, Edwards; 10, Fox; 11, Jordan; 12, Seitz; 13, Dingle; 14, Bertram; 15, Cumming.

NORFOLK TEAM—CHAMPIONS VIRGINIA LEAGUE.



1, Rice Gwynn, Pres.; 2, Fisher; 3, Doyle; 4, Reggy; 5, Rhinehart; 6, McKeivitt, Mgr.; 7, Wrenn; 8, Tydeman; 9, Walker; 10, Henn; 11, Ryan; 12, Flowers; 13, Hicks; 14, Lavender; 15, Powell; 16, Walsh.

DANVILLE TEAM—VIRGINIA LEAGUE.



1, Kline; 2, Evans; 3, J. J. Grim, Pres. & Mgr.; 4, Hooker; 5, Anthony; 6, Wynne; 7, Kirkpatrick; 8, Oakley; 9, Stewart; 10, Holt; 11, Bowen; 12, Murray; 13, Cummings.

Faris & Murphy, Photo.

LYNCHBURG TEAM—VIRGINIA LEAGUE.



1, Salve; 2, Cowan; 3, Titman; 4, Gettig; 5, Revelle; 6, Carroll; 7, Cassidy; 8, Reeve, Mgr.; 9, Heffron; 10, Walsh; 11, Hobbs; 12, Wallace; 13, Warren; 14, Long; 15, Siebric; 16, Stackpole.

RICHMOND TEAM—VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

last season that ever before, but this, it is believed, was due to the fact that so few hit above .250. Arthur Evans, the Lynchburg catcher, and Martin Walsh, the big Danville pitcher, were bought by the Chicago Nationals. Walsh is a brother of Ed Walsh of the White Sox.

Bill Otey, Norfolk's star twirler, was sold to Pittsburg before the season closed. Manion, Norfolk's shortstop, and Salve, one of Richmond's pitchers, were drafted by Class A clubs.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Virginia League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Won.			Lost.			P.C.		
Norfolk	67	48	.583	Richmond	62	62	.500	
Danville	67	58	.536	Roanoke	62	62	.500	
Lynchburg	65	62	.512	Portsmouth	46	77	.374	

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Fisher, Danville,	49	177	23	59	.333	Vail, Rich.-Port.,	20	49	5	15	.306
Bentley, Lynchburg,	59	179	26	56	.313	McMahon, N.-Port.,	34	118	11	36	.305
Brodie, Roanoke,	72	238	26	74	.311	Loucks, Dan.-Nor.,	21	56	5	17	.304

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Haas, Lehb.-Nor.,	111	1174	44	13	.989	McKevitt, Danv.,	42	400	25	5	.988
Shaffer,	57	629	17	8	.988	Raley, Roanoke,	99	986	46	16	.985

SECOND BASEMEN.

Rhoades, Lehb.,	24	69	64	4	.971	Siebric, Rich.,	92	178	235	16	.963
Doyle, Danville,	131	317	377	26	.964	Hessler, Roanoke,	21	39	59	4	.961

THIRD BASEMEN.

Rhinehart, Danv.,	40	78	99	4	.978	Ruhland, Norfolk,	109	132	242	17	.957
Fishman, Lehb.,	41	49	87	16	.958	Eustace, Roanoke,	108	129	217	25	.933

SHORTSTOPS.

Moss, Portsmouth,	102	220	291	31	.944	Fisher, Danville,	49	75	138	14	.938
Manion, Norfolk,	100	204	334	35	.939	McMahon, Roan.,	81	194	243	31	.924

OUTFIELDERS.

McKevitt, Danv.,	59	68	7	0	1.000	Seitz, Norfolk,	123	180	20	1	.995
Curtis, Roanoke,	27	34	0	0	1.000	Brodie, Roanoke,	72	130	8	1	.993

PITCHERS.

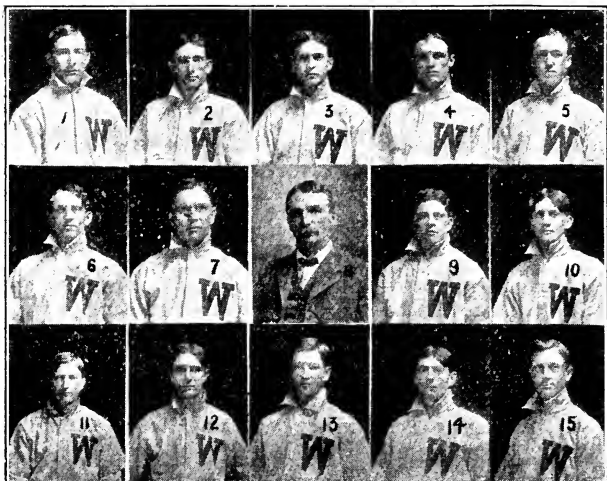
Carter, L.-R.-P.,	27	9	21	0	1.000	Fox, Norfolk,	26	9	58	1	.985
Heisman, Roanoke,	12	8	25	0	1.000	Bertrand, Norfolk,	25	10	36	1	.979

CATCHERS.

Edwards, Dan.-N.,	101	539	79	11	.983	Cote, Roanoke,	53	308	78	8	.980
Ryan, Danville,	99	529	136	12	.982	Cowan, Richmond,	53	258	58	7	.978

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	Opp.					H. B.		W. T. Shut-					
	G.	AB.	H.	R.	B. B.	SO.	P.	G.	outs.	W. L.	PC.		
Bertrand, Norfolk	13	403	80	29	12	41	47	1	2	3	9	2	.818
Walker, Danville	22	685	133	52	16	54	102	2	1	3	15	6	.714
Otey, Norfolk	35	1149	214	86	19	83	197	3	3	10	22	10	.688
Ham, Danville	10	331	80	40	6	29	26	2	1	0	6	3	.667



1, Annis; 2, McAlear; 3, Kelly; 4, Hetling; 5, Nichols; 6, Becker; 7, Holland, Capt.; 8, Breese, Pres. and Mgr.; 9, Speer; 10, Young; 11, Clark; 12, Dick; 13, Bayless; 14, Milan; 15, Weaver.

WICHITA TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Wilson; 2, Fleharty; 3, Zink; 4, Casey; 5, Tonneman; 6, Sizemore; 7, Lewis; 8, Andrews, Mgr.; 9, P. H. Hostutler, Pres.; 10, Barber; 11, McInnis; 12, Noyes; 13, Johnson; 14, Pettigrew; 15, Wood.

HUTCHINSON TEAM—WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Western Association

BY PRESIDENT D. M. SHIVELY



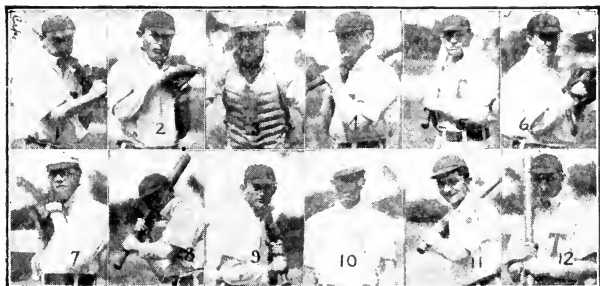
DR. D. M. SHIVELY
President
Western Association

The Western Association will inaugurate its seventh annual pennant race this year about May 1. Its prospects have never appeared brighter; in fact, it is doubtful whether there has ever been such an auspicious outlook. The Western Association has long outlived the stage of experimentality and has become a fixture. No change will be made in its circuit this season as all clubs have shown their desire to remain another year.

Some of the magnates were disposed to cut loose Leavenworth or Springfield and admit Enid. Then there was talk also of dropping both the above-named towns and annexing Coffeyville and Independence, but the majority thought this inadvisable, at least for this year, and so this plan was abandoned.

Although last season was perhaps the poorest, financially speaking, and, from the standpoint of equalized playing strength, that the Western has ever had, more men were sold and drafted than in any previous year. This shows that the class of players was by no means inferior. Wichita made a joke of the pennant race, getting away (in race-track parlance) to a flying start and never being headed. The Jobbers finished many points ahead of their next competitors, the Oklahoma Mets. Hutchinson was a comparatively easy third, with Topeka taking fourth eased up.

There will be a bunch of veteran stars sprinkled through the Western Association clubs the coming season. Frank Isbell, of the famous World Champion White Sox of 1906, will lead the champion Wichita bunch, while the veteran



1, Hurlburt; 2, Halla; 3, Erwin; 4, Runkel; 5, Davis; 6, Jones; 7, Arnold; 8, Olson; 9, Abbott; 10, Bunton; 11, Regan; 12, Wooley.

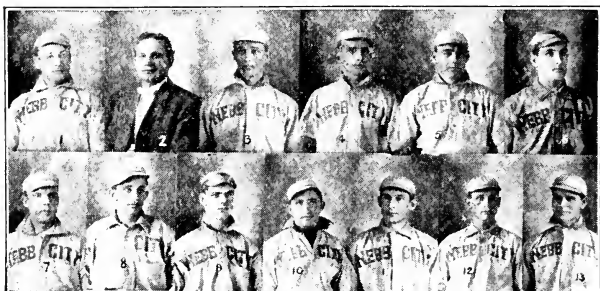
Strawn Photo Co.

TOPEKA TEAM—WESTERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Owens, Mascot; 2, Oleson; 3, Flemming; 4, Gill; 5, Rohn; 6, Fillman; 7, Underhill; 8, Armstrong, Mgr.; 9, Harrington; 10, Persh; 11, Welsch; 12, George; 13, Root; 14, Bankhead. Stigleman, Photo.

JOPLIN TEAM—WESTERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Wright, Capt.; 2, Mayor Moore, Pres.; 3, Shaner; 4, Burns; 5, Painter; 6, Milton, Mgr.; 7, Meredith; 8, Galliene; 9, Lofton; 10, Cheek; 11, Nee; 12, Olson; 13, Price.

WEBB CITY TEAM—WESTERN ASSOCIATION.



1, A. Rohr, Pres.; 2, Cobb; 3, Ashley; 4, Selby; 5, Gilbert; 6, Price; 7, Quisser; 8, Hollingsworth; 9, Middleton; 10, Shumeyer, Mgr.; 11, Turner; 12, Vaughn; 13, Fisher.

LEAVENWORTH TEAM—WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Bostonian, Dick Cooley, has purchased the Topeka club, and will again handle that team. Both Isbell and Cooley will play with their clubs as well as manage, and they will both be drawing cards around the circuit. The lesser celebrities will be Jack McConnell, a former Western League, Central League and Three-Eye League manager, who will this year manage the Oklahoma City club.

Jay Andrews, who played third for Buffalo in American League days, will again handle the managerial reins at Hutchinson, and Dud Risley, who has played ball from coast to coast, will swing back into this circuit to don managerial and playing spangles at Springfield.

Larry Milton, of many minor league years' experience and one major league trial, will again manage Webb City. He is now owner of that club and expects to give all others a run for the championship honors.

Johnny Fillman, who three years ago managed the Joplin club with fair success, will once more blossom as a leader and try to give Joplin the championship distinction.

Leavenworth will probably have Lewis Armstrong, who for the last two seasons has managed Joplin.

The Western Association magnates expect this year to rigidly enforce their salary limit, which has been fixed at \$1,500. With a strict observance of this limit every club should make money.

The club owners have apparently fully awakened to the advantage of living up to the above limit.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Western Association in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Won. Lost. P.C.			Won. Lost. P.C.				
Wichita	98	35	.737	Joplin	71	64	.526
Oklahoma City	86	54	.614	Webb City	65	70	.481
Hutchinson	77	59	.566	Springfield	46	92	.333
Topeka	75	65	.536	Leavenworth	29	103	.212

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.C.
C. McFarland, O. C.,	27	89	11	28	.314	Milan, Wichita,	114	428	86	130	.304		
Becker, Wichita,	97	377	40	117	.310	Root, Joplin,	46	133	14	40	.301		
Love, Okla. City,	42	152	26	47	.309	Bayless, Wichita,	128	485	75	144	.297		
Davis, Topeka,	123	474	75	146	.308	Weaver, Wichita,	119	436	38	122	.294		
Seabaugh, Spring.,	25	82	10	25	.308	Landreth, Topeka,	38	143	20	42	.294		
Holland, Wichita,	130	483	51	148	.307	Zink, Hutchinson,	122	454	46	133	.291		
Wright, Webb City,	44	153	13	47	.307								

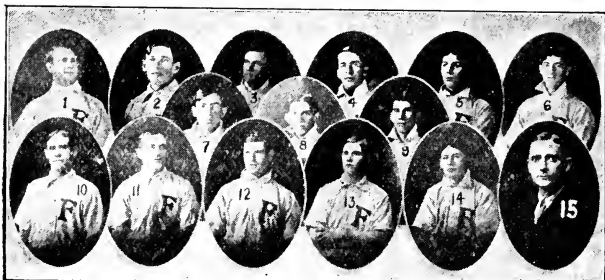
INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Abbott, Topeka,	119	1582	54	12	.993	Rohn, Joplin,	119	1176	60	17	.987
Halla, Topeka,	17	216	18	2	.992	Milton, W. City,	34	261	16	5	.982

SECOND BASEMEN.

E. Olson, Topeka,	139	327	426	16	.979	Kelley, Wichita,	134	366	317	33	.963
Burns, W. City,	45	72	49	3	.976	Louneimana, T.-H.,	19	108	18	6	.955



1, McFarlane; 2, Jackson; 3, Murphy; 4, Snodgrass; 5, Andrews;
 6, Gates; 7, Haught; 8, Carlisle; 9, Powell; 10, Mack, Capt. & Mgr.;
 11, Cowan; 12, Evans; 13, Keller; 14, Connors; 15, Pres. Haymond.
**FAIRMONT TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
 LEAGUE.**



1, Crabb; 2, Bails; 3, Roeper; 4, Washer; 5, Ralston; 6, Welty,
 Capt.; 7, Slevin; 8, Miller; 9, Farmer; 10, Humphries; 11, White.
SCOTSDALE TEAM—WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.



1, Galbraith; 2, McCreety; 3, Smith, Mgr.; 4, Welch, Pres.; 5,
 McTigue; 6, Hollister; 7, Clark; 8, Gribben; 9, Weckenhofer; 10,
 Ganser; 11, Simpson; 12, Lower.
CLARKSBURG TEAM—WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.—(Continued.)

THIRD BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Welter, Springfield,	51	36	76	5	.958	Pendry, O. City,	136	154	291	29	.939
Noyes, Hutch.,	30	52	65	5	.958	Andrews, Hutch.,	110	114	248	26	.933

SHORTSTOPS.

Runkle, Topeka,	16	21	48	4	.945	Nee, Spr.-W. C.,	37	110	93	17	.923
Smith, Springfield,	49	81	152	18	.929	White, O. City,	125	230	369	55	.916

OUTFIELDERS.

Noyes, Hutchinson,	36	58	3	0	1000	Merideth, W. City,	29	71	10	1	.987
Halla, Topeka,	37	34	4	0	1000	Boles, Topeka,	19	60	11	1	.986

PITCHERS.

Burns, W. City,	28	13	59	0	1000	Horton, Hutch.,	19	5	37	1	.977
McClintock, O.C.,	14	2	49	1	.988	Halla, Topeka,	33	9	115	4	.969

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.
Seabaugh, Spr.,	25	126	26	3	1	.981	Erwin, Topeka,	48	206	45	6	3	.980
Weaver, Wichita	119	799	145	19	4	.980	Cheek, W. City,	129	619	147	20	9	.975

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	W.	L.	BB.	SO.	PC.	Name and Club.	W.	L.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Young, Wichita,	29	4	56	179	.879	Hofer, O. City,	9	2	26	31	.818
McFarland, O.C.,	22	4	9	137	.846	Fleharty, Hutch.,	28	10	117	215	.739



Western Pennsylvania League

The Fairmont team showed itself to be the best of the contenders for the championship of the Western Pennsylvania League during 1907, beating Butler out in the first part of the season by more than 120 points, and in the second half topped Scottdale by 72 points. Owing to the disbandment of the Piedmont team the season suddenly closed on July 14, but with Beaver Falls and Piedmont out, the league, with a great deal of enthusiasm, decided to continue and reorganized with six clubs. The special feature of the championship struggle was the contest for second place, Butler beating Scottdale out by 12 points in the first campaign, while Scottdale finished second in the final tussle by a small margin. Bad weather overtook the contesting teams at important points of the race, making the season in the main not so successful as anticipated.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF FIRST HALF OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Fairmont	42	21	.667	Greensburg	29	29	.500
Butler	35	29	.546	Clarksburg	31	32	.492
Beaver Falls	31	27	.534	Scottdale	23	30	.454
Connellsville	32	32	.500	Piedmont	16	41	.280

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Fairmont	22	11	.667	Greensburg	13	15	.464
Scottdale	22	15	.595	Clarksburg	15	20	.429
Butler	19	15	.559	Connellsville	12	24	.333



1, McIlveen; 2, R. F. Sinclair, Dir.; 3, Roy; 4, Murphy, Capt.; 5, Miller; 6, MacHale; 7, McCabe; 8, Curtis Laughlin, Pres.; 9, Tamsett; 10, Dessau; 11, J. P. Stetler, Mgr.; 12, Ortleib; 13, Connors; 14, Boyle; 15, Pleiss; 16, Murray; 17, Lloyd; 18, Godwin.

STEBENVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS P. O. M. LEAGUE.



1, Dennis; 2, Wales; 3, Swartling; 4, Marty Hogan, Mgr.; 5, Albert; 6, Shriver; 7, Dieters; 8, Watt; 9, Walker; 10, Clark Fulkison, Sec. and Bus. Mgr.; 11, Davis; 12, Skillman; 13, Montgomery.

ZANESVILLE TEAM—P. O. M. LEAGUE.



1, Frill; 2, Rarey; 3, Conroy; 4, Farabaugh; 5, Fleming, Capt.; 6, Ball; 7, Wetzel; 8, Bippus, Mgr.; 9, Whelency; 10, Price; 11, Pearce; 12, Boyle; 13, Kenworthy; 14, Wilheim.

EAST LIVERPOOL TEAM—P. O. M. LEAGUE.

Pennsylvania-Ohio-Maryland League

A new champion in Steubenville was the result of quite a vigorous and interesting campaign among the clubs of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Maryland League circuit during the campaign of 1907. Uniontown, the old champion, was fortunate to finish in second place, as its team was hard pushed by both Zanesville and East Liverpool. It was not until these three clubs met for the last games of the season that Uniontown was enabled to land in second place, with Zanesville only four points behind, and East Liverpool a close fourth. The balance of the clubs were not dangerous at any time of the race, and this affected the attendances considerably. The weather, too, operated against the clubs financially, although the leaders reported they had a balance on the right side of the books.

The standing of the clubs in the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Maryland League for 1907 is appended.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Clubs,	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Clubs,	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Steubenville	69	33	.676	Washington	45	57	.441
Uniontown	64	43	.598	Charleroi	45	63	.417
Zanesville	63	43	.594	McKeesport	38	63	.353
East Liverpool.....	62	45	.579	Braddock	37	71	.343

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Schriver, Zans.,	101	259	36	87	.335	Hartman, McK.,	91	350	59	107	.305
R. Miller, McK.,	32	100	19	33	.330	McIlveen, Steub.,	58	218	16	66	.303
Corcoran, Untwn,	34	122	15	40	.328	Blake, E. Liv.,	17	63	6	19	.302
Lord, E. Liv.,	31	112	17	36	.321	Rudolph, Untwn,	107	330	40	98	.297
Walker, Zanes.,	18	60	6	19	.317	Maitland, Steub.,	39	117	14	34	.290
James, Wash.,	97	339	48	106	.313						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Conroy, E. Liv.,	93	1040	60	9	.992	Davis, Uniontown,	85	983	31	12	.988
Murphy, Steub.,	76	815	69	15	.991	Kellar, Union'twn,	27	260	13	6	.981

SECOND BASEMEN.

McCloskey, Untwn,	58	118	145	10	.963	Smith, Untwn-Was.	78	162	197	18	.953
Lord, E. Liv.,	31	53	72	6	.954	Peartree, E. Liv.,	18	80	116	10	.951

THIRD BASEMEN.

Wetzell, E. Liv.,	96	116	261	8	.977	Broderick, Steub.,	16	12	41	3	.951
Godwin, Steub.,	28	39	54	5	.953	Kruger, Steub.,	25	25	51	3	.951

SHORTSTOPS.

Corcoran, Untwn,	34	69	104	6	.966	McCloskey, Untwn,	50	77	136	13	.942
Jackson, Charleroi,	52	84	85	20	.945	Price, Was.-E. L.,	60	126	154	19	.936

OUTFIELDERS.

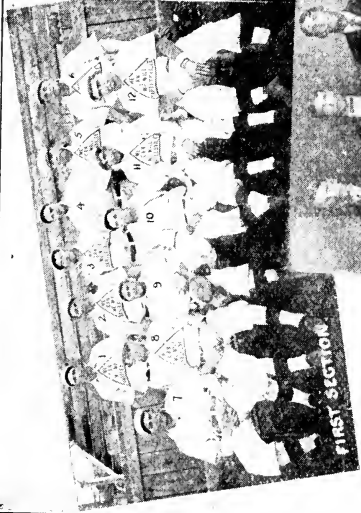
McCracken, Wash.,	22	60	4	0	1.000	Morgan, McKees.,	107	279	37	6	.984
McIlveen, Steub.,	58	92	6	1	.999	Kellar, Untwn,	80	146	28	3	.983

PITCHERS.

McHale, Was.-Stu.,	21	10	66	0	1.000	Pearson, Untwn,	35	17	82	1	.990
Witherup, Untwn,	16	2	44	0	1.000	Reeder, E.L.-McK.,	21	5	48	1	.981

CATCHERS.

Sweeney, E. Liv.,	43	211	28	2	.992	Schmidt, Brad.,	23	115	17	3	.980
Bailey, Untwn,	23	120	35	3	.981	Lawrence, Zanes.,	26	115	24	3	.979



FIRST SECTION



SECOND SECTION



MUSKOGEE

O. A. K. LEAGUE—BARTLESVILLE "BOOSTERS," winners of the Pennant in First and Second Sections. First Section—1, McClintock; 2, Hutchison; 3, Love, Capt.; 4, St. John; 5, Bradbury; 6, Thomason; 7, Bartley; 8, Cheney; 9, Campbell; 10, White; 11, Roth; 12, Taylor. Second Section—1, McCollum; 2, Reddick; 3, Hodge; Pres. & Mgr.; 4, White; 5, Anderson; 6, Killalay; 7, McClintock; 8, "Deacon" White; 10, Pinkerton; 11, Thomason. MUSKOGEE TEAM—1, Milliford; 2, Speck; 3, Clark; 4, Foley; 5, Lamb; 6, Pickens; 7, Selbach; 8, Ritchie; 9, Ury; 10, Shaffner; 11, Kraft; 12,

Oklahoma-Arkansas-Kansas League

BY DAN M. CARR



FRED MCDANIEL
Pres. O. A. K. League

At the annual spring meeting of the Kansas State League in 1907 the name of the organization was changed to O. A. K., or Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas League. Fred McDaniel, who had served the Kansas State as president without remuneration, was elected as president of the organization, and served throughout the year, giving much of his time to the affairs of the league and doing a great deal toward making the season a successful one, although again he served without salary. Dan M. Carr, a Bartlesville, Okla., newspaper man, was appointed by him acting secretary of the league, and also gave his time and services to the league and President McDaniel gratis.

Bartlesville, McAlester, Muskogee and Tulsa in Oklahoma; Fort Smith in Arkansas, and Independence, Coffeyville and Parsons in Kansas began the season and stayed until June 1, when the excessive rain in Kansas made it necessary for Parsons to quit. As McAlester had failed to support its team for the same reason it was dropped and the league made into a six-club body. The standing of the teams at that time was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Bartlesville	19	7	.731	Muskogee	11	14	.440
Independence	17	8	.680	Tulsa	11	16	.407
Coffeyville	16	9	.640	Parsons	9	17	.346
McAlester	11	14	.440	Fort Smith	8	17	.320

On August 16, the inability of Fort Smith to play Sunday games necessitated the withdrawal of that club from the league, and a meeting was called, at which Tulsa agreed to withdraw for a consideration and with the understanding that it would be allowed to play this season. It was thereupon decided that the pennant for the season should be awarded to the Bartlesville club and a new season started, with the understanding that the winner was to play for the championship of the league with Bartlesville in the event that that club should not again be returned a winner. At the close of that season the standing of the teams was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Bartlesville	60	38	.612	Muskogee	51	45	.531
Independence	52	41	.559	Fort Smith.....	43	48	.473
Coffeyville	49	41	.544	Tulsa	37	59	.385

From August 16 until the season closed on September 16, the fight between the four clubs was a good one, the battle finally settling down between the Coffeyville and Bartlesville clubs, and only being settled in the next to the last series of the season at Bartlesville. The final standing:

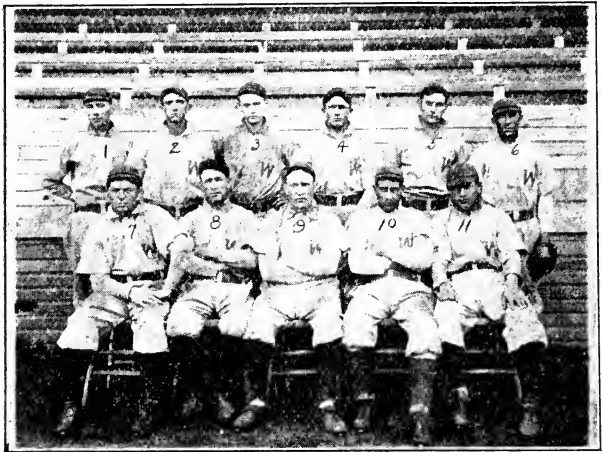
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Bartlesville	24	13	.649	Independence	16	23	.419
Coffeyville	22	16	.579	Muskogee	14	26	.350



1. Devlin; 2. Scott; 3. Darrah; 4. Disch; 5. Fiske; 6. Barlow; 7. Stark; 8. Schoonhoven, Mgr.; 9. Evans; 10. Ives; 11. Warhop; 12. Ireland.

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FREEPORT TEAM—CHAMPIONS WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS STATE LEAGUE.



1. Miller; 2. Chase; 3. Nagle; 4. Lang; 5. Grady; 6. Hille; 7. McAuley; 8. Pierce; 9. Furgeson, Mgr.; 10. Fox; 11. Kroz.

WAUSAU TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

Wisconsin-Illinois State League

After a campaign of unusual brilliancy, which was fought out by Freeport, Wausau, La Crosse and Eau Claire, the team from Freeport, Ill., won the right to be styled the champions of the Wisconsin-Illinois League. It was just such another finish as that between Freeport and La Crosse in the fall of 1906, when the Badgers nosed out the men from Illinois, only the result in 1907 was reversed, Freeport landing at the top, with Wausau second, La Crosse third, and Eau Claire fourth. With the exception of Fond du Lac, the second division clubs had quite a contest among themselves, Oshkosh heading the list.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the Wisconsin-Illinois State League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Freeport	79	41	.658	Oshkosh	59	65	.476
Wausau	76	43	.639	Madison	52	66	.441
La Crosse	67	50	.573	Green Bay	48	73	.396
Eau Claire	62	56	.525	Fond du Lac.....	34	82	.293

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Konetchy, La C.,	39	145	27	52	.358	Whitmore, Madison,	106	406	60	119	.293
Disch, Freeport,	75	268	33	83	.309	E. Smith, Madison,	18	48	6	14	.291

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Barlow, Freeport,	97	958	46	14	.986	Hotten, Eau Claire,	67	671	34	17	.976
Konetchy, La C.,	39	421	14	8	.981	Eide, Freeport,	21	205	11	6	.973

SECOND BASEMEN.

Boyle, Green Bay,	73	189	179	22	.946	Fox, Wausau,	102	152	269	29	.935
Duchien, L. C.-Osh.,	97	166	131	27	.945	Caldwell, Oshkosh,	79	151	181	23	.935

THIRD BASEMEN.

McAuley, Wausau,	122	247	356	25	.960	O'Leary, Eau Claire,	92	121	191	26	.923
Bond, La Crosse,	109	168	217	31	.925	Sullivan, Oshkosh,	115	143	251	35	.918

SHORTSTOPS.

Wallace, Green Bay,	15	36	49	5	.944	Walters, G.B.-Fon.,	102	223	244	41	.919
Fiske, Freeport,	121	238	310	44	.925	Cook, Madison,	86	234	227	42	.916

OUTFIELDERS.

Corrigan, G. Bay,	40	36	3	0	1000	Todd, Wausau,	24	23	35	1	.933
Bailey, Eau Claire,	92	164	12	2	.988	Fleming, F. du Lac,	39	70	12	2	.976

PITCHERS.

Minhan, G. Bay,	18	6	29	1	.972	Theobald, Madison,	39	22	90	4	.965
Darrah, Freeport,	33	21	100	4	.963	Warhop, Freeport,	57	62	105	6	.965

CATCHERS.

Pierce, Wausau,	44	296	56	3	.991	Stark, Freeport,	123	817	147	12	.987
Cross, F. du Lac,	20	79	18	1	.989	E. Smith, Madison,	54	297	79	5	.986

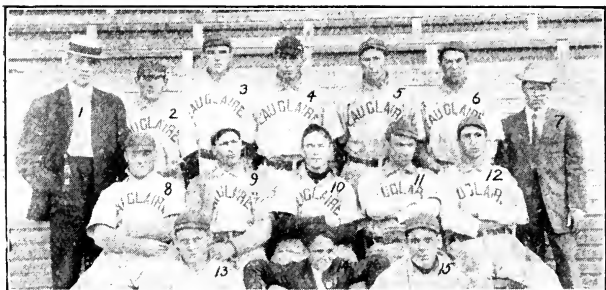
PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	W.	Opp.	L.	H.	BB.	SO.	P.C.	Name and Club.	W.	Opp.	L.	H.	BB.	SO.	P.C.
Miller, Wausau,	14	2	100	42	85	.875		Disch, Freeport,	5	1	52	13	22	.833	
Minhan, G. Bay,	6	1	63	25	32	.857		Warhop, Freeport,	30	6	170	81	339	.833	



1, Baillies; 2, Hastings; 3, Flynn; 4, Carney; 5, Lucheen; 6, Killian; 7, Cermak; 8, Hawley, Mgr.; 9, Becker; 10, Moore; 11, Bond; 12, Cahill.

LA CROSSE TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



1, Smith; 2, Malone; 3, Bailey; 4, Hotten; 5, Furchner; 6, Eberly; 7, Hooper; 8, Steele; 9, Lippert; 10, Lynch, Mgr.; 11, Gleeson; 12, Watson; 13, Stang; 14, Mascot; 15, O'Leary.

EAU CLAIRE TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



1, Converse; 2, Safford; 3, Lewis; 4, White; 5, Reitz; 6, Sullivan; 7, Danforth, Pres.; 8, Bubsir, Mgr.; 9, Sage; 10, Bourgeois; 11, Johnson; 12, Warren; 13, Dolan; 14, Caldwell.

OSHKOSH TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



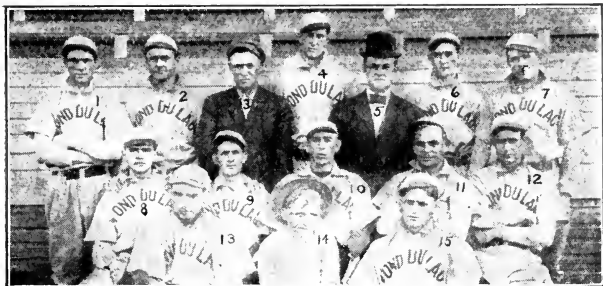
1, Rogers; 2, Whitmore; 3, Cook; 4, F. Smith; 5, Theobald; 6, Miller; 7, Vorpapel; 8, Liese; 9, Grimes; 10, E. Smith; 11, Lange; 12, Cassibain, Mgr.; 13, Shaw; 14, Schaub. Ford. Photo.

MADISON TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



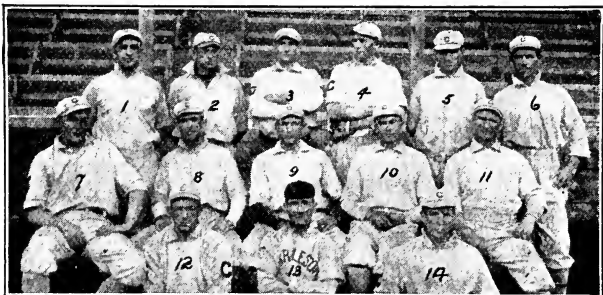
1, Miller; 2, Dolan; 3, Liese; 4, Parish; 5, O'Laughlin; 6, Stremmel; 7, Taylor; 8, Ott; 9, Corrigan, Mgr.; 10, Wallace; 11, Charles; 12, Boyle; 13, Kernan.

GREEN BAY TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



1, Crangle; 2, Karnell; 3, Reing, Pres.; 4, Hatch; 5, Dahner, Sec.; 6, Cross; 7, Gardner; 8, O'Hara; 9, Carney; 10, Letcher, Mgr.; 11, Gwin; 12, Koons; 13, Zook; 14, Mascot; 15, Walters.

FOND DU LAC TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



1, Evers; 2, Wilkinson; 3, White; 4, Foster; 5, Raferty; 6, Meaney; 7, Raymond; 8, Mullin; 9, Johnson, Capt.; 10, Reisinger; 11, Griffin; 12, Schippy; 13, Matthews, Mgr.; 14, Faige. Bahr, Photo.

CHARLESTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Savidge; 2, Evans; 3, Mascot; 4, Schan; 5, Violat; 6, Sitton; 7, Chandler; 8, Russell; 9, Mullaney, Mgr.; 10, Bierkotte; 11, Lee; 12, Thiel; 13, Roth; 14, McMillan; 15, Lewis; 16, Markley.

JACKSONVILLE TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Houston; 2, Rowan; 3, Stowers; 4, Clark; 5, Wohlleben; 6, Stinson; 7, Russell; 8, Lipe, Mgr.; 9, Robinson; 10, Rhoten; 11, Lafitte; 12, Pepe; 13, Murdock; 14, Harley. Milner, Photo.

MACON TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

South Atlantic League

While the Charleston team, under the leadership of Wilson Mathews, won the fourth annual championship of the South Atlantic League, which ended on September 4, 1907, by a comfortable margin, the competition as a whole was well fought, especially between the three leading clubs—Charleston, Jacksonville and Macon. The result was in the nature of a surprise for the Macon team, last year's champions, which was confident of retaining the flag but could do no better than to finish third, Jacksonville getting second. There were twenty-two tied games recorded, but only one was played off. Fifteen games were stopped by rain, but ten of these were subsequently decided.

Notwithstanding the bad weather encountered during the season, President Charles W. Boyer of the league is the authority for the statement that the entire six clubs came out of the conflict with a financial balance on the right side, and the league will start off in the 1908 campaign in a healthy condition.

The champion Charlestons acquired further distinction during the season of 1907 by having the leading batsmen of the league in outfielder Charles Rafferty, whose average of .301 in one hundred and twenty games placed him as the only .300 batter in a field of ninety-five who participated in fifteen games or over. Wagon of the Augusta and Columbia teams stands second to Rafferty, with an average of .294 for thirty-one games, while Stinson of the ex-champion Macons finished third with .292 in one hundred and ten games. Rafferty also proved himself to be the champion base stealer of the league, having eighty to his credit, while outfielder Mullin of the same club has seventy-two and Howard of Savannah fifty-one. Third baseman Lipe of the Macon club, whose batting average was only .195, carried off the honors in sacrifice hitting, having accomplished such a feat forty-eight times. His nearest competitor is Bierman of the Augusta club.

In the fielding department Jacksonville has two leaders in Mullaney at first base and McMillan at shortstop. Macon has the best fielding pitcher in Harley and the leading catcher in Hamish. Crozier of Augusta leads the outfielders, and Bohannon of the same club outranks all second basemen. Tibald of Columbia is placed at the head of third basemen after playing in thirty-eight games, but Lewis of Jacksonville played in one hundred and eight games and is only twenty-three points behind Tibald. Charleston also is credited with the leading pitchers in Raymond and Paige, the former losing only eleven games in fifty-one, and Paige only six in twenty-one.

The standing of the clubs and the averages of the leaders in Batting and Fielding in the South Atlantic League in 1907, according to the official records, are given herewith. The complete official records are published in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, for sale by all newsdealers, price 10 cents.

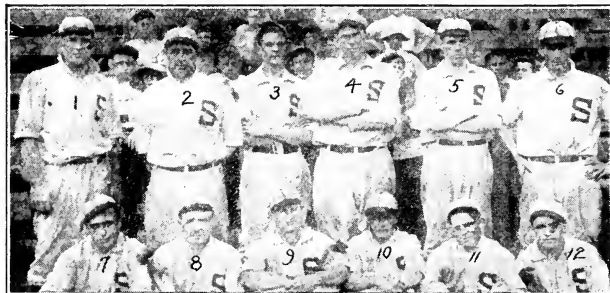
STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Charleston	75	46	.620	Augusta	59	61	.492
Jacksonville	68	51	.571	Savannah	56	63	.471
Macon	68	54	.557	Columbia	36	87	.293



1, Armstrong; 2, Cominger; 3, Dexter; 4, Bender; 5, Reinhardt; 6, Platt; 7, Evers; 8, Kustus; 9, Bohannon; 10, Maloney; 11, Holmes; 12, Wagnon; 13, Connelly; 14, McKernan; 15, Thomas; 16, Ransick, Mgr.; 17, Bierman; 18, Brabic.

AUGUSTA TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Keiber; 2, Morris; 3, Bayne; 4, Stafford; 5, Deaver, Mgr.; 6, Hoff; 7, Logan; 8, Quigley; 9, Kahlkoff; 10, Swann; 11, King; 12, Howard.

SAVANNAH TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Lally; 2, Burt; 3, Walters; 4, Ransick, Mgr.; 5, Tribble; 6, Veibohm; 7, Kanzler; 8, Fox; 9, Lohr; 10, Wagnon; 11, Schwenk; 12, McMahon; 13, Shea.

Bahr, Photo.

COLUMBIA TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	PC.
Raftery, Chas.,	120	425	69	128	.301	Stinson, Mac.,	110	401	45	117	.292
Wagnon, Aug.-Col.,	31	102	5	30	.294						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.
Mullaney, Jax.,	66	748	43	7	.991	Wohleben, Mac.,	128	1302	52	19	.987
South, Col.,	18	202	7	2	.990	Stafford, Sav.,	126	1288	86	22	.986

SECOND BASEMEN.

Bohannon, Aug.,	49	135	116	16	.977	Bill Evans, Jax.,	84	217	178	16	.961
Logan, Sav.,	117	386	298	24	.966	Lally, Col.,	127	368	208	28	.960

THIRD BASEMEN.

Tibald, Col.,	38	48	90	5	.965	Lewis, Jax.,	108	134	254	24	.942
Bierkotte, Jax.,	23	27	61	4	.956	Busch, Aug.,	102	144	239	21	.942

SHORTSTOPS.

McMillan, Jax.,	53	96	186	20	.934	Morris, Sav.,	115	210	381	46	.928
Pepe, Mac.,	125	287	418	52	.931	Hallman, Col.,	28	54	79	11	.924

OUTFIELDERS.

Harnish, Mac.,	15	15	0	0	1000	Crozier, Aug.,	100	178	12	2	.935
Connors, Sav.,	15	12	1	0	1000	Meany, Chas.,	125	124	14	2	.986

PITCHERS.

Harley, Mac.,	37	18	109	2	.984	Savidge, Jax.,	40	22	87	4	.964
Hoff, Sav.,	15	8	51	2	.967	Holmes, Aug.,	43	14	113	6	.955

CATCHERS.

Harnish, Mac.,	44	253	47	1	.996	H. Smith, Col.,	66	408	75	7	.986
Robinson, Mac.,	73	398	93	3	.994	Reisinger, Chas.,	76	454	97	8	.986

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	T.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	T.	PC.
Raymond, Chas.,	51	35	11	5	.761	Lee, Jax.,	32	20	11	1	.645
Paige, Chas.,	21	15	6	0	.714	Holmes, Aug.,	37	22	14	1	.629



North Texas League

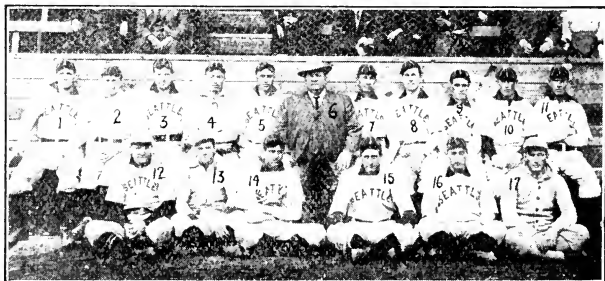
Only four clubs participated in the championship of the North Texas League, which was divided into two periods. Only the first period was completed, the league not being a paying venture. Corsicana finished in the lead with a percentage of .778. Paris was second, .642; Greenville, third, .548; Terrill, fourth, .375. Welch of the Greenville club led the batsmen of the league with a percentage of .338. The following players developed as leaders in their respective positions: Coyle, Corsicana, first base; Reed, Corsicana, second base; Yohe, Greenville, third base; Bell, Terrill, catcher; Ray, Paris, pitcher; Thompson, Paris, shortstop; Sheffield, Paris, left field; Poindexter, Corsicana, center field; Cowan, Paris, right field.



1, Mahon; 2, Brinker; 3, Boettiger; 4, Campbell; 5, Higginbotham; 6, Fitzgerald; 7, Tonnesen; 8, Stankel; 9, Householder; 10, Van Buren; 11, Brown; 12, Streib; 13, Anderson, Capt.; 14, Hickey.
ABERDEEN TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Shaw; 2, Marshall; 3, Nelson; 4, Kellackey; 5, Deller; 6, Butler; 7, Martinke; 8, Shea; 9, C. Shreeder, Mgr.; 10, Lynch, Capt.; 11, Stoval; 12, Briseno; 13, Engle.
TACOMA TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Arbogast; 2, Rush; 3, Hickey; 4, Welsh; 5, Bruyette; 6, Dugdale, Pres.; 7, Shaffer, Capt.; 8, Howell; 9, Ross; 10, Quigley; 11, Stanley; 12, Kreitz; 13, Dudley; 14, Allen; 15, Coy; 16, Meyers; 17, Paddock.
SEATTLE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Northwestern League

BY J. NEWTON COLVER, SPOKANE, WASH.



W. H. LUCAS
President
Northwestern League

With the recovery of Seattle, one of the original cities of the Northwestern League circuit, the 1907 season of the league was perhaps the brightest this section of the country has ever known. Every club finished with a handsome net profit. There was not a sign of financial distress manifested at any time. The class of Base Ball was justified by the attendance. Neither Seattle, Tacoma, nor Spokane ever saw such crowds, even in the old war days, as filled their respective parks during the exciting contests of the year.

The circuit of the league was similar to that before the California invasion, with the exception of Portland, which stuck to the Pacific Coast League. Tacoma, after quitting the Coast League in 1905, entered the Northwestern in 1906, and Seattle followed this season, Russ Hall and J. P. Agnew voluntarily turning over the Seattle franchise to D. E. Dugdale, Seattle's popular leader of the old days. Hall took over the Butte franchise with a handsome bonus for his withdrawal from Seattle, which left the Coast League without backing in the city. The Coast League was not able to put money into Seattle and abandoned the territory.

Seattle proved to be a veritable gold mine for Dugdale, just as it did a few years ago. The attendance was such that every visiting club made more than its expenses on every trip, so it must be understood that Dugdale was well remunerated for his efforts to give the coast city a winner.

The Aberdeen club won the pennant because it was the best balanced team, was fortunate in keeping its men in condition for the greater part of the race, did not have to experiment with new material, had a wonderful pitching staff, and was well managed by Bob Brown, who kept the team members working in well nigh perfect harmony. There were old heads working with brilliant youngsters and the result was a logical one.

Tacoma, under the management of Mike Lynch, played a wonderful, fast, inside game.

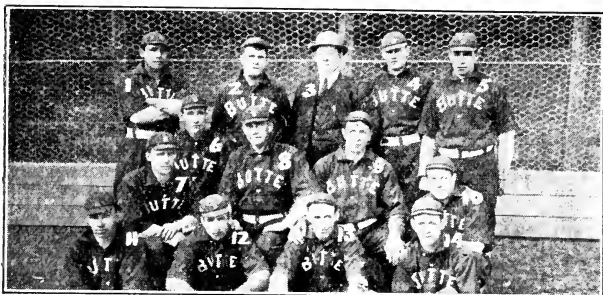
Manager Dugdale did wonders with his patched up Seattle team. Not until the middle of the season did the lineup ever look the same two days in succession.

Russ Hall also had to build up an entirely new team with only two or three players left over from the year before. He had a fast, aggressive bunch of youngsters who are capable of a brilliant defensive game.

The Spokane team was a great disappointment to local "fans" who supported it loyally to the finish. At times it showed flashes of brilliancy, but lost many games by a run.

Vancouver was a good ball town and deserved a better team than that which was given it in the first few weeks by Parke-Wilson. He underestimated the strength of the league and his bunch was completely outclassed at the start.

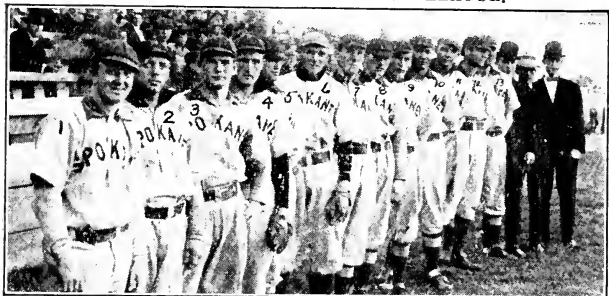
Thirteen Northwestern League players were either drafted or purchased by leagues of higher class. Burnett of Tacoma



1, Meyers; 2, Cartwright, Capt.; 3, Hall, Mgr.; 4, Samuels; 5, Rossvelt; 6, Garvin; 7, Stiss; 8, Hoon; 9, Irby; 10, Wilkins; 11, Donovan; 12, Smith; 13, Bell; 14, Adams.

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BUTTE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, McKeene; 2, Ripley; 3, Altman; 4, Suess; 5, Carney; 6, Gray; 7, Swindells; 8, Jensen; 9, James; 10, Swain; 11, Erickson; 12, Wright; 13, Claffin; 14, Rowan; 15, Quinn; 16, Killalay.

SPOKANE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Stripp; 2, Boyle; 3, Clynes; 4, Hyatt; 5, Hall; 6, Reniker; 7, Doyle; 8, Croll; 9, Downie; 10, Dunn; 11, Duker, Bus. Mgr.; 12, Hurley, Mgr.

VANCOUVER TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

and Bell of Butte were sold during the season to major league clubs, the former to St. Louis for \$2,250 and the latter to New York for \$2,000. Myers of Seattle was drafted by the Boston Americans, and Myers, the Indian catcher of Butte, was drafted by the Chicago Americans, but in the former case a sale to St. Paul made previously held good and the Seattle outfielder will go with the American Association team. Pittsburg also put in a draft for Shaw, but he reverted to St. Paul by reason of prior sale.

The following were drafted by Class A clubs: Nelson, Shreveport; Deller, Oakland; Altman, Oakland; Jensen, Portland; Tonneson, St. Paul. Pitcher Higginbotham, the leading Northwestern twirler, was recalled by the St. Louis Nationals.

Rowdyism was handled with a firm hand by President W. H. Lucas. The determined stand of the league's executive was in keeping with his long record, in that it naturally made him enemies while entrenching his position in the minds of those who stand for clean Base Ball.

The standing of the clubs in the Northwestern League in 1907 and the leaders in Batting and Fielding are appended.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Aberdeen	85	51	.625	Butte	70	73	.490
Tacoma	90	59	.604	Spokane	68	76	.472
Seattle	83	65	.561	Vancouver	34	106	.243

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Frisk, Seattle,	19	68	14	25	.368	Meyer, Seattle,	134	484	85	151	.312
Householder, Ab.,	127	499	64	173	.347	Croll, Vancouver,	110	438	58	134	.306
Burnett, Ta.,	59	246	36	80	.326	Hyatt, Vanco'er,	115	457	43	137	.300
Bell, Butte,	119	475	89	152	.320						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Streib, Aberdeen,	135	1346	71	15	.990	Kellackey, Se.-Ta.	139	1460	69	23	.985
Cartwright, Butte,	140	1485	78	24	.985	Burnett, Tacoma,	49	541	28	10	.983

SECOND BASEMEN.

Engel, Tacoma,	18	40	48	3	.967	Anderson, Aber.,	134	326	373	39	.947
McKune, Spokane,	15	36	43	4	.952	Stis, Sea.-Butte,	123	339	396	50	.936

THIRD BASEMEN.

Graham, Butte,	38	51	100	9	.944	McIntyre, Van.-Ta.,	20	22	34	5	.918
Fitzgerald, Aber.,	119	123	206	29	.919	E. Hickey, Se.,	113	134	252	36	.915

SHORTSTOPS.

Briseno, Tacoma,	148	317	478	67	.922	Bruyette, Bu.-Se.,	62	135	203	32	.914
Harper, Se.-Van.,	22	72	70	13	.916	Brown, Aberdeen,	104	213	253	43	.912

OUTFIELDERS.

Frisk, Seattle,	19	37	2	0	1000	Lynch, Tacoma,	144	341	31	11	.971
Stovall, Tacoma,	23	26	4	0	1000	Croll, Vancouver,	34	66	0	2	.971

PITCHERS.

Dunn, Van.-Sp.,	27	11	65	1	.987	Cladin, Ta.-Se.-Sp.,	33	15	94	5	.956
Garvin, Butte,	36	9	99	5	.956	Deller, Tacoma,	44	10	95	5	.955

CATCHERS.

Boettiger, Aber.,	57	415	85	10	.980	Brown, Aberdeen,	17	108	25	3	.978
Altman, Spokane,	27	170	25	4	.980	Spencer, Van.-Ab.,	99	428	133	14	.976

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	W.	L.	BB.	SO.	PC.	Name and Club.	W.	L.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Brinker, Aber.,	15	6	62	120	.714	Deller, Tacoma,	27	15	65	162	.643
Higginbotham Ab.,	29	12	100	295	.707	Welch, Seattle,	9	5	37	58	.643

Texas League

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Austin	140	88	52	.629	Fort Worth.....	139	61	78	.439
Dallas	139	84	55	.604	Galveston	140	59	81	.422
San Antonio	140	82	58	.586	Waco	140	53	87	.378
Houston	139	79	60	.568	Temple	139	52	87	.374

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	SB.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	SB.	PC.
McGill, Austin,	22	66	11	22	4	.333	Wheeler, Fort W.,	16	36	4	11	8	.306
Stovall, San Ant.,	107	386	55	123	14	.332	Newnam, San A.,	118	440	74	132	43	.300
McIver, Temple,	74	276	50	89	16	.322	Gardner, Austin,	139	546	76	160	44	.291
Aiken, Houston,	134	437	74	140	12	.320	White, Temple,	98	333	32	97	8	.291
Speaker, Houston,	118	468	70	147	36	.314							

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.
Adams, Austin.	140	1328	66	17	.987	Newman, S. An.,	118	1083	47	19	.983
Salm, Ft. Worth	135	1399	123	25	.984	Ozee, Waco,	30	283	9	5	.983

SECOND BASEMEN.

Th'pson, Tem.-Ft.W.	24	35	28	2	.973	Bammert, Waco,	140	329	337	38	.949
Pendleton, S. Ant.	140	316	320	30	.955	Gardner, Austin,	139	212	341	27	.946

THIRD BASEMEN.

Nagel, Waco,	52	112	110	9	.962	Firestine, Austin,	138	151	273	36	.923
Everhard, S. Ant.,	140	211	334	44	.927	Louden, Dallas,	140	258	353	59	.912

SHORTSTOPS.

White, S. Antonio,	52	96	142	10	.960	Markley, S. Ant.,	68	141	201	37	.902
McCulley, Austin,	130	250	354	47	.928	Bigbee, Waco,	138	206	236	55	.899

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Longley, Tem.-Aus.	136	179	15	6	.970	Bradley, Austin,	82	133	13	6	.960
Briskey, Houston,	18	39	9	3	.961	Speaker, Houston,	118	189	29	12	.948

CENTER FIELDERS.

Preston, Galveston,	27	51	4	0	1000	Reilly, Dal.-Galv.,	126	114	8	14	.979
Ledy, S. Ant.,	135	302	19	6	.981	Maloney, Dallas,	140	247	22	7	.976

LEFT FIELDERS.

Collins, S. Ant.,	124	262	16	7	.972	Whiteman, Hous.,	135	247	25	14	.951
Cavender, Waco,	128	266	42	13	.960	Disch, Galveston,	55	88	10	5	.951

PITCHERS.

McGill, Austin,	22	12	52	0	1000	Clark, Galveston,	12	3	42	1	.978
Gallagos, Ft. Worth,	10	4	24	0	1000	Biersdorfer, Dallas,	33	10	98	3	.972

CATCHERS.

Naylor, D., Ft.W.,	16	96	17	0	1000	Moore, Wade, Hous.,	87	459	114	14	.976
Hunt, Ft. Worth,	32	165	58	4	.982	McMurray, S. Ant.,	134	728	115	23	.973

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	PC.
McGill, Austin,	19	15	4	49	.780	Covington, Houston,	23	16	6	129	.727
Hester, Houston,	23	17	6	92	.739	Burnett, Dallas,	28	19	8	116	.704



South Carolina League

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Sumter	44	23	.651	Spartanburg	36	34	.514
Orangeburg	42	25	.627	Florence	23	45	.338

Atlantic League

The season in the "outlaw" Atlantic League ended in a tie between Brooklyn and Reading, until Reading was awarded a forfeited game. The club standing and the leaders in Batting and Fielding follow:

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Reading	69	44	.611	Elizabeth	56	59	.487
Brooklyn	68	44	.608	Pottsville	49	62	.441
Allentown	64	51	.556	Tamaqua	43	65	.398
Newark	59	56	.522	Easton	44	71	.383

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Palomino, Brook.,	42	164	36	59	.360	Bertwhistle, Read.,	32	108	21	35	.324
J. Kelly, Easton,	42	162	24	58	.358	Padrone, Brook.,	57	212	38	70	.316
Sheaser, Allen.,	56	227	41	81	.357	Brown, Tamaqua,	31	117	15	37	.316
Brent, Reading,	18	60	16	21	.350	Hambacher, New.	109	430	92	130	.302
Kelly, Brooklyn,	24	84	24	29	.345	Sullivan, Easton,	43	159	23	48	.302
Reischman, Bkln.,	80	285	51	97	.340	Hartman, Read.,	87	281	26	84	.299
Ross, Elizabeth,	23	83	15	28	.337	Boice, Newark,	20	67	9	20	.299

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	P.C.
Smith, Tamaqua.	31	230	11	4	.984	Reischman, Brook.,	80	793	31	18	.978
Cox, Rd.-Newark,	101	968	51	21	.980	Murray, Newark,	49	452	21	10	.977

SECOND BASEMEN.

Cuddy, Brooklyn,	71	141	198	14	.960	Gastmeyer, Eliz.,	26	59	92	11	.932
Lloyd, Pottsville,	19	55	63	7	.944	McGeehan, Tam.,	36	56	93	12	.925

THIRD BASEMEN.

McLatchie, Read.,	94	168	182	18	.951	Courtney, Newark,	81	90	154	21	.921
Walsh, Tamaqua,	33	46	76	8	.938	Knox, Easton,	43	102	123	21	.915

SHORTSTOPS.

Ritter, Reading,	56	151	149	26	.920	Wagner, Eliz.,	71	125	137	28	.903
Miller, Chester,	32	76	82	16	.908	O'Neil, Elizabeth,	30	38	81	14	.895

LEFT FIELDERS.

O'Neil, Tamaqua,	27	47	4	0	1000	Wood, Easton,	20	6	45	1	.981
Kelly, Brooklyn,	24	31	21	0	1000	Bertwistle, Read.,	32	46	3	1	.980

CENTER FIELDERS.

Whalen, Chester.	21	26	0	0	1000	Rice, Allentown,	59	113	18	5	.963
Shackleton, Eas.,	44	94	11	3	.972	Tyler, Reading,	60	96	7	5	.954

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Lee, Reading,	57	93	23	1	.991	Miller, Easton,	46	74	5	2	.975
Meehan, Chester,	18	46	7	1	.981	Agnew, Chester,	52	499	29	16	.971

PITCHERS.

Biehl, Reading,	44	41	92	6	.985	Speer, Newark,	24	24	55	2	.975
Longstreet, Eliz.,	43	15	87	12	.982	Johnson, Potts.,	27	69	52	4	.968

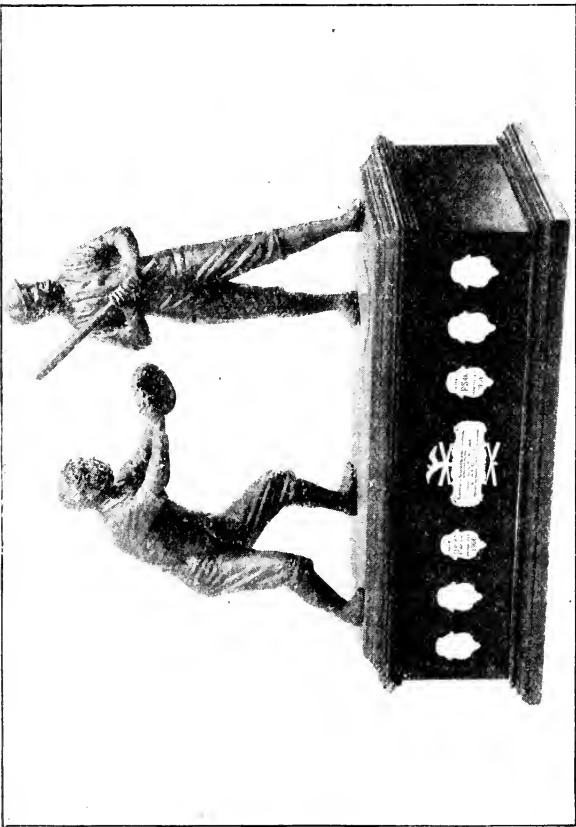
CATCHERS.

Ross, Elizabeth,	23	142	18	1	.994	Lapp, Pottsville,	19	77	15	2	.979
Kite, Chester,	24	133	15	3	.980	Therre, Easton,	31	236	21	7	.974



Empire League

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Oswego	55	29	.655	Fulton	43	42	.506
Seneca Falls	56	32	.636	Geneva	34	51	.400
Auburn	44	39	.530	Lyons	25	64	.283



"PLAY BALL"—THE A. G. SPALDING BRONZE CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

The above group is executed in bronze, the figures being 18 inches high, and was presented to the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York by Mr. A. G. Spalding as a perpetual trophy for annual competition between the elementary schools of Greater New York, the winning school to have custody of the statuette for one year. In the first competition, held in 1905, 103 schools were entered, the winner being Public School 46, Manhattan. Public School 10, Brooklyn, won in 1906 and again in 1907. A similar trophy was presented by Mr. Spalding to the Cleveland Public Schools League, the first winner, in 1907, being the Fairmount School.

Public Schools Athletic League



Mr. A. G. Spalding's Address at Cleveland, Ohio, September 20, 1907, Upon the Occasion of the Presentation of the Spalding Trophy to the Public Schools Athletic League of Cleveland.

It always gives me pleasure to meet a body of American youths, for in such a body I invariably find many who are deeply interested in Athletic Sports. I assume that the boys of Cleveland do not differ from other American boys in their love of Athletics, but that I may understand what sort of an audience I am addressing, I am going to ask, with the permission of your principal, for an expression on the subject. All those who are interested in Athletic Sports, who have participated in some form of Athletics, and are fond of Athletic Sport generally—and Base Ball in particular—please signify it by raising your right hands. On the contrary, those that take no interest in Athletic Sports will please raise their hands. The vote appears to be unanimous. Evidently we are in an Athletic atmosphere. Now we understand each other; we meet on common ground, with this difference: you are in the midst of, or at the commencement of, your athletic career, while mine was passed some thirty or more years ago.

My present unathletic appearance may make it difficult for you to believe that I was ever an athlete, but the early Base Ball records will show that I began my career as a professional Base Ball pitcher at the age of seventeen, and for ten years thereafter participated in the annual contests for the Base Ball Championship of the United States, so whatever I may say to you to-day will be from personal experience and knowledge of the subject.

Base Ball was the father of Athletic Sports in America. Previous to its appearance, about sixty years ago, your grandfathers were too busily engaged in their pioneer work of developing this western country to engage in such pastimes, but the vote just taken in this school indicates that their grandchildren have the time and inclination, as well as the facilities, to engage in Athletic Sports.

The origin of Base Ball is somewhat shrouded in mystery. Some prominent authorities claim that it sprung from the old English schoolboy game of "Rounders," while others claim that it was purely of American origin, as it certainly was of American development. My rather extended research convinces me that Base Ball is entirely of American origin; had no connection with "Rounders," or any other foreign game, except insofar as there is a sort of family relationship between all games of ball. The first authentic record that I have been able to obtain dates the commencement of Base Ball in America back to 1839, when a youth of Cooperstown, N. Y.—Abner Doubleday by name—first outlined the diamond field with a stick in the dirt, explained the game to his boy playmates, and afterwards drew up a set of playing rules for this new game, which he named "Base Ball." It will interest you to know that this young Abner Doubleday graduated from West Point in 1842 and afterwards, while stationed at Fort Sumter, was the man who sighted the first cannon that opened the Civil War in 1861. He afterwards became a Major General in the United States Army and died in 1892.



1, Poad; 2, Hammer; 3, Printz, 4, Robertson; 5, Finley; 6, Keyes; 7, Rogers; 8, Grines; 9, Welker, Captain; 10, Kirkes.
FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL BASE BALL TEAM.
Champions of the Public Schools League of Cleveland, Winners of the A. G. Spalding Trophy, "Play Ball."

The next we learn of Base Ball was in 1842, when the young business men of New York City began playing Base Ball as a summer recreation on Saturday afternoons. Three years later, in 1845, the same coterie of young New York business men organized the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club of New York, the first Base Ball club ever organized. This club in the same year issued the first printed set of playing rules, which was the commencement of organized Base Ball. As this was the only Base Ball club in existence at that time, the members divided up into first, second, third and fourth nines, and played match games among themselves. Seven years later, in 1852, the second club came into existence, known as the Gotham Base Ball Club, of New York City. Two years later, in 1854, two more New York City clubs were organized and known as the Eagles and Empires. This led to exciting matches between these four clubs, and brought the game into public notice.

Between 1855 and 1861 about forty more clubs were organized, confined almost entirely to New York City and immediate vicinity.

When President Lincoln issued his first call for troops at the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, the New York Base Ball players were among the first to respond. They took their Base Ball implements with them, and thus introduced their favorite game into the army, where it became a popular camp diversion. In some unaccountable way this new game of Base Ball found its way into the Confederate Army, so that at the close of that conflict in 1865 the returning soldiers of both armies disseminated Base Ball throughout the nation and gave it its national character.

While Base Ball had its patriotic side, it also served another good purpose in 1865 in acting as a sort of vent or safety valve to let off the steam and extraordinary excitement that the war had occasioned, and the returning veterans of the war probably needed something of this kind to bring them down to peaceful pursuits.

From 1866 to 1871 a Base Ball wave spread over the country and the game became a furore throughout the nation. Every city, town, and village had its Base Ball club, which generated such a spirit of rivalry that a sort of veiled professionalism crept into the game, although strenuous efforts were made to keep the game on an amateur basis. The amateur governing body, principally through lack of experience, was utterly unable to direct and control the rapidly growing sport, and as a natural consequence many abuses crept into the game, which threatened its annihilation.

In 1871 the first National Association of Professional Base Ball Players was organized, since which time the game has been governed by the professional element. This first professional association proved itself utterly unable to eradicate the abuses that had been inherited from the previous amateur regime, and things went from bad to worse. The gamblers practically controlled the game. Pool selling existed on many grounds, and if they were not actually located on the grounds, they were nearby; so a Base Ball match became a sort of meeting place for gamblers to ply their trade. Players were frequently accused of "throwing" games in the interest of the pool box, and at the close of 1875 Base Ball was in ill repute.

Fortunately for the game there appeared at this crisis a very remarkable man in the person of William A. Hulbert, the then newly-elected President of the Chicago Club. Mr. Hulbert, a wonderfully able man, actuated by his love for Base Ball and a



1, Caven; 2, Clisset; 3, Mr. Loftus, Coach; 4, Woods; 5, Mr. O'Donnell, Mgr.; 6, Schratweiser; 7, Quigley; 8, Dobbin; 9, Wick; 10, P. Williams; 11, Anderson; 12, Shevlin; 13, H. Williams; 14, Soevyn; 15, Gorman.

BASE BALL TEAM PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 10, BROOKLYN.

Winners of the Spalding Championship Trophy "Play Ball," Emblematic of the Base Ball Championship of Greater New York, 1907.

keen desire to preserve its integrity, determined to save it from the utter demoralization and inevitable ruin that would surely result if it remained any longer in the grasp of the gamblers. His first move was to organize the present National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs in February, 1876, which, from that day to this, has been a very important factor in the government of the game.

The city of Cleveland played a very important part in those early days, for it was in this city that the National League meetings were usually held. I recall the first annual meeting of the League in this city in the fall of 1876, when it became necessary to expel the strong clubs of New York and Philadelphia—known as the Mutuels and the Athletics—for failing to comply with the League requirements; from that time to this it has not been necessary to expel a club member for a similar offence.

One year later, in 1877, in this same city of Cleveland, four prominent players were expelled from the League for "throwing" games in the interest of themselves and their gambler friends; from that day to this, no professional player has been convicted of a similar offence.

In 1881, ten prominent League players were expelled for excessive dissipation, which had a salutary effect, with the far-reaching result that no profession is more free from drunkenness and dissipation than that of Professional Base Ball.

It was these bold and drastic actions of the National League in those early days, under the guiding hand of Mr. Hulbert and those in sympathy with his efforts, that has raised Base Ball to its present position of popularity and prosperity. Base Ball has become an institution, and plays an important part in our civilization, especially among the younger element.

There is something about Athletic Sports that cannot be acquired from books. To get the spirit of the thing, one must actually engage in the sport itself. The ball player soon learns that dissipation of any kind is a certain bar to success, for he must have a good clear eye, steady nerve, and a certain self-poise and complete control of his temper, to become an expert. Cigarette smoking is probably one of the most harmful indulgences for the athlete.

Base Ball is one of the least dangerous of all field sports. It not only develops the physique, but the mental qualities as well, for the ball player must be alert, act quickly, and think quicker. There is no place on the team for the drone. A closely contested game is well calculated to arouse all the anger, passion and jealousy in the boy, for he can go from the height of glory in victory to the very depths of despair in defeat. There is no midway station; the score tells the story. You win, or you lose. The result of the game can be read in the smiling countenances and springy step of the victorious team, who leave the field amid the joyous cheers of their friends, while the dejected look and lifeless walk of the losing team denote the vanquished. But the losing player may be consoled with the thought that the victor of to-day may become the vanquished of to-morrow, and he soon learns to brush away that dejected feeling, and get ready for the next match. After playing several games in which victories and defeats are sure to be intermixed, he soon learns not to be over-elated in victory, nor too much cast down in defeat, thus producing that self-poise so desirable in boy or man. We live in a strenuous age, and the system of education of our youth must be adjusted to meet this extraordinary strenuousness. Advanced educators realize

that Athletic Sports properly organized and directed are to become very important factors in modern education and character building. Boys take as naturally to Athletic Sports as ducks to water, but unless they are properly guided and to a certain extent controlled in their sports, some are liable to make sport the main object in life, neglecting their studies and other duties.

I am glad to see that Cleveland, through the organization of its Public Schools Athletic League, has undertaken to provide the proper equipment and direct the boys of this city in their sports. I learn from its Secretary, Mr. Ehler, that very satisfactory progress has been made this first year of the organization, and he is confident that with the co-operation of the school officials and teachers that as much or more will be accomplished for the public school boys and girls of Cleveland, as has been accomplished by a similar organization for the youth of New York City. I congratulate the boys of Cleveland in having such a Public Schools Athletic League to provide suitable conveniences and direct their Athletic Sports.

When I was informed by Mr. Ehler that a Public Schools Athletic League had been organized in Cleveland, and an invitation was extended to me to supply a suitable Base Ball Trophy to be competed for annually by the teams representing the various public schools of this city, I felt honored by the invitation, and proceeded to comply. A further invitation from Mr. Ehler brings me here to-day for the special purpose of presenting this Trophy, which I understand was won by the Base Ball team of the Fairmount School.

It now gives me pleasure to formally present this perpetual Base Ball Trophy to the Public Schools Athletic League of Cleveland, through its President, the Rev. D. F. Bradley, who tells me that he was once the proud pitcher of an Oberlin College team back in the seventies.

May it serve the purpose for which it is donated, and may the best team always win it.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP

By G. W. EHLER,

Supervisor of Physical Training, Cleveland Public Schools.

The first Base Ball tournament of the elementary schools of Cleveland, O., was held in the spring of 1907 under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. Out of seventy-two eligible school teams fifty-seven were represented in the tournament, and as an inducement for the boys to do their utmost toward securing the leading honors, Mr. A. G. Spalding presented to the league a beautiful trophy entitled, "Play Ball." This trophy was won by the Fairmount Public School team in the final game with the Sackett School team at Edgewater Park, the score being 3 to 0, after seven innings.

The tournament opened the eyes of many principals and teachers to the true character of many boys whom they had judged only from their conduct in the class room. Many boys' scholarship was raised to a higher standard, while to all was brought an idea of the meaning of loyalty and the realization of an ideal of gentlemanliness such as they had never known.

Summary of the games follows:

CENTRAL DISTRICT—First Round—Outhwaite won from Dike, Sterling won from Wooldridge, Case-Woodland won from

Marion, South Case won from Outhwaite. Semi-final round—Sterling won from South Case, Case-Woodland won from Mayflower.

Final round—Case-Woodland won from Sterling.

EAST DISTRICT—First Round—Rosedale won from Doan, Hough won from Boulton, Fairmount won from Brandon, Wade Park won from Dunham, Giddings won from Lincoln, Rice won from Woodland. Semi-final round—Fairmount won from Rosedale, Hough won from Wade Park, Rice won from Giddings, Hough won from Rice.

Final round—Fairmount won from Hough.

GLENVILLE DISTRICT—First round—Parkwood won from Alabama, Hodge won from St. Clair, Sowinski won from Stanard, Waring won from Rockwell, E. Madison won from Case, Willson won from N. Doan. Second round—Hodge won from Parkwood, Waring won from Sowinski, E. Madison won from Willson. Semi-final round—Waring won from E. Madison.

Final round—Waring won from Hodge.

LINCOLN DISTRICT—First round—Downing won from Pearl, Sackett won from Walton, Clark won from Scranton. Semi-final round—Sackett won from Downing.

Final round—Sackett won from Clark.

SOUTH DISTRICT—First round—Woodland Hills won from Miles Park, Broadway won from Normal, Huck won from Mt. Pleasant, Union won from Fowler, Woodland Hills won from Warren. Semi-final round—Broadway won from Huck, Woodland Hills won from Union.

Final round—Broadway won from Woodland Hills.

West District—First round—Landon won from Willard, Hulle won from Detroit, Waverly won from Gordon, Orchard won from Hicks, Landon won from Lawn. Second round—Landon won from Waverly, Orchard won from Halle.

Final round—Landon won from Orchard.

CITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

First round—Fairmount won from Case-Woodland, 8 to 4; Sackett won from Landon, 6 to 5; Broadway won from Waring, 5 to 4.

Semi-final round—Fairmount won from Broadway, 12 to 7.

Final round—Fairmount won from Sackett, 3 to 0.

NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP

By HENRY CHADWICK.

According to the official statement of the secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League, the victory of Public School No. 10 of Brooklyn for the championship was won over an entry of 106 different school teams, which competed for the handsome trophy presented by Mr. A. G. Spalding. Public School No. 24 won the championship of Manhattan in the contest restricted to the borough and defeated Public School No. 5 of the Bronx, winner of the Bronx Borough championship in the first interborough game. It then played Public School No. 58 of Queens, which drew a bye after winning the championship of Queens Borough. The Manhattan School then played Public School No. 10 of Brooklyn in the final game, No. 10 having won the Brooklyn championship, and then defeated No. 14, winner of the Richmond Borough title.

The concluding game of the series for the Inter-League championship, which took place at the Polo Grounds in Manhattan

on June 8, was the most enjoyable—either professional or amateur—that I attended during the past season.

Manhattan.					Brooklyn.						
	R.H.	O.	A.	E.		R.H.	O.	A.	E.		
Anderson, s. s.	0	0	1	3	0	H. Williams, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Snyder, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Gorman, 2b.	0	0	4	2	2
Fleck, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	Scrup'r, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Walters, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0	Woods, c.	1	3	9	2	0
Schwarz, c.	0	0	8	0	0	Dobin, c. f.	0	2	3	0	0
King, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Quigley, p.	0	0	0	3	0
O'Hara, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Wick, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
McGrath, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Siersfer, s. s.	0	0	0	1	0
Rose, 3b.	0	0	4	3	0	B. Williams, r. f.	1	2	0	0	0
Heller, p.	0	0	0	3	0						
Totals	0	2	27	14	0	Totals	2	10	27	10	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-2
Manhattan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Left on bases—Brooklyn 6, Manhattan 3. Chances for catches—By Brooklyn 6, by Manhattan 3. Stolen bases—By Brooklyn 3, by Manhattan 1. Runners forwarded by base hits—By Brooklyn 3, by Manhattan 1. Struck out—By Quigley 3, by Heller 6. Umpire—Al Orth. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes.

There were thirty-six teams entered in the Manhattan contest and these played in districts. The district winners then competed and gradually were eliminated until No. 24 of Manhattan was the only school left. In the same way forty-three teams played in Brooklyn, and the games between Brooklyn District winners left No. 10 in the lead. Nine teams played in the Bronx, leaving No. 5 the victor. Twelve teams played in Queens, leaving No. 58 champion, while No. 14 of Richmond won over four teams.

The complete record of all the title winners in the District Leagues, borough or interborough, championships follows:

DISTRICT LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Manhattan				Brooklyn.			
D.A.L. No.	2.	P.S. No.	25	D.A.L. No.	1.	P.S. No.	85
"	3.	"	87	"	5.	"	145
"	6.	"	5	"	11.	"	12
"	7.	"	40	"	15.	"	100
"	9.	"	6	"	17.	"	10
"	12.	"	62	"	8.	"	119
"	13.	"	22	"	24.	"	19
"	18.	"	44	Queens.			
"	21.	"	24	D.A.L. No.	16.	P.S. No.	1
"	25.	"	171	"	19.	"	27
"	14.	"	32	"	22.	"	19
Bronx.				"	20.	"	58
D.A.L. No.	10.	P.S. No.	29	Richmond.			
"	23.	"	5	D.A.L. No.	4.	P.S. No.	14

BOROUGH TOURNAMENT WINNERS.

Manhattan	Public School No. 24	Queens	Public School No. 58
Bronx	Public School No. 5	Richmond	Public School No. 14
Brooklyn	Public School No. 10		

CITY TOURNAMENT WINNER.

Brooklyn Public School No. 10

The Spalding Trophy was won in 1905, the year of its presentation, by Public School No. 46, Manhattan, and in 1906, by Public School No. 10, Brooklyn, the latter now being a "two-time" winner of the statuette.

Notes of the Major Leagues' Season

COMPILED FOR THE SPALDING GUIDE BY E. J. LANIGAN OF NEW YORK

As was the case in 1906 there was a surprising wind-up to the season, the Chicago club, champion of the National League, winning four straight games against the Detroit team, flag-winner of the American League, in the series for the World's Championship. Not since 1884, when the first World's Championship series was played between Providence of the National League and the Metropolitans of the American Association, has the set of contests for the supremacy of the universe resulted so decisively in a team's favor.

It was the first time a Chicago National League club ever captured the world's series, though three times previously it had fought for the honors, namely, 1885, 1886, and 1906.

Detroit furnished many of the sensations of 1907, having in Manager Jennings, Pitcher Donovan and Outfielder Cobb a "Big Three" who caused as much talk as the "Big Four" of twenty years ago.

Pitcher William Donovan played a great part in giving Detroit its first major league flag in twenty seasons, he winning .862 of his games—a pitching record for the American League.

For a time during 1907 it looked as if the Providence club's record of twenty consecutive victories would go by the boards, the New York Giants during May winning seventeen games in succession and then being defeated by opponents whom they took too lightly—the St. Louis Cardinals.

The list of no-hit games was added to in the National League by Pfeffer of the Boston club, and Maddox of the Pittsburg team, the latter performing this remarkable feat in his second game. The unfortunate habit of curtailing games played havoc with one pitcher, for Karger of St. Louis, in a seven-inning contest against the Bostons, set the Massachusetts men down without a hit or run, not a man getting to base. His control was perfect and his support flawless.

There were no no-hit games in the American League, though several pitchers got near the glory circle. But always, just near the fag end of the contest, a player would rip off the one single that prevented the accomplishment of the feat. Twice were substituted hitters "The Spoilers," and in another instance the lone hit was made by a man who entered the contest to relieve an injured comrade.

No new plays developed during the season, but there was a more general use of the "squeeze play," and a perfection in it. The play was better executed in the American League than in the National, though under Ned Hanlon the Cincinnati team worked the "squeeze" nearly as well as the New York Americans, who were the first to incorporate it in their repertory of attack.

For the first time in major league history, the leading batsmen of the two big bodies each had the same percentage, namely, .350. It was announced at first that Cobb's average was .352, but investigation showed an error in computing it, and Pittsburgers consequently grew happy.

In the SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE of 1901 there was advocated the compilation of statistics that would show the number of runs batted in by players, it being the belief that this data would be of much benefit in determining a man's worth to his club. The New York Press of Sunday, December 8, 1907, printed such statistics of the American and National League campaigns and thought the subject of such importance that an entire page was devoted to it.

It was shown how each and every run in the major leagues was scored, the "runs batted in" record being believed to reveal the true value of a player to his club measured by the ability to hit when men were on bases waiting to be sent home. In compiling these figures a player received credit for the runs he drove in on base hits, on long flies to the outfield, sacrifice hits and grounders on which there was no chance to nail a runner at the plate.

These records showed John Wagner of the Pittsburg club and Tyrus Cobb of the Detroit team—the champion batsmen of 1907—also to have excelled in batting in runs. The American League sticker drove in more tallies than his National League rival, the figures being 116 to 91. But Cobb played in eight more games than Wagner and had the additional advantage of playing in an organization where curtailed games were unknown. Both players had good places in the batting order from which to drive in runs, for men who bat third, fourth and fifth will necessarily receive many chances to drive in tallies. It is the business of the first man to get on and of the second man to advance him, the others to bring him in. But no position in the batting order is a poor one if a player has the pluck.

Of the four .300 batsmen of the National League—Wagner, Magee, Beaumont, and Leach—Wagner stood first in batting in runs, Magee second, Beaumont fifth, and Leach thirty-first. The little Pittsburger batted second almost all season and enthusiasts should give him the benefit of this extenuating circumstance. Long hitters, like Lumley of Brooklyn, Seymour of New York, and Titus of Philadelphia, ranked well up in the "runs batted in" record, but it was shown that they did the greater part of their stickwork at the expense of weak pitchers.

The excellence of the team work of the Chicago World's Champions was revealed by these figures, Steinfeldt batting in 69 tallies, Evers 55, Chance 48, Kling 41, Sheekard 39, Schulte and Tinker 34 each, Slagle 33, and Hofman 32. They did not have a .300 batsman in their ranks, but each and every regular was a good pinch hitter and did his share of batting in the tallies that won them the National League flag. Other teams were not so fortunate in having their batting strength so evenly divided. The Bostons had four men who batted in 40 or more runs (Beaumont being the leader); Brooklyn, two (Lumley, leader); Chicago, four (Steinfeldt, leader); Cincinnati, four (Ganzel, leader); New York, three (Seymour, leader); Philadelphia, four (Magee, leader); Pittsburg, five (Wagner, leader); St. Louis, one (Murray). Wagner, Magee, Beaumont, and Murray also excelled for their teams in straight stickwork.

The American League averages show nine .300 hitters, these men being Cobb, Kay, Orth, Crawford, Stone, Killian, Clymer, Flick, and Nicholls. In the "runs batted in" record of the players of this league the nine leaders were, in order: Cobb, Harry Davis, Seybold, Chase, Crawford, Rossman, Donovan, Unglaub, and Anderson, only two of the nine having percentages last season above .300. In future years enthusiasts looking at Harry Davis's batting record—it was .266—might imagine the Philadelphia captain had an off season, but of what value he was to his team is shown by the 91 runs he batted in, ranking second to Cobb in this respect. Seybold was a .271 hitter and he batted in 89 runs, while Kay, though he batted .333 in 25 games, only drove six runs across the plate for his team. Wallace, a man with a batting average of .257, drove in two more runs than Stone, whose percentage was .063 higher. Wallace also drove more runs across the plate than Lajoie, who is a grand hitter, yet too much on the slugger type.

Murnane Paragraphs

BY PRESIDENT T. H. MURNANE OF THE NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

I failed to note any new play during the past season, but the improvement in team work was remarkable. Players had practically abandoned what was known as slugging and a greater effort was made to meet the ball with a much shorter swing, in this way cutting down the chances for strikeouts and giving the infielders improved opportunity to display their ability to the delight of the spectators.

The change in style has cut down the chances for brilliant outfielding. In fact, one hears very little of great catches in the outfield these days of more scientific hitting. About one chance in five went to the outfield last season and less than one chance in five was of a character to call for brilliant work. It was much different with the infielders, who averaged more than half the work even outside the performances of the first baseman.

The most remarkable improvement that I have noticed in the game has been at first base, where a player must now be just as good a fielder on ground balls and in throwing as the other infield positions. The development of the bunt, hit and run and placing of the ball by the batsmen forced the whole infield to develop a defence that was surprising.

The player who fails to hustle, no matter how strong he may be individually, is not the proper timber for a winning combination in the major leagues. There is very little difference in the personal merit of the men who go to make up the sixteen teams of the two big leagues. As these men are the pick of the profession success comes only to the team that has gathered in hustlers, men who keep in condition and then go onto the ball field to hustle every moment they are in the game. There can be no let up even by one member, and no shirking if the team hopes to land with the leaders.

Indifference is a germ that can drift into a combination of great ball players, and like a spoiled apple in a barrel soon contaminates the whole contents. I would have a team of ordinary players who were hustlers rather than a team of wonderful players who were indifferent to the final results. The winner is a hard loser, but not necessarily a player who will be disagreeable. The keen edge of defeat will always rankle in the breast of a man who thrives on victories, and the man who loves to win will hustle from first to last. Therefore a team of hustlers can always be found at the top at the close of each season.

Players of a great team must have speed and staying powers; must know the fine points of individual and team work, and have the disposition to play hard, aggressive ball at all times. Must keep cool under fire and be so constituted that a defeat or two will not worry them. A great team must have outfielders who can drive the ball for extra bases, and at least five men must be good base runners. The men must be able to bunt as well as hit out.

Base Ball players should attend strictly to business, and never show displeasure at the umpire's rulings. "Every thing evens up," once said a wise Base Ball player, and he was a man especially considerate of all umpires. A little encouragement will help the man out on the field to his best work, while continual fault finding will take his mind off of his work and the result sought for is lost.

Origin and Early Evolution of the Base Ball Playing Rules

It will surprise as well as interest all lovers of the game to know how very closely the modern game of Base Ball compares with the original game as adopted and played by the original Knickerbocker Base Ball Club of New York City in 1845.

Practically no change has been made in the basic principles underlying the game, since the first playing rules were formulated in 1845.

Those changes that have been made were occasioned by the necessity of amplifying and making more plain certain rules that were somewhat ambiguous, and to provide penalties for their infraction.

No change has been made in the dimensions of the playing field; no change in the bases, except to slightly increase their size; no change in the bat; and very little change in the ball, except to gradually reduce its size and weight to its present standard. In the early days of the game the ball was extremely lively, which was gradually changed to extreme deadness, and then swung back to a happy medium, as in the official ball of to-day. There has been practically no change in the construction or liveliness of the official ball of the game for the past twenty-five years, which would indicate that the ball has gone through its experimental stages and had now become standardized, same as the English cricket ball, which has not been changed for over a hundred years.

The following comparisons show how slightly the game of Base Ball in 1845 differed from the present game as played in 1908:

IN 1845

IN 1908

The first printed code of Base Ball Playing Rules was promulgated by the original Knickerbocker Base Ball Club of New York City, Sept. 23, 1845, and was as follows:

Rule 1. Members must strictly observe the time agreed upon for the commencement of the game, and be punctual in their attendance.

Practically the same. (See present Rule 70.)

Rule 2. Before the commencement of the game the President shall appoint an umpire, who shall keep the game in a book provided for that purpose, and note all violations of the Rules during the game.

Practically the same, except that a Scorer has been provided to record the game. (See present Rules 84, 85 and 86.)

IN 1845

Rule 3. The two Captains shall toss for innings; the winner having the choice of sending his team first to the bat or to the field.

Rule 4. The bases shall be from "home" to second base, 42 paces; from first to third base, 42 paces equidistant. (In 1854 the following was added—"and from Home to Pitcher not less than 15 paces.")

Rule 5. No stump (or scrub) game shall be played on a regular day of a match game.

Rule 6. If a sufficient number of members should not be present at the hour named for commencing the game, their places may be filled by gentlemen not regular members of the Club.

Rule 7. If members appear after the game is commenced, they may be chosen in if mutually agreed upon.

Rule 8. The game to consist of 21 counts, or aces, but at the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played.

Rule 9. The ball must be pitched and not thrown for the bat.

Rule 10. A ball knocked out the field, or outside the range of the first or third base, is foul.

Rule 11. Three balls being struck at and missed and the last one caught, is a hand-out; if not caught is considered fair, and the striker bound to run.

IN 1908

Practically the same.
(See present Rule 29.)

Practically the same, except that the Pitcher's distance was increased in 1881 to 50 feet, and in 1894 it was further increased to 60½ feet to the present Pitcher's Plate — in reality to 57 feet. (See present Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.)

Practically the same.

Practically the same.
(See present Rule 28.)

Practically the same.

This Rule was changed in 1857 to nine innings. (See present Rules 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.)

A decided change. (The present Rule (31) says, "The ball may be pitched or thrown for the bat." See Rules 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.)

Same. (See present Rules 45 and 46, and Ground Rule 69.)

Exactly the same.
(See present Rule 56.)

IN 1845

IN 1908

Rule 12. If a ball be struck, or tipped, and caught either flying or on the first bound, it is a hand-out.

Considerably changed. The "Fly" game was not fully established until 1865, and the "foul tip" was modified in recent years. (See present Rules 46 and 49.)

Rule 13. A player running the bases shall be out if the ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base, or the runner is touched with it before he makes his base; it being understood, however, that in no instance is a ball to be thrown at him.

Same. (See present Rules 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58.)

Rule 14. A player running who shall prevent an adversary from catching or getting the ball before making his base, is a hand-out.

Same. (See present Rule 43.)

Rule 15. Three hand-outs, all out.

Same. (See present Rule 51.)

Rule 16. Players must take their strike in regular turn.

Same. (See present Rules 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.)

Rule 17. All disputes and differences relative to the game, to be decided by the Umpire, from which there is no appeal.

Same. (See present Rules 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83.)

Rule 18. No ace or base can be made on a foul strike.

Same. (See present Rules 35, 36, 37, 49, 50.)

Rule 19. A runner cannot be put out in making one base, when a balk is made by the Pitcher.

Same. (See present Rule 34.)

Rule 20. But one base allowed when a ball bounds out of the field when struck.

Same. Now covered by special Ground Rules. (See present Rules 48, 75, 76, 77.)

In 1848 the following Rule was added:

Rule 21. The player running to first base was out, if the ball was held by an adversary on that base before the runner reached it, but this applies to first base only.

Same. (See present Rule 56.)

In 1854 the following Rules were added :

Rule 22. Players must make the bases in the order of striking, and when a fair ball is struck and the striker not put out, the first base must be vacated as well as the next base or bases if similarly occupied; players must be put out, under these circumstances, in the same manner as when running to first base.

Rule 23. A player shall be out, if at any time when off a base he shall be touched by the ball in the hands of an adversary.

Rule 24. If two hands are already out, a player running home at the time a ball is struck cannot make an ace if the striker is caught out or put out at first base.

Rule 25. Players must take their strike in regular rotation; and after the first innings is played the turn commences at the player who stands on the list next to the one who lost the third hand.

Rule 26. The ball shall weigh from five and a half to six ounces, and measure from two and three-quarters to three and one-half inches in diameter.

In 1857 the following Rule was added :

Rule 27. A game shall consist of nine innings, and at least five innings must be played to constitute a game.

IN 1908

Same. (See present Rules 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56.)

Same. (See present Rules 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56.)

Same. (See present Rule 59.)

Same. (See present Rules 38 and 39.)

A slight, but important change. The weight of the ball has been slightly reduced from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ozs., to the present 5 ozs., and the size from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter to the present 9 inches in circumference. (See present Rule 14.)

Same. (See present Rules 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.)

SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

Simplified Base Ball rules have been prepared by Mr. A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago, who is the recognized authority on the National Game. They are of great assistance to beginners as well as to veterans. Based on the Official Playing Rules, as published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, they state in condensed form all the technicalities that must be observed in the sport without the somewhat dry and formal wording which is necessarily employed by the rule makers to state each fact with great explicitness.

The Simplified Rules are intended especially for the amateur player and spectator. It is frequently the case that both have neither the time nor the inclination to study at length the reason for motives through the intricacies of the Complete Code of Playing Rules. The latter are essential, of course, to the professional expert.

In the Simplified Rules nothing will be found lacking which is accessory to the game. Wherever the technical reading of a rule is sought the simplified code provides for ready reference, which is another point in its favor.

A division is made of the important departments under appropriate headings, with a special notation referring to the particular official rule in the SPALDING GUIDE bearing upon the point which is under discussion. By this method it will be observed that it is easy to turn from the Simplified Rules to the Official Rules whenever the exact law as laid down by the authorities of the major leagues is deemed requisite for consultation.

The Ball Ground— How to Lay it Out

Base Ball is played upon a level field, upon which is outlined a square, which is known as the infield or "diamond." The term "diamond," in a broader sense, is also frequently used in the United States to apply to the entire playing field. Literally, however, the "diamond" is the infield proper.

The infield is bounded by the base-running paths, which extend from base to base. The bases are placed at right angles to each other, on each corner of the "diamond," at intervals of ninety feet beginning from the home plate. Thus, first base must be ninety feet from home plate, second base ninety feet from first base, third base ninety feet from second base and also ninety feet from the home plate, thus completing a perfect square.

The territory which lies behind third base, second base and first base, beyond the infield and within the lines defining fair ground and also without these lines, is known as the outfield. All that portion of the field outside of the base lines that extend from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base, all territory behind the home plate and all territory outside of straight lines reaching from the outside corner of third and first bases indefinitely to the outfield is foul ground.

Sometimes it is impossible for boys who desire to play Base Ball to obtain a field sufficiently large for the regulation

diamond, whose dimensions have previously been stated, and in such cases an effort should always be made to place the bases at equal distances from each other in order that the symmetry of the diamond and the correct theory of the game may be preserved. Players of younger years may find that a smaller diamond adds more enjoyment to their amusement, since they are better able to cover the ground in fielding the ball in a smaller area and do not become so fatigued by running the bases when the latter are stationed at their full legal distance from each other.

The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the ground.

The pitcher's position on a diamond of regulation size is located sixty and five-tenths feet from home plate, and on a straight line, extending from home plate to the center of second base. It, too, should be denoted by a plate of whitened rubber, to be sunk until its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the field. This plate should be the shape of a parallelogram twenty-four inches long by six inches wide, with the longer sides of the parallelogram at right angles to home plate.

If a diamond smaller than the regulation size be used, the pitcher's position should be relatively closer to home plate.

(For detailed description of laying out a "diamond" see Rules Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Ball

The Spalding Official National League Ball is used in regulation games, but for players fifteen years of age or younger, the Spalding Official "National League Junior" ball, made the same as the National League Ball, only slightly smaller in size, should be used, for it better fits the boy's hand and prevents straining the arm in throwing.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Regulation Bat

The Bat must always be round and not to exceed $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the thickest part. Spalding Trade Mark Bats are made to suit all ages and physiques, and are strictly in accordance with official regulations.

(See Rule No. 15 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Regulation Gloves and Mitts

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm. Spalding's Trade Marked Gloves and Mitts are regulation weight and size and are used by all champion players.

(See Rule No. 20 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Uniforms

Games played by players not clad in a regular uniform are called "scrub" games and are not recorded as "match" games. Every club should adopt a regular uniform, not only to enable the players to play properly and with comfort, but to distinguish one team from the other.

(See Rule No. 19 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Benches

All ball grounds should be provided with two players' benches back of and on each side of the home plate. They must be not less than twenty-five feet outside of the coaches' lines. The coaches may not go within fifteen feet of the base lines. Each team should occupy one of these benches exclusively, and their bats and accoutrements should be kept near the bench.

(See Rule No. 21 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Field Rules

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side (and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform); the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules.

(See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Soiling and Providing Balls

No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play.

In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Number and Positions of Players

Two teams make up each contest with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as 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. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators.

(See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Substitute Players

It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified.

(See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Choice of Innings— Fitness of Field for Play

The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play providing it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same city are playing, the captain of the team on whose ground the game is played has the choice of innings.

(See Rule No. 29 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

A Regulation Game

The game begins with the fielders of the team losing the choice of innings in their respective positions. The first batter of the opposing team is in his "box" at home plate. This "box" is a parallelogram, six feet by four, on either side of home plate, and six inches back from the furthest corner of the plate.

If it is not possible to outline a "box" it should be remembered that the batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at the ball, and that he must not run forward toward the pitcher, to exceed three feet from the center of the plate, to strike at the ball.

The umpire may take his position, at his option, either behind the pitcher or the catcher. He judges all balls and strikes, declares all outs, decides whether the ball is batted foul or fair, decides as to the legality of the pitcher's delivery, and, in fact, has complete control of the game. His decisions must never be questioned, except by the captain of either team, and only by the latter when there is a difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the rules.

The team at bat is allowed two coaches on the field, one opposite first base and the other opposite third base, but they must never approach either base to a distance closer than fifteen feet, and must not coach when there are no runners on the bases.

Whenever a player is substituted on a nine he must always bat in the order of the man who retires from the game. A player may be substituted at any time, but the player whose place he takes is no longer eligible to take part in the contest.

A game is won when the side first at bat scores fewer runs in nine innings than the side second at bat. This rule applies to games of fewer innings. Thus, whenever the side second at bat has scored more runs in half an inning less of play than the side first at bat it is the winner of the game, provided that the side first at bat has completed five full innings as batsmen. A game is also won if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out.

In case of a tie game play continues until at the end of even innings one side has scored more runs than the other, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run

before the third hand is out the game shall terminate. This latter provision applies to a regular nine-inning game. Rulings relative to drawn games and games that are called because of atmospheric disturbances, fire or panic will be found under the head of "Umpire's Duties."

(See Rules Nos. 22-27 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Pitching Rules

Before pitching the ball the pitcher must face the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery.

Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not.

If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball.

If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike.

At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming-up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate.

After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature.

The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out.

A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is behind the pitcher's plate when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box.

When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman or the umpire before the catcher touches it,

the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him.

If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball, or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner, the ball becomes dead and is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be announced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position.

(See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Batting Rules

Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player.

Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place.

After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat.

Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners.

No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball.

Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball.

Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield

inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit.

A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base.

Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit.

A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit.

Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit.

A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him.

A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike.

Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games.

If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called.

If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called.

A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike.

A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly.

All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it, but the ball hits him, it is a strike.

If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out.

If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman.

If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order.

Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him.

The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, providing the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and providing the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play.

The batsman is out on a foul strike.

The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction.

The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time.

The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance.

Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield hit. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield hit or an outfield hit. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield hit, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play.

The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike.

The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position.

(See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Base Running Rules

After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run.

No base runner may score ahead of the men who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner.

The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out.

The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball.

The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground.

Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a

base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches the umpire, or any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited.

If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, providing the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner.

A base runner may advance a base whenever a fielder stops or catches the ball with his cap, glove, or any part of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, when a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter makes a foul strike.

On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second base, or first, second and third bases be occupied, runners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If by accident the umpire interferes with the catcher's throw, or a thrown ball hits the umpire, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman, but missed, and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. In any of the above cases the runner is not required to touch any intervening bases to reach the base to which he is legally entitled.

If after the third strike has been called and missed by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out.

Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman and legally caught on fair or foul ground is out.

Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he drops it, but picks it up, and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base, and the first baseman touches the base, or the batsman, before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out.

Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base.

Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it.

Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball

retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball.

The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands, to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out.

If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out.

If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base.

A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play.

A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher.

If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman.

The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate.

The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out.

When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he turns to the right after passing it. If he turns to the left he renders himself liable to be touched out before he gets back to the base.

If, before two hands are out, and third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out.

If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the

fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out.

If a runner touches home plate before another runner preceding him in the batting order, the former loses his right to third base.

(See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Coaching Rules

The coaches must confine themselves to legitimate directions of the base runners only, and there must never be more than two coaches on the field, one near first base and the other near third base.

(See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring of Runs

One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score.

A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is entitled to a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single.

(See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Ground Rules

Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules.

(See Rule No. 69 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Umpire's Duties

The umpire has the right to call a draw game, whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling "time."

If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted.

A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play";

if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an ungentlemanly manner.

Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him.

Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason.

Umpire's Authority

Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so.

(See Rules Nos. 61-62 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

General Definitions

"Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called.

"Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily.

"Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated.

"Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out.

"Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher.

(See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring Rules

Each side may have its own scorer and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree upon one scorer for the match.

(See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and see Spalding's Official Score Book for a Complete Guide on "How to Score Correctly and with Understanding.")

READY REFERENCE INDEX

To the Official Playing Rules as Published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide

The Ball Ground— How to Lay it Out

See Official Rules, Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

The Players' Benches

See Rule 21 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Field Rules

See Rules 75-77 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

The Official Ball

See Rule 14 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

The Regulation Bat

See Rule 15 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Regulation Gloves and Mitts

See Rule 20 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Players' Uniform

See Rules 18-19 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Number and Positions of Players

See Rules 16-17 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Substitute Players

See Rule 28 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

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See Rule 29 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

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See Rules 78-83 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

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Base Running Rules

See Rules 52-59 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Umpire's Duties

See Rules 60-74 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Scoring Rules

See Rules 84-86 in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York City, March 2, 1904.

Amended February 14, 1906, February 25, 1907,
and February 27, 1908.

1908 Amendments: Rule 14, sec. 4; Rule 85, sec. 5.

These Rules have also been adopted by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet.

To Lay Off the Field.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G, B D at H and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, E H, and H F, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A, and continue same out from F A not less than 10 feet.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond, and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points T and W.

The Coachers' Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line F G at 1, and from 1 to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2, draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G, and from thence back along the line G F to point 1.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms six feet long and four feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their longest side being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being six inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being on said diagonal.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. With point F as center and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at line 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches, in which shall be located the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines F G and F H to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line F B $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the points X and Y, a straight line between which, 17 inches, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G, I and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of such sides of which squares shall lie along the lines F G and G I, G I and I H, I H and H F, which squares shall be the location of the first, second and third bases respectively.

RULE 11. The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate at 4 must each be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface.

RULE 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, and the Third Base at H must each be a white canvas bag filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

RULE 14. SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, become unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past thirty-one years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player, or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall, upon appeal by the captain of the opposite side, forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of \$5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the Secretary of the League and bear his certificate that he has examined measured and weighed the ball contained therein and that it is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players may be stationed at any points of the field their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to

the bat, must take his position as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position as defined in Rule 3 and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

RULE 19. Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

RULE 20. The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

RULE 21. SECTION I. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, baserunners and such as are legally assigned to coach baserunners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section, he shall immediately order such player or players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined \$5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

RULE 22. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

SECTION 1. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Extra-Inning Games.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

RULE 24. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at the bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

RULE 25. If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game, be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 64, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 9. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited, he shall transmit a written report thereof to the president

of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the president shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain, and when time is so called the ground-keeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team.

THE PITCHING RULES.**Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.**

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

Balking.

A balk shall be:

RULE 34. SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat

RULE 35. by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position, or that before passing or getting beyond the control of the catcher touches any part of the clothing or person of the umpire while he is on foul ground.

Ball Not in Play.

In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not

RULE 36. legally caught, dead ball, or a fair hit ball touching a base runner, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

RULE 37. SECTION 1. A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

RULE 38. Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. The batting order of each team must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substitute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

The First Batsman in an Inning.

RULE 40. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

RULE 41. When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coaches or substitute base runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman.

RULE 42. No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

RULE 43. The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

THE BATTING RULES.**A Fair Hit.**

RULE 44. A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base or that touches the person of the umpire or a player, while on fair ground.

A Foul Hit.

RULE 45. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base or touches the person of the umpire or a player while on foul ground.

A Foul Tip.

RULE 46. A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

RULE 47. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

RULE 48. SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

RULE 49. SECTION 1. A strike is:
A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or,

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

Foul Strike.

RULE 50. A "Foul Strike" is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out.

The batsman is out:

RULE 51. SECTION 1. If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before a time "at bat" is recorded, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip, as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he make a foul strike, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base runner, three strikes be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49.

SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base runner. However, no base runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

The batsman becomes a base runner:
RULE 53. SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly make no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground.

Entitled to Bases.

The base runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base runner by reason of "four balls" or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch the umpire or any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base runner.

SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person.

Returning to Bases.

RULE 55. The base runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares a foul strike.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw or the umpire be struck by a ball thrown by the catcher or other fielder to intercept a base runner.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. In any and all of these cases the base runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base Runners are Out.

The base runner is out:

RULE 56. SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; pro-

vided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base runner when such ball was batted, or the base runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base runner out with it; but if the base runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an in-field fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a base runner who is caught between two bases, he shall be declared out immediately upon passing the preceding base runner.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 17. The base runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after overrunning first base, he turn in the direction of or attempt to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 18. If, before two hands are out and while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base runner entitled to third base shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 19. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base runner shall be declared out for the interference of his team mate or team mates.

SEC. 20. If he touch home base before a base runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base runner, lose his right to third base.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

RULE 57. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 17 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

RULE 58. The coacher shall be restricted to coaching the base runner only, and shall not address remarks except to the base runner, and then only in words of assistance and direction in run-

ning bases. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coaches, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coaches' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base runners. If there be more than the legal number of coaches or this rule be violated in any respect the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offense, and thereupon the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coaches to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

RULE 59. One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies and is thereby obliged to advance as the result of a fair hit ball not caught on the fly.

UMPIRE AND HIS DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

RULE 60. The umpire is the representative of the League and as such is authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. He shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in his judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed.

RULE 61. There shall be no appeal from any decision of the umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base runner safe

or out, a pitched ball a strike or ball, or on any other play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules.

Must Not Question Decisions.

RULE 62. Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpire.

RULE 63. The umpire can not be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 64. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either a player or manager, the penalty for the first offense shall be a fine by the umpire of \$5.00, and, for a second offense, prompt removal of the offender from the game or grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the president of the League may fix.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

RULE 65. The umpire shall within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the president a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

RULE 66. Immediately upon being informed by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the president shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

RULE 67. When the offense of the player debarred from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the president of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

RULE 68. The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 69. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules, and if there be he shall acquaint himself with them, advise the captain of the visiting team of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided that it does not conflict with any of these rules.

Official Announcements.

RULE 70. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination.

Suspension of Play.

RULE 71. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as to cause the spectators on the open field and open stands to seek shelter, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated

the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

Call of Time.

RULE 72. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position.

Decisions on Balls and Strikes.

RULE 73. The umpire shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes, provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

RULE 74. If but one umpire be assigned, his duties and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game.

RULE 77. Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball, or on called balls, or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner.

In all cases where a base runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 53, Section 6.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base runner is forced out by the play.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. In the fourth column shall be placed the sacrifice hits.

A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

(a) *A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, hits a fly ball that is caught but results in a run being scored.*

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for a foul strike, or fails to bat in proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an in-field fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run out or any other play of the kind, except the one who completes it.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fail, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a wild pitch, a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, an illegal pitch, a balk and a passed ball, each of which is a battery and not a fielding error, shall not be included in the seventh column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an

infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained.

In case a base runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base, he shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there were occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error.

The Summary.

The Summary shall contain:

RULE 86. SECTION I. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each side and the names of the players assisting in the same.

SEC. 7. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 8. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher.

SEC. 9. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 10. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 11. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged to the pitcher.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball.

SEC. 13. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 14. The time of the game.

SEC. 15. The name of the umpire.

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Spalding's Official Base Ball Record

Commencing with January, 1908, the first number of SPALDING'S ANNUAL BASE BALL RECORD of 180 pages was issued, containing the official Base Ball statistics and records of leagues, clubs and players, and other interesting statistical matter for 1907. In addition to this statistical matter for the past year the book contains a mass of valuable historical and statistical records, conveniently arranged by years, covering Professional Base Ball from its inception in 1871 to 1907—a period of thirty-seven years.

This new annual RECORD book is, as its name implies, statistical in nature, profusely illustrated with players in action, and is intended to be a comparative Compendium of Professional Base Ball from the establishment of the game on a professional basis, in 1871, up to the present time. Technically speaking, the "National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs" was not organized until 1876, five years after the formation of the original Professional Association, known as the "National Association of Professional Base Ball Players," but as the latter organization was the natural and immediate successor of the former, with which it became merged, and as the same coterie of club officials and players was connected with both organizations, so far as these records are concerned, it has seemed proper to treat these two bodies as one continuous governing Professional Association from the commencement of organized Professional Base Ball, in 1871, to the present time. When the words "National" or "National League" appear in connection with these records, it will be understood as covering both associations, from 1871 to 1907, inclusive.

We quote from the RECORD book as follows:

"Professional Base Ball was formally inaugurated in the United States by the organization of the original "National Association of Professional Base Ball Players," in New York City, March 17, 1871. This first Professional Association was succeeded by, or rather merged into, the "National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs," at a meeting held in New York City, February 2, 1876, thus making practically one continuous Professional Association from 1871 to 1907, inclusive, covering a period of thirty-seven years.

"Under the auspices of these Professional Associations, the Base Ball Championship of the United States has been competed for annually, and practically under the same conditions.

"Various statistics have been compiled from the official records, containing a List of Officers of the National League, Honorary Members of the League, Presidents of League Clubs and the Champion Clubs, to whom the title of "Champions of the United States" has been officially awarded each year, with a list of players of each championship team and their averages.

"For the purpose of ready comparison of National League players' records of one period with another, the players have been grouped into five-year periods, showing the highest Fielding and Batting records during that period in each playing position. This five-year system of grouping will be known as the National "All America" Team for that period. To become eligible for a place on a National "All America" team, a player must have played one or more seasons on a National League Championship Team, and must have played at least fifty games (pitchers, twenty-five games) in the same position. The player having the highest combined Fielding and Batting record for

any year in that five-year period will be placed in his proper playing position on the National "All America" Team, covering that particular five-year period. A similar method will be followed in making up the Grand "All America" Team, covering Professional Base Ball from its inception in 1871 to date."

That the readers of SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE may get a better understanding of the character of this new RECORD book, the following pages have been made up in abbreviated form from the RECORD, which we think will be of interest to the great army of Base Ball players, both past and present, as well as the public generally. For full details and explanations of these abbreviated records and other statistical matter the reader is referred to the SPALDING OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD of 1908.

WINNERS OF THE NATIONAL BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES

For each year from the commencement of Organized Professional Base Ball, in 1871, to 1907, inclusive, with the name of Manager of each Club.

Year	Club.	Games Won	Games Lost	P. C. Won	Manager
1871	Athletics Philadelphia.....	22	7	.759	Hicks Hayhurst.
1872	Boston.....	29	8	.830	Harry Wright.
1873	Boston.....	43	16	.729	Harry Wright.
1874	Boston.....	43	17	.717	Harry Wright.
1875	Boston.....	71	8	.899	Harry Wright.
1876	Chicago.....	52	14	.788	A. G. Spalding.
1877	Boston.....	31	17	.646	Harry Wright.
1878	Boston.....	41	19	.683	Harry Wright.
1879	Providence.....	59	25	.702	George Wright.
1880	Chicago.....	67	17	.798	A. C. Anson.
1881	Chicago.....	56	23	.667	A. C. Anson.
1882	Chicago.....	55	29	.655	A. C. Anson.
1883	Boston.....	63	35	.643	John F. Morrill.
1884	Providence.....	84	28	.750	F. C. Bancroft.
1885	Chicago.....	87	25	.770	A. C. Anson.
1886	Chicago.....	90	34	.726	A. C. Anson.
1887	Detroit.....	79	45	.637	W. H. Watkins.
1888	New York.....	84	47	.641	James Mutrie.
1889	New York.....	83	43	.659	James Mutrie.
1890	Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667	Wm. McGunnigle.
1891	Boston.....	87	51	.630	F. G. Selee.
1892	Boston.....	102	48	.680	F. G. Selee.
1893	Boston.....	86	43	.667	F. G. Selee.
1894	Baltimore.....	89	39	.695	Edward Hanlon.
1895	Baltimore.....	87	43	.669	Edward Hanlon.
1896	Baltimore.....	90	39	.698	Edward Hanlon.
1897	Boston.....	93	39	.705	F. G. Selee.
1898	Boston.....	102	47	.685	F. G. Selee.
1899	Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682	Edward Hanlon.
1900	Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603	Edward Hanlon.
1901	Pittsburg.....	90	49	.647	Fred Clarke.
1902	Pittsburg.....	103	36	.741	Fred Clarke.
1903	Pittsburg.....	91	49	.650	Fred Clarke.
1904	New York.....	106	47	.693	John J. McGraw.
1905	New York.....	105	48	.668	John J. McGraw.
1906	Chicago.....	116	36	.765	Frank Chance.
1907	Chicago.....	107	45	.704	Frank Chance.

"ALL AMERICA" TEAMS.

Players on National Championship Teams who have played in one position in 50 games (pitchers 25 games) or over and whose combined records of Fielding and Batting (pitchers' record includes Percentage of Victories, Fielding and Batting) rank the highest in each position covering the different five-year periods are entitled to a place on the National "All America" Team for that period.

NATIONAL "ALL AMERICA" TEAM.

For the first five-year period—1871 to 1875, inclusive.

Position	Name and Club	Year	No. Games	P. C. Won	Fielding P. C.	Batting P. C.	Total
Pitcher	A. G. Spalding, Boston.....	1875	63	.899	.858	.318	2.075
Catcher	Jas. L. White, Boston.....	1875	79	....	.816	.354	1.170
First base...	C. A. McVey, Boston.....	1875	79	....	.968	.358	1.326
Second base.	Ross Barnes, Boston.....	1873	60	....	.865	.453	1.318
Third base...	Harry Shafer, Boston.....	1874	60	....	.904	.275	1.179
Shortstop....	Geo. Wright, Boston.....	1873	59	....	.940	.422	1.364
Left field....	Andy Leonard, Boston.....	1875	77	....	.940	.337	1.277
Center field..	Jas. O'Rourke, Boston.....	1875	69	....	.933	.306	1.239
Right field...	Jack Manning, Boston.....	1875	64	....	.904	.284	1.188
Total average.....				.899	.904	.336	1.340

NATIONAL "ALL AMERICA" TEAM

For the second five-year period—1876 to 1880, inclusive.

Position	Name and Club	Year	No. Games	P. C. Won	Fielding P. C.	Batting P. C.	Total
Pitcher	L. Corcoran, Chicago.....	1880	56	.798	.939	.221	1.958
Catcher	Jas. L. White, Chicago.....	1876	74	....	.791	.335	1.126
First base...	C. A. McVey, Chicago.....	1876	55	....	.956	.345	1.301
Second base.	Ross Barnes, Chicago.....	1876	66	....	.910	.403	1.313
Third base...	A. C. Anson, Chicago.....	1876	66	....	.850	.342	1.192
Shortstop....	John F. Peters, Chicago.....	1876	66	....	.932	.348	1.280
Left field....	Thos. York, Providence.....	1879	80	....	.897	.307	1.204
Center field..	Paul Hines, Chicago.....	1876	64	....	.917	.330	1.247
Right field...	J. O'Rourke, Providence.....	1879	54	....	.784	.351	1.135
Total average.....				.798	.886	.331	1.306

NATIONAL "ALL-AMERICA" TEAM
For the third five-year period—1881 to 1885, inclusive.

Position	Name and Club	Year	No. Games	P. C. Won	Fielding P. C.	Batting P. C.	Total	
Pitcher.....	J. G. Clarkson, Chicago.....	1885	70	.790	.803	.215	1.808	
Catcher.....	Frank S. Flint, Chicago.....	1881	77	....	.828	.310	1.138
First base...	A. C. Anson, Chicago.....	1881	83	....	.975	.399	1.374
Second base..	J. J. Burdock, Boston.....	1883	96	....	.923	.330	1.253
Third base...	Ezra B. Sutton, Boston.....	1883	94	....	.871	.323	1.194
Shortstop....	Thomas Burns, Chicago.....	1881	79	....	.870	.277	1.147
Left Field...	Joseph Hornung, Boston.....	1883	98	....	.936	.278	1.214
Center Field..	Paul Hines, Providence.....	1884	107	....	.895	.304	1.199
Right Field..	M. J. Kelly, Chicago.....	1882	77	....	.887	.305	1.192
Total average.....					.790	.888	.305	1.280

NATIONAL "ALL-AMERICA" TEAM
For the fourth five-year period—1886 to 1890, inclusive.

Position	Name and Club	Year	No. Games	P. C. Won	Fielding P. C.	Batting P. C.	Total	
Pitcher.....	Charles Getzein, Detroit.....	1887	43	.683	.906	.240	1.829	
Catcher.....	C. W. Bennett, Detroit.....	1887	50	....	.905	.363	1.268
First base...	A. C. Anson, Chicago.....	1886	121	....	.963	.371	1.334
Second base..	Fred Dunlap, Detroit.....	1887	64	....	.953	.326	1.279
Third base...	G. B. Pinkney, Brooklyn.....	1890	126	....	.932	.309	1.241
Shortstop....	J. C. Rowe, Detroit.....	1887	123	....	.906	.363	1.269
Left field....	H. Richardson, Detroit.....	1887	58	....	.936	.363	1.299
Center field..	Edward Hanlon, Detroit.....	1887	118	....	.903	.316	1.219
Right field... Sam Thompson, Detroit.....		1887	127	....	.809	.406	1.315
Total average.....					.683	.924	.340	1.340

NATIONAL "ALL-AMERICA" TEAM
For the fifth five-year period—1891 to 1895, inclusive.

Position	Name and Club	Year	No. Games	P. C. Won	Fielding P. C.	Batting P. C.	Total	
Pitcher.....	W. Hoffer, Baltimore.....	1895	37	.784	.933	.216	1.933	
Catcher.....	W. Robinson, Baltimore.....	1894	106	....	.914	.348	1.262
First base...	D. Brothers, Baltimore.....	1894	123	....	.975	.344	1.319
Second base..	H. Reitz, Baltimore.....	1894	100	....	.966	.309	1.272
Third base...	J. J. McGraw, Baltimore.....	1895	93	....	.880	.374	1.254
Shortstop....	H. Jennings, Baltimore.....	1895	131	....	.943	.386	1.329
Left field....	Jos. Kelley, Baltimore.....	1894	129	....	.951	.391	1.342
Center field..	Hugh Duffy, Boston.....	1893	131	....	.958	.378	1.336
Right field... Wm. Keeler, Baltimore.....		1895	131	....	.957	.364	1.378
Total average.....					.784	.942	.349	1.378

NATIONAL "ALL-AMERICA" TEAM

For the sixth five-year period—1896 to 1900, inclusive.

Position	Name and Club	Year	No. Games	P. C. Won	Fielding P. C.	Batting P. C.	Total
Pitcher.....	W. Hoffer, Baltimore.....	1896	35	.823	.878	.301	2.002
Catcher.....	W. Robinson, Baltimore.....	1896	66	....	.919	.354	1.273
First base...	J. J. Doyle, Baltimore.....	1896	118	....	.973	.345	1.318
Second base..	R. M. Lowe, Boston.....	1897	121	....	.953	.314	1.267
Third base...	J. J. Collins, Boston.....	1897	132	....	.931	.346	1.277
Shortstop....	H. Jennings, Baltimore.....	1896	129	....	.926	.397	1.323
Left field...	Jos. Kelley, Baltimore.....	1896	130	....	.955	.370	1.325
Center field..	W. R. Hamilton, Boston.....	1897	125	....	.953	.344	1.297
Right field...	Wm. Keeler, Baltimore.....	1896	127	....	.973	.392	1.365
Total average.....				.823	.940	.352	1.383

NATIONAL "ALL-AMERICA" TEAM

For the seventh five-year period—1901 to 1905, inclusive.

Pitcher.....	C. Mathewson, New York....	1905	40	.775	.970	.236	1.981
Catcher.....	R. Bresnahan, New York....	1905	87	....	.970	.302	1.272
First base...	W. E. Bransfield, Pittsburg..	1902	100	....	.986	.308	1.294
Second base..	C. C. Ritchey, Pittsburg.....	1902	114	....	.961	.287	1.248
Third base...	T. Leach, Pittsburg.....	1901	90	....	.908	.298	1.206
Shortstop....	J. Wagner, Pittsburg.....	1903	111	....	.933	.355	1.288
Left field...	Fred Clarke, Pittsburg.....	1903	101	....	.962	.351	1.313
Center field..	C. H. Beaumont, Pittsburg...	1902	131	....	.972	.357	1.329
Right field...	J. Wagner, Pittsburg.....	1902	59	....	.992	.329	1.321
Total average.....				.775	.962	.320	1.367

GRAND NATIONAL "ALL-AMERICA" TEAM

From the commencement of Professional Base Ball, in 1871, to 1907, inclusive, covering a period of 37 years.

Position	Name and Club	Year	Gam's	P. C. Won	Fielding P. C.	Batting P. C.	Total
Pitcher.....	A. G. Spalding, Boston..	1875	63	.899	.858	.318	2.075
Catcher.....	John Kling, Chicago....	1906	96	....	.982	.312	1.294
First base...	A. C. Anson, Chicago....	1881	83	....	.975	.399	1.374
Second base..	Ross Barnes, Boston....	1873	60	....	.865	.453	1.318
Third base...	H. Steinfeldt, Chicago...	1906	150	....	.954	.327	1.281
Shortstop....	H. Jennings, Baltimore..	1895	131	....	.943	.386	1.329
Left field...	Jos. J. Kelley, Baltimore	1894	129	....	.951	.391	1.342
Center field'	Hugh Duffy, Boston.....	1893	131	....	.958	.378	1.336
Right field..	Wm. Keeler, Baltimore..	1896	127	....	.973	.392	1.365
Total Average....				.899	.940	.373	1.413

*Wm. Keeler played center field on the Brooklyn team of 1899, and in this position had a record in fielding of .970 and in batting of .376, making a total of 1.346, which would entitle him to the center field position on the Grand National "All-America" Team, but as he had a higher record as right fielder of the Baltimore team of 1896, the center field was given to Hugh Duffy of Boston with the next highest record of 1.336.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING RECORDS

Showing the batting record of the three leading Batsmen for each year from the commencement of Organized Professional Base Ball, in 1871, to 1907, inclusive, covering a period of thirty-seven years.

Year	Name	Position	Club	No. of Games	Batting P. C.
1871	Levi Meyerle.....	Third base.....	Phila. Athl..	37	.403
	Ross Barnes.....	Second base.....	Boston	43	.374
	C. A. McVey.....	Catcher	Boston	40	.366
1872	Ross Barnes.....	Second base.....	Boston	44	.404
	Andy Leonard...	Left field.....	Boston	45	.341
	A. G. Spalding...	Pitcher.....	Boston	47	.338
1873	Ross Barnes.....	Second base.....	Boston	60	.453
	Geo. Wright.....	Shortstop	Boston	59	.422
	Jas. L. White....	Catcher	Boston	60	.401
1874	Wm. McMullin...	Left field.....	Athletics	55	.387
	C. A. McVey.....	Catcher	Boston	70	.385
	West Fislre....	First base.....	Athletics	37	.382
1875	Ross Barnes.....	Second base.....	Boston	78	.386
	Geo. Wright.....	Shortstop	Boston	79	.357
	Jas. L. White....	Catcher	Boston	79	.354
1876	Ross Barnes.....	Second base.....	Chicago	66	.403
	John Peters.....	Shortstop	Chicago	66	.348
	C. A. McVey.....	First base.....	Chicago	63	.345
1877	Jas. L. White....	First base and right field	Boston.....	48	.385
	Fred Cassidy....	Right field.....	Hartford	50	.362
	Jas. O'Rourke....	Left field and center field	Boston	49	.350
1878	H. Dalrymple....	Left field.....	Milwaukee	60	.356
	Paul Hines.....	Center field.....	Providence	60	.351
	Joe Start.....	First base.....	Chicago	60	.345
1879	A. C. Anson.....	First base.....	Chicago	50	.407
	Paul Hines.....	Center field.....	Providence	84	.357
	Jas. O'Rourke....	Right field and first base.	Providence	80	.351
1880	Geo. F. Gore....	Center field.....	Chicago	75	.365
	A. C. Anson.....	First base.....	Chicago	84	.338
	A. Dalrymple....	Left field.....	Chicago	84	.332
1881	A. C. Anson.....	First base.....	Chicago	84	.399
	M. J. Powell.....	First base.....	Detroit	55	.338
	J. C. Rowe.....	Shortstop	Buffalo	61	.333
1882	Dan Brouthers..	First base.....	Buffalo	84	.367
	A. C. Anson.....	First base.....	Chicago	82	.362
	Joe Start.....	First base.....	Providence	82	.328
1883	Dan Brouthers..	First base.....	Buffalo.....	97	.371
	Roger Connor...	First base.....	New York	96	.361
	George F. Gore..	Center field.....	Chicago	91	.334
1884	James O'Rourke..	Center field.....	Buffalo.....	104	.350
	Ezra B. Sutton...	Third base.....	Boston	106	.349
	M. J. Kelly.....	Catcher and right field..	Chicago.....	107	.341
1885	Roger Connor...	First base.....	New York	110	.371
	Dan Brouthers..	First base.....	Buffalo.....	98	.358
	M. Dorgan.....	Left field.....	New York	88	.325
1886	M. J. Kelly.....	Catcher and right field..	Chicago.....	118	.388
	A. C. Anson.....	First base.....	Chicago.....	125	.371
	Dan Brouthers..	First base.....	Detroit.....	121	.370

FROM
SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD.
Published Annually in January.

Year	Name	Position	Club	No. of Games	Batting P. C.
1887	A. C. Anson.....	First base.....	Chicago.....	122	.421
	Dan Brouthers...	First base.....	Detroit.....	122	.419
1888	C. J. Ferguson...	Pitcher.....	Philadelphia.	69	.412
	A. C. Anson.....	First base.....	Chicago.....	134	.343
	J. P. Beckley.....	First base.....	Pittsburg....	71	.342
1889	James Ryan.....	Center field.....	Chicago.....	130	.331
	Dan Brouthers...	First base.....	Boston.....	126	.373
	John Glasscock...	Shortstop.....	Indianapolis.	134	.359
1890	A. C. Anson.....	First base.....	Chicago.....	134	.341
	John Glasscock...	Shortstop.....	New York....	124	.336
	W. R. Hamilton..	Left field.....	Philadelphia.	123	.324
1891	John Clements...	Catcher.....	Philadelphia.	97	.315
	W. R. Hamilton..	Left field.....	Philadelphia.	133	.338
	A. C. Gumbert...	Pitcher.....	Chicago.....	28	.326
1892	P. Browning.....	Left field.....	Pitts'g & Cin.	101	.324
	Dan Brouthers...	First base.....	Brooklyn....	152	.335
	C. L. Childs.....	Second base.....	Cleveland....	144	.335
1893	W. R. Hamilton..	Left field.....	Philadelphia.	136	.330
	Jacob Stenzel....	Center field.....	Pittsburg....	51	.409
	W. R. Hamilton..	Left field.....	Philadelphia.	82	.395
1894	Hugh Duffy.....	Center field.....	Boston.....	131	.378
	Hugh Duffy.....	Center field.....	Boston.....	124	.438
	G. A. Turner.....	Center field.....	Philadelphia.	77	.423
1895	S. L. Thompson...	Right field.....	Philadelphia.	102	.403
	Jesse Burkett...	Left field.....	Cleveland....	132	.423
	E. J. Delehanty..	Left field.....	Philadelphia.	116	.399
1896	W. Keeler.....	Right field.....	Baltimore....	131	.394
	Jesse Burkett...	Left field.....	Cleveland....	133	.410
	H. Jennings.....	Shortstop.....	Baltimore....	129	.397
1897	E. J. Delehanty..	Left field.....	Philadelphia.	122	.394
	W. Keeler.....	Right field.....	Baltimore....	128	.432
	F. Clark.....	Left field.....	Louisville...	129	.406
1898	J. Kelley.....	Left field.....	Baltimore....	129	.389
	W. Keeler.....	Right field.....	Baltimore....	128	.379
	W. R. Hamilton..	Center field.....	Boston.....	109	.367
1899	Jesse Burkett...	Left field.....	Cleveland....	148	.345
	E. J. Delehanty..	Left field.....	Philadelphia.	145	.408
	Jesse Burkett...	Left field.....	St. Louis....	138	.402
1900	J. J. McGraw.....	Third base.....	Baltimore....	118	.390
	J. Wagner.....	Shortstop and left field.	Pittsburg....	134	.380
	Elmer H. Flick...	Right field.....	Philadelphia.	138	.378
1901	W. Keeler.....	Center field.....	Brooklyn....	137	.366
	Jesse Burkett...	Left field.....	St. Louis....	142	.382
	E. J. Delehanty..	Left field.....	Philadelphia.	138	.357
1902	W. Keeler.....	Center field.....	Brooklyn....	136	.355
	C. H. Beaumont.	Center field.....	Pittsburg....	131	.357
	J. B. Seymour...	Center field.....	Cincinnati...	60	.349
1903	W. Keeler.....	Center field.....	Brooklyn....	132	.342
	J. Wagner.....	Shortstop.....	Pittsburg....	129	.355
	M. Donlin.....	Right field.....	Cincinnati...	124	.351
1904	Fred Clarke.....	Left field.....	Pittsburg....	102	.351
	J. Wagner.....	Shortstop.....	Pittsburg....	132	.349
	M. Donlin.....	Right field.....	Cinn. & N. Y.	96	.329
	J. P. Beckley....	First base.....	St. Louis....	142	.325

Year	Name	Position	Club	No. of Games	Batting P. C.
1905	J. B. Seymour....	Left field.....	Cincinnati...	149	.377
	J. Wagner.....	Shortstop.....	Pittsburg....	147	.363
1906	M. Donlin.....	Right field.....	New York....	150	.356
	J. Wagner.....	Shortstop.....	Pittsburg....	140	.339
	H. Steinfeldt....	Third base.....	Chicago.....	151	.327
1907	H. G. Lumley....	Right field.....	Brooklyn....	131	.324
	J. Wagner.....	Shortstop.....	Pittsburg....	142	.350
	Sherwood Magee.	Left field.....	Philadelphia.	139	.328
	C. H. Beaumont..	Center field.....	Boston.....	149	.322

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING RECORD SUMMARY

Showing the batting rank of each batsman, whose average has been .400 and over, from the commencement of Organized Professional Base Ball, in 1871, to 1907, inclusive, covering a period of thirty-seven years.

Rank	Name—Position	Club	Year	No. of Games	Batting P. C.
First.....	Ross Barnes, second base.....	Boston.....	1873	60	.453
Second.....	Hugh Duffy, center field.....	Boston.....	1894	124	.438
Third.....	William Keeler, right field.....	Baltimore...	1897	128	.432
Fourth.....	Jesse Burkett, left field.....	Cleveland...	1895	132	.423
Fifth.....	G. A. Turner, center field.....	Phila.....	1894	77	.423
Sixth.....	George Wright, shortstop.....	Boston.....	1873	59	.422
Seventh....	A. C. Anson, first base.....	Chicago.....	1887	122	.421
Eighth.....	Dan Brothers, first base.....	Detroit.....	1887	122	.419
Ninth.....	Charles J. Ferguson, pitcher.....	Phila.....	1887	69	.412
Tenth.....	Jesse Burkett, left field.....	Cleveland...	1896	133	.410
Eleventh...	Jacob Stenzel, center field.....	Pittsburg...	1893	51	.409
Twelfth....	E. J. Delehanty, left field.....	Phila.....	1899	145	.408
Thirteenth.	A. C. Anson, first base.....	Chicago.....	1879	50	.407
Fourteenth.	Fred Clarke, left field.....	Louisville..	1897	129	.406
Fifteenth...	Ross Barnes, second base.....	Boston.....	1872	44	.404
Sixteenth...	Samuel L. Thompson, right field.	Phila.....	1894	102	.403
Seventeenth	Ross Barnes, second base.....	Boston.....	1876	66	.403
Eighteenth.	Levi Meyerle, third base.....	Phila.....	1871	37	.403
Nineteenth.	Jesse Burkett, left field.....	Cleveland...	1899	138	.402
Twentieth..	James L. White, catcher.....	Boston.....	1873	60	.401
Twenty-first	E. J. Delehanty, left field.....	Phila.....	1894	114	.400

BATTING SUMMARY

Showing a batting rank of players who have had a batting record of .400 and over for more than one year.

Name	Club	No. of Years	Records	Grand Average P. C.
Ross Barnes.....	Boston.....	3	.453 .404 .403	.420
A. C. Anson.....	Chicago.....	2	.421 .407	.414
Jesse Burkett.....	Cleveland.....	3	.423 .410 .401	.412
E. J. Delehanty.....	Philadelphia....	3	.408 .400 .399	.402

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELDING AND BATTING RECORDS

Showing the fielding and batting rank of players who hold the three highest percentages in their respective fielding positions, covering the thirty-seven year period from the commencement of organized Professional Base Ball, in 1871, to 1907, inclusive.

Name and Club.	Year	Games	PC	Name and Club.	Year	Games	PC
<i>Pitchers' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Pitchers' Batting Record.</i>			
A. Dorner, Boston.....	1907	36	1.000	C. J. Ferguson, Phila..	1887	69	.412
H. Briggs, Chicago....	1904	34	1.000	A. G. Spalding, Boston	1873	60	.371
T. F. Sparks, Phila....	1905	34	1.000	A. C. Gumbert, Chic...	1891	28	.326
<i>Catchers' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Catchers' Batting Record.</i>			
F. Bowerman, N. Y....	1907	62	.990	James L. White, Boston	1873	60	.401
P. Moran, Boston.....	1905	78	.986	M. J. Kelly, Chicago...	1886	118	.388
F. Bowerman, N. Y....	1906	67	.984	C. A. McVey, Boston..	1874	70	.385
<i>First Basemen's Fielding Record.</i>				<i>First Basemen's Batting Record.</i>			
Dan McGann, N. Y....	1906	133	.995	A. C. Anson, Chicago..	1887	122	.421
O. Tebeau, Cleveland..	1897	91	.994	Dan Brouthers, Detroit	1887	122	.419
Dan McGann, N. Y....	1907	81	.994	A. C. Anson, Chicago..	1879	50	.407
<i>Second Basemen's Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Second Basemen's Batting Record.</i>			
J. A. McPhee, Cin'ti..	1896	116	.982	Ross Barnes, Boston...	1873	60	.453
Wm. Hallman, Phila...	1901	89	.977	Ross Barnes, Boston...	1872	44	.404
C. C. Ritchey, Boston..	1907	144	.971	Ross Barnes, Boston...	1876	66	.403
<i>Third Basemen's Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Third Basemen's Batting Record.</i>			
H. Steinfeldt, Chicago.	1907	151	.967	Levi Meyerle, Ath. Phil.	1871	37	.403
Harry Arndt, St. Louis.	1906	65	.965	J. J. McGraw, Balt....	1899	118	.390
Lave Cross, St. L.-Clev.	1899	141	.957	Lave Cross, Phila.....	1894	120	.388
<i>Shortstops' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Shortstops' Batting Record.</i>			
T. Corcoran, Cincinnati	1905	151	.952	George Wright, Boston	1873	59	.422
Geo. Wright, Boston...	1872	47	.948	Hugh Jennings, Balt..	1896	129	.397
H. C. Long, Boston....	1902	108	.947	J. Wagner, Pittsburg..	1900	134	.380
<i>Left Fielders' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Left Fielders' Batting Record.</i>			
Fred Clarke, Pittsburg	1907	144	.987	Jesse Burkett, Cleve..	1895	132	.423
J. Sheckard, Chicago..	1906	149	.986	Jesse Burkett, Cleve..	1896	133	.410
W. F. Shannon, St. L..	1905	140	.983	E. J. Delehanty, Phila.	1899	145	.408
<i>Center Fielders' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Center Fielders' Batting Record.</i>			
Roy Thomas, Phila....	1906	142	.986	Hugh Duffy, Boston...	1894	124	.438
W. S. Brodie, Balt....	1897	100	.983	G. A. Turner, Phila....	1894	77	.423
Roy Thomas, Phila....	1905	147	.983	Jacob Stenzel, Pittsb..	1893	51	.409
<i>Right Fielders' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Right Fielders' Batting Record.</i>			
M. Tiernan, N. Y.....	1898	103	.986	Wm. Keeler, Balt.....	1897	128	.432
Otis Clymer, Pittsburg	1905	89	.986	S. L. Thompson, Phila.	1894	102	.403
Wm. Keeler, Brooklyn.	1901	125	.985	Elmer H. Flick, Phila..	1900	138	.378

NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS

Showing the rank in percentage of games won of pitchers who have held the three highest percentage records, and have pitched in 25 games and over, covering the thirty-seven year period from the commencement of organized Professional Base Ball in 1871, to 1907, inclusive.

Name	Club	Year	No. Games Played	P. C. Victories
A. G. Spalding	Boston.....	1875	63	.899
Charles Radbourne....	Providence.....	1884	72	.838
A. G. Spalding	Boston.....	1872	47	.830

NATIONAL LEAGUE AVERAGES

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Clubs.	Chic.	Pitts.	Phila.	N. Y.	Bklyn.	Cin.	Bost.	St. L.	Won.	P. C.
Chicago .....	..	12	14	16	15	17	17	16	107	.704
Pittsburg.....	10	..	8	12	16	12	13	20	91	.591
Philadelphia....	8	14	..	10	13	13	11	14	83	.566
New York.....	6	10	11	..	12	13	13	17	82	.536
Brooklyn.....	5	6	8	10	..	15	7	14	65	.439
Cincinnati.....	5	10	8	9	7	..	13	14	66	.431
Boston.....	5	9	8	9	12	9	..	6	58	.392
St. Louis	6	2	7	5	8	8	16	..	52	.340
Lost.....	45	63	64	71	83	87	90	101	604	

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Wagner, Pitts.,	142	515	98	180	.350	Knabe, Phila.,	126	444	67	113	.255
Magee, Phila.,	139	503	75	165	.328	Burch, St. L.-Brook.	84	274	30	70	.255
Beaumont, Boston,	149	580	67	187	.322	Merkle, N. Y.,	15	47	0	12	.255
Leach, Pitts.,	149	547	102	166	.303	Ganzel, Cincinnati,	143	531	61	135	.254
McGann, N. Y.,	81	262	29	78	.298	Howard, Bost.-Ch.,	89	335	30	85	.254
Seymour, N. Y.,	126	473	46	139	.294	Sweeney, Ch.-Bost.,	57	201	25	51	.254
Chance, Chicago,	109	382	58	112	.293	Lush, Phila.-St. L.,	39	122	11	31	.254
Mitchell, Cin.,	148	558	64	163	.292	Bresnahan, N. Y.,	104	328	57	83	.253
Wolter, Cin.Pt.-St.L.	17	63	5	18	.292	Mowrey, Cin.,	138	448	43	113	.252
Clarke, Pittsburg,	144	501	97	145	.289	Strang, N. Y.,	95	306	56	77	.252
McLean, Cin.,	101	374	35	108	.289	Konetchy, St. Louis	91	331	34	83	.251
Schulte, Chicago,	92	342	44	98	.287	Evers, Chicago,	151	508	66	127	.250
Kling, Chicago,	100	334	44	95	.284	Pfeffer, Boston,	19	60	1	15	.250
Lynch, Pitts.-N. Y.,	19	39	3	11	.282	Huggins, Cin.,	156	561	64	139	.248
Paskert, Cin.,	16	50	10	14	.280	Lewis, Brooklyn,	136	475	52	118	.248
Brain, Boston,	133	509	60	142	.279	Barry, St. Louis,	81	294	30	73	.248
Hoffman, Boston,	19	86	17	24	.279	Kane, Cincinnati,	75	262	40	65	.248
Devlin, N. Y.,	143	491	61	136	.277	Hostetter, St. L.,	118	397	21	98	.247
Osborn, Phila.,	37	163	22	45	.276	Batch, Brooklyn,	106	388	38	96	.247
Titus, Phila.,	142	523	72	144	.275	Lobert, Cincinnati,	147	537	61	132	.246
Jordan, Brooklyn,	143	485	43	133	.274	Courtney, Phila.,	130	440	42	107	.243
Sheehan, Pittsburg,	67	226	23	62	.274	Thomas, Phila.,	121	419	70	102	.243
Tenney, Boston,	149	554	83	151	.273	Grant, Phila.,	74	268	26	65	.243
Schlei, Cincinnati,	72	246	28	67	.272	Burnett, St. Louis,	59	206	18	49	.238
Odwell, Cincinnati,	84	274	24	74	.270	O'Hara, St. Louis,	47	173	11	41	.237
Hofman, A., Chi.,	134	470	67	126	.268	Hummell, Brooklyn,	97	342	41	80	.234
Sheekard, Chicago,	142	484	76	129	.267	Alperman, Brook.,	138	558	44	130	.233
Lumley, Brooklyn,	118	454	47	121	.267	Krueger, Cin.,	96	317	25	74	.233
Steinfeldt, Chicago	151	542	52	144	.266	Bransfield, Phila.,	92	348	25	81	.233
Shannon, N. Y.,	155	585	104	155	.265	Casey, Brooklyn,	138	527	55	122	.231
Corcoran, N. Y.,	62	226	21	60	.265	Holly, St. Louis,	150	545	55	125	.229
Scanlan, Brooklyn,	17	34	2	9	.265	Maloney, Brook.,	144	502	51	115	.229
Smith, H., Pitts.,	18	38	4	10	.263	Davis, Cincinnati,	70	266	28	61	.229
Abbaticechio, Pitts.	147	496	63	130	.262	Hannifan, N. Y.,	49	149	16	34	.228
Murray, St. Louis,	131	485	46	127	.262	Moran, Chicago,	59	198	8	45	.227
Browne, G., N. Y.,	121	458	54	119	.260	Clymer, Pittsburg,	16	66	8	15	.227
Bates, Boston,	119	447	52	116	.260	Noonan, St. Louis,	70	237	19	53	.224
Bowerman, N. Y.,	90	311	31	81	.260	Bennett, St. Louis,	86	324	20	72	.222
Doyle, N. Y.,	69	227	16	59	.260	Hallman, Pitts.,	84	302	39	67	.222
Slagle, Chicago,	136	489	71	126	.258	Tinker, Chicago,	113	402	36	89	.221
Storke, Pittsburg,	102	357	24	92	.258	Gibson, Pittsburg,	110	382	28	84	.220
Nealon, Pittsburg,	104	381	29	98	.257	McCarthy, Brook.,	25	91	4	20	.220
Byrne, St. Louis,	149	559	55	143	.256	Bridwell, Boston,	140	509	49	111	.218
Ritchey, Boston,	144	499	45	127	.255	McIntyre, Brooklyn,	28	69	6	15	.217

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Brown, C., St. L.-Ph.	30	79	8	17	.215	Corridon, Phila.,	38	97	6	16	.165
Jacklitsch, Phila.,	65	202	19	43	.213	Young, Boston,	40	80	2	13	.163
Overall, Chicago,	36	94	6	20	.213	Richie, Phila.,	25	43	3	7	.163
Phelps, Pittsburg,	36	113	11	24	.212	Bergen, Brooklyn,	51	138	2	22	.159
Doolin, Phila.,	96	313	18	66	.211	Rucker, Brooklyn,	37	97	6	15	.155
Randall, Ch.-Bost.,	94	336	22	71	.211	Ewing, Cincinnati,	44	123	10	19	.154
Beckley, St. Louis,	32	115	6	24	.209	Brown, M., Chicago	35	85	6	13	.153
Dahlen, N. Y.,	143	464	40	96	.207	Leever, Pittsburg,	31	73	3	11	.151
Anderson, Pitts.,	121	413	73	85	.206	Stricklett, Brook.,	30	81	9	12	.148
Pastorius, Brook.,	28	73	6	15	.205	Leifield, Pittsburg,	40	102	5	15	.147
Doolin, Phila.,	145	509	33	104	.204	Gleason, Phila.,	35	126	11	18	.143
Ritter, Brooklyn,	89	271	15	55	.203	Pittenger, Phila.,	16	36	3	5	.139
Marshall, St. Louis,	83	268	19	54	.202	Willis, Pittsburg,	39	103	3	14	.136
McGlynn, St. Louis,	45	125	8	25	.200	Hopkins, St. Louis,	15	44	7	6	.136
Swacina, Pittsburg,	26	95	9	19	.200	Wiltse, N. Y.,	34	67	5	9	.134
Needham, Boston,	79	260	19	51	.196	Boultes, Boston,	29	68	2	9	.132
Weimer, Cincinnati,	29	72	7	14	.194	Dorner, Boston,	36	92	3	12	.130
Brown, S., Boston,	65	208	17	40	.192	Beebe, St. Louis,	31	86	4	11	.128
Flaherty, Boston,	35	115	9	22	.191	Butler, Brooklyn,	29	79	6	10	.127
Taylor, J., Chicago,	18	47	2	9	.191	Taylor, L., N. Y.,	29	48	3	6	.125
Shay, N. Y.,	24	79	10	15	.190	Lindsman, Boston,	34	90	8	11	.122
Kelly, St. Louis,	52	197	12	37	.188	Smith, F., Cin.,	18	28	1	3	.107
Mathewson, N. Y.,	41	107	8	20	.187	Lundgren, Chicago,	28	66	4	7	.106
Phillippe, Pitts.,	35	65	5	12	.185	Bell, Brooklyn,	35	84	6	8	.095
Mason, Cincinnati,	25	44	1	3	.182	Pfister, Chicago,	30	64	4	6	.094
Fromme, St. Louis,	23	55	5	10	.182	Moren, Philad.,	37	74	4	6	.081
Karger, St. Louis,	39	112	9	20	.179	Coakley, Cincinnati,	37	84	2	6	.071
Hitt, Cincinnati,	21	56	6	10	.179	Fraser, Chicago,	22	45	4	3	.067
Burke, Boston,	36	129	6	23	.178	Ferguson, N. Y.,	15	18	0	1	.055
McGinnity, N. Y.,	47	103	6	18	.175	Camnitz, Pittsburg,	31	60	2	3	.050
Reulbach, Chicago,	27	63	4	11	.175	Sparks, Phila.,	33	89	1	3	.034
Ames, N. Y.,	39	69	5	12	.174						

Two-base Hits (only those who have made 10 or more are given)—

Wagner 38, Magee 28, Seymour 25, Steinfeldt 25, Brain 24, Alperman 23, Lumley 23, Sheppard 23, Titus 23, Dahlen 20, Ganzel 20, Strang 20, Beaumont 19, Casey 19, Chance 19, Leach 19, Doolin 19, Bates 18, Clarke 18, Evers 18, Holly 18, Tenney 18, Courtney 17, Mitchell 17, Ritchey 17, Devlin 16, Knabe 16, Mowrey 16, Bransfield 15, Jordan 15, Kling 15, Thomas 15, Abbaticchio 14, Schulte 14, Huggins 12, Hummell 12, Shannon 12, G. Browne 11, Byrne 11, A. Hofman 11, Konetchy 11, Lewis 11, Tinker 11, Batch 10, Krueger 10, Murray 10, Nealon 10, Randall 10.

Three-base Hits (only those who have made 10 or more are given)—

Alperman 16, Ganzel 16, Beaumont 14, Wagner 14, Clarke 13, Bates 12, Leach 12, Lobert 12, Mitchell 12, Magee 12, Titus 12, Lumley 11, G. Browne 10, Maloney 10, Murray 10.

Home Runs—Brain 10, Lumley 9, Murray 7, Wagner 6, G. Browne 5, Beaumont 4, Bresnahan 4, Jordan 4, Leach 4, Magee 4, Strang 4, Gibson 3, Hummell 3, Kane 3, Konetchy 3, Mitchell 3, Seymour 3, Titus 3, Abbaticchio 2, Alperman 2, Bates 2, Clarke 2, Courtney 2, Evers 2, Flaherty 2, Ganzel 2, Hostetter 2, Karger 2, Marshall 2, Ritchey 2, Schulte 2, Ames 1, Anderson 1, M. Brown 1, Chance 1, Davis 1, Devlin 1, Doolin 1, Ewing 1, Hannifan 1, Holly 1, A. Hofman 1, Howard 1, Huggins 1, Kling 1, Knabe 1, Lobert 1, Moran 1, Mowrey 1, Needham 1, Noonan 1, Paskert 1, Reulbach 1, Shannon 1, Shay 1, Sheppard 1, Steinfeldt 1, Storke 1, Thomas 1, Tinker 1, Weimer 1.

Sacrifice Hits (only those who have made 10 or more are given)—

Knabe 40, Devlin 36, Sheppard 35, Casey 32, Leach 29, Huggins 27, Lobert 27, Maloney 25, Steinfeldt 25, G. Browne 24, Byrne 24, A. Hofman 24, Abbaticchio 22, Batch 22, Mowrey 22, Schulte 20, Holly 19, Lewis 19, Lumley 19, Kane 19, Ritchey 18, Tenney 18, Clarke 16, Tinker 16, Barry 15, Hummell 15, Jordan 15, Mitchell 15, Thomas 15, Bowerman 14, Evers 14, Konetchy 14, Sheehan 14, Wagner 14, Odwell 13, Seymour 13, Beaumont 12, Ganzel 12, Krueger 12, Storke 12, Anderson 11, Bates 11, Hallman 11,

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Titus 11, Bridwell 10, Burch 10, Dahlen 10, Ewing 10, Gibson 10, Gleason 10, Nealon 10, Shannon 10, Sweeney 10.

Stolen Bases (only those who have stolen 10 or more are given)—
 Wagner 61, Evers 46, Magee 46, Leach 43, Devlin 38, Clarke 37, Abbaticchio 35, Chance 35, Shannon 33, Sheckard 31, Lobert 30, A. Hofman 29, Huggins 28, Slagle 28, Anderson 27, Beaumont 25, Maloney 25, Byrne 21, Hallman 21, Strang 21, Seymour 21, Murray 23, Kane 20, Tinker 20, Steinfeldt 19, Lumley 18, Doolin 18, Knabe 18, Bridwell 17, Mitchell 17, Casey 16, Holly 16, Lewis 16, Bresnahan 15, G. Browne 15, Tenney 15, Howard 14, Knoetchy 13, Burch 12, Bates 11, Bowerman 11, Dahlen 11, Nealon 11, Thomas 11, Brain 10, Dooin 10, Grant 10, Jordan 10, Krueger 10, Mowrey 10, Odwell 10, Sheehan 10.

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2BH.	3BH.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Pittsburg	157	4957	634	1261	1607	133	78	19	178	264	.254
New York	155	4874	573	1222	1547	160	48	23	165	205	.251
Chicago	155	4892	571	1224	1521	162	48	13	195	235	.250
Cincinnati	156	4966	524	1226	1577	126	90	15	195	158	.247
Boston	152	5020	503	1222	1552	142	61	22	133	118	.243
Philadelphia ..	149	4725	514	1113	1441	162	65	12	130	154	.236
St. Louis	155	5008	419	1163	1443	121	51	19	156	125	.232
Brooklyn	153	4895	446	1135	1457	142	63	18	197	121	.232

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Hannifan, N. Y.,	29	248	13	1	.996	Beckley, St. Louis,	32	303	13	4	.983
Swacina, Pittsburg,	26	246	12	1	.996	Jordan, Brooklyn,	143	1417	78	31	.980
McGann, N. Y.,	81	781	55	5	.994	Hostetter, St. L.,	27	263	18	6	.979
Bowerman, N. Y.,	29	286	9	2	.993	Nealon, Pittsburg,	104	998	68	24	.978
Chance, Chicago,	109	1129	80	10	.992	Bransfield, Phila.,	92	862	53	21	.978
Ganzel, Cincinnati,	143	1346	84	14	.990	Courtney, Phila.,	48	426	29	10	.978
Storke, Pittsburg,	23	181	11	2	.990	Konetchy, St. Louis,	91	922	71	25	.975
Hofman, Chicago,	18	204	4	2	.990	Howard, Chicago,	33	301	16	9	.972
Tenney, Boston,	149	1587	113	19	.989	Merkle, N. Y.,	15	122	7	7	.949

SECOND BASEMEN.

Gleason, Phila.,	26	72	67	3	.979	Abbaticchio, Pitts.,	147	320	380	36	.951
Ritchey, Boston,	144	340	460	24	.971	Hummell, Br'klyn,	44	106	129	12	.951
Evers, Chicago,	151	346	500	32	.964	Bennett, St. Louis,	83	175	208	25	.939
Huggins, Cin.,	156	353	443	32	.961	Corcoran, N. Y.,	62	108	183	19	.929
Knabe, Phila.,	121	293	336	26	.960	Hostetter, St. L.,	73	150	233	30	.927
Alperman, Br'klyn,	115	298	378	33	.953	Doyle, N. Y.,	69	128	158	26	.917

THIRD BASEMEN.

Steinfeldt, Chicago	151	161	307	16	.967	Grant, Phila.,	74	106	145	23	.916
Casey, Brooklyn,	138	176	274	21	.955	Courtney, Phila.,	75	90	143	24	.907
Sheehan, Pittsburg,	57	55	137	12	.941	Storke, Pittsburg,	67	75	123	16	.884
Devlin, N. Y.,	140	174	282	29	.940	Leach, Pittsburg,	33	45	65	15	.880
Mowrey, Cfn.,	127	167	214	29	.929	Kane, Cincinnati,	25	20	59	11	.878
Byrne, St. Louis,	148	212	348	49	.920	Sweeney, Boston,	23	36	52	13	.871
Brain, Boston,	130	191	323	47	.916						

SHORTSTOPS.

Bridwell, Boston,	140	325	437	47	.942	Lewis, Brooklyn,	136	277	372	43	.938
Dahlen, N. Y.,	143	292	426	45	.941	Doolan, Phila.,	145	327	463	60	.929
Lobert, Cin.,	142	299	382	43	.941	Holly, St. Louis,	147	317	474	62	.927
Tinker, Chicago,	113	215	390	39	.939	Hofman, Chicago,	42	81	116	17	.921
Wagner, Pittsburg,	138	314	423	49	.938	Sweeney, Chi.-Bost.,	18	21	44	10	.867

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INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

LEFT FIELDERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
McCarthy, Br'klyn,	25	38	0	0	1000	Krueger, Cin.,	26	67	3	3	.959
Hummell, Br'klyn,	21	51	5	0	1000	Kane, Cin.,	38	81	6	4	.956
Clarke, Pittsburg,	144	298	15	4	.987	Burke, Boston,	32	52	2	3	.947
Magee, Phila.,	139	297	13	7	.978	Randall, Boston,	59	93	8	6	.944
Shannon, N. Y.,	155	282	18	7	.977	Murray, St. Louis,	124	225	24	18	.933
Sheckard, Chicago,	142	223	13	6	.975	Batch, Brooklyn,	81	152	8	12	.930
Odwell, Cin.,	76	172	6	5	.973	O'Hara, St. Louis,	24	42	2	4	.917
Howard, Boston,	45	54	8	2	.969	Burch, Brooklyn,	26	47	8	8	.873

CENTER FIELDERS.

Osborn, Phila.,	26	52	2	0	1000	Maloney, Br'klyn,	144	336	18	12	.967
Thomas, Phila.,	121	274	15	6	.980	Hallman, Pittsburg,	28	48	4	2	.963
Leach, Pittsburg,	109	278	15	6	.980	Beaumont, Boston,	149	296	30	13	.962
Krueger, Cin.,	70	131	8	3	.979	Slagle, Chicago,	132	234	15	10	.961
Seymour, N. Y.,	126	300	8	8	.975	Hofman, Chicago,	23	63	5	3	.958
Paskert, Cin.,	16	33	3	1	.973	Burnett, St. Louis,	59	98	8	5	.955
Kelly, St. Louis,	16	34	2	1	.973	Anderson, Pitts.,	24	47	2	4	.925
Davis, Cin.,	69	159	11	5	.971	Burch, St. L.-Brk.,	53	93	11	9	.920
Strang, N. Y.,	28	55	9	2	.970	Hopkins, St. Louis,	15	21	0	3	.875

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Batch, Brooklyn,	20	26	5	0	1000	Lumley, Brooklyn,	118	171	15	8	.959
Bates, Boston,	118	169	18	4	.979	Hofman, A., Chi.,	35	48	7	3	.948
O'Hara, St. Louis,	23	36	3	1	.975	Browne, N. Y.,	121	146	14	10	.941
Schulte, Chicago,	91	130	11	4	.972	Titus, Phila.,	142	198	21	17	.928
Hallman, Pittsburg,	45	63	3	2	.971	Strang, N. Y.,	41	56	4	5	.923
Kelly, St. Louis,	36	51	5	2	.965	Clymer, Pittsburg,	15	24	0	2	.923
Mitchell, Cin.,	143	256	39	11	.964	Hoffman, Boston	15	20	3	3	.885
Anderson, Pitts.,	91	159	23	7	.963	Randall, Chi.-Bost.,	33	57	4	8	.884
Barry, St. Louis,	81	94	11	4	.963						

CATCHERS.

Bowerman, N. Y.,	62	320	70	4	.990	Brown, S., Boston,	63	267	91	11	.970
Kling, Chicago,	98	499	109	8	.987	Ritter, Brooklyn,	89	391	103	16	.969
Bresnahan, N. Y.,	95	483	94	8	.986	Bergen, Brooklyn,	51	175	67	8	.968
Jacklitsch, Phila.,	58	270	97	6	.984	Needham, Boston,	78	281	101	13	.967
Schlei, Cin.,	67	277	111	8	.980	Dooin, Phila.,	94	436	123	24	.959
Phelps, Pittsburg,	35	145	38	4	.979	Marshall, St. Louis,	83	374	142	26	.952
McLean, Cin.,	89	365	110	12	.975	Noonan, St. Louis,	70	369	98	24	.951
Moran, Chicago,	59	258	72	9	.973	Butler, Brooklyn,	28	106	34	8	.946
Gibson, Pittsburg,	110	499	125	18	.972	Smith, Pittsburg,	18	46	16	4	.939

Passed Balls—Kling 2, Smith 2, Schlei 3, Phelps 3, Moran 3, Bergen 4, Jacklitsch 4, Butler 5, S. Brown 6, Bowerman 7, McLean 8, Ritter 8, Bresnahan 11, Needham 11, Noonan 11, Marshall 12, Gibson 14, Dooin 16.

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Record of those who pitched in fifteen or more games, arranged according to percentage of victories:

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	FA.	HB.	BB.	Shut-out			PC.	
								G.	W.	L.		
Ruelbach, Chicago.....	27	13	53	5	.930	9	64	96	5	17	4	.810
Brown, M., Chicago....	34	20	75	1	.990	6	40	107	6	20	6	.769
Overall, Chicago.....	36	14	76	3	.968	11	69	141	9	23	*8	.742
Sparks, Philadelphia....	33	10	50	4	.938	7	51	90	3	22	8	.733
Lundgren, Chicago.....	28	6	56	1	.984	2	92	84	7	18	7	.720
Mathewson, New York.	41	16	87	6	.945	2	53	178	9	24	12	.667
Willis, Pittsburg.....	39	17	87	3	.972	7	69	107	6	21	11	.656
Pittenger, Philadelphia.	16	4	25	0	1.000	5	35	37	1	9	5	.643
Camnitz, Pittsburg....	31	8	46	1	.982	3	59	85	4	13	8	.619
Fraser, Chicago.....	22	7	42	3	.942	3	46	41	2	8	5	.615
Traylor, L., New York..	28	8	45	4	.930	3	46	56	3	11	7	.611

PITCHERS' RECORDS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	FA.	HB.	BB.	Shut-out			PC	
								SO.	G.	W. L.		
Leever, Pittsburg.....	31	4	39	2	.956	8	46	65	5	14	9	.609
Pfeister, Chicago.....	30	8	44	7	.881	5	48	90	3	14	9	.609
Ferguson, New York....	15	8	12	1	.952	5	20	37	0	3	2	.600
Taylor, J., Chicago.....	18	6	40	0	1.000	1	33	22	0	7	5	.583
Pastorius, Brooklyn....	28	7	60	2	.971	6	77	70	4	16	12	.571
Corridon, Philadelphia..	37	14	99	9	.926	9	89	131	3	*18	14	.563
Phillippe, Pittsburg....	35	8	53	1	.984	5	36	61	1	14	11	.560
Leifield, Pittsburg.....	40	18	94	6	.949	12	100	112	6	20	16	.556
Rucker, Brooklyn.....	37	5	73	7	.918	8	80	131	4	15	13	.536
Wiltse, New York.....	33	11	59	2	.972	5	48	79	5	13	12	.520
Coakley, Cincinnati....	37	12	58	2	.972	7	79	89	1	17	16	.515
McGinnity, New York..	47	18	94	4	.966	15	58	120	3	18	*18	.500
Richie, Philadelphia....	25	7	26	2	.943	5	38	40	2	6	6	.500
Ewing, Cincinnati....	41	14	60	3	.961	7	85	147	2	17	19	.472
Stricklett, Brooklyn....	29	17	95	2	.982	8	65	69	4	12	14	.462
Karger, St. Louis.....	39	29	96	6	.954	10	65	137	6	*16	19	.457
Ames, New York.....	39	11	76	8	.916	10	108	146	1	10	12	.455
Brown, C., St. L.-Phila.	30	11	60	2	.973	11	101	55	4	10	12	.455
Flaherty, Boston.....	27	12	76	9	.907	7	59	34	0	12	15	.444
Weimer, Cincinnati....	29	21	66	7	.926	23	63	67	3	11	14	.440
Dorner, Boston.....	36	17	58	0	1.000	15	92	85	2	12	16	.429
Pfeffer, Boston.....	19	4	38	2	.955	7	61	65	1	6	8	.429
Scanlan, Brooklyn....	17	1	21	3	.880	3	61	59	2	6	8	.429
Lindaman, Boston.....	34	12	62	4	.949	15	108	90	2	11	15	.423
Lush, Phila.-St. L.....	28	11	53	4	.941	11	63	91	5	10	15	.400
Lynch, Pitts.-N. Y....	19	7	35	0	1.000	1	52	43	0	5	8	.385
Moren, Philadelphia....	37	3	72	2	.974	9	101	98	3	11	18	.379
Hitt, Cincinnati.....	21	3	37	1	.976	12	56	63	2	6	10	.375
McGlynn, St. Louis....	45	22	94	12	.906	4	112	109	3	14	25	.359
Boultes, Boston.....	24	15	54	4	.945	8	50	49	0	5	9	.357
Bell, Brooklyn.....	35	4	91	6	.941	6	77	88	3	8	16	.333
McIntire, Brooklyn....	28	7	56	6	.913	7	79	49	3	7	15	.318
Young, Boston.....	40	20	69	3	.967	13	58	86	3	10	23	.303
Mason, Cincinnati....	25	6	44	1	.980	6	55	45	1	5	12	.294
Fromme, St. Louis....	23	9	39	3	.941	4	67	67	2	5	13	.278
Beebe, St. Louis.....	31	18	62	5	.941	10	109	141	4	7	19	.269
Smith, Cincinnati....	18	6	25	2	.939	4	24..	19	0	2	7	.222

* Includes one forfeited game.

No-hit games—Pfeffer of Boston vs. Cincinnati, May 8; Maddox of Pittsburg vs. Brooklyn, September 20.

Wild Pitches—Ames 20, Beebe 15, McGlynn 11, Overall 10, Rucker 10, Corridon 8, Dorner 8, Karger 8, Boultes 6, Ferguson 6, Lindaman 6, Lush 6, Moren 6, C. Brown 5, Camnitz 5, Fromme 5, Mathewson 5, M. Brown 4, Leifield 4, Bell 3, Coakley 3, Fraser 3, McGinnity 3, Phillippe 3, Scanlan 3, Stricklett 3, Weimer 3, Wiltse 3, Young 3, Lynch 2, Lundgren 2, McIntire 2, Pastorius 2, Pfeffer 2, Pfeister 2, Reulbach 2, J. Taylor 2, L. Taylor 2, Willis 2, Ewing 1, Flaherty 1, Hitt 1, Leever 1, Pittenger 1, Richie 1.

Extra Innings Games—Mathewson 6, McGinnity 6, McGlynn 6, Rucker 5, Ames 4, Beebe 4, Bell 4, Boultes 4, Dorner 4, Flaherty 4, Karger 4, Overall 4, Stricklett 4, Weimer 4, Pastorius 3, Leever 3, Reulbach 3, M. Brown 2, Camnitz 2, Coakley 2, Corridon 2, Ewing 2, Lindaman 2, McIntire 2, Moren 2, Pfeister 2, Smith 2, Sparks 2, J. Taylor 2, Wiltse 2, Young 2, C. Brown 1, Ferguson 1, Fraser 1, Fromme 1, Leifield 1, Lundgren 1, Lush 1, Mason 1, Pfeffer 1, Phillippe 1, Richie 1, Willis 1.

Tie Games—Ames 2, Bell 2, Boultes 2, Leever 2, Stricklett 2, Coakley 1, Dorner 1, Ewing 1, Fraser 1, Lush 1, Mason 1, McGlynn 1, Pfeffer 1, Richie 1, Rucker 1, J. Taylor 1, Willis 1.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

The records of the "American League of Professional Base Ball Clubs" have been compiled from the RECORD book on the same general lines as was adopted in the National League records and covers the period from the organization of the American League in 1900 to and including 1907.

The American League having been in existence only eight years, its records are necessarily meagre, as compared with the National League with its thirty-seven years' existence, but as it is the intention of the RECORD book to add each succeeding year's records in both major leagues to this "Base Ball Compendium," and make such changes as newly made records may require, it is believed these comparative Base Ball records of both major leagues will grow in interest with each succeeding year.

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS

For each year from the beginning of the American League, in 1900, to 1907, inclusive, covering a period of eight years, with the name of the manager of each champion club.

Year	Club	Games Won	Games Lost	P. C. Won	Manager
1900	Chicago	82	53	.607	Charles A. Comiskey
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610	Clark Griffith
1902	Athletics, Philadelphia..	83	53	.610	Connie Mack
1903	Boston.....	91	47	.659	James Collins
1904	Boston.....	95	59	.617	James Collins
1905	Athletics, Philadelphia..	92	56	.621	Connie Mack
1906	Chicago	80	56	.614	Fielder Jones
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Hugh Jennings

"ALL-AMERICA" TEAM—AMERICAN LEAGUE

For the first six-year period, 1900 to 1905, inclusive.

Players on American League Championship teams who have played in one position in 50 games (pitchers 25 games) or over and whose combined records of Fielding and Batting (pitchers' record includes Percentage of Victories, Fielding and Batting) rank the highest in each position covering the different five-year periods are entitled to a place on the American "All America" teams for that period.

Position	Name and Club	Year	No. Games	P. C. Won	Fielding P. C.	Batting P. C.	Total
Pitcher.....	Denton Young, Boston.....	1903	40	.757	.946	.330	2.033
Catcher.....	O. F. Schreckengost, Phila... 1902	71	....	.957	.317	1.274
First base...	Harry Davis, Philadelphia... 1902	128	....	.983	.308	1.291
Second base..	D. F. Murphy, Philadelphia.. 1902	76	....	.968	.313	1.281
Third base...	Lave Cross, Philadelphia.... 1902	137	....	.947	.339	1.286
Shortstop....	Fred Parent, Boston.....	1903	139934	.304	1.238
Left field....	E. Delehanty, Washington... 1902	123	....	.967	.376	1.343
Center field..	F. Jones, Chicago.....	1902	135980	.318	1.298
Right field...	R. A. Seybold, Philadelphia... 1901	114	....	.966	.332	1.298

NOTE.—In order to have the five-year periods in the American League correspond with the same periods in the National League, in this first "All-America" team of the American League a period of six years was covered, but in future "All-America" teams will be made up on the five-year basis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE FIELDING AND BATTING RECORDS

Showing the fielding and batting rank of players who hold the three highest percentages in their respective fielding positions, covering the eight-year period from the beginning of the American League, in 1900, to 1907, inclusive.

Name and Club.	Year	Games	PC	Name and Club.	Year	Games	PC
<i>Pitchers' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Pitchers' Batting Record.</i>			
Harry Howell, N. Y...	1903	26	1.000	Callahan, Chicago...	1901	27	.344
N. Altrock, Chicago...	1905	40	.988	Young, Boston.....	1903	40	.330
G. H. White, Chicago.	1907	47	.986	Mullin, Detroit.....	1902	33	.328
<i>Catchers' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Catchers' Batting Record.</i>			
Joe Sugden, St. Louis.	1904	79	.990	Clarke, Cleveland.....	1906	54	.358
J. O'Connor, St. Louis.	1906	54	.990	Schreckengost, Phila..	1901	75	.320
J. O'Connor, New York	1903	64	.988	Schreckengost, Phila..	1902	71	.317
<i>First Basemen's Fielding Record.</i>				<i>First Basemen's Batting Record.</i>			
J. Donohue, Chicago..	1907	157	.994	Hickman, Cleveland...	1902	98	.363
Geo. LaChance, Boston	1904	157	.991	Freeman, Boston.....	1907	129	.346
Geo. Carey, Wash'gton	1902	120	.991	Anderson, Milwaukee.	1901	125	.339
<i>Second Basemen's Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Second Basemen's Batting Record.</i>			
N. Lajoie, Cleveland..	1905	59	.991	Lajoie, Philadelphia...	1901	130	.422
N. Lajoie, Cleveland..	1902	87	.974	Lajoie, Cleveland.....	1904	99	.381
N. Lajoie, Cleveland..	1906	130	.983	Lajoie, Cleveland.....	1902	87	.369
<i>Third Basemen's Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Third Basemen's Batting Record.</i>			
W. Bradley, Cleveland	1906	82	.966	Bradley, Cleveland....	1902	136	.341
Lave Cross, Phila.....	1903	136	.954	L. Cross, Phila.....	1902	137	.339
Jas. Collins, Boston...	1902	105	.951	L. Cross, Phila.....	1901	100	.331
<i>Shortstops' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Shortstops' Batting Record.</i>			
T. Turner, Cleveland..	1906	147	.960	Keister, Baltimore....	1901	114	.328
W. Wallace, St. Louis.	1904	139	.955	Elberfeld, New York..	1906	98	.306
M. Cross, Philadelphia	1907	74	.954	Parent, Boston.....	1903	139	.304
<i>Left Fielders' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Left Fielders' Batting Record.</i>			
P. Dougherty, Chicago	1906	86	.987	Delehanty, Washington	1902	110	.376
Jas. Barrett, Detroit..	1904	162	.979	Stone, St. Louis.....	1906	154	.358
Hugh Duffy, Milwa'kee	1901	78	.973	Dougherty, Boston....	1903	139	.332
<i>Center Fielders' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Center Fielders' Batting Record.</i>			
H. Bay, Cleveland.....	1904	132	.990	Crawford, Detroit.....	1903	137	.332
Fielder Jones, Chicago	1906	144	.988	Jones, Chicago.....	1901	133	.325
Fielder Jones, Chicago	1903	137	.988	Crawford, Detroit.....	1907	144	.323
<i>Right Fielders' Fielding Record.</i>				<i>Right Fielders' Batting Record.</i>			
E. Hahn, Chicago.....	1907	156	.990	Cobb, Detroit.....	1907	150	.350
Sam Crawford, Detroit.	1905	103	.988	Buck Freeman, Boston	1901	129	.346
Wm. Keeler, New York	1906	152	.987	Keeler, New York.....	1904	143	.343

AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS

Showing the rank in percentage of games won of the three leading pitchers in the American League, who have pitched in 25 games and over, covering the eight-year period from the beginning of the American League, in 1900, to 1907, inclusive.

Name	Club	Year	No. of Games Pitched	P. C. Victories
W. Donovan.....	Detroit.....	1907	29	.862
Clark Griffith.....	Chicago.....	1901	31	.774
John Chesbro.....	New York.....	1904	53	.774

AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING RECORDS

Showing the batting rank of the three leading batsmen for each year, from the beginning of the American League, in 1900, to 1907, inclusive, covering a period of eight years.

Year	Name and Club	No. of Games	Batting P. C.	Year	Name and Club	No. of Games	Batting P. C.
1900	Sam Dungan, Kan. City.	117	.337	1904	N. Lajoie, Cleveland....	140	.381
	R. Harley, Detroit.....	123	.325		Wm. Keeler, New York.	143	.343
	O. Pickering, Cleveland.	140	.324		Harry Davis, Phila.....	102	.308
1901	N. Lajoie, Phila.....	131	.422	1905	N. Lajoie, Cleveland....	65	.328
	J. J. McGraw, Balt.....	73	.352		Elmer Flick, Cleveland.	131	.306
	J. Freeman, Boston....	129	.346		Wm. Keeler, New York.	149	.302
1902	E. Delehanty, Wash'n..	123	.376	1906	Geo. Stone, St. Louis...	154	.358
	N. Lajoie, Cleveland....	87	.369		J. J. Clarke, Cleveland.	57	.358
	C. Hickman, Cleveland.	130	.363		N. Lajoie, Cleveland....	152	.355
1903	N. Lajoie, Cleveland....	126	.355	1907	Tyrus R. Cobb, Detroit..	150	.350
	Sam Crawford, Detroit.	137	.332		D. Kay, Wash.....	25	.333
	P. A. Dougherty, Bost..	130	.332		Al Orth, New York.....	43	.324

AMERICAN LEAGUE AVERAGES

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Clubs.	Det.	Phila.	Chic.	Cleve.	N. Y.	St. L.	Bost.	Wash.	Won.	P. C.
Detroit.....	..	11	9	11	13	14	16	18	92	.613
Philadelphia....	8	..	12	14	9	14	14	17	88	.607
Chicago.....	13	10	..	10	12	16	11	15	87	.576
Cleveland.....	11	8	11	..	15	12	13	15	85	.559
New York.....	8	10	10	7	..	8	12	15	70	.473
St. Louis.....	8	6	6	10	14	..	12	13	69	.454
Boston.....	6	8	10	8	8	10	..	9	59	.396
Washington.....	4	4	6	7	7	9	12	..	49	.325
Lost.....	58	57	64	67	78	83	90	102	599	

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Cobb, Detroit,	150	605	97	212	.350	Delehanty, Wash.,	141	499	52	139	.278
Kay, Washington,	25	60	8	20	.333	Rossman, Detroit,	153	571	60	158	.277
Orth, New York,	43	105	11	34	.324	Moriarty, N. Y.,	126	437	51	121	.277
Crawford, Detroit,	144	582	102	188	.323	Lister, Cleveland,	22	65	5	18	.277
Stone, St. Louis,	155	596	77	191	.320	Pickering, St. L.,	151	576	63	159	.276
Killian, Detroit,	46	122	16	39	.320	Ganley, Wash'ton,	154	605	73	167	.276
Clymer, Wash'ton,	57	206	30	65	.316	Parent, Boston,	114	409	51	113	.276
Flick, Cleveland,	147	540	78	166	.302	Hickman, Wash'n,	81	221	21	64	.276
Nicholls, Phila.,	124	460	75	139	.302	Jones, Detroit,	126	491	101	134	.273
Lajoie, Cleveland,	137	509	53	152	.299	Schreck, Philadel.,	101	356	30	97	.272
Niles, St. Louis,	120	402	65	142	.289	Seybold, Philadel.,	147	564	58	153	.271
Anderson, Wash.,	87	333	33	96	.288	Murphy, Philadel.,	124	469	51	127	.271
Chase, New York,	125	498	72	143	.287	Elberfeld, N. Y.,	120	447	61	121	.271
Oldring, Philadel.,	117	441	48	126	.286	Hart, Chicago,	29	70	6	19	.271
McIntyre, Detroit,	20	81	6	23	.284	Williams, N. Y.,	139	504	53	136	.270
McFarland, Chic'go,	52	138	11	39	.283	Laporte, N. Y.,	130	470	56	127	.270
Congalton, Boston,	133	518	46	146	.282	Dougherty, Chic.,	148	533	69	144	.270
Hartsel, Philadel.,	143	507	93	142	.280	Altizer, Wash.,	147	540	60	145	.269
Collins, Philadel.,	141	523	51	146	.279	Clarke, Cleveland,	120	390	44	105	.269
Milan, Washington,	48	183	22	51	.279	Davis, Phila.,	149	582	84	155	.266

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Donovan, Detroit,	37	109	20	29	.266	Grimshaw, Boston,	64	181	19	37	.204
Jones, Wash.,	121	437	48	116	.265	Theilman, Cleve.,	21	59	7	12	.203
Spencer, St. Louis	71	230	27	61	.265	Stephens, St. Louis,	58	173	15	35	.202
Kleinow, N. Y.,	90	269	30	71	.264	Cross, Wash.,	41	161	13	32	.199
Jones, Chicago,	154	559	72	146	.261	Shipke, Wash.,	64	189	17	37	.196
Donohue, Chic.,	157	609	75	153	.259	Smith, Chicago,	42	92	11	18	.196
Hemphill, St. L.,	153	603	66	156	.259	Tannehill, Boston,	21	51	2	10	.196
Schaefer, Detroit,	109	372	45	96	.258	Thomas, N. Y.,	80	208	20	40	.192
Wallace, St. L.,	147	538	56	138	.257	Shaw, Boston,	76	198	10	38	.192
Warner, Wash.,	72	207	11	53	.256	Quillan, Chicago,	49	151	17	29	.192
Hahn, Chicago,	156	592	87	151	.255	Kahoe, Washington,	17	47	3	9	.191
Unglaub, Boston,	139	544	49	138	.255	Harris, Boston,	12	21	1	4	.190
Hoffman, N. Y.	136	517	81	131	.253	Smith, Washington,	51	139	12	26	.187
Jones, St. Louis.	155	549	53	137	.250	Rhoades, Cleve.,	35	92	5	17	.185
Bemis, Cleveland,	65	172	12	43	.250	Hayden, Wash.,	62	164	14	30	.183
Owen, Chicago,	11	16	0	4	.250	Powers, Phila.,	59	159	9	29	.182
Sullivan, Boston,	144	551	73	135	.245	Lord, Philadelphia,	57	170	12	31	.182
Schmidt, Detroit.	104	349	32	85	.244	Rickey, N. Y.,	52	137	16	25	.182
Coughlin, Detroit,	134	519	80	126	.243	Brackett, N. Y.,	10	22	5	4	.182
Isbell, Chicago,	125	486	60	118	.243	Criger, Boston,	75	226	12	41	.181
Barrett, Boston,	106	390	52	95	.243	Altrock, Chicago,	30	72	7	13	.181
Lowe, Detroit,	17	37	2	9	.243	Glaze, Boston,	32	61	4	11	.180
Turner, Cleveland,	142	524	57	127	.242	Sullivan, Chicago,	112	329	30	59	.179
Ferris, Boston,	143	561	41	135	.241	Bay, Cleveland,	34	95	14	17	.179
O'Leary, Detroit,	139	465	61	112	.241	Berger, Cleveland,	14	28	2	5	.179
Tannehill, Chic.,	33	108	9	26	.241	F. Dela'nty, Cleve.,	15	52	3	9	.173
Yeager, St. Louis	123	430	32	104	.239	Hogg, N. Y.,	27	64	5	11	.172
Davis, Chicago,	132	486	59	111	.238	Perrine, Wash.,	44	146	13	25	.171
Hughes, Wash.,	36	80	6	19	.238	Dineen, St. Louis,	29	59	4	10	.169
Howell, St. Louis,	44	114	12	27	.237	Pelty, St. Louis,	36	95	4	16	.168
Stovall, Cleveland,	124	466	38	110	.236	Coombs, Phila.,	24	48	4	8	.167
Hartzell, St. Louis,	60	220	20	52	.236	Payne, Detroit,	53	169	17	28	.166
Birm'gh'm, Cleve.,	136	476	55	112	.235	Walsh, Chicago,	57	154	7	25	.162
Conroy, N. Y.,	140	530	58	124	.234	Liebhart, Cleve.,	38	87	8	14	.161
Keeler, N. Y.,	107	423	50	99	.234	O'Connor, St. Louis,	25	89	2	14	.157
Render, Phila.,	45	100	10	23	.230	Smith, Boston,	35	51	2	8	.157
Nill, Cleveland,	78	258	26	59	.229	Seivers, Detroit,	38	91	5	14	.154
Graham, Wash.,	26	48	7	11	.229	Viekers, Phila.,	10	20	0	3	.150
Welday, Chicago,	24	35	2	8	.229	Buelow, St. Louis,	26	75	9	11	.147
Hinchman, Cleve.,	152	514	62	117	.228	Smith, Washington,	37	84	5	12	.143
Kitson, N. Y.,	16	31	3	7	.226	Falkenberg, Wash.,	33	86	7	12	.140
Blankenship, Wash.,	37	102	4	23	.225	Block, Washington,	24	57	3	8	.140
Bradley, Cleve.,	139	498	48	111	.223	Doyle, N. Y.,	29	58	5	8	.138
Winters, Boston,	35	94	6	21	.223	Hess, Cleveland,	19	29	4	4	.138
White, Chicago,	48	90	12	20	.222	Wakefield, Cleve.,	26	37	4	5	.135
Butler, St. Louis,	20	59	4	13	.220	Schlafly, Wash.,	24	74	10	10	.135
Downs, Detroit,	105	374	28	82	.219	Powell, St. Louis,	32	91	5	12	.132
Hoey, Boston,	39	96	7	21	.219	Eubanks, Detroit,	15	31	1	4	.129
Mullin, Detroit,	70	157	16	34	.217	Dygett, Phila.,	42	94	11	12	.128
Young, Boston,	45	125	10	27	.216	Patten, Wash.,	36	87	4	11	.126
H. H'chman, Cleve.,	15	51	3	11	.216	Waddell, Phila.,	43	97	4	12	.124
Knight, Boston,	138	499	37	107	.214	Archer, Detroit,	18	42	6	5	.119
Rohe, Chicago,	144	494	46	105	.213	Joss, Cleveland,	42	114	6	13	.114
Wagner, Boston,	111	385	29	82	.213	Johnson, Wash.,	14	36	1	4	.111
Bell, N. Y.,	17	52	4	11	.212	Newton, N. Y.,	19	37	5	4	.108
Plank, Phila.,	43	123	9	26	.211	Oberlin, Wash.,	24	31	0	3	.097
O'Brien, Cleve.,	82	270	15	58	.208	Patterson, Chicago,	19	31	3	3	.097
Chesbro, N. Y.,	29	72	1	15	.208	Armbruster, Bos.,	24	63	2	6	.095
Moore, N. Y.,	15	29	3	6	.207	Bartley, Phila.,	15	21	1	2	.090
Cross., Philadelphia,	77	248	37	51	.206	Clarkson, Cleve.,	22	35	2	3	.086
Glade, St. Louis,	24	73	9	15	.205	Morgan, Boston,	26	55	2	4	.073
Ball, N. Y.,	15	44	5	9	.205	Keefe, N. Y.,	19	19	2	1	.053
Gehring, Wash.,	20	44	7	9	.205						

Sacrifice Hits (only those who have made 10 or more sacrifice hits are given)—Bradley 46, Jones (Chicago) 34, Nicholls 34, Jones (St. Louis) 31, Rossman 28, Ganley 27, Seybold 26, Sullivan 26, Keeler 26, Isbell 24, Coughlin 23, Altizer 20, Pickering 20, Rohe 19, Hemphill 19, Jones (Washington) 17, G. Davis 17, Dougherty 17, Parent 17, Unglaub 17, Schaefer 17, O'Leary 16, Turner 16, Hinchman 16, Donohue 15, Collins 15, Stovall 14, Delehanty 14, Downs 14, Powers 14, Congalton 13, Smith (Washington) 13, Flick 13, Murphy 13, Lajoie 13, Cross 13, Cobb 12, Liebhart 12, White 12, H. Davis 12, Ferris 12, Stone 11, Jones (Detroit) 11, Crawford 11, Wagner 11, Hartsel 11, Williams 11, Hoffman 11, Sullivan 10, Criger 10, Schmidt 10, Hahn 10, Chose 10.

Stolen Bases (only those who have stolen 10 or more bases are given)—Conroy 41, Flick 41, Cobb 40, Ganley 40, Altizer 38, Dougherty 33, Chase 32, Jones (Detroit) 30, Hoffman 30, Oldring 29, Moriarty 28, Donohue 27, Turner 27, Jones (Washington) 26, Delehanty (Washington) 24, Lajoie 24, Jones (St. Louis) 24, Birmingham 23, Stone 23, Elberfeld 22, Isbell 22, Schaefer 21, Hartsel 20, H. Davis 20, Rossman 20, Bradley 20, Wagner 20, Anderson 19, Niles 19, Crawford 18, Clymer 18, Cross 17, Hahn 17, Jones (Chicago) 17, Rohe 16, Wallace 16, Sullivan 16, Pickering 15, G. Davis 15, Coughlin 15, Hinchman 15, Williams 14, Hemphill 14, Unglaub 14, Nicholls 13, Stovall 13, Congalton 13, Parent 12, Ferris 11, O'Leary 11, Yeager 11, Murphy 11, Seybold 10, Laporte 10, Perrine 10.

Two-base Hits (only those who have made 10 or more two-base hits are given)—H. Davis 37, Crawford 34, Lajoie 32, Collins 29, Cobb 29, Seybold 29, Oldring 27, Ferris 26, Rossman 24, Murphy 23, Hartsel 23, Chase 23, Delehanty 22, Isbell 22, Unglaub 22, Clarke 21, Hinchman 21, Yeager 21, Laporte 20, Turner 20, Parent 20, Bradley 20, Hemphill 20, O'Leary 19, Wallace 19, Williams 18, Schreck 18, G. Davis 18, Jones (Chicago) 18, Stovall 18, Moriarty 18, Sullivan 17, Dougherty 17, Flick 17, Elberfeld 16, Jones (Washington) 16, Donohue 16, Jones (St. Louis) 16, Knight 16, Pickering 16, Nicholls 14, Stone 14, Anderson 13, Rohe 13, Conroy 12, Congalton 12, Schaefer 12, Downs 12, Spencer 11, Coughlin 11, Ganley 11, Niles 11, Barrett 11, Altizer 11, Jones (Detroit) 11, Hickman 11, Hahn 10, McFarland 10, Birmingham 10, Sullivan 10, Hoffman 10.

Three-base hits (only those who have made 10 or more three-base hits are given)—Flick 18, Crawford 17, Unglaub 15, Cobb 15, Williams 13, Stone 13, Laporte 11, Conroy 11, Birmingham 10, Hartzell 10, Jones (Washington) 10, Pickering 10.

Home Runs—H. Davis 8, Seybold 5, Hoffman 5, Cobb 5, Crawford 4, Stone 4, Ferris 4, Hartsel 3, Flick 3, Clarke 3, Conroy 3, Congalton 2, Delehanty 2, Knight 2, Rohe 2, Lajoie 2, Niles 2, Chase 2, Murphy 2, Williams 2, Howell 2, Altizer 2, Yeager 1, G. Davis 1, Schlafly 1, Walsh 1, Glaze 1, Coombs 1, Lord 1, Thomas 1, Hogg 1, Orth 1, Spencer 1, Donohue 1, Schaefer 1, Unglaub 1, Dougherty 1, Clymer 1, Oldring 1, Plank 1, Gehring 1, Shipke 1, Graham 1, Hinchman 1, White 1, Downs 1, Young 1, Stovall 1, Birmingham 1, Hughes 1, Sullivan 1, Barrett 1, Ganley 1, Parent 1.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	PC.
Donohue, Chicago,	157	1846	140	12	.994		Davis, Phila.,	149	1478	103	38	.977	
Unglaub, Boston,	139	1504	84	22	.986		Moriarty, N. Y.,	22	225	7	6	.975	
Altizer, Wash.,	50	579	24	10	.984		Lister Cleveland,	22	219	10	6	.974	
Jones, St. Louis,	155	1687	103	31	.983		Chase, N. Y.,	121	1144	77	34	.973	
Stovall, Cleveland,	122	1381	68	25	.983		Grimshaw, Boston,	15	130	7	4	.973	
Anderson, Wash.,	61	615	31	11	.983		Hickman, Chicago,	30	283	16	11	.965	
Rossman Detroit,	153	1478	62	30	.981								

SECOND BASEMEN.

Hartzell, St. Louis,	15	36	40	2	.974		Nil, Cleveland,	32	60	84	5	.966	
Lajoie, Cleveland,	128	314	461	25	.969		Murphy, Phila.,	122	271	386	24	.965	
Ferris, Boston,	143	424	459	30	.967		Schaefer, Detroit,	74	183	205	10	.961	
Williams, N. Y.,	139	357	393	26	.966		Isbell, Chicago,	119	276	384	30	.957	

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—SECOND BASEMEN—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	P.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	A.	E.	PC.
Niles, St. Louis,	116	280	352	34	.949	Downs, Detroit,	80	149	207	27	.930
Perrine, Wash.,	24	52	53	6	.946	Schlafly, Wash.,	24	67	49	9	.928
O'Brien, Wash.,	17	28	55	5	.943	Nicholls, Phila.,	28	41	69	10	.917
Delehanty, Wash.,	68	172	180	22	.941	Rohe, Chicago,	39	81	111	19	.910
Yeager, St. Louis,	17	46	53	7	.934	H. Hinchman, Cl.,	15	25	60	9	.904

THIRD BASEMEN.

Cross, Wash.,	41	38	98	3	.978	O'Brien, Wash.,	40	49	95	16	.900
Shipke, Wash.,	63	57	127	11	.949	Moriarity, N. Y.,	91	115	160	31	.899
Bradley, Cleve.,	139	164	278	29	.938	Rohe, Chicago,	73	58	161	25	.898
Yeager, St. Louis,	91	108	194	20	.938	Laporte, N. Y.,	64	65	115	21	.896
Coughlin, Detroit,	133	163	233	30	.930	Collins, Phila.,	139	143	257	47	.895
Taunehill, Chicago,	31	21	82	10	.912	Delehanty, Wash.,	46	70	73	18	.888
Hartzell, St. Louis,	38	49	74	12	.911	Quillin, Chicago,	48	45	103	22	.871
Knight, Boston,	132	178	293	49	.906						

SHORTSTOPS.

Cross, Philadelphia,	74	169	226	19	.954	Nicholls, Phila.,	82	178	258	33	.930
Schaefer, Detroit,	18	30	48	4	.951	Elberfeld, N. Y.,	118	295	400	52	.930
Turner, Cleveland,	141	258	477	39	.950	Smith, Wash.,	51	99	141	21	.930
Davis, Chicago,	132	223	485	38	.949	Altizer, Wash.,	71	155	251	32	.928
O'Leary, Detroit,	138	353	448	48	.948	Perrine, Wash.,	18	36	59	7	.924
Wallace, St. Louis,	147	338	517	54	.941	Rohe, Chicago,	29	38	94	11	.923
Wagner, Boston,	109	283	387	50	.931	Parent, Boston,	43	80	155	20	.922
Conroy, N. Y.,	38	95	94	14	.931	O'Brien, Wash.,	21	27	49	9	.894

OUTFIELDERS.

McIntyre, Detroit,	20	43	3	0	1000	Hinchman, Cleve.,	148	231	18	11	.958
Hahn, Chicago,	156	182	24	2	.990	Hemphill, St. L.,	153	320	12	15	.957
Altizer, Wash.,	26	54	0	1	.982	Flick, Cleveland,	147	219	22	11	.956
Parent, Boston,	47	78	12	2	.978	Hoffman, N. Y.,	135	286	20	15	.953
Sullivan, Boston,	143	296	16	8	.975	Conroy, N. Y.,	100	204	10	10	.951
Oldring, Phila.,	117	180	10	5	.974	Lord, Philadelphia,	53	91	6	5	.951
Jones, Chicago,	154	307	18	9	.973	Pickering, St. L.,	151	210	14	12	.949
Seybold, Phila.,	147	201	19	6	.973	Birmingham, Cleve.,	134	273	33	17	.947
Congalton, Boston,	129	179	19	6	.971	Dougherty, Chi.,	148	209	19	13	.946
Jones, Detroit.,	125	282	15	9	.971	Ganley, Wash.,	154	276	23	19	.940
Stone, St. Louis,	155	276	12	9	.970	Welday, Chicago,	15	13	2	1	.938
Keeler, N. Y.,	107	144	13	5	.969	Downs, Detroit,	20	39	3	3	.933
Bay, Cleveland,	31	55	5	2	.968	Milan, Washington,	47	80	12	7	.929
Hartsel, Phila.,	143	191	11	7	.967	Delehanty, Cleve.,	15	19	3	2	.917
Jones, Washington,	111	226	6	8	.967	Laporte, N. Y.,	63	84	10	9	.913
Anderson, Wash.,	26	56	2	2	.967	Clymer, Wash.,	51	79	4	8	.912
Barrett, Boston,	99	183	14	7	.966	Hickman, Chicago,	21	25	4	3	.906
Grimshaw, Boston,	23	27	1	1	.966	Bell, N. Y.,	17	35	0	4	.897
Crawford, Detroit,	144	311	22	12	.965	Hoey, Boston,	21	24	0	4	.887
Cobb, Detroit,	150	238	30	11	.961	Rickey, N. Y.,	22	32	1	6	.846
Nill, Cleveland,	25	53	20	3	.961						

PITCHERS.

Patterson, Chicago,	19	5	36	0	1000	Hogg, New York,	26	7	47	2	.964
Owen, Chicago,	11	5	16	0	1000	Killian, Detroit,	42	11	94	4	.963
White, Chicago,	47	33	103	2	.986	Smith, Chicago,	41	20	109	5	.963
Walsh, Chicago,	56	35	227	4	.985	Leibhart, Cleve.,	38	9	92	4	.962
Hughes, Wash.,	34	6	61	1	.985	Mullin, Detroit,	47	15	133	6	.961
Plank, Phila.,	43	33	88	2	.984	Glaze, Boston,	32	8	40	2	.960
Howell, St. Louis,	42	42	125	3	.982	Altrock, Chicago,	30	26	89	5	.958
Joss, Cleveland,	42	21	143	3	.982	Rhehring, Wash.,	14	3	19	1	.957
Tannehill, Boston,	18	9	42	1	.981	Rhoades, Cleveland,	35	13	83	5	.950
Coombs, Phila.,	23	9	37	1	.979	Vickers, Phila.,	10	2	17	1	.950
Siever, Detroit,	38	11	69	3	.964	Powell, St. Louis,	32	2	69	4	.947

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Smith, Washington,	36	10	95	6	.946	Newton, N. Y.,	19	6	43	4	.925
Donovan, Detroit,	32	13	56	4	.945	Glade, St. Louis,	24	3	45	4	.923
Dineen, St. Louis,	29	5	46	3	.944	Orth, New York,	37	9	95	9	.920
Eubanks, Detroit,	15	3	32	2	.944	Bartley, Phila.,	15	9	14	2	.920
Pelty, St. Louis,	36	25	91	7	.943	Chesbro, N. Y.,	29	3	66	5	.919
Doyle, New York,	29	5	45	3	.943	Berger, Cleveland,	14	2	20	2	.917
Winters, Boston,	35	6	77	5	.943	Keefe, N. Y.,	19	1	20	2	.913
Hess, Cleveland,	17	6	26	2	.941	Kitson, N. Y.,	16	4	17	2	.913
Morgan, Boston,	26	6	57	4	.940	Pruitt, Boston,	35	7	64	7	.910
Falkenberg, Wash.,	32	10	82	6	.939	Dygert, Phila.,	42	13	74	9	.906
Young, Boston,	44	5	83	6	.936	Johnson, Wash.,	14	5	20	3	.893
Bender, Phila.,	33	14	57	5	.934	Harris, Boston,	12	1	21	3	.880
Moore, N. Y.,	15	1	27	2	.933	Waddell, Phila.,	43	16	67	12	.874
Clarkson, Cleveland,	22	10	30	3	.930	Patten, Wash.,	36	12	58	12	.854
Thielman, Cleve.,	20	9	42	4	.927	Oberlin, Wash.,	11	0	26	5	.839
Graham, Wash.,	20	3	35	3	.927						

CATCHERS.

Blankenship, Wash.	22	87	25	1	.991	Kleinow, N. Y.,	86	318	97	14	.967
O'Connor, St. L.,	25	87	29	1	.991	Stephens, St. L.,	56	200	63	9	.967
Schreck, Phila.,	99	640	145	12	.985	Clarke, Cleveland,	115	470	119	24	.961
Sullivan, Chicago,	109	477	117	10	.983	Hayden, Wash.,	57	247	52	12	.961
Powers, Phila.,	59	313	80	7	.983	Spencer, St. L.,	63	250	80	15	.957
Buelow, St. Louis,	25	77	36	2	.983	Bemis, Cleveland,	51	180	42	10	.957
Payne, Detroit,	46	205	55	5	.981	Hart, Chicago,	25	85	23	5	.956
Criger, Boston,	74	288	109	9	.978	Thomas, N. Y.,	61	257	90	17	.953
Kahoe, Wash.,	15	61	19	2	.976	Block, Wash.,	21	59	16	4	.949
Archer, Detroit,	17	62	16	2	.975	Schmidt, Detroit,	103	446	132	34	.944
McFarland, Chicago,	43	192	47	7	.972	Armbruster, Chi.,	22	89	37	8	.940
Shaw, Boston,	73	294	106	12	.971	Wakefield, Cleve.,	11	37	3	3	.930
Warner, Wash.,	64	271	64	10	.971	Rickey, N. Y.,	11	56	11	9	.882

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	W.	L.	TO.	T.	PC.	Name and Club.	W.	L.	TO.	T.	PC.
Donovan, Detroit,	25	4	0	1	.862	Powell, St. Louis,	13	16	2	0	.448
Joss, Cleveland,	27	11	1	1	.711	Winters, Boston,	12	15	3	0	.444
Dygert, Phila.,	20	9	5	0	.690	Morgan, Boston,	8	11	2	0	.421
White, Chicago,	27	13	3	0	.675	Clarkson, Cleve.,	5	7	1	1	.417
Bender, Phila.,	16	8	2	0	.667	Patten, Wash.,	12	17	1	0	.414
Smith, Chicago,	22	11	3	1	.667	Newton, N. Y.,	7	10	0	0	.412
Killian, Detroit,	25	13	0	1	.658	Glaze, Boston,	9	13	5	1	.409
Siever, Detroit,	19	10	4	0	.655	Orth, N. Y.,	14	21	1	0	.400
Plank, Phila.,	24	16	0	3	.600	Altrock, Chicago,	8	12	4	2	.400
Young, Boston,	22	15	2	2	.595	Coombs, Phila.,	6	9	4	0	.400
Waddell, Phila.,	19	13	7	1	.594	Patterson, Chicago,	4	6	4	0	.400
Glade, St. Louis,	13	9	1	0	.591	Eubanks, Detroit,	2	3	2	0	.400
Hogg, N. Y.,	11	8	4	0	.579	Owen, Chicago,	2	3	1	1	.400
Thielman, Cleve.,	11	8	0	0	.579	Pelty, St. Louis,	12	21	0	1	.361
Walsh, Chicago,	24	18	6	2	.571	Johnson, Wash.,	5	9	0	0	.357
Leibhart, Cleve.,	18	14	1	1	.563	Hughes, Wash.,	7	13	3	0	.350
Rhoades, Cleve.,	15	14	2	1	.517	Smith, Wash.,	11	21	1	1	.344
Howell, St. Louis,	16	15	3	1	.516	Dineen, St. Louis,	7	15	2	0	.318
Mullin, Detroit,	20	20	2	1	.500	Gehring, Wash.,	3	7	1	0	.300
Doyle, N. Y.,	11	11	2	1	.500	Moore, N. Y.,	3	7	1	0	.300
Hess, Cleveland,	6	6	2	1	.500	Graham, Wash.,	4	10	2	0	.286
Keefe, N. Y.,	4	4	2	0	.500	Falkenberg, Wash.,	5	18	5	1	.217
Kitson, N. Y.,	3	3	2	1	.500	Pruitt, Boston,	3	11	7	0	.214
Berger, Cleveland,	3	3	0	2	.500	Oberlin, Wash.,	3	11	1	0	.214
Vickers, Phila.,	2	2	2	0	.500	Bartley, Phila.,	0	4	6	1	.000
Chesbro, N. Y.,	9	10	6	1	.474	Harris, Boston,	0	7	0	1	.000
Tannehill, Boston,	6	7	2	1	.462						

National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues

CHAMPIONSHIP CLUBS, 1907

League	Champion	Games Won	Games Lost	P. C.
American Association.....	Columbus, O.....	90	64	.584
Central League.....	Springfield, O.....	86	49	.628
Connecticut League.....	Holyoke, Mass.....	83	42	.664
Cotton States League.....	Mobile, Ala.....	82	52	.612
Eastern League.....	Toronto, Ont.....	83	51	.619
Eastern Illinois League.....	Mattoon, Ill.....	74	44	.627
Gulf Coast League.....	Lake Charles, La.....	41	20	.672
Illinois-Indiana-Iowa League..	Rock Island, Ill.....	86	46	.652
Interstate League.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa League.....	Waterloo, Iowa.....	79	45	.637
New England League.....	Worcester, Mass.....	76	36	.679
New York State League.....	Albany, N. Y.....	79	50	.612
Northern Copper League.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	74	24	.755
Northwestern League.....	Aberdeen, Wash.....	85	51	.625
Ohio-Pennsylvania League.....	Youngstown, O.....	86	52	.623
Okla.-Ark.-Kans. League.....	Bartlesville, Okla.....	24	13	.649
Pacific Coast League.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	115	74	.608
Penn.-Ohio-Md. League.....	Steubenville, O.....	69	33	.676
South Atlantic League.....	Charleston, S. C.....	75	46	.620
Southern Association.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	78	54	.591
South Michigan League.....	Tecumseh, Mich.....	69	42	.622
South Carolina League.....	Sumter, S. C.....	44	23	.651
Texas League.....	Austin, Tex.....	88	52	.629
Tri-State League.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	86	38	.694
Virginia League.....	Norfolk, Va.....	67	48	.583
Western Association.....	Wichita, Kans.....	98	35	.737
Western League.....	Omaha, Neb.....	84	63	.571
Western Penn. League.....	Fairmont, Pa.....	42	21	.667
Western Canada League.....	Medicine Hat, Can.....	58	32	.644
Wisconsin-Illinois League.....	Freeport, Ill.....	79	41	.658

BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES

Players in the different leagues of the National Association who have played in one position in 50 games (pitchers 25 games) or over, and have the highest percentage in Batting and Fielding in their respective positions.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

BATTING					FIELDING				
Position	Name	Club	Gms		Position	Name	Club	Gms	
			Gms	P. C.				Gms	P. C.
Pitcher..	Criss....	St. Paul	27	.281	Pitcher..	West....	Toledo..	31	1.000
Catcher..	Roth....	Milw'e.	88	.320	Catcher..	Abbott..	Toledo..	87	.985
1st base..	Beckley..	K. City.	100	.365	1st base..	Carr....	Ind'olis	137	.990
2d base..	Flood....	St. Paul	69	.318	2d base..	Wrigley..	Col'bus	152	.976
3d base..	Perring..	Toledo..	135	.301	3d base..	Hopke...	Ind'olis	155	.944
Shortstop	Hulswitt	Col'bus	159	.296	Shortstop	Quinlan..	L'sville	156	.934
Fielder...	Gessler..	Col'bus	135	.325	Fielder...	Seigle...	Ind'olis	116	.980
Fielder...	Armbru'r	Toledo..	133	.322	Fielder...	Armbru'r	Toledo..	133	.972
Fielder...	Clarke, J.	Toledo..	154	.321	Fielder...	Himes....	Ind'olis	90	.966

CENTRAL LEAGUE

BATTING					FIELDING				
Position	Name	Club	Games	P. C.	Position	Name	Club	Games	P. C.
Pitcher..	Corns....	Sp'field	32	.281	Pitcher..	Corns....	Sp'field	32	.991
Catcher..	Clarke....	Sp'field	92	.251	Catcher..	Knoll....	Ev'ville	58	.981
1st base..	Cameron..	Terre H	102	.309	1st base..	Myers....	Canton.	131	.992
2d base..	McKean..	D.-Sp..	108	.294	2d base..	McCombs	Wh'ing	113	.962
3d base..	Donohue.	Sp'field	72	.295	3d base..	Frances..	G.Rap's	98	.951
Shortstop	Osteen...	Sp'field	112	.338	Shortstop	Lindsay..	Canton.	133	.934
Fielder..	Fremer..	Sp'field	68	.294	Fielder..	Coffey...	S. Bend	67	1.000
Fielder..	Core.....	Wh.-D.	121	.276	Fielder..	Knoll....	Ev'ville	61	.988
Fielder..	Hendri'ks	Sp'field	66	.272	Fielder..	Price....	Wh'ing	129	.987

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Luby.....	Sp'field	27	.300	Pitcher..	Dolan....	Holy'ke	29	.977
Catcher..	Beaum'nt	Br'port	107	.300	Catcher..	Shinzel..	W'bury	115	.978
1st base..	Yale.....	Sp'field	91	.295	1st base..	Massey..	W'bury	123	.990
2d base..	O'Rourke	Br'port	121	.303	2d base..	Burns....	Sp'field	56	.952
3d base..	Hayward	N. Hav.	65	.309	3d base..	Grubb...	Holy'ke	121	.927
Shortstop	Paster...	N'wich	120	.286	Shortstop	Boucher..	Holy'ke	124	.914
Fielder..	Ladd.....	Br'port	125	.341	Fielder..	Rising...	Sp'field	121	.971
Fielder..	Rising...	Sp'field	121	.321	Fielder..	Sawyer..	Br'port	85	.967
Fielder..	Hoffman..	Ha'ford	114	.301	Fielder..	Kennedy.	N. Hav.	66	.964

EASTERN LEAGUE

Pitcher..	M'Carthy	New'rk	30	.279	Pitcher..	Vowinkle	Buffalo	31	.988
Catcher..	Byers....	Balto..	61	.322	Catcher..	Shea....	New'rk	50	.977
1st base..	M'Conn'll	Buffalo	132	.292	1st base..	Sharpe...	New'rk	122	.989
2d base..	M'Conn'll	Prov...	129	.320	2d base..	Smith...	Buffalo	128	.978
3d base..	Lord.....	Prov...	134	.278	3d base..	Lennox...	Roch'er	136	.943
Shortstop	Beach....	Balto..	70	.258	Shortstop	Nattress.	Buffalo	134	.944
Fielder..	Thoney..	Toronto	94	.329	Fielder..	Weidens'l	Toronto	99	.962
Fielder..	Chadbo'e.	Prov...	118	.294	Fielder..	Zacker...	New'rk	128	.974
Fielder..	White....	Buffalo	114	.289	Fielder..	Murray..	Buffalo	114	.972

GULF COAST LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Halley...	LakeCh	30	.224	Pitcher..	Frickie...	Monroe	28	.978
Catcher..	Braun...	Alex...	91	.348	Catcher..	Braun...	Alex...	91	.986
1st base..	Blanch'te	Opel...	90	.307	1st base..	Hoffman..	Alex...	110	.979
2d base..	Badger...	LakeCh	83	.273	2d base..	Hubbard.	Lafay..	50	.948
3d base..	Adding'n	Monroe	79	.243	3d base..	Adding'n	Monroe	79	.968
Shortstop	White....	Alex...	77	.248	Shortstop	White....	Alex...	77	.919
Fielder..	Horn.....	LakeCh	85	.319	Fielder..	Carroll...	Monroe	108	.984
Fielder..	Emery...	LakeCh	93	.270	Fielder..	Emery...	LakeCh	111	.970
Fielder..	Mason...	Orange	60	.254	Fielder..	Ketchum	L. C.-Al	99	.956

ILLINOIS-INDIANA-IOWA LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Wilson...	Rock I..	31	.314	Pitcher..	Owens...	C. Rap.	41	.960
Catcher..	Erickson.	Peoria.	65	.263	Catcher..	Simon...	C. Rap.	109	.990
1st base..	Swancina	Peoria.	123	.292	1st base..	Crockett.	Clinton	131	.987
2d base..	Vogel....	Clinton	58	.276	2d base..	Wanner...	Rock I..	128	.966
3d base..	Doyle...	Sp'field	66	.290	3d base..	Bewer...	Peoria.	128	.932
Shortstop	Deringer.	Peoria.	59	.220	Shortstop	Raymond	Peoria.	120	.928
Fielder..	Davidson	Peoria.	121	.284	Fielder..	Connors..	Bloom..	104	.990
Fielder..	Jeffries..	Decat'r	123	.271	Fielder..	Ruby....	Sp' field	130	.985
Fielder..	Davis....	C. Rap.	129	.269	Fielder..	Davis....	C. Rap.	129	.981

INTERSTATE LEAGUE

BATTING					FIELDING				
Position	Name	Club	Games	P. C.	Position	Name	Club	Games	P. C.
Pitcher ..	Parsons..	Oil City	27	.240	Pitcher ..	M'Creig't	Fr'nklin	43	.981
Catcher..	Foster ...	Bradf'd	70	.308	Catcher..	Bailey ...	Punx ...	52	.969
1st base..	Sykes ...	Oil City	97	.302	1st base..	Dwyer ...	Fr'nklin	82	.989
2d base..	Schmaltz.	Frank..	73	.248	2d base..	Feeney...	Bradf..	94	.964
3d base..	Hoover...	Bradf'd	81	.309	3d base..	Snowden.	DuBois	60	.925
Shortstop	Jewell ...	Oil City	94	.278	Shortstop	Flynn...	Oil City	56	.945
Fielder...	Weimer..	DuBois	60	.338	Fielder...	Earley ...	Fr'nklin	53	.971
Fielder...	M'Carthy	Frank..	71	.314	Fielder...	O'Hare ..	Erie....	91	.968
Fielder...	Earley ...	Frank..	53	.294	Fielder...	Spratt ...	Bradf'd	78	.965

IOWA LEAGUE

Pitcher ..	Harmon..	Wat'loo	27	.230	Pitcher ..	Gasper...	Wat'loo	27	.983
Catcher..	Mitze ...	Oska ...	77	.246	Catcher..	Mitze ...	Oska ...	77	.988
1st base..	Kennedy.	Burl ...	66	.274	1st base..	Corbett..	Ottum .	96	.940
2d base..	Patterson	Oska ...	76	.261	2d base..	Middlet'n	Marsh'l	51	.960
3d base..	Burg.	Marsh'l	103	.274	3d base..	Pen'ing'n	Wat'loo	59	.939
Shortstop	Kensel ...	Oska ...	83	.268	Shortstop	Wilkes ...	Wat'loo	119	.920
Fielder...	Kaphan..	Wat'loo	66	.348	Fielder...	Linde'bk	Quincy.	68	.988
Fielder...	House...	Burl. .	129	.308	Fielder...	Curtis...	Wat'loo	59	.979
Fielder...	Plummer.	Quincy.	104	.287	Fielder...	Bauer...	Ottum .	69	.978

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Pitcher ..	Abbott...	Low-Ly	27	.234	Pitcher ..	E. Steele.	Lynn ..	34	.993
Catcher..	Knotts...	Worces	68	.288	Catcher..	Daum....	Lynn ..	62	.984
1st base..	Danzig...	New B.	98	.289	1st base..	Pulsifer..	Hav'hil	77	.988
2d base..	Kehoe...	New B.	59	.275	2d base..	Burns...	Lowell.	114	.967
3d base..	Wilson...	Law'ce.	103	.282	3d base..	Lovell...	Lynn ..	103	.915
Shortstop	Ort	Lynn...	52	.259	Shortstop	Shannon.	Lowell.	106	.916
Fielder...	Burkett..	Worces	51	.338	Fielder...	Hamilton	Hav'hil	91	.988
Fielder...	Hamilton	Haverh	91	.333	Fielder...	Reynolds.	Worces	111	.974
Fielder...	Russell..	Worces	63	.314	Fielder...	Kane ...	Broct'n	101	.972

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Pitcher ..	Hunter ..	W. Barr	36	.301	Pitcher ..	Parkins..	Binghn	48	1.000
Catcher..	McGinley	W. Barr	66	.247	Catcher..	Millerick.	Albany	95	.986
1st base..	Crisham..	Syr'cus	136	.313	1st base..	Kockill..	Albany	132	.994
2d base..	Zimmer'n	W. Barr	99	.314	2d base..	O'Brien..	Troy ...	56	.961
3d base..	Holling'h	W. Barr	123	.327	3d base..	Carr	Syr'cus	123	.959
Shortstop	Cargo ...	Troy ...	134	.280	Shortstop	Zeimer...	Scran'n	113	.970
Fielder...	Moeller ...	Troy ...	77	.333	Fielder...	Garry...	Bing'n.	50	1.000
Fielder...	Goode...	Albany	111	.315	Fielder...	Eley	W. Barr	131	.982
Fielder...	DeGroff.	Troy ...	135	.313	Fielder...	Fogarty..	W. Barr	130	.979

NORTHERN COPPER LEAGUE

Pitcher ..	Cumm'gs	Duluth.	57	.278	Pitcher ..	B'sheln'n	Winp'g	26	.963
Catcher..	Crisp ...	Win'pg	94	.283	Catcher..	Stewart..	Houg'n	40	.971
1st base..	Solbroa..	Houg'n	96	.308	1st base..	Luderus.	Winp'g	57	.977
2d base..	Taylor ...	Houg'n	42	.285	2d base..	King....	Winp'g	97	.934
3d base..	Zeider ...	Win'pg	98	.314	3d base..	Zeider ...	Winp'g	98	.932
Shortstop	Leighty..	Duluth.	103	.220	Shortstop	Sens'nb'h	Winp'g	94	.912
Fielder...	M'Corm'k	Duluth.	102	.306	Fielder...	Piper ...	Winp'g	89	.960
Fielder...	Cox	Win'pg	96	.304	Fielder...	Lewis...	Calu'et.	53	.954
Fielder...	Piper	Win'pg	89	.293	Fielder...	Monroe ..	Duluth.	103	.932

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

BATTING

Position	Name	Club	Games	P. C.
Pitcher..	Tonnesen	Aber'n.	36	.252
Catcher..	Boettiger	Aber'n.	57	.286
1st base..	Burnett..	Tacoma	59	.326
2d base..	Donovan..	Butte..	138	.251
3d base..	Shaw	Tacoma	150	.278
Shortstop	McKune..	Spokan	139	.255
Fielder...	Househl'r	Aber'n.	127	.347
Fielder...	Bell.....	Butte..	113	.320
Fielder...	Meyer....	Seattle.	134	.312

FIELDING

Position	Name	Club	Games	P. C.
Pitcher..	Dunn....	Spo-Va	27	.987
Catcher..	Boettiger	Aber'n.	57	.980
1st base..	Strieb....	Aber'n.	135	.990
2d base..	Stis.....	Sea.-B.	123	.936
3d base..	Fitzge'ld.	Aber'n.	119	.919
Shortstop	Briseno..	Tacoma	148	.922
Fielder...	Lynch...	Tacoma	144	.971
Fielder...	Househl'r	Aber'n.	127	.970
Fielder...	Ross....	Seattle.	107	.963

OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Justus...	Lancas.	45	.295	Pitcher..	Yarnell..	Mansfd	32	.989
Catcher..	Pearce...	New'rk	89	.297	Catcher..	Fox.....	Lanc'er	78	.991
1st base..	Schwartz	Akron .	131	.297	1st base..	Schwartz	Akron .	131	.992
2d base..	East.....	Akron .	129	.285	2d base..	Pinkney	New Cl.	57	.964
3d base..	King.....	Mansfd	135	.273	3d base..	Hagen...	New Cl.	96	.955
Shortstop	Starr.....	Youngs	138	.267	Shortstop	Starr.....	Youngs	138	.954
Fielder...	Tate.....	Marion.	50	.330	Fielder...	Lawrence	Y. & M.	80	.990
Fielder...	Elston...	Lanc'er	115	.318	Fielder...	Drake....	Mansfd	189	.989
Fielder...	Drake....	Mansfd	139	.301	Fielder...	Mathay...	Sh.-Ak.	111	.988

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Nagle....	Los An.	34	.249	Pitcher..	Jones....	San Fr.	56	.980
Catcher..	Street...	San Fr.	154	.231	Catcher..	Donohue.	Port'nd	89	.984
1st base..	Dillon....	Los An.	181	.304	1st base..	Dillon...	Los An.	181	.988
2d base..	Brashear.	Los An.	95	.270	2d base..	Mohler...	San Fr.	108	.964
3d base..	Smith....	Los An.	118	.243	3d base..	Irwin...	San Fr.	163	.958
Shortstop	Eagan...	Oakla'd	194	.335	Shortstop	Delmas..	Los An.	173	.938
Fielder...	Melchoir.	San Fr.	66	.305	Fielder...	Cravath..	Los An.	173	.973
Fielder...	Cravath.	Los An.	173	.303	Fielder...	Heitmul'r	Oakla'd	199	.969
Fielder...	McCredie	Port'nd	169	.300	Fielder...	Melchoir.	San Fr.	66	.967

PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO-MARYLAND LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Miller....	McKes.	26	.330	Pitcher..	Pearson..	Union..	35	.990
Catcher..	Schriver.	Zanes..	92	.335	Catcher..	James...	Wash..	78	.975
1st base..	Tarleton.	Charl..	67	.274	1st base..	Conroy...	E. Liv..	93	.992
2d base..	Wilbert..	McK.B.	51	.249	2d base..	McClos'y.	Union..	58	.963
3d base..	Hartman	McKes.	72	.305	3d base..	Wetzell..	E. Liv..	96	.977
Shortstop	Ferguson	Ch-M'K	76	.253	Shortstop	Jackson..	Charl..	52	.945
Fielder...	McIlveen.	Steub..	58	.305	Fielder...	McIlveen	Steub..	58	.999
Fielder...	Rudolph.	Union..	107	.297	Fielder...	Morgan..	McKes.	107	.984
Fielder...	Morgan..	McKes.	107	.289	Fielder...	Kellar...	Union..	80	.983

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Sparks...	Augus..	34	.268	Pitcher..	Harley...	Macon..	37	.984
Catcher..	Evers....	Charls..	59	.265	Catcher..	Robinson	Macon..	73	.994
1st base..	Dexter...	Augus..	114	.253	1st base..	Mullaney	Jackv..	66	.991
2d base..	Logan...	Savan..	117	.254	2d base..	Logan...	Savan..	117	.966
3d base..	Griffin...	Charls..	65	.259	3d base..	Lewis....	Jackv..	108	.942
Shortstop	Johnson	Charls..	93	.263	Shortstop	McMillan	Jackv'.	53	.934
Fielder...	Raftyery	Charls..	120	.301	Fielder...	Crozier..	Augus..	100	.995
Fielder...	Stinson..	Macon..	110	.292	Fielder...	Meany...	Charls..	125	.986
Fielder...	Murdock.	Macon..	125	.266	Fielder...	Lohr.....	Colum..	88	.983

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

BATTING

Position	Name	Club	Games	P. C.
Pitcher..	Fisher...	Shreve.	28	.312
Catcher..	Hardy...	Nashv..	65	.312
1st base..	Meeks...	Birmin.	114	.340
2d base...	Page....	L. Rock	131	.268
3d base...	M'Elveen	Nahsv..	122	.286
Shortstop	Atz.....	New Or	139	.311
Fielder...	Paskert..	Atlanta	139	.289
Fielder...	Molesw'h	Birmin.	142	.280
Fielder...	Henline..	Mp-My.	129	.278

FIELDING

Position	Name	Club	Games	P. C.
Pitcher..	Fisher...	Shreve.	28	.985
Catcher..	Woods...	L. Rock	72	.987
1st base..	Cary.....	Memph	138	.990
2d base...	Lewee...	Shreve.	135	.980
3d base...	Cross....	New Or	86	.989
Shortstop	Benson...	Shreve.	59	.950
Fielder...	Neighb'r.	Memph	137	.987
Fielder...	Winters..	Atlanta	133	.987
Fielder...	Gilbert...	L. Rock	136	.982

SOUTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Armstr'g	Gr-Spg	32	.217	Pitcher..	Laval....	Greenv.	27	.935
Catcher..	Buesse.C.	Orang b	54	.323	Catcher..	Buesse.C.	Orang b	54	.969
1st base..	Benbow...	Spar...	70	.250	1st base..	Scott....	Greenv.	54	.978
2d base...	M'Kenzie	Or.-Spa	70	.237	2d base...	Wynne...	Sumptr	62	.961
3d base...	Reinhar't	Greenv.	54	.239	3d base...	Cook....	Orang b	65	.898
Shortstop	Lindsay..	Sumptr	68	.255	Shortstop	Lindsay..	Sumptr	68	.904
Fielder...	Codes....	Spar...	79	.286	Fielder...	Laudy...	Gr. Spr.	59	.984
Fielder...	Glaze....	Orang b	64	.257	Fielder...	M'Laurin	Sumptr	66	.953
Fielder...	Tyderm'n	Orang b	66	.241	Fielder...	Welsh....	Sumptr	51	.939

SOUTH MICHIGAN LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Steiger...	Bat.C..	46	.236	Pitcher..	Steiger...	Bat.C..	46	.982
Catcher..	Barber...	Bat.C..	43	.226	Catcher..	Ryan....	Kalam.	77	.987
1st base..	Thomas...	Mt. C..	111	.288	1st base..	Webster.	Kalam.	109	.983
2d base...	Morrissey	Lansi'g	91	.281	2d base...	Tibald...	Flint...	56	.961
3d base...	Craven...	Flint...	103	.269	3d base...	Andrews.	Kalam.	113	.941
Shortstop	Darring'r	Mt. C..	102	.283	Shortstop	Hender'n	Bat.C..	108	.940
Fielder...	Laudry...	Bat.C..	107	.297	Fielder...	Hessber'r	Bat.C..	108	.982
Fielder...	Cocash...	Flint...	88	.292	Fielder...	Blake....	Kalam.	107	.978
Fielder...	Bensley..	Bay C..	97	.252	Fielder...	Weinck..	Bay C..	88	.965

TEXAS LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Guyn....	Waco...	35	.241	Pitcher..	Biersdf'r.	Dallas..	33	.972
Catcher..	White....	Temple	70	.291	Catcher..	Gordon...	Austin.	102	.982
1st base..	Miller....	Dallas..	91	.278	1st base..	Adams...	Austin.	140	.987
2d base...	Gardner..	Austin.	139	.291	2d base...	Pendlet'n	San An.	88	.971
3d base...	Louden...	Dallas..	99	.276	3d base...	Nagel....	Waco...	52	.961
Shortstop	Markley..	San An.	68	.248	Shortstop	Wattle...	San An.	52	.960
Fielder...	McIver...	Temple	74	.322	Fielder...	Bradley..	Austin.	82	.960
Fielder...	Speaker..	Hous'n.	118	.314	Fielder...	Pulliam..	Ft. Wor	73	.960
Fielder...	Stoval...	San An.	107	.291	Fielder...	Wallace..	Waco...	131	.953

TRI-STATE LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Hafford..	Tren...	34	.267	Pitcher..	Wolfe....	Wilm...	37	1.000
Catcher..	Grady....	Wilm...	53	.276	Catcher..	J. Smith.	Harris.	63	.986
1st base..	Cassidy..	Wilm...	102	.275	1st base..	Cassidy..	Wilm...	102	.993
2d base...	Charles..	Wmspt	107	.280	2d base...	Farrell...	Altoona	100	.979
3d base...	Wolv'ton.	Wmspt	85	.350	3d base...	Zim'er'an	Harris.	127	.948
Shortstop	Killifer..	Johns..	70	.305	Shortstop	Gleason..	Wmspt	51	.943
Fielder...	Deleha'ty	Wmspt	108	.355	Fielder...	McFarl'd.	Wilm...	107	.977
Fielder...	O'Hara...	La-Wm	56	.351	Fielder...	W.Hart'n	Al.-J...	92	.973
Fielder...	O'Neill...	Harris.	125	.305	Fielder...	Sebring..	Wp.-W.	75	.972

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

BATTING

FIELDING

Position	Name	Club	Games	P. C.	Position	Name	Club	Games	P. C.
Pitcher..	Walsh ...	Pt.-Dan	39	.274	Pitcher..	Carter ...	L.-R.-P	27	1.000
Catcher..	Bentley..	Lynch..	56	.313	Catcher..	Edwards..	Dan.-N	101	.983
1st base..	Shaffer..	Rich...	57	.270	1st base..	Haas....	L.-Nor.	111	.989
2d base..	Siebric..	Rich...	92	.242	2d base..	Doyle....	Danv ..	131	.964
3d base..	Eustace..	Roan...	108	.246	3d base..	Ruhland..	Norf'lk	109	.957
Shortstop	Moss.....	Ports ..	102	.231	Shortstop	Moss.....	Ports ..	102	.944
Fielder..	Brodie...	Roan...	72	.311	Fielder..	McKevitt	Danv ..	59	1.000
Fielder..	Henn	Danv ..	130	.284	Fielder..	Seitz....	Norf'lk	123	.995
Fielder..	Sullivan..	Nor.-Pt	114	.270	Fielder..	Brodie...	Roan...	72	.993

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

Pitcher..	Root....	Joplin .	32	.301	Pitcher..	Burns....	W. City	28	1.000
Catcher..	Weaver..	Wichi'a	119	.294	Catcher..	Weaver..	Wichi'a	119	.980
1st base..	Holland..	Wichi'a	126	.307	1st base..	Abbott..	Topeka	119	.993
2d base..	E. Olson.	Topeka	139	.245	2d base..	E. Olson.	Topeka	139	.979
3d base..	Hetling..	Wichi'a	128	.279	3d base..	Welter..	Spring.	51	.958
Shortstop	S. Olson.	Joplin .	112	.268	Shortstop	White...	O. City	125	.916
Fielder..	Becker...	Wichi'a	93	.310	Fielder..	Harri'g'n	Joplin .	125	.977
Fielder..	Davis....	Topeka	123	.308	Fielder..	Murray..	Spring.	134	.976
Fielder..	Milan....	Wichi'a	107	.304	Fielder..	Pettigr'w	Hutch .	125	.971

WESTERN LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Gehring..	Des Mo.	39	.406	Pitcher..	Hatch...	Pueblo.	43	.988
Catcher..	Drill....	Pueblo.	62	.298	Catcher..	Sullivan..	Lincoln	90	.981
1st base..	Hart....	Sioux C.	111	.323	1st base..	White....	Denver	123	.988
2d base..	Bader...	Pueblo.	62	.346	2d base..	Fox.....	Lincoln	149	.964
3d base..	Wheeler.	Denver	111	.291	3d base..	Austin..	Omaha.	151	.951
Shortstop	Gagnier..	Lincoln	145	.265	Shortstop	Granville	Sioux C.	138	.934
Fielder..	Wilson...	Des Mo.	50	.323	Fielder..	Corkhill..	Des Mo.	76	.984
Fielder..	Hogriev'r	Des Mo.	68	.319	Fielder..	Belden...	Den-Pu	53	.980
Fielder..	Welch...	Omaha.	151	.311	Fielder..	Hogriev'r	Des Mo.	68	.976

WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Works...	Med Ha	40	.341	Pitcher..	Works...	Med Ha	40	.703
Catcher..	Ford....	Edmon.	93	.283	Catcher..	Ford....	Edmon.	93	.976
1st base..	O'Dea...	Leith ..	78	.329	1st base..	O'Dea...	Leith ..	78	.969
2d base..	Hamilton	Med Ha	87	.319	2d base..	Wessler..	Edmon.	93	.937
3d base..	Chandler.	Calgary	88	.296	3d base..	Baker...	Edmon.	84	.926
Shortstop	McClell'd	Calgary	66	.240	Shortstop	Harper ..	Edmon.	76	.926
Fielder..	West....	Med Ha	66	.294	Fielder..	Russell..	Calgary	87	.973
Fielder..	Nunzie...	Leith ..	70	.281	Fielder..	Foster...	Leith ..	84	.965
Fielder..	Hopkins.	Ca-M.H	91	.264	Fielder..	Nunzie...	Leith ..	70	.945

WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE

Pitcher..	Stremmel	G. Bay .	58	.240	Pitcher..	Darrah...	Freep't	33	.968
Catcher..	Watson ..	Eau Cla	96	.272	Catcher..	Stark ...	Freep't	123	.987
1st base..	Whitmo'e	Madis'n	106	.293	1st base..	Barlow...	Freep't	97	.986
2d base..	Fox.....	Waus...	102	.248	2d base..	Boyle...	G. Bay .	73	.946
3d base..	Vorpagel	Madis'n	117	.227	3d base..	McAuley.	Waus...	122	.960
Shortstop	Lynch...	Eau Cla	115	.270	Shortstop	Fiske ...	Freep't	121	.925
Fielder..	Disch ...	Freep't	75	.309	Fielder..	Bailey ...	Eau Cla	92	.988
Fielder..	Litcher..	F. du La	100	.286	Fielder..	Miller...	Madis'n	81	.975
Fielder..	Ives.....	Freep't	92	.277	Fielder..	Kroy....	Waus...	109	.973

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LEADING BATTERS AND PITCHERS

League	Leading Batsmen, 50 or more games	Club	Games	Hits	Runs	Leading Pitchers, 25 or more games	Club	Games	Runs
American Association	Beckley	Kansas City	100	138	365	Upp	Columbus	41	730
Central League	Osteen	Springfield	128	170	338	Hammond	Springfield	28	842
Connecticut League	Ladd	Bridgeport	125	168	341	Farley	Waterbury	31	774
Cotton States League	Montgomery	Jackson	94	87	340	Nolly	Mobile	30	766
Eastern League	Thoney	Toronto	102	136	329	McQuillan	Providence	26	731
Eastern Ill. League (no records)									
Gulf Coast League	Braun	Alexandria	99	125	348	Weeks	Alexandria	27	740
Illinois-Indiana-Iowa League	Swancina	Peoria	123	147	292	Becher	Springfield	38	737
Interstate League	Weimer	DuBois	60	76	338	Barnes	Oil City	27	750
Iowa League	Kaphan	Waterloo	66	102	348	Green	Burlington	39	961
New England League	Burkett	Worcester	52	66	338	Slime	Worcester	31	742
New York State League	Moeller	Troy	77	102	333	not complete			
Northern Copper-Country League	Zeider	Winnipeg	98	114	314	Giencke	Winnipeg	26	692
Northwestern League	Householder	Aberdeen	127	173	347	Brinker	Aberdeen	26	714
Ohio-Pennsylvania League	Tate	Marion	50	65	330	Asher	Newark	35	714
Oklahoma-Kansas League	Wilson	Independence	121	128	292	not detail record			
Pacific Coast League	Eagan	Oakland	194	237	335	Gray	Los Angeles	46	696
Penn.-Ohio-Maryland League	Schriver	Zanesville	101	87	335	not complete			
South Atlantic League	Raftery	Charleston	120	128	301	Raymond	Charleston	51	761
Southern Association	Meek	Birmingham	120	150	340	Castleton	Atlanta	42	680
South Michigan League	Laudry	Mt. Clemens	108	120	297	Teal	Tecumseh	26	808
South Carolina League	Buesse	Orangeburg	54	66	323	Lanford	Orangeburg	23	783
Texas League	Speaker	Houston	118	147	313	Burnett	Dallas	28	704
Tri-State League	Delehanty	Williamsport	108	155	355	Sallee	Williamsport	27	815
Virginia League	Bentley	Lynchburg	59	56	313	Otey	Norfolk	35	688
Western Association	Becker	Wichita	97	117	310	Young	Wichita	33	879
Western League	Bader	Pueblo	62	80	346	Regan, Omaha	C. Adams, Den.	36	638
Western Penn. League (no records)	Works	Medicine Hat	59	59	341	no records			
Western Canada League	Disch	Freeport	75	83	309	Works	Medicine Hat	40	703
Wisconsin-Illinois League						Warhop	Freeport	36	833

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE—SEASON OF 1908

(Black Figures Denote Sundays and Holidays; Italic Figures, Saturdays.)

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURG	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON		Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 4, 5, 7, 7 Oct. 1, 2, 3	May 6, 7, 8, 9 June 23, 24, 25, 26 Oct. 5, 6, 7	Apr. 18, 20, 21 May 29, 30, 30 Aug. 12, 13 Sept. 11, 12, 14	May 25, 26, 27, 28 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 14, 15, 17	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 27, 29, 30	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 19, 20, 22	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 27, 29, 30
BROOKLYN	May 1, 2, 4, 5 June 1, 2, 3 Sept. 28, 29, 30	Apr. 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 12, 13 Sept. 8, 9, 11, 13, 14	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 4, 5, 7, 7 Oct. 1, 2, 3	May 6, 7, 8, 9 Sept. 1, 1, 2, 3 Oct. 5, 6, 7	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 19, 20, 22	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 15, 16, 17	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 23, 24, 25	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 27, 29, 30
NEW YORK	Apr. 27, 28, 29, 30 June 1, 2, 3 Sept. 1, 1, 2, 3	Apr. 18, 20, 21 May 29, 30, 30 June 27, 29, 30 July 1, Sept. 10	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 4, 5, 7, 7 Oct. 1, 2, 3	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 4, 5, 7, 7 Oct. 1, 2, 3	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 10, 11, 13, 14 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 19, 20, 22	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 27, 29, 30	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 15, 16, 17
PHILADELPHIA	Apr. 22, 23, 24, 25 June 1, 2, 3 Sept. 8, 9, 10	Apr. 27, 28, 29, 30 June 1, 2, 3 June 22, 23, 24, 25	May 1, 2, 4, 5 July 2, 3, 4, 4 Sept. 28, 29, 30	May 1, 2, 3 July 2, 3, 4, 4 Sept. 28, 29, 30	May 15, 16, 18, 19 July 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 23, 24, 25	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 15, 16, 17	May 24, 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 19, 20, 22
PITTSBURG	June 13, 15, 16, 17, 17 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 25, 26	June 18, 19, 20, 20 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 7 Sept. 29, 29, 24	June 9, 10, 11, 12 July 24, 25, 27, 28 Sept. 18, 19, 21	June 4, 5, 6, 8 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 15, 16, 17	June 4, 5, 6, 8 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 7 Sept. 2, 3, 4, 4 Sept. 9, 10, 12	Apr. 18, 19, 20 May 5, 6 June 21, Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 2, 3, 3	Apr. 26, 27, 28, 29 May 10, 31 June 1, 2, July 5 Sept. 6, Oct. 4	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17 June 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 Oct. 2, 3
CINCINNATI	June 9, 10, 11, 12 July 24, 25, 27, 28 Sept. 18, 19, 21	June 4, 5, 6, 8 Aug. 7, 8, 10, 11 Sept. 15, 16, 17	June 13, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 25, 26, 26	June 18, 19, 20, 20 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 7 Sept. 22, 23, 24	Apr. 30 May 1, 2, 29, 30, 30 Aug. 2, 23 Sept. 9, 10, 12	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17 June 21, Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 2, 3, 3	Apr. 22, 23, 24, 25 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 7, 7, 8	May 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 July 2, 4, 4, 5 Aug. 13, 14
CHICAGO	June 4, 5, 6, 8 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 7 Sept. 15, 16, 17	June 9, 10, 11, 12 July 24, 25, 27, 28 Sept. 20, 26, 26	June 18, 19, 20, 22 Aug. 7, 8, 10, 11 Sept. 22, 23, 24	June 13, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 18, 19, 21	May 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 July 2, 3, 4, 4 Sept. 4, 5	Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17 June 1, 2, 3, 4 July 1 Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1, 3	Apr. 22, 23, 24, 25 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 7, 7, 8	Apr. 18, 19, 20 May 28, 29, 30, 30 Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13
ST. LOUIS	June 18, 19, 20, 22 Aug. 7, 8, 10, 11 Sept. 22, 23, 24	June 13, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 18, 19, 21	June 4, 5, 6, 8 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 7 Sept. 15, 16, 17	June 9, 10, 11, 12 July 24, 25, 27, 28 Sept. 25, 26, 26	Apr. 22, 23, 24, 25 June 3 July 2, 3, 4 Sept. 28, 29, 30	Apr. 28, 27, 28, 29 May 31, June 1, 2 Sept. 5, 6, 27, Oct. 4	Apr. 30 May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 23, Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 2, 3, 3	Apr. 18, 19, 20 May 28, 29, 30, 30 Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE—SEASON OF 1908

CLUBS	At Chicago	At St. Louis	At Detroit	At Cleveland	At Washington	At Philadelphia	At New York	At Boston	
Chicago		Apr. 24, 25, 26 27 June 1, 2, 3 Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 2, 3	April 29, 30 May 1, 2, 3 30, 30 Sept. 8 9, 10, 11, 12	Apr. 21, 22, 23 June 24, 25, 26 27 Sept. 7, 7 Oct. 2, 3	Apr. 21, 22, 23 June 24, 25, 26 27 Sept. 7, 7 Oct. 2, 3	May 16, 18, 19, 20 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 14, 15, 17	May 21, 22, 23 July 21, 22 23 Aug. 26 27, 28, 29	May 26, 27, 28 July 21, 22 23 Aug. 26 27, 28, 29	May 26, 27, 28 July 16, 17, 18 25 July 21, 22 23 Aug. 26
St. Louis	Apr. 17, 18, 19 20 May 7, 8, 9 July 2, 3, 4, 4		Apr. 21, 22, 23 June 24, 25, 26 27 Sept. 7, 7 Oct. 2, 3	Apr. 14, 15, 16 May 29, 30, 30 Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	May 12, 13, 14, 15 July 11 13, 14, 15 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 16, 18, 19 20 July 7, 8, 9 10 Aug. 14, 15, 17	May 26, 27, 28 July 16, 17, 18 20 Aug. 21 22, 24, 25	May 21, 22, 23 25 July 21, 22 23 Aug. 26	
Detroit	Apr. 14, 15, 16 May 31 June 28, 30 July 1, 5 Oct. 4, 5, 6	May 3, 4, 5, 10 Sept. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16	Apr. 17, 18, 20 June 1, 2, 3 Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 1, 2, 3	Apr. 24, 25, 27 28 May 8, 9 July 2, 3, 4, 4, 24	May 21, 22, 23 25 July 21 22, 23 Aug. 21, 22, 24, 25	May 26, 27, 28 July 16, 17, 18 20 Aug. 26 27, 28, 29	May 16, 18, 19 20 July 7, 8, 9 10 Aug. 18 19, 20	May 12, 13, 14 15 July 11, 13 14, 15 Aug. 14 15, 17	
Cleveland	May 3, 5, 6, 10 Sept. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 16	Apr. 29, 30 May 2, 31 Jun. 28, 30 July 1 July 5 Oct. 4, 5, 6	Apr. 17, 18, 20 June 1, 2, 3 Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 1, 2, 3		May 26, 27, 28 July 16, 17, 18 20 Aug. 26 27, 28, 29	May 21, 22, 23 25 July 11, 13 23 Aug. 21 22, 24, 25	May 12, 13, 14 16, 18, 19, 20 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 16, 18, 19, 20 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 18, 19, 20	
Washington	June 5, 6, 7, 8 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 9, 10, 11 12 July 25, 26 27, 28 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 18, 19, 20 Aug. 8, 10, 11 12, 12 Sept. 28, 29, 30	June 13, 15, 16 17 Aug. 4, 5 6, 7 Sept. 24 25, 26		Apr. 18, 19, 21 Sept. 4, 5, 7, 7 Oct. 1, 2, 3, 3	Apr. 14, 15, 16 17 May 29, 30 30 Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 2, 3	April 18, 20, 20, 21 Sept. 4, 5, 7, 7 Oct. 7, 7, 8	
Philadelphia	June 9, 10, 11 12 July 25, 26 27, 28 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 5, 6, 7, 8 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 18, 19, 20 Aug. 8, 10, 11 12, 12 Sept. 28, 29, 30	June 18, 19, 20 22 Aug. 8, 10 11, 12 Sept. 28, 29, 30	May 6, 7, 8, 9 11 12, 14, 15 Oct. 5, 6		Apr. 14, 15, 16 17 May 29, 30 30 Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 2, 3	April 18, 20, 20, 21 Sept. 4, 5, 7, 7 Oct. 7, 7, 8	
New York	June 13, 14, 15 16, 17 Aug. 8 9, 10, 11 Sept. 24, 26	June 18, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 27, 28, 29	June 9, 10, 11 12 July 25, 27 28, 29 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 4, 5, 6, 8 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 3 Sept. 21, 22, 23	May 1, 2, 4, 5 July 2, 3, 4, 4 Oct. 7, 7, 8	April 22, 23, 24 25 June 23, 24 25, 26 July 6 Sept. 8, 9		May 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 Sept. 11, 12, 14 15 Oct. 5, 6	
Boston	June 18, 19, 20 21 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Sept. 27 28, 29	June 13, 14, 15 16 Aug. 8, 9 10, 11 Sept. 24, 25, 26	June 4, 5, 6, 8 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 3 Sept. 21, 22, 23	June 9, 10, 11 12 July 25, 27 28, 29 Sept. 17 18, 19	April 22, 23, 24 25 Aug. 31 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10	May 1, 2, 4, 5 July 2, 3, 4, 4 Oct. 1, 2, 3	Apr. 27, 28, 29 30 June 1, 2, 3 4 June 27, 29, 30 July 1		

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE—SEASON OF 1908

CLUBS	At Columbus	At Toledo	At Indianapolis	At Louisville	At Milwaukee	At Kansas City	At St. Paul	At Minneapolis
Columbus.....	June 30 1, 2 7, 8, 9 11, 12, 13, 14	July Aug 6, Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 18, 19, 20 21 July 17, 18 20 Aug. 26 27, 28, 29	June 1, 2, 3, 4 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 30, 30, 31 Sept. 1	May 2, 3, 4 June 22, 23, 24 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 5, 6, 7, 8 June 19, 20, 21 Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18	May 14, 15, 16 17 June 25, 26 27 Aug. 22, 23 24, 25	May 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 20, 24 Aug. 22 23, 24, 25
Toledo.....	May 26, 27, 28, 29 July 10, 11, 12 Sept. 5, 6, 7, 7	May 22, 23, 24 25 July 5, 13 14, 15 Aug. 30 31 Sept. 1	June 1, 2, 3, 4 July 3, 4, 4, 16 Sept. 8, 9, 10	May 17, 18, 19, 20 21 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 29	May 5, 6, 7, 8 June 28, 28, 29 Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18	May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 25, 26, 27 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 9, 10, 11 12, 13 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 19, 20, 21	May 14, 15, 16 17 June 19 20, 24 Aug. 22 23, 24, 25
Indianapolis.	May 30, 30, 31 July 6, 7, 8, 9, 19 Sept. 2, 3, 4	May 22, 23, 24 25 July 5, 13 14, 15 Aug. 30 31 Sept. 1	June 1, 2, 3, 4 July 3, 4, 4, 16 Sept. 8, 9, 10	May 26, 27, 28 29 July 10, 11 12 Aug. 9 Sept. 5, 6, 13	April 19 May 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 14, 21 Aug. 2, 19, 20	May 3, 4, 5, 6 June 28, 28, 29 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 3, 4, 5, 6 June 28, 28, 29 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 1, 2, 7, 8 June 25, 26, 27 Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18
Louisville.....	May 22, 23, 24 25 July 5, 13 14, 15, 16 Sept 8, 9	May 18, 30, 30, 31 July 6, 7, 8, 9 Sept. 2, 3, 4	June 30 July 1, 2 Aug. 6, 7 8 Sept. 7, 7 11, 12, 12	April 15, 16, 17 18 June 15, 16 17 July 29, 30 31 Aug. 1	May 14, 15, 16 June 25, 26, 27 Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25	May 9, 10, 11 12, 13 June 28, 28, 29 Aug. 19, 20, 21	May 1, 2, 7, 8 June 19, 20, 24 Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18	May 3, 4, 5, 6 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14
Milwaukee...	April 23, 24, 25 June 5, 6, 7, 8 July 21, 22, 23, 24	April 26, 27, 28 29 June 9, 10 11 July 25 26, 27, 28	Apr. 20, 21, 22 June 12, 13 June 18, 19, 20 Aug. 3, 4, 5	April 15, 16, 17 18 June 15, 16 17 July 29, 30 31 Aug. 1	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 18, 19, 20 21 July 3, 4 4, 5 Sept. 12 13, 14	May 25, 26, 27 28 July 9, 10 11, 12 Sept. 9, 10, 11	May 29, 30, 30, 31 July 6, 7, 8 Sept. 6, 7, 7, 8
Kansas City.	April 26, 27, 28 29 June 9, 10 11 July 25 26, 27, 28	April 23, 24, 25 June 5, 6, 7, 8 July 21, 22, 23, 24	Apr. 15, 16, 17 18 June 15, 16 17 July 29, 30 31 Aug. 1	April 19, 20, 21 22 June 15, 16 16, 17 Aug. 2 3, 4, 5	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 29, 30, 30 31 July 13, 14 15, 16 Aug. 29 30 Sept 1	May 22, 23, 24 July 6, 7, 8, 8 Sept. 5, 7, 7, 8	May 25, 26, 27, 28 July 9, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 9, 10, 11
St. Paul.....	April 15, 16 17, 18 June 12 13, 14 July 29 30, 31 Aug. 1	April 19, 20, 21 22 June 15, 16 16, 17 Aug. 2 3, 4, 5	Apr. 27, 28, 29 June 9, 10, 11 11 July 25, 25 27, 28	April 23, 24, 25 June 5, 6, 7, 8 July 21, 22, 23, 24	June 30 July 1, 2 July 17, 18, 19, 20 Sept. 3, 4, 5, 5	May 29, 30, 30 31 July 13, 14 15, 16 Aug. 29 30 Sept 1	May 22, 23, 24 July 6, 7, 8, 8 Sept. 5, 7, 7, 8	May 18, 20, 11 2 July 3, 4, a. m. Aug. 8, 9, 27, 28 Sept. 12, 14
Minneapolis..	April 19, 20, 21, 22 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5	April 15, 16, 17 18 June 12, 13 14 July 29, 30 31 Aug. 1	Apr. 23, 24, 25 June 5, 6, 6, 8 July 21, 22, 23, 24	April 26, 27, 28 29 July 10, 11 12 Aug. 9 Sept. 5, 6, 13	May 22, 23, 24 25 July 5, 13 14, 15 Aug. 30 31 Sept. 1	June 22, 23, 24 25 July 13, 14, 15 16 Aug. 29, 30 Sept. 1, 2	May 19, 21 June 1, 3 July 4, 5, Aug. 7 10, 26, 26, 26, 13, 13	May 19, 21 June 1, 3 July 4, 5, Aug. 7 10, 26, 26, 26, 13, 13

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE—SEASON OF 1908

ABROAD	At Little Rock	At Memphis	At New Orleans	At Mobile	At Atlanta	At Birmingham	At Montgomery	At Nashville
Little Rock...		April 15, 16, 18 19 June 14 July 3, 4, 4 August 16, 17	April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Apr. 30, May 1 2, 3, June 29, 30 July 1 Aug. 13, 14, 15	Apr. 30, May 1 2, 3, June 29, 30 July 1 Aug. 13, 14, 15 May 4, 5, 6, 7 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 20, 21, 22	June 6, 8, 9, 10 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 17, 18, 19 June 2, 3, 4, 5 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 29, 30, 30 June 1, July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 14, 15, 16 June 11, 12, 13 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12 June 6, 8, 9, 10 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 7, 7, 8	June 2, 3, 4, 5 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 7, 7, 8 June 6, 8, 9, 10 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 14, 15, 16 May 29, 30, 30 June 1, July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 7, 7, 8	June 11, 12, 13 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 7, 7, 8 June 2, 3, 4, 5 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 14, 15, 16 May 29, 30, 30 June 1, July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 7, 7, 8
Memphis	May 8, 9, 11, 12 June 15, 16, 17 August 3, 4, 5		Apr. 30, May 1 2, 3, June 29, 30 July 1 Aug. 13, 14, 15	June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 20, 21, 22	June 2, 3, 4, 5 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 14, 15, 16	June 11, 12, 13 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12	June 6, 8, 9, 10 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 14, 15, 16 May 29, 30, 30 June 1, July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 7, 7, 8	May 29, 30, 30 June 1, July 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 7, 7, 8
New Orleans	May 4, 5, 6, 7 June 18, 19, 20 Aug. 20, 21, 22	April 20, 21, 22, 23 June 21, 22, 23 August 6, 7, 8		May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 2, 3, 4	June 11, 12, 13 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12 May 29, 30, 30 June 1 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 7, 7, 8	June 6, 8, 9, 10 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 7, 7, 8	June 1 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 14, 15, 16 May 29, 30, 30 June 1, July 30, 31 Aug. 1, Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12 May 4, 5, 6, 7 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 20, 21, 22	June 2, 3, 4, 5 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 17, 18, 19 June 6, 8, 9, 10 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 14, 15, 16 May 29, 30, 30 June 29, 30 July 1 Aug. 6, 7, 8
Mobile	April 20, 21, 22, 23 June 22, 23, 24 August 6, 7, 8	April 24, 25, 26, 27 June 18, 19, 20 Aug. 9, 10, 11	April 15, 16, 18, 19 June 14, 15, 16 17, Aug. 16, 17		May 29, 30, 30 June 1 July 27, 28, 29 Sept. 7, 7, 8	June 2, 3, 4, 5 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 17, 18, 19 April 20, 21, 22, 23 June 25, 26, 27 Aug. 10, 11, 12	June 11, 12, 13 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12 May 4, 5, 6, 7 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 20, 21, 22	June 6, 8, 9, 10 July 23, 24, 25 Sept. 14, 15, 16 May 29, 30, 30 June 29, 30 July 1 Aug. 6, 7, 8
Atlanta	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 16, 17, 18 Sept. 3, 4, 5	May 17, 18, 19 20, July 13, 14 15, August 31 Sept. 1, 2	May 25, 26, 27, 28 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 23, 24, 25	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 5, 6, 7 Sept. 4, 5, 6	April 29, 30 May 1, 2 June 18, 19, 20 Aug. 17, 18, 19	April 20, 21, 22, 23 June 25, 26, 27 Aug. 10, 11, 12	June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 20, 21, 22 April 15, 16 17, 18, June 29 30, July 1 Aug. 13, 14, 15	May 8, 9, 11, 12 June 29, 30 July 1 Aug. 6, 7, 8
Birmingham.	May 21, 22, 23 July 9, 10, 11, 11 Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 2	May 25, 26, 27, 28 July 5, 6, 7 Sept. 4, 5, 6	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 23, 24, 25	April 29, 30 May 1, 2 June 18, 19, 20 Aug. 17, 18, 19		April 15, 16 17, 18, June 29 30, July 1 Aug. 13, 14, 15	April 24, 25, 27, 28 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 3, 4, 5
Montgomery.	May 25, 26, 27, 28 July 6, 7, 8 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 23, 24, 25	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 13, 14, 15 Sept. 4, 5, 6	May 17, 18, 19 20, July 17, 18 19, Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 2	April 24, 25, 27, 28 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 3, 4, 5	May 8, 9, 11, 12 June 22, 23, 24 Aug. 6, 7, 8		April 20, 21, 22, 23 June 18, 19, 20 Aug. 10, 11, 12
Nashville	May 18, 19, 20 July 13, 14, 15, 16 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 21, 22, 23 24, July 5, 6, 7 August 31 Sept. 1, 2	May 25, 26, 27 July 9, 10, 11, 12 Sept. 3, 4, 5	April 15, 16, 17, 18 June 22, 23, 24 Aug. 13, 14, 15	May 4, 5, 6, 7 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 20, 21, 22	April 29, 30 May 1, 2 June 25, 26, 27 Aug. 17, 18, 19	

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE SCHEDULE—SEASON OF 1908

	AT AUGUSTA	AT CHARLESTON	AT COLUMBIA	AT JACKSONVILLE	AT MACON	AT SAVANNAH
AUGUSTA	Apr 27, 28, 29 June 1, 2, 3 June 25, 26, 27 Aug. 10, 11, 12.	April 16, 17, 18. May 21, 22, 23. July 2, 3, 4am, 4pm. July 30, 31, Aug. 1	April 20, 21, 22. May 25, 26, 27 June 29, 30, July 1 Aug. 3, 4, 5	May 4, 5, 6. June 8, 9, 10 July 13, 14, 15. Aug. 17, 18, 19	April 9, 10, 11. May 14, 15, 16. June 18, 19, 20. July 23, 24, 25.	May 7, 8, 9. June 11, 12, 13. July 16, 17, 18, Aug. 20, 21, 22.
CHARLESTON	Apr 27, 28, 29 June 1, 2, 3 June 25, 26, 27. Aug. 10, 11, 12.		Apr 30, May 1, 2 June 4, 5, 6. July 6, 7, 8. Aug 13, 14, 15.	April 20, 21, 22 May 25, 26, 27. June 29, 30, July 1 Aug. 3, 4, 5	April 23, 24, 25. May 28, 29, 30. July 16, 17, 18. Aug. 6, 7, 8.	April 9, 10, 11 May 14, 15, 16. June 18, 19, 20. July 23, 24, 25.
COLUMBIA	Apr 13, 14, 15 May 18, 19, 20 June 22, 23, 24 July 27, 28, 29	April 6, 7, 8 May 11, 12, 13. June 15, 16, 17 July 20, 21, 22.		May 7, 8, 9. June 11, 12, 13. July 16, 17, 18. Aug. 20, 21, 22.	April 27, 28, 29. June 1, 2, 3. July 2, 3, 4am, 4pm. Aug. 10, 11, 12.	April 23, 24, 25. May 28, 29, 30. July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 6, 7, 8.
JACKSONVILLE	Apr. 23, 24, 25. May 28, 29, 30. July 9, 10, 11. Aug. 6, 7, 8.	April 13, 14, 15 May 18, 19, 20 June 22, 23, 24 July 27, 28, 29	April 9, 10, 11 May 14, 15, 16. June 18, 19, 20. July 23, 24, 25.		Apr. 30, May 1, 2. June 4, 5, 6. July 6, 7, 8 Aug. 13, 14, 15	April 27, 28, 29. June 1, 2, 3. July 2, 3, 4am, 4pm. Aug. 10, 11, 12.
MACON	Apr 6, 7, 8 May 11, 12, 13 June 15, 16, 17 July 20, 21, 22	May 7, 8, 9. June 11, 12, 13. July 13, 14, 15 Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 4, 5, 6. June 8, 9, 10 July 9, 10, 11 Aug. 17, 18, 19	April 16, 17, 18. May 21, 22, 23. June 25, 26, 27. July 30, 31, Aug. 1		April 13, 14, 15. May 25, 26, 27. June 29, 30, July 1 Aug. 3, 4, 5.
SAVANNAH	Apr 30, May 1, 2 June 4, 5, 6. July 6, 7, 8. Aug. 13, 14, 16.	May 4, 5, 6. June 8, 9, 10 July 9, 10, 11 Aug. 17, 18, 19.	Apr 16, 17, 18. May 21, 22, 23. June 25, 26, 27 July 30, 31, Aug. 1	April 6, 7, 8. May 11, 12, 13 June 15, 16, 17 July 20, 21, 22.	April 20, 21, 22. May 18, 19, 20. June 22, 23, 24. July 27, 28, 29.	

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE SCHEDULE—SEASON OF 1908

CLUBS	At Lowell	At Lawrence	At Haverhill	At Lynn	At Worcester	At Brockton	At Fall River	At New Bedford
Lowell.....		May 6, 13, 20 June 5, 13, 23 July 4, am 27 Sept. 16	May 4, 11, 18 July 20 Aug. 3, 8, 14 Sept. 8, 12	May 1, 12, 30 pm June 8 29 July 9 Aug. 6, 13, Sept. 15	May 8, 9 June 10, 11 July 10, 11 Sept 4, 5, 14	May 22, 23 Jul. 1, 2, 13, 14 Aug. 17, 18 Sept. 7 am	May 27, 28 June 19, 20 July 22, 23 Aug. 28, 29, 29	May 25, 26 June 17, 18 July 24, 25, 25 Aug. 26, 27
Lawrence....	May 7, 14, 21 June 6, 12, 22 July 3, 4 pm 28		May 1, 30 a m. June 9 July 30 Aug. 6, 11 Sept. 5, 14	May 4, 18 June 1 July 2 Aug. 3, 24, 31 Sept. 7 pm 12	May 11, 12, July 8, 9, 17, 18, 18 Aug. 17, 18	May 8, 9 June 10, 11 July 15 16 Aug. 7, 8 Sept. 11	May 25, 26 June 17, 18 July 24, 25, 25 Aug. 26, 27	May 27, 28 June 19, 20 July 22, 25 Aug. 28, 29, 29
Haverhill....	May 5, 19 July 21 Aug. 4, 7, 15 Sept. 10, 18, 19	May 2, 29, 30 pm. Jun 8 Jul 29 Aug. 5, 10 Sept. 14, 15	May 6 June 5 13, 16 July 28 Aug. 22, 26 Sept. 2, 10	May 7 June 6 12, 15, 17 am July 27 Aug. 21, 27 Sept. 9	May 25, 26 June 3, 4, 19, 20 July 4 pm Sept. 7	May 12 June 1, 2, 26, 27 July 6, 7, 24, 25	May 13, 14 July 1, 2, 10, 11, 15 Aug. 19, 20	May 15, 16 June 29, 30 July 13, 14, 16 Aug. 17, 18 Sept. 17, 18
Lynn.....	May 2, 29, 30 am June 9, 29 July 8 Aug. 5 12 Sept. 8	May 5, 19 Jun 2, 26, 27 July 1 Aug. 4 Sept. 1, 7 am	May 6 June 5 13, 16 July 28 Aug. 22, 26 Sept. 2, 10	May 11, 25 Jun 4, 17 pm 20 July 3, 4 am 30 August 15	May 27, 28 July 6, 7, 24, 25 Aug. 7, 8, 14	May 26 June 3, 18, 19 July 4 pm 29 Aug. 10 11 Sept. 17	May 15, 16 June 13, 14, 16 Aug. 17, 18 Sept. 10, 11	May 13, 14 June 10, 11, 15 Aug. 19, 20 Sept. 18, 19
Worcester...	May 15, 16 Jun 24, 25, July 15 16 Aug. 19, 24 Sept. 17	June 15, 16 July 13, 14 Aug. 15, Sept. 8, 9, 10, 19	May 22, 23 June 17, 18 July 3, 4 am, 31 Ag. 25 Sept. 11	May 20, 21 June 22, 23 July 22, 23 Aug. 14, 28, 29		May 13, 14, 30 pm July 20 21 Aug. 12 13, 26, 27	May 2, 6 June 8, 9, 29 Aug. 3, 4 Sept. 12	May 4, 5 June 5, 6 July 1, 2 Aug. 5, 6, 6
Brockton....	June 15, 16 July 17, 18, 31 Aug. 1, 20 Sept. 2, 7 pm	May 15, 16 June 29, 30 July 10, 11 Aug 14, 19 Sept. 18	May 27, 28 June 24, 25 July 22, 23 Ag. 28, 29 Sp. 2	May 11, 25 Jun 4, 17 pm 20 July 3, 4 am 30 August 15	May 18, 19, 29, 30 a. m Aug. 21, 22, 31 Sept. 1, 16		May 4, 5 June 5, 6 Aug. 5, 6, 6 Sept. 14, 15	May 1, 2 June 8, 9 Aug. 3, 4 Sept. 8, 9, 10
Fall River...	June 1, 2, 26, 27 Aug. 10, 11, 31 Sept. 1, 9	June 3, 4 July 6, 7, 20, 21 Aug. 12, 21, 22	May 8, 9 June 10, 11 July 8, 9 Aug. 1, 13, 24	May 22, 23 Jun 24, 25 July 17 18 Aug. 25 Sept. 8	May 1, 7 June 12, 13 July 29, 30 Sept. 2, 13, 18	May 20, 21 June 22, 23 July 27, 28 Sept. 4, 5, 19		May 11, 18, 29, 30 pm June 16 Jul 4 am Aug 8 Sept 7 am 17
New Bedford	June 3, 4 July 6, 7, 29, 30 Aug. 21, 22 Sept. 11	May 22, 23 Jun 24, 24 July 31 Aug. 1, 13 Sept. 2, 3	May 20, 21 June 22, 23 July 17, 18 Ag 12, 31 Sp. 1	May 8, 9 June 10, 11 July 20, 21 Sept 4, 5, 14	June 1, 2, 26, 27 July 27, 28 Aug. 10, 11 Sept. 15	May 6, 7 June 12, 13 July 8 9 Aug. 24, 25 Sept. 13	My 12, 19, 30 pm June 15 July 8 4 pm Aug. 7, 15 4 pm Sept. 7 pm	

What a Base Ball Club Needs

It is immaterial what position a ball club occupies, be it a National League team, a minor leaguer or a lot team, the most important article of the game is the ball, and a club should have

the best ball made. The Spalding Official National League Ball—the adopted ball of the National League for over thirty years—is the leader wherever Base Ball is played, and is used by nine-tenths of the organized leagues throughout the world. The price is \$1.50 each, but when ordered by clubs in dozen lots a special club price of \$15.00 a dozen is made. The famous Spalding line of Base Balls includes in addition to the Official National League Ball fourteen other balls,

A
"Container"
of
a dozen
Spalding
Official
League Balls.



all well made and bearing the Spalding trade-mark, as follows:

The Spalding "Double Seam" League Ball. This ball is made with the same care and of the same materials as the National League Ball to last a full game. Price, \$1.50.

with the same care and of the same materials as the National League Ball, but is double stitched; warranted The Spalding "National Association" Ball. This is a splendid ball, second only to the National League Ball, and is warranted to last a full game under ordinary conditions. Price, \$1.25 each, and in dozen lots to clubs, \$12.00 per dozen.

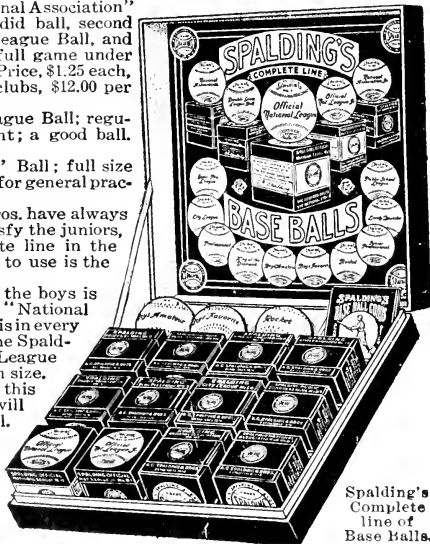
The "Semi-Pro" League Ball; regulation size and weight; a good ball. Price, \$1.00.

The "City League" Ball; full size and weight; excellent for general practice. Each, 75 cents.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have always made it a point to satisfy the juniors, and the only complete line in the world for the juniors to use is the Spalding line.

The official ball for the boys is the Spalding Official "National League Jr." This ball is in every respect the same as the Spalding Official National League Ball, except smaller in size. All games played with this Junior League Ball will be recognized as legal. Price, \$1.00.

The "National Association Jr." is same in every way as the "National Association," but smaller in size; it costs 75 cents.



Spalding's
Complete
line of
Base Balls.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

The ball that promises to be a popular one among the juniors this year will be the "Public School League." It is a well made, junior size ball, with horsehide cover. It is one of the best balls for general practice for boys' teams. Price, 50 cents.

The rest of the Spalding line includes the Spalding "Professional," at 50 cents; "King of the Diamond," 25 cents; "Lively Bounder," 25 cents; "Junior Professional," 25 cents; "Boys' Amateur," 10 cents; "Boys' Favorite," 10 cents, and "Rocket," 5 cents.

With such a variety to select from, any team can get a Spalding ball suitable to its needs, and when a Spalding ball is used there is no question of unfairness or irregularity, as the Spalding line is uniformly made and universally recognized as the standard wherever a game is played.

THE BAT

Before starting on a description of the Spalding line of bats, the following article from the New York Evening Journal of February 1, 1908, by Sam Crane, the old-time player and now the Base Ball writer on that publication, will be of interest.

BY SAM CRANE

"Before McGraw left for Los Angeles he went down to the cellars of A. G. Spalding & Bros, and selected a string of bats that spell base hits. Six dozen of them McGraw picked out, and they were all those seasoned fellows that 'zing' whenever the ball is met on the trade mark.

"McGraw, when he selected the bats, said to me: 'It is the bats that tell the story and make ball players. Pitchers may be all right, and I guess they are, but give me the bat I want—the one that feels good to me—and I will make all the other fellows extend their grounds.'

TAKES PLENTY OF BATS.

"Well, Murphy takes down with him to Marlin Springs all those pitcher disturbers, and there is not a big stick in the bunch that don't call for a .300 average. Even Leon Ames has a bat labeled in his name that will produce results—so 'tis said."

The Spalding line of bats is a most complete one. The leader is the Spalding "Gold Medal" Bat. Its popularity has been secured by its superiority. It is perfect in balance and finish and the quality of timber the best; made in light or

dark finish and with plain or taped handle. Price, \$1.00 each, Spalding Boys' "Gold Medal" plain bat, 50 cents. The Spalding "Record" Bat is made from the same models as the Gold Medal bats, but finished in rough and ready style, with no polish—simply the plain oil finish. Packed one



Keeler
Model



Tyros R. Cobb,
Champion Batsman
American League.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

dozen in a crate (assorted lengths from 30 to 35 inches and weights from 36 to 42 ounces). The Record Bat is especially recommended for club use, including college and school teams. Price, \$1.00 each.

As usual, Spalding introduces something new this year—"Players' Autograph" Bats. This line was established to satisfy the ever-increasing demand from players throughout America for bats of the same model as used by the leading batsmen, and they are duplicates of the models of the well known stars, such as Cobb, Chance, Stone, Keeler, Bresnahan and Huggins, and the line has been so selected that it is immaterial what size, weight or length bat a player wants he is sure to hit it in one of the "Autograph" bats. The cost of the "Autograph" bats, plain oil finish, is \$1.00 each; special to clubs, \$10.00 per dozen.

The Spalding "Trade-Mark" bats still retain their old-time popularity, because they are kept up to the high standard set for them in the early days of the game, when they were introduced by A. G. Spalding & Bros. in 1877, and have been recognized for over thirty years as standard by players. No. 3-OT is a wagon tongue ash bat, taped handle, 50 cents; No. 3-O, Wagon Tongue ash bat, plain handle, 50 cents; No. OXT, Axletree bat, taped handle, 35 cents; No. OX, Axletree bat, plain handle, 25 cents.

It is in the Spalding Boys' Bats that A. G. Spalding & Bros. appeal to the youngsters. No. 3X, Junior League bat, plain handle, extra quality ash, spotted burning, 25 cents; No. 3-OB, Boys' Wagon Tongue bat, taped handle, 25 cents; No. 2XB, Boys' bat, good quality ash, 10 cents.

The bat and the ball taken care of, we will now consider other necessary implements, the inflated body protector, for instance. These come in five different styles, ranging in price from \$3.00 to \$8.00; for boys, the "Youths'," well made, costs \$2.50.

MASKS

Spalding's Masks are the best on account of their superior workmanship, and their long experience as manufacturers. With a poor mask, a catcher takes a big risk, when by buying an article that is made right, he saves himself from possible disfigurement for life.

There are no less than fourteen different styles to select from in the Spalding line, beginning with the "Sun Protecting" Mask, used by prominent leaguers, at \$4.00, to the Spalding "Special Soldered" Mask, \$4.00; "Neck Protecting" Mask, \$3.50; "National Association" Mask, \$2.50; "Semi-Pro League" Mask, black finish, \$2.50, and the "Regulation League," three different styles, \$2.00 and \$1.75 in black wire, and \$1.50 in bright wire.

The younger players have five different masks to select from. Spalding's "Amateur," \$1.00; "Boys' Amateur," black wire, \$1.00; "Regulation" Mask, 75 cents; "Youths'" Mask, 50 cents, and No. "D," slightly smaller than the Youths' mask, 25 cents.

Spalding now makes a special mask for umpires which combines the neck-protecting arrangement and a special ear protection. It costs \$5.00, and is the safest mask for an umpire to wear.



No. 4-0



No. 3-0



No. 2-0



No. 3-0



No. 3-0



No. 6-0

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

All clubs need Bases, Home Plates, Pitchers' Plates, Foul Flags, Uniform Bags—these Spalding's have in various qualities, prices and designs.

Then there are Bat Bags for the club. No. 2, of waterproof canvas, to hold twelve bats, at \$3.50; No. 3, for six bats, \$2.00. No. 7 is a special club bat bag, of sole leather, made particularly for leagues, colleges and clubs; just the thing for clubs that travel on a schedule, \$30.00 each.

There are also individual bat bags. No. 01 is of sole leather and holds two bats, it costs \$4.00; No. 02, of heavy waterproof canvas, \$1.50; No. 03, heavy canvas, \$1.00.

Every club needs a **Score Book**. The Spalding line is as follows: No. 4, board cover, 30 games, \$1.00; No. 5, cloth cover, 60 games, \$1.50; No. 7, cloth cover, 160 games, \$3.00. Pocket Score Books, 10, 25 and 50 cents each.



FRANK L. Chance.

The other grades are: University Uniform, No. 1, same as No. 0, but lighter in weight, \$10.00 each; Interscholastic Uniform, No. 2, a very popular suit, which can usually be worn two seasons, \$8.00 each; Club Special Uniform, excellent for amateur clubs, No. 3, \$5.00 each; Amateur Special Uniform, very popular with junior teams, No. 4, \$4.00 each; the Spalding Junior Uniform, No. 5, \$3.00 each; the Spalding Youths' Uniform, No. 6, in good quality gray material only, \$1.00 each.

A coat is a necessary part of the equipment of a team. Spalding Base Ball Coats are made in four grades, and will be furnished in stock colors. The Spalding Vest Sweater, No. VG, is very popular with ball players. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons, price, \$6.00 each; Boys' Jacket Sweater, No. BRC, all wool, in gray only, \$2.50 each; Spalding Ribbed Coat Sweater, No. CDW, made of very good quality worsted, ribbed knit, in gray only, costs \$5.00 each.

The Spalding T Shirt is the most comfortable garment ever designed for base ball pitchers, and is especially serviceable during the early spring and late fall games; all wool merino, fleece lined, with roll collar and long sleeves, \$3.50 each.

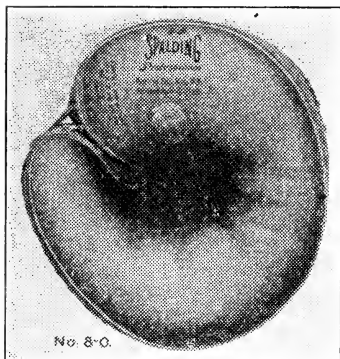
The Spalding measurement blank and a complete lot of samples and prices of uniforms will be sent free to any address upon request. To save time, write to the nearest Spalding store, a list of which can be found on the inside front cover.

UNIFORMS

The Spalding line of Uniforms includes eight different grades, and is the only complete line of uniforms that a ball player has to select from. Catering to the highest class of ball players, Spalding is naturally in a position to give an amateur team the highest class of goods at the lowest prices, and made in a way that experienced base ball tailors can effect. The highest grade made is the No. 0 Uniform, in fifteen different colors. The blue check, red stripe and green stripe present new features for uniforms, and are meeting with excellent favor among different clubs. Price, \$12.50 each when ordered for team.

Spalding No. M Uniform, the Minor League Uniform, is for a club that desires a medium price uniform that is sure to give them good service. It is without doubt one of the strongest and most durable uniforms at the price and cannot be equaled. Team suits, \$7.50 each.

What a Base Ball Player Needs



Twenty-three styles of Catchers' Mitts—and every one a winner—comprises the Spalding line for 1908. Every catcher, no matter what pet ideas about a mitt he may have, will find them embodied in some particular style of a Spalding Mitt. As Spalding's have a store in every city of the National League and American League circuits, they are naturally the headquarters for Base Ball and are continually receiving suggestions from all of the leading players, who visit the stores to get their equipment.

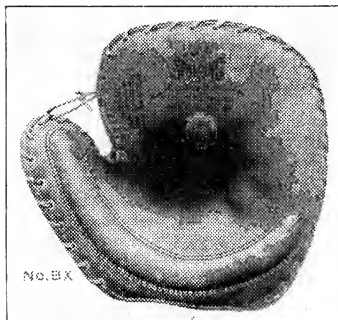
Space does not permit much more than a list of names and prices, but no boy should fail to send for a copy of the Spalding Base Ball Catalogue, which contains pictures,

prices and descriptions of everything new in Base Ball. Write to the nearest Spalding store (see inside front cover for list) and the catalogue will be sent by return mail, free of charge.

The very best Catchers' Mitt made is the Spalding No. 9-0 Mitt, called the "Three-and-Out." This is the "last word" in Mitts and is certainly a masterpiece. It costs \$8.00. The balance of the line, each with some particular merit, and the best for the money that can be bought, is as follows:

Spalding "Professional" Catchers' Mitt, No. 8-0.	. . .	\$7.00
Spalding "Scoop" Catchers' Mitt, No. S.	. . .	10.00
Spalding "International" Catchers' Mitt, No. 7-OR.	Black. . .	7.00
Spalding "Perfection" Catchers' Mitt, No. 7-0.	. . .	6.00
Spalding "League Extra" Catchers' Mitt, No. 5-0.	. . .	5.00
Spalding "League Special" Catchers' Mitt, No. 4-0.	. . .	4.00
Spalding "Decker Patent" Catchers' Mitt, No. OX.	. . .	3.50
Spalding "Decker Patent" Catchers' Mitt, No. 3-0.	Black. . .	3.50
Spalding "Interstate" Catchers' Mitt, No. 0.	. . .	3.00
Spalding "Decker Patent" Catchers' Mitt, No. OR.	Black. . .	2.50
Spalding "Intercity" Catchers' Mitt, No. OA.	. . .	2.50
Spalding "Semi-Pro" Catchers' Mitt, No. 1R.	. . .	2.00
Spalding "Amateur" Catchers' Mitt, No. 1A.	. . .	1.75
Spalding "Back-Stop" Catchers' Mitt, No. 1C.	. . .	1.50
Spalding "Association" Catchers' Mitt, No. 2R.	Black. . .	1.00
Spalding "Club" Catchers' Mitt, No. 2A.	. . .	1.00
Spalding "Practice" Catchers' Mitt, No. 1B.	. . .	1.00
Spalding "Interscholastic" Catchers' Mitt, No. 3R.	. . .	.75
Spalding "Public School" Catchers' Mitt, No. 4.	. . .	.50
Spalding "Boys' Amateur," Catchers' Mitt, No. 4R.	. . .	.50
Spalding "Boys' Favorite" Catchers' Mitt, No. 4B.	. . .	.35
Spalding "Boys' Delight" Catchers' Mitt, No. 5.	. . .	.25

BASEMEN'S MITTS



If you are a first-baseman you can be sure that in Spalding's very complete line of Basemen's Mitts, which consists of ten different styles, you can secure just what you want. The Spalding Mitts are made in such a way that they are practically broken in as soon as one is put on the hand. That's why they are so popular. The list follows:

Spalding "League Special,"	No. AX.	• • •	\$4.00
Spalding "League Special,"	No. BX.	• • •	\$4.00
Spalding "League Special,"	No. BXR.	• • •	\$4.00
Spalding "League Special,"	No. BXS.	• • •	\$4.00
Spalding "Professional" Basemen's Mitt, No. CO.	• • •	• • •	3.00
Spalding "Semi-Pro" Basemen's Mitt, No. CX.	• • •	• • •	2.50
Spalding "Amateur" Basemen's Mitt, No. CXR.	• • •	• • •	2.00
Spalding "Amateur" Basemen's Mitt, No. CXS.	• • •	• • •	2.00
Spalding "Double Play" Basemen's Mitt, No. DX.	• • •	• • •	1.50
Spalding "League Jr." Basemen's Mitt, No. EX.	• • •	• • •	1.00

MITTS FOR PITCHERS AND FIELDERS

Made especially for Pitchers, but nevertheless a very satisfactory style also for Basemen—in fact, the nearest approach to an all around Mitt that has ever been put out is Spalding's "League Extra" Pitchers' and Basemen's Mitt, No. 1F. The face is made of special quality white buck, and the balance of Mitt of special brown calfskin; correctly padded and without hump; laced all around and at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. It costs \$4.00. The balance of the line of Spalding Fielders' Mitts is listed as follows:

Spalding "League Special" Fielders' Mitt No. 2F, with molded brown calfskin face; extra full thumb, laced; leather lined and strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Each, \$3.00.

Spalding "League Special" Fielders' Mitt No. 3F, is made of specially tanned black calfskin; padded with best felt; reinforced and laced at thumb; leather lined; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Each, \$3.00.

Spalding "League Special" Fielders' Mitt No. 4F, is made of the very best and softest white tanned buckskin: the thumb and at wrist is extra well padded; laced at thumb; leather lined; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Each, \$3.00.



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Spalding "Professional" Fielders' Mitt, No. 5F.	\$2.00
Spalding "Semi-Pro" Fielders' Mitt, No. 6F.	1.50
Spalding "Amateur" Fielders' Mitt, No. 7F.	1.00
Spalding "Amateur" Fielders' Mitt, No. 8F.	1.00
Spalding "League Jr." Fielders' Mitt, No. 9F. This is a very popular Boys' Mitt; made of buck tanned leather, reinforced and laced at thumb; well padded. . . . .	.50
Spalding "Boys' Favorite," No. 10F. It is a Spalding Mitt and that tells the story. . . . .	.25

LEATHER LINED INFIELDER'S GLOVES

The following line of Spalding Gloves is made with web of leather between the thumb and first finger, which can be easily cut out if not required. Each bears the Spalding Trade-Mark to show that they are the genuine article. Twenty-five different styles.

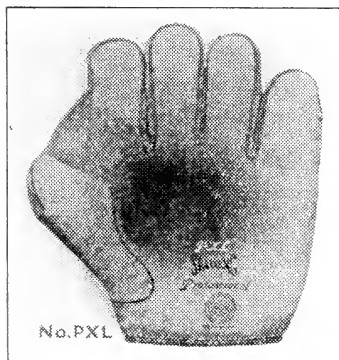
Spalding "Professional" Infielders' Glove, No. PXL.	\$3.50
Spalding "Intercollegiate" Infielders' Glove, No. 2X.	3.00
Spalding "League Extra" Infielders' Glove, No. RXL.	3.50
Spalding "Intercity" Infielders' Glove, No. 2XR.	2.50
Spalding "International" Infielders' Glove, No. 2XS, made of finest quality velvet tanned buckskin, very popular with most of the prominent players.	2.50
Spalding "Professional Jr." Infielders' Glove, No. PBL.	2.50

The balance of the line of Spalding Gloves is appended:

Spalding "Professional" Infielders' Glove, No. PX. On lines suggested by prominent players; extra long to protect wrist.	3.00
Spalding "League Extra" Infielders' Glove, No. RX. Black calfskin, general design same as "Professional."	3.00
Spalding "League Special" Infielders' Glove, No. XW.	2.50
Spalding "Semi-Pro" Infielders' Glove, No. 3X.	2.00
Spalding "Professional Jr." Infielders' Glove, No. PB.	2.00
Spalding "Association" Infielders' Glove, No. 4X.	2.00
Spalding "Amateur" Infielders' Glove, No. 3XR.	2.00
Spalding "Club Special" Infielders' Glove, No. XL.	1.50
Spalding "Champion" Infielders' Glove, No. X.	1.50

Spalding "Practice" Infielders' Glove, No. XS.	\$1.25
Spalding "Interscholastic" Infielders' Glove, No. 13.	\$1.00
Spalding "Regulation" Infielders' Glove, No. 15.	\$1.00
Spalding "Regulation" Infielders' Glove, No. 15R.	\$1.00

Spalding line of Infielders' Gloves for Juniors is a line that will appeal to the youngsters. These Gloves are identically the same as our high grade line and are made in such a way that they will last a boy indefinitely, immaterial of how hard he uses them or what use they are put to. Spalding goods are not for show window purposes only—although their lines and "style" appeal to all players—but for rough



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usage—and they always “stand up” under it—that’s what the Spalding Trade-Mark means when placed upon any athletic article.

The Spalding “Public School” Infielders’ Glove, No. 12, is something new; a full size glove, of white velvet tanned leather, padded, 75 cents.

The Spalding “League Jr.” Infielders’ Glove, No. 16R. Men’s size, black leather, lightly padded, leather lined. Each, 75 cents.

Spalding “Junior” Infielders’ Glove, No. 16. Full size; made of white velvet tanned leather. Each, 50 cents.

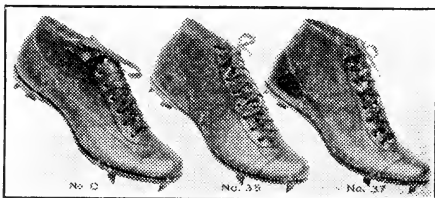
Spalding “Boys’ Amateur” Infielders’ Glove, No. 14. Youths’ professional style; buck tanned white leather, padded, with inside hump and leather lined. Each, 50 cents.

Spalding “Boys’ Favorite” Infielders’ Glove, No. 19, is made of buck tanned white leather, is lightly padded and size suitable for larger boys. Each, 25 cents.

Spalding “Boys’ Delight” Infielders’ Glove, No. 18. Made of buck tanned white leather, padded, and with inside hump. Each, 25 cents.

SHOES

When it comes to outfitting a club with Shoes it is right there that A. G. Spalding & Bros. are at home. The Spalding Shoes are acknowledged to be the best examples of base ball footwear in America to-day. The best kangaroo



leather is used for tops, best white oak leather for soles, and the finest hand-made steel plates. Spalding Shoes are made in the Spalding factory and are “bench made,” meaning that the Shoe is really made throughout by hand by a shoemaker working at a bench in the good old-fashioned way. An ill-fitting shoe is the worst handicap a player can have; it annoys him, makes him slow and afraid to take chances, and in the end causes his release. Spalding’s carry lasts of the leading players and their re-orders from season to season, are a tribute to the worth of the Spalding Shoe.

The Spalding “Highest Quality” Shoe, No. 2-0, is the one that is universally used by the best ball players; it is hand-made throughout, is light and serviceable and makes a ball player feel like playing ball. Price, \$7.00 per pair.

The Spalding “Sprinting” Base Ball Shoe, No. 30-S, is made of selected kangaroo leather and built on the Spalding famous running shoe last, the last that has made Spalding’s running shoes famous. It is strong but light and fits the foot like a glove. The “Sprinting” costs \$7.00 per pair.

The Spalding “Featherweight” Base Ball Shoe, No. FW, is the lightest Base Ball Shoe ever made; it is the shoe that the fast basemen like to wear. Owing to the lightness and fineness of its construction it is suitable for the exacting demands of the fastest players, but is not intended for general use. \$7.00 per pair.

The Spalding “Club Special,” No. 0, is made of carefully selected satin calfskin, and a very substantially constructed shoe in every respect. Price, \$5.00 per pair.

Spalding “Amateur Special,” No. 35. This is the popular one with the amateur players; it is of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; has a long life and gives good service. It is a comfortable shoe and we specially recommend it to amateurs and minor leaguers. Per pair, \$3.50.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

The Spalding "Junior" Shoe, No. 37. This is made with the same care as our high grade professional shoe, because if there is anything we make a special point of, it is pleasing the boys, and they go to Spalding's because Spalding satisfies them. The Spalding "Junior" Shoe is made on the regular Base Ball Shoe last, and cannot be duplicated for the money in any part of the world. Price, \$2.50 per pair.

Managers and captains of Base Ball teams who wish a complete outfit should not fail to consult the nearest Spalding store manager. Addresses will be found on the inside front cover of this book. There the captain and manager can have expert knowledge, which it is possible only for A. G. Spalding & Bros. to place at his disposal; this is worth a great deal when a captain or manager wishes to select a suitable team outfit.

No boy who expects to be a good player can get along without the Spalding Athletic Library series on Base Ball. Mr. A. G. Spalding, who was the famous pitcher of the Champion Boston team of 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, and of the Chicago team of 1876, the first winners of the National League pennant, and who took the Chicago and All-America teams around the world in 1888-89, which created such a big sensation at that time, still retains his interest in the national game and recommends these books especially to the boys:

- No. 1 Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 1A Spalding's Official Base Ball Record. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 202 How to Play Base Ball. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 223 How to Bat. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 232 How to Run Bases. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 230 How to Pitch. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 229 How to Catch. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 225 How to Play First Base. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 226 How to Play Second Base. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 227 How to Play Third Base. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 228 How to Play Shortstop. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 224 How to Play the Outfield. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 231 How to Organize a Base Ball Club; How to Organize a Base Ball League; How to Manage a Base Ball Club; How to Train a Base Ball Team; How to Captain a Base Ball Team; How to Umpire a Game; Technical Base Ball Terms. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 219 Ready Reckoner of Base Ball Percentages. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 310 Official Handbook of the National League. Price, 10 cents.
- No. 309 Official Minor League Base Ball Guide. Price, 10 cents.

CAUTION

TO THE BASE BALL BOYS OF 1908

Because of your youth and inexperience, advantage is frequently taken of you base ball boys, by the so called "Just as Good" dealer, who tries to palm off on you some of his "Just as Good" Base Ball goods, made especially for him by the "Just as Good" manufacturer, when you call for the Spalding goods. You are cautioned not to be deceived by this "Just as Good" combination, for when you get onto the field you will find these "Just as Good" Balls, Bats, Mitts, etc., will not stand the wear and punishment of the genuine Spalding articles. Remember that Spalding goods are standard the world over, and are used by all the leading clubs and players. These "Just as Good" manufacturers endeavor to copy the Spalding styles, adopt the Spalding descriptive matter and Spalding list prices, and then try to see how very cheap and showy they can make the article, so the "Just as Good" dealer can work off these imitations on the unsuspecting boy.

Don't be deceived by the attractive 25 to 40 per cent. discount that may be offered you, for remember that their printed prices are arranged for the special purpose of misleading you and to enable the "Just as Good" dealer to offer you this special discount bait. This "discount" pill that the "Just as Good" dealer asks you to swallow is sugar coated and covered up by various catchy devices, that are well calculated to deceive the inexperienced boy, who will better understand these tricks of the trade as he grows older. Remember that all Spalding Athletic Goods are sold at the established printed prices, and no dealer is permitted to sell them at a greater or less price. Special discounts on Spalding Goods are unknown. Everybody is treated alike. This policy persistently adhered to makes it possible to maintain from year to year the high quality of Spalding Athletic Goods, which depend for their sale on Spalding Quality, backed by the broad Spalding Guarantee, and not on any deceiving device like this overworked and fraudulent "Discount" scheme adopted by all of the "Just as Good" dealers.

Occasionally one of these "Just as Good" dealers will procure some of the Spalding well known red boxes, place them in a showy place on his shelves, and when Spalding Goods are called for, will take from these Spalding boxes one of the "Just as Good" things, and try to palm it off on the boy as a genuine Spalding article. When you go into a store and ask for a Spalding article, see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on that article, and if the dealer tries to palm off on you something "Just as Good," politely bow yourself out and go to another store, where the genuine Spalding article can be procured.

In purchasing a genuine Spalding Athletic article, you are protected by the broad Spalding Guarantee, which reads as follows:

We Guarantee to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment.

We Agree to repair or replace free of charge any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship: PROVIDED such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, during the season in which it was purchased, accompanied by the name, address and a letter from the user explaining the claim.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Beware of the "Just as Good" manufacturer, who makes "pretty" Athletic Goods (as if they were for use as an ornament) at the expense of "quality," in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substitute-dealer who completes the fraud by offering the "Just as Good" article, when Spalding Goods are asked for.





SOMETHING NEW IN BASE BALL

The Spalding Official Base Ball Record

President Pulliam Says: "SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD FOR 1908 should be possessed by not only every club owner, every professional ball player, but every lover of the game, simply as a complete record of the growth of professional base ball in America."

A PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS

- Complete Official Averages of the National, American, and all the Minor Leagues.
- World's Championship Records from 1884 to 1907, with Scores of Games and List of Players Participating.
- Long Games of 1907.
- National Championship Winners from 1871 to 1907, with Names of Players and Their Averages.
- Leading Pitchers from 1871 to 1907, inclusive.
- Leading Fielders from 1871 to 1907, inclusive.
- Leading Batters from 1876 to 1907, inclusive.
- No-Hit Games in the Major Leagues from 1879.
- American League Championship Winners from 1900.
- The Year in Base Ball: A Resume of All the Happenings in the Base Ball World from January to December, 1907.
- Complete List of League Clubs from 1876, with Dates of Admission and Officers' Names.
- Miscellaneous Records.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS

PRICE 10 CENTS

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THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK

PROTECTS
THE
CONSUMER

AND

PREVENTS
FRAUDULENT
SUBSTITUTION

**The Nondescript
Manufacturer
says to the
Dealer:**

"Why pay 15 to 20 per cent. more for Spalding Trade Marked Athletic Goods, when I am prepared to furnish you 'Just as good' articles for so much less price?"



**The Substitute
Dealer says
to the Con-
sumer:**

"We are just out of the Spalding article asked for, but here is something 'Just as good' at 25 per cent. less price."

Spalding Cautions the Consumer

to make proper allowances for these "JUST AS GOOD" manufacturers and substitute-dealers' statements, but see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on, or attached, to each Spalding Athletic article, for without this Trade-Mark they are not genuine Spalding Goods.

We are prompted to issue this Caution to users of Spalding's Athletic Goods, for the reason that many defective articles made and sold by these "Just as Good" manufacturers and dealers are returned to us as defective and unsatisfactory, and which the consumer, who has been thus deceived, has asked us to repair or replace under our broad Guarantee, which reads as follows:

We Guarantee to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment.

We Agree to repair or replace free of charge any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship: PROVIDED such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, during the season in which it was purchased, accompanied by the name, address and a letter from the user explaining the claim.

A.C. Spalding & Bros

Beware of the "Just as Good" manufacturer, who makes "appearance" first and "Quality" secondary, in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substitute-dealer, who completes the fraud by offering the consumer the "Just as Good" article when Spalding's Goods are asked for.

THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK

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THE SPALDING
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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SPALDING

Official National League Ball

Is the Standard of the World

It is the Original League Ball **It is the Official League Ball**
It is the Universally Adopted League Ball
It is the Best League Ball

IT HAS BEEN FORMALLY ADOPTED AS THE

Official Ball of the National League for over 30 Years

It has also been adopted as the Official Ball for all Championship Games
by the following Professional Leagues:

EASTERN LEAGUE for 20 years
NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE for 20 years
NORTHERN LEAGUE for 5 years
WESTERN ASSOCIATION for 11 years
PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE for 5 years

INTER-STATE LEAGUE for 9 years
NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE for 11 years
CENTRAL LEAGUE for 5 years
COTTON STATES LEAGUE for 5 years
INDIANA, ILLINOIS and IOWA
LEAGUE for 7 years

and by 22 other Professional Leagues that have adopted the Spalding
Official National League Ball from 1 to 4 years.

THE Spalding Official National League Ball was first adopted by the National League in 1878, and is the only ball that has been used in Championship League Games since that time. In the recent great World's Championship Games in Chicago between the Chicago Nationals and the Detroit Americans the Spalding Official National League Ball was used.

IN addition to the different American adoptions, the Spalding Official National League Ball has been made the official ball by the governing Base Ball Associations of Mexico, Cuba, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Great Britain, Philippine Islands, Japan, and, in fact, wherever Base Ball is played. The Spalding Official National League Ball has received this universal adoption because of its well established reputation for uniformity and high quality, but the special object of such adoptions, from the players' standpoint, is to secure absolute uniformity in a ball, that will prevent unfair "jockeying" with an unknown ball, and make National and International Base Ball contests possible, and at the same time make the records of players of value, and uniform throughout the world, which can only be secured by standardizing one well known ball.

The Spalding Official National League Ball

is used by Yale, Harvard, Princeton and all prominent college teams. The soldiers and sailors in the United States Army and Navy use it exclusively. In fact, the Spalding League Ball is in universal use wherever Base Ball is played.

Once in a while a minor league will experiment for a short time with some other ball, but invariably returns to the Spalding Official National League Ball, which has now become universally recognized

The Standard of the World

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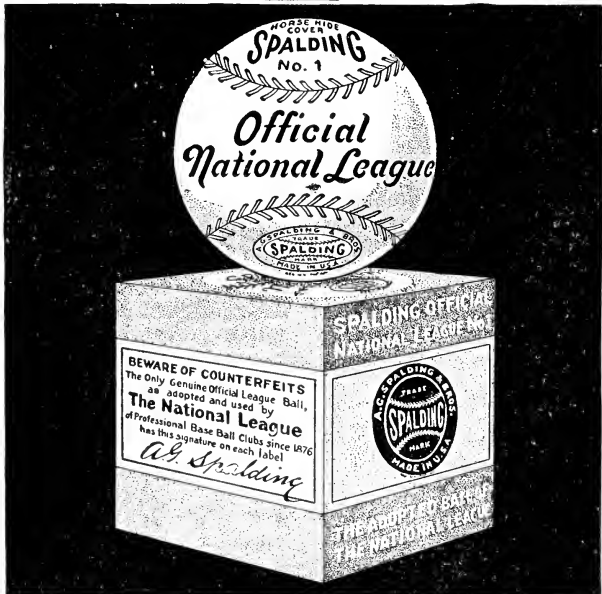
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THE SPALDING OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE BALL

The Official ball of the game for over 30 years. Adopted by the National League in 1878, and the only ball used in Championship games since. Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. 1. Each, \$1.50.

Official National League Jr.

Made with horse hide cover, and in every respect same as our Official National League Ball No. 1, except slightly smaller in size. Especially designed for junior clubs; composed of boys under 16 years of age; and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. B1. Each, \$1.00.

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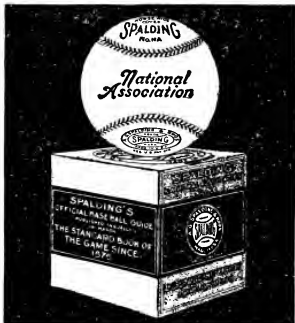
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Spalding Double Seam League Ball

Made with same care and of same material as the Spalding Official National League Ball. The double stitch is used, making it doubly secure against ripping. Warranted to last a full game.

No. 0. Each, \$1.50

Spalding National Association Ball

Second only in quality to the Spalding Official National League Ball. Made in exact accordance with the Official rules. Best horse hide cover, rubber center, wound with all wool yarn. Warranted to last a full game.

No. NA. Each, \$1.25

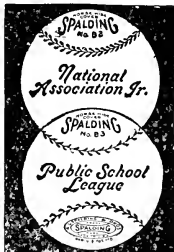


No. L3, Semi-Pro League \$1.00
 Regulation size and weight and superior to any of the various imitations of the Spalding Official National League Ball.

No. L4, City League Each, 75c.
 Full size and weight, well made, excellent for general practice.

No. B2, National Association Jr.
 Same as National Association No. NA, only slightly smaller.
Each, 75c.

No. B3, Public School League, 50c.
 A well made junior ball; splendid for practice by boys' teams.



Send for Spalding new complete Catalogue of Base Ball Goods. Mailed Free.

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Spalding Professional

Selected horse hide cover; full size ball. Made of carefully selected material and warranted first-class quality. Put up in a separate box and sealed.

No. 2. Each, **50c.**

Spalding King of the Diamond

This ball is full size, made of good material and horse hide cover. Put up in a separate box and sealed.

No. 5. Each, **25c.**

Spalding Lively Bounder

Horse hide cover. A very lively ball; the inside is all rubber, making it the liveliest ball ever offered at the price. Put up in a separate box and sealed.

No. 10. Each, **25c.**

Spalding Junior Professional

Slightly under regular size. Horse hide cover and is very lively. Carefully made and a perfect boys' size ball. Put up in a separate box and sealed.

No. 7B. Each, **25c.**

Spalding Boys' Favorite Ball

A good boys' lively ball, boys' size; two-piece cover; each ball trade-marked. Packed one dozen balls in a box.

No. 12. Each, **10c.**

Spalding Boys' Amateur Ball

Nearly regulation size and weight. The best ball for the money on the market; each ball trade-marked. One dozen balls in a box.

No. 11. Each, **10c.**

Spalding Rocket Ball

This is a good bounding ball. Boys' size. The best 5-cent, two-piece cover ball on the market; one dozen balls in a box.

No. 13. Each, **5c.**

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Players' Autograph Bats

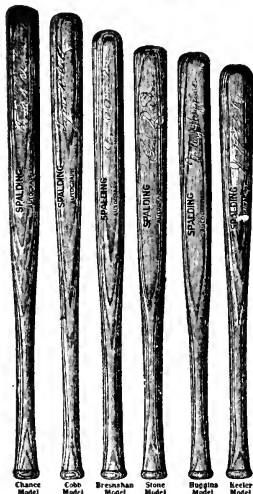
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS, or since our Base Ball Bat Factory was established, we have turned out special model bats to suit the leading players of the prominent professional leagues, and our records will show hundreds of different bats made in accordance with the ideas of the individual player, many of whom have been league record-makers.

The models that have been adopted have been duplicated by us from time to time as they have required additional bats, and in hundreds of cases we have been requested to furnish to other players duplicate bats that have been made for and used by well-known players.

In order to satisfy the ever-increasing demand from our customers for bats of the same models as used by leading players, we have obtained permission from many of the leading batters of the country to include in our line of high-grade bats these "**Players' Autograph**" bats, bearing their signature.

Space will not permit us to include a description of all the various models, but the following models have been selected as examples of what we are producing in this special "**Players' Autograph**" Bat Department:



Chance Model Cobb Model Brunsahan Model Stone Model Huggins Model Keeler Model

<i>Frank L. Chance</i> Autograph Model	This is a very large Bat with a fairly thick handle. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 45 nor over 48 ounces.
<i>Tyrus R. Cobb</i> Autograph Model	This is also a large Bat, almost the same length as the Chance Model, but with much less wood, especially in the handle part of the Bat. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 42 nor over 44 ounces.
<i>Roger T. Brunsahan</i> Autograph Model	This is a different shaped Bat than either of above, somewhat shorter, medium thick handle and rounded end. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 41 nor over 43 ounces.
<i>Geo. F. Stone</i> Autograph Model	This Bat is of good bulk, with a medium thick handle. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 40 nor over 42 ounces.
<i>Milly J. Huggins</i> Autograph Model	A short Bat with a small handle, but good bulk in balance of Bat. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 39 nor over 41 ounces.
<i>W. H. Keeler</i> Autograph Model	This model and the Chance Bat touch the two extremes in models and weights used by the great majority of prominent professional players. The Keeler Model is short and has fairly thin handle. Bats supplied will not weigh less than 36 nor over 39 ounces.

No. PA. Plain oil finish. **Price, \$1.00 Each.**

CORRESPONDENCE If you wish any particular model bat, and will describe the bat you require, the length, weight and full description of same, and address any of our branch stores, the matter will be taken up, with the hope of furnishing our customers with the exact model and style and weight of bat that they require. This will come under our Special Players' Autograph Bat Department. This entire department is looked after by the manager of our Professional League Base Ball Department, who is familiar with most of the types of models used by the leading players and to whom will be referred any unusual model. *As these bats are made to order only, at least two weeks' time may be required.*

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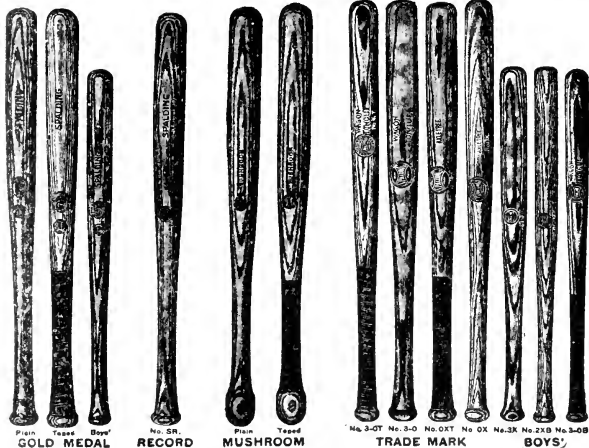
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Plain Taped Boys'
GOLD MEDAL

No. SR.
RECORD

Plain Taped
MUSHROOM

No. 3-OT No. 3-O No. OXT No. OX
TRADE MARK

No. 3X No. 2XB No. 3-OB
BOYS'

SPALDING GOLD MEDAL BATS

- No. GM. Plain, white wax finish. Each, \$1.00
- No. GMT. Taped, white wax finish. " 1.00
- No. GMP. "Professional," special dark finish. " 1.00
- No. GMB. Boys', plain, white wax finish. " .50

SPALDING MUSHROOM BATS

- No. M. Plain, special finish. Each, \$1.00
- No. MT. Taped, taped handle. " 1.00

SPALDING RECORD BATS

- No. SR. Plain oil finish. Each, \$1.00

SPALDING TRADE MARK BATS

- No. 3-OT. Wagon Tongue, taped, special finish. Each, \$.50
- No. 3-O. Wagon Tongue, plain handle. " .50
- No. OXT. "Axletree," tape wound handle. " .35
- No. OX. "Axletree," plain handle. " .25
- No. 3X. Junior League, plain, spotted burning. " .25
- No. 3-OB. Boys', Wagon Tongue, taped, special finish. " .25
- No. 2XB. Boys', good quality ash, varnished. " .10

For complete descriptions and illustrations of SPALDING BATS, and all Accessories for BASE BALL see Spalding's Base Ball Catalogue for 1908. Mailed free

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SPALDING BASEMEN'S MITTS



NO.
AX



NO.
BX



NO.
BXR



NO.
BXS



NO.
CO



NO.
CX



NO.
CXR



NO.
CXS



NO.
DX



NO.
EX

Spalding "League Special" No. AX Basemen's Mitt
 No. AX. Special professional model. Finest quality white tanned buckskin face, back and lining; lacing all around and at thumb. Each, \$4.00

Spalding "League Special" No. BX Basemen's Mitt
 No. BX. Fine selected and specially tanned brown calfskin face, back and lining; lacing all around. \$4.00

Spalding "League Special" No. BXR Basemen's Mitt
 No. BXR. Specially selected finest quality black calfskin face, back and lining; lacing all around. \$4.00

Spalding "League Special" No. BXS Basemen's Mitt
 No. BXS. Special professional model. Finest selected brown calfskin face, back and lining; lacing all around and at thumb. Each, \$4.00

Spalding "Professional" Basemen's Mitt
 No. CO. Very durable olive calfskin face, back and lining. Padded and laced all around. Each, \$3.00

Spalding "Semi-Pro" Basemen's Mitt
 No. CX. Face of specially tanned slate-color leather; back of firm tanned brown leather; extra well padded. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$2.50

Spalding "Amateur" Basemen's Mitt (Black)
 No. CXR. Black calfskin face, black leather back and lining. Well padded, no hump. Each, \$2.00

Spalding "Amateur" Basemen's Mitt
 No. CXS. Brown buck leather face, brown tanned leather back and lining. Well padded, no hump. \$2.00

Spalding "Double Play" Basemen's Mitt
 No. DX. Men's size. Oak tan specially selected leather, laced all around. Very easy fitting. Each, \$1.50

Spalding "League Jr." Basemen's Mitt
 No. EX. Good quality white leather, laced all around. Suitably padded. Will give good service. Each, \$1.00

ALL STYLES MADE IN RIGHTS AND LEFTS

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QUALITY **SUBSTITUTE**

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SPALDING FIELDERS' MITTS

Spalding "League Extra" Pitchers' and Basemen's Mitt
 No. 1F. The nearest approach yet made to an all around mitt. Face of special quality white buck, balance special brown calfskin. Correctly padded; no hump. Laced all around and at thumb. Each, \$4.00

Spalding "League Special" Fielders' Mitt
 No. 2F. Molded brown calfskin face; extra full thumb, laced; leather lined. Each, \$3.00

Spalding "League Special" Fielders' Mitt
 No. 3F. Specially tanned black calfskin; best felt padding; laced at thumb; leather lined. Each, \$3.00

Spalding "League Special" Fielders' Mitt
 No. 4F. Very best and softest white tanned buckskin; thumb and at wrist extra well padded; laced thumb; leather lined. Each, \$3.00

Spalding "Professional" Fielders' Mitt
 No. 5F. Specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt; leather lined, carefully finished, laced thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening at back. \$2.00

Spalding "Semi-Pro" Fielders' Mitt
 No. 6F. Face of white tanned buckskin, brown leather back; leather lined; laced thumb. Each, \$1.50

Spalding "Amateur" Fielders' Mitt
 No. 7F. Good brown cape leather, well padded, leather lined; reinforced and laced at the thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Each, \$1.00

Spalding "Amateur" Fielders Mitt (Black)
 No. 8F. Good quality black tanned leather; well padded, leather lined; reinforced and laced at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Each, \$1.00

Spalding "League Jr." Fielders' Mitt
 No. 9F. A very popular boys' mitt; buck tanned leather, well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. 50c.

Spalding "Boys' Favorite" Mitt
 No. 10F. Special tanned buck, well padded and substantially made; laced at thumb. Each, 25c.

ALL STYLES MADE IN RIGHTS AND LEFTS



NO. 1F



NO. 2F



NO. 3F



NO. 4F



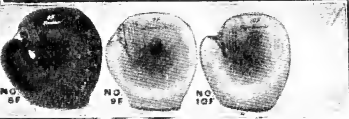
NO. 5F



NO. 6F



NO. 7F



NO. 8F

NO. 9F

NO. 10F

Complete descriptions and prices in Spalding's Base Ball Catalogue. Mailed free.

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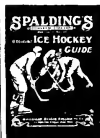
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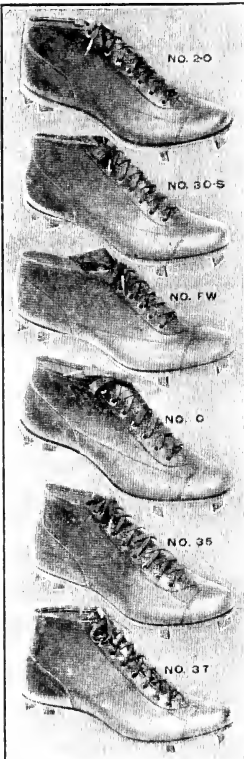
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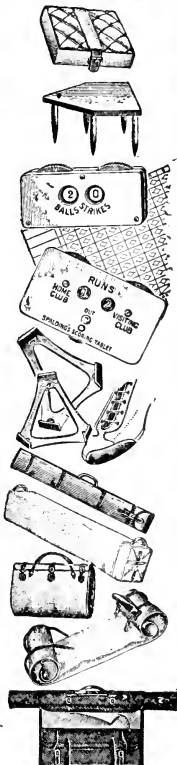


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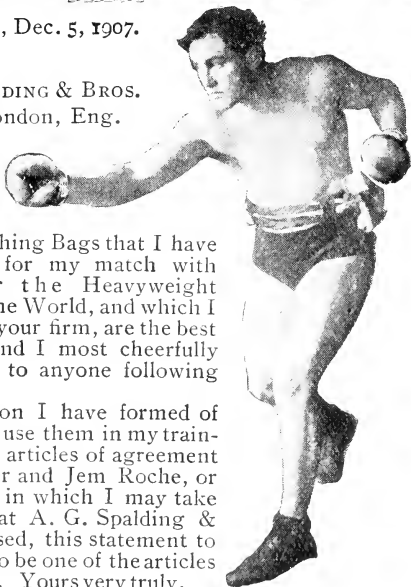
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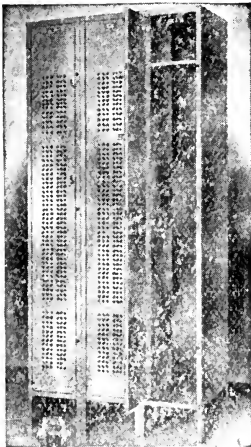
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WOODEN LOCKER tionable because of contact with vermin, absorb odors, can be easily broken into, and are dangerous on account of fire. Lockers made from wire mesh or expanded metal afford little security, as they can be easily entered with wire cutters. Clothes placed in them become covered with dust and the lockers themselves present a poor appearance, resembling animal cages.

Durand-Steel Lockers are made of high-grade steel plates, and are finished with gloss-black Furnace baked Japan (400°), comparable to that used on hospital ware, which will never flake off nor require refinishing, as do paints and enamels.

Durand-Steel Lockers are usually built with doors perforated full length in panel design, with sides and backs



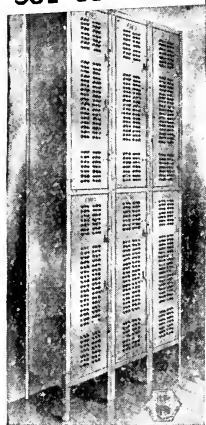
Three Lockers in Single Tier

solid. This prevents clothes in one locker from

coming in contact with wet garments in adjoining lockers, while plenty of ventilation is secured by having the door perforated its entire length, but if the purchaser prefers we perforate the backs also.

The cost of Durand-Steel Lockers is no more than that of first-class wooden lockers, and they last as long as the building, are sanitary, secure, and in addition, are fire-proof.

We are handling locker, as a special contract business, and shipment will in every case be made direct from the factory in Chicago. If you will let us know the number of lockers, size, and arrangement, we shall be glad to take up through correspondence the matter of prices.



Six Lockers in Double Tier

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