

# Spalding's official base ball guide, 1934

## SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE 1934

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## SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR 1934

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Commissioner of Base Ball.

### INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION The past year was an eventful one in base ball-not in any one way but in every way. Owing to prevailing condition was always the possibility of a breakdown of units of organization, a circumstance which might have placed a temporary halt on base ball in general but which was avoided, beyond a few displacements in minor league circles, which is inevitable, by competent and admirable business management on the part of club owners, league officials and national organization executives. The good ship "Base Ball" has weathered many storms and the consensus is that any existing billows are merely the aftermath. It was a season of surprises, too. In the National League a sensational fight for the pennant developed on the part of the New York club, which caused comment throughout the season and which has not abated yet. At the best the Giants were not expected to finish higher than the top of the second division, which seemed to be allowing the team the utmost latitude. As a matter of fact the team not only kept in the first division steadily but early in June went into first place and remained there. After that, to still further confound the critics, it did even better, for it won the world series after it had been extended to an eleven-inning game and a ten-inning game, that it might proudly lift its head above the other teams which it faced. It was a queer team in a way. In the very moments of victory there was always an undercurrent of doubt among its followers as to its ability, and some hesitancy in rallying in record breaking numbers to its support; but those who had confidence in the skill of the Giants to carry on were most handsomely rewarded. If ever there was a display in base ball of grit, of determination, of patient persistence to acquire that which is most sought of all, it was shown by Terry's players. The American League was less showy in its pennant fight. The old strength of the Athletics was dissipated by trading some of its players to Chicago, and it undertook, unsuccessfully, to give battle with a team that was weaker than any it had possessed for some time. Very soon the race for the pennant had narrowed down to two teams, the Washingtons and the New Yorks, and the old three-cornered struggle of Philadelphia, New York and Washington was a thing of the past. None of the other clubs had been sufficiently strengthened to cope either with the Yankees or with the Senators. The former gave up the ghost about the first of August and there was none left

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to give the Washingtons hard fighting for the remainder of the way. Picked as a probable winner early in the race, they well lived up to the expectations that had predicted such a q'- pleasant ending for them in their own league. The success of the minor leagues-the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, to use its unabridged name-was due to the able and saga- cious leadership of President Bramham. He had less worry with the larger than with the smaller organizations of his circuit, but give him the credit which is due him. He and the committee, which co-operated and co-managed with him. - did not lose a member in the entire minor league group. That was something of r which he might well be proud, for it is easily the best record that has been made by a president of the lower class circuits in the national game. The base ball season for 1934 bids fair to be more successful than that of 1933 for everyone connected with the game. The players have received a reduc- ! tion in salaries, but they are by no means brought to the point where their earnings can be called "skimpy". They will not be paid fancy figures, as the day of such remuneration has gone in base ball, for a time at least. In that respect base ball simply. meets the curtailment of expenses found necessary in other industries. The teams last season were well matched in the National League and all except two were equally well matched in the American League. The number of extra-inning games that were played by the members of both circuits demon- strate that fact. The National League pennant, as has been told, was won by an outsider in the early predictions. The American League pennant was won by one of the favorite clubs in its circle. In 1934 the races should be even better. tt. No matter what club is made favorite there will be plenty of opposition to it 0. ' in both leagues. President Heydler can well say that "Our national game has weathered the most critical year in its history," and could supplement it by stating that with the year 1934 a new era begins in base ball.

### **Editorial Comment**

BY JOHN B. FOSTER. THE BALL IS STANDARDIZED Some years ago, when the American League was organized, not much atten- tion was paid to a standard base ball.

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In fact, too little attention was given to it, in view of the close and exciting rivalry that took place between the players of one organization as compared with the players of the other. The base ball fans had other things to think about that gave them excitement for the moment. As time went on and the American League became an accepted fact in base ball, say as late as 1920, there was much argument between votaries of the national game as to whether the younger league was not picking up younger batters, some of whom, they numbered about twenty, were not accustomed to hitting farther and more often than their rivals of the same class in the National League. This came to be one of the most argued and debated points about the national game. Until 1902, when the American League had got firmly on its feet-or perhaps a little later, 1903 or 1904-very little was heard about the supremacy of their batters. Both organizations were playing with a similar ball so far as any one knew definitely, but even then there was disposition to claim for the younger organization the supremacy in batting, if there was any loophole that existed by which it could be established. That was perfectly natural, because the junior major league wished to show its strength to the public. Then there came the world series, under better and more favorable conditions, so far as its presentment was concerned, and once again the oft debated issue arose as to whether the bulk of the country's batters did not find an expression in the younger players who were introduced as quickly as possible into major league ranks. Of course, under the platform of separate balls for the two big leagues, made in such a manner as to create heavier batting for one as opposed to the other, there was no question about the batting. It was then attributed to the slightly different method employed in the manufacture of the ball, which was sensible enough, since the National League openly avowed that its ball was slightly slower than that used by the American League, and consequently its batters could not be expected to do quite as much execution with it. The difference between the ball used by the National League and that which was in use in the American League was in the manner of sewing and in the cover, which was slightly heavier in the National than it was in the American League ball, a change, by the way, which was made at the instigation of the National League and which, it was explained at the time that it was made, would slow up the National League batters a trifle. It was

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not then known how much, but now it is reasonable to say it was about ten points to a batter. Of course it is not a change which makes any appreciable difference, but in a sport which is as jealous of its personnel as the game of base ball, anything that would make two points difference would be seized upon by the fans with criticism. Now all that has been abolished and done away with. The ball that will be used in the American League will be of the same construction as that employed by the National League, and the players of one organization will not have the slightest advantage over those of the other. For the first time since the two leagues have been rivals the fans will find their basis of comparison identical. It will not be as though there were batters of the American League and the National League, but, on the contrary, batters in base ball. The major leagues will be chosen as the principals simply because they are supposed to include the best there are in the national game, but if a player in a minor league can lay claim to a batting percentage that seriously threatens the leader of the major leagues, he will have to be accepted-especi-

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.. Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 9 in his arms, trusting always to make a long distance hit, or if the hit were confined to one base, meeting the ball with such force that it became very difficult for the fielder to handle it. About the middle of the season of 1932 there developed quite a marked change in batting technique. There was a tendency to revert to the older and more scientific method of grasping the bat where it could be used to place the ball and not where it could be driven with the full force of the batter's arms and shoulders. Batters came to be more solicitous about advancing the runner than in hitting the ball out. There was too much risk in making a double play on such a hit. It was noticeable, too, that as the prowess of Ruth began to exhibit symptoms of declining, other and less powerful batters showed signs of not wanting to hit the ball out so much as they wanted to hit it safe. It is true that there was not that interest in desiring to sacrifice with a bunt that there had been, but there also was apparent a lessening inclination to attempt the making of home runs. Batters were evidently coming to the conclusion that they were

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spoiling their chances of making a decent record as batters, and thereby enhancing their individual value, to satisfy a longing to become home run hitters, an eminence which most of them could never hope to attain. So the season of 1934 will begin with less attention being paid to the hitting of home runs than there has been. Not that interest in the home run is going to die out, but that base ball has from sheer necessity, primarily because of the aging of Ruth, been obliged to turn its attention to the development of some- thing else than home runs. It is not out of line to suggest that the pitcher may again resume the place that he once held as the pivotal point of the game. If the National League had continued with the ball used in 1933 it is tolerably certain that he would, and National League pitchers in the last world series say they found no trouble in pitching the ball that will be used-that which was thrown by the American League hurlers last year. A MATTER OF CHOICE There never has been any implied rule or law by which a league has not enjoyed the privilege of making changes of its own in the rules. That is, on some slight point or variation of the game. For a long time the American League chose to regard differently from the National the position of men on bases in the infield fly rule. Later, however, it changed its ruling to agree with that of the older league. Today both leagues rule the same on every little point that has to do with the game, which is as it should be. The point has been raised whether the Southern Association is not going out of its way to adopt a new intentional base on balls rule which will give a slight advantage to the runner, if the batter is intentionally passed by the pitcher. The Association can do this without running counter to any base ball law or regulation. It can be requested not to take this action, but it cannot be for- bidden. The new rule, as advocated by the Southern Association, it seems to the Editor, is contrary to the spirit of the game by abolishing what may be a very strategic move on the part of the pitcher. The latter has as good right to send a runner to first on four balls as not to. He may be trying his best to put the ball over the plate, but unfortunately, owing to temporary lack of control, he is unable to do so. The Southern Association rule permits him no choice in the matter. It says in effect that the batter must be allowed the privilege of swing- ing at the ball, whether the pitcher is able to put it over or not. It permits a runner to score when he might, or might not, have such an

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opportunity. It is not for the umpire to judge what is in the mind of the pitcher, any further than it would be right for him to judge what is in the mind of a fielder when he sees a fly ball, or a ground hit, approaching him. Certainly the batter could not be called out by some arbitrary ruling that would permit the umpire to call him safe if the fielder should fumble the ball. That would make a farce of the game. Time and again, to satisfy some alleged demand of the public, legislation has been attempted that would forbid a strong batter from hitting the ball when

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### **JOHN J. McGRAW**

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u\_- \_ ul v uly LU V 10 U411z" \_ U future st 'ar-in some awkward rookie, he also had a colorful personality- here seems to be only one in each veneration of base ball-which typified in -many respects his period and his game. "His game" it was. He was saturated with base ball and longed to. make it known beyond the confines of his native land.

The round-the-world trip in the winter of 1913-14 of the- Giants and the Chicago White Sox-McGraw's antipathy to the American League, at least so far as concerned his friend, Charley Comiskey, the Chicago owner, had subsided-was of his origination, and contemplated visits to 6th'Or-portions. of the globe were only called off by the upheaval due to the N orld war. John J. 'McGraw's fame is secure in the Valhalla of -Base Ball.

JOHN B. FOSTER. MILESTONES IN MANAGER McGRAWIS CAREER. Born in Truxton, N. Y., April 17, 1873. Died, February 25, 1934. Played with Olean, N. Y., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1891 . . . Played his first game with Baltimore, August 26, 1891 Played his last profes- sional game with Giants, September 12, Connected with five major league clubs- Baltimore American Association, Baltimore Nationals, St. Louis Nationals, Baltimore Americans and New York Nationals . . . Took charge of Giants as player-manager in

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midseason of 1902 . . . Resigned as manager, June 3, 1932 . . . Won pennants in 1904, 1905, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1917, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 Won world-series in 1905, 1921 and 1922 His teams finished only twice in the second division in his twenty-nine complete -seasons of leadership-eightb'in 1915 and fifth in 1926 . . . Besides winning ten pennants finished second eleven times, third in f Our other seasons, and in fourth place twice Batted above .300 for nine consecutive seasons as a major leaguer from 1893 to 1901, inclusive His biggest season was 1890. when he batted .390 and stole 73 bases as a member of the Baltimore Orioles. In 1894 lie stole 77 bases Was associated with fourteen pennant winners-three as a player at Baltimore, ten as manager of the Giants and one as a club official . . . Continuous leadership of base ball teams was exceeded by only one other manager-Connie Mack-in the history of the game.

### **World Series 1933**

Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 15 X(S 1U~s/933. Five brilliant and highly exciting games. The victory of the New York team was a triumph for young and skilled pitching, ably assisted by superb mental sagacity on the part of veterans when called in to take a part. By JOHN B. FOSTER The astonishing New York Nationals won the world series in four games out of five in 1933. That was two games less than a total of seven which is con- sidered essential. A practically green team, originally not considered to have a chance for the pennant of its own league, not only won it but in addition won the world series from Washington, American League champion. The final result was a fitting climax to the brilliant and successful fight the New York team made to bring the pennant of its own league home first. And the Washington team was only removed in ability from that of New York by the difference which separates two games from their normal length of nine innings to contests of ten and eleven innings respectively. They were so close to New York at the finish that their breath could be heard panting hard in the ears of the victors. RESULT OF WORLD SERIES GAMES IN 1933. Winning Losing Game. Where Played. Date. Winner. Pitcher. Pitcher. Score. First New York Tuesday, Oct. 3 New York Hubbell

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Stewart 4-2 Second New York Wednesday, " 4 New York Schumacher Crowder 6-1 Third Washington Thursday, " 5 Washington Whitehill Fitzsimmons 4-0 Fourth Washington Friday, " 6 New York Hubbell Weaver \*2-1 Fifth Washington Saturday, " 7 New York Luque Russell t4-3 \* 11 innings. t 10 innings. As an exhibition of fighting base ball-good, clean, honest fight-it has not been equaled in any world series since that of 1929, and even the standard of those games fell below that of 1933 in moments that were wrapped up with exciting situations which sent thrills chasing down the backs of the fans until the last man was out and the last game was finally over, in Washington, after r the completion of the home club's tenth inning. Even those contests which appeared less interesting than the two extra inning games that closed the bill were fraught with keen situations and sensational moments. These clubs had met once before to settle the question of national supremacy. This was in 1924, when the Washington team, then under the management of Stanley Harris, played New York, under the guidance of John J. McGraw, the total series of seven games, to find Washington a winner of four. The first game of that year's series, with Walter Johnson pitching, went to twelve innings, and Arthur Nehf won it for New York. The last game, in which Walter Johnson finally was introduced as pitcher to finish and win it, also required twelve innings. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and several members of his official family were enthusiastically interested in the third game, and notified the management of their acceptance of invitations to see it. It was first of the games that were played at the national capital, and apparently President Roosevelt brought the home club temporary luck, but it did not last long enough. Washington won that first game, having to fight reasonably hard for it, as that was the day on which the Giants were not batting any harder than the Senators did in the first game that was played on the Polo Grounds in New York. .: .

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to oldest of the outfielders. Of course, where the New Yorks surpassed the Washingtons was in the skill t and prowess exhibited by their pitchers. In every game, except the fifth and last, not one of the Giant boxmen was obliged actually to retire; while in one o only,

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the third, did a Washington pitcher last out the game. That the contest should have been so close, with this a fact, shows how remarkably both teams played. I-, ^IRST GAME, October 3, at New York ) / Hubbell easily held the Washingtons to five hits and was master of them in every inning except the fourth and ninth, striking out ten. Ott's batting was phenomenal. First time up he made a home run, and on his next three attempts hit each time for a it single, on two occasions sending in the preceding runner. He made as many hits, barring one, as the entire WVashington team le combined. The opening game of the series was played at New York. Every newspaper that announced the date of the world series also was very solicitous in stating that this was to be an exhibition of pitching. It was to be an exhibition of artistic skill such as the fans had not beheld in half a dozen world series. Every- one's curiosity was aroused; everyone wanted to be at that first game; the second game was not given much consideration. Strange to say, all this great ballyhoo about pitching centered itself upon one player, and that was Hubbell of the Giants. Little or no attention was given to 1 the Washington pitcher. Nobody evinced much interest in whom the Washington management might present. The patrons of the game had got it into their heads

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Dave Harris batted for Russell. For a few moments Hubbell appeared unsteady. He gave Harris three balls and a consultation was held, but it only resulted in a ball, which passed Harris to first, Sewell going to second. Myer grounded to Ryan, who was a very lucky ball player to get Harris at second. Goslin hit a long one into the right field stand, which was foul by less than six feet, and Ryan rushed forward to encourage Hubbell. Then Goslin lined a burning drive toward right field, but Terry jumped far into the air, stuck out his gloved hand, and pulled the ball down for the most spectacular play in the game. In Washington's half of the ninth, Manush got to first on Ryan's fumble. Cronin singled to right, sending Manush to second. Schulte hit a hard one down to Jackson, who could not hold the ball, and the bases were filled. Then Kuhel grounded to Ryan, who threw him out at first, while Manush scored. Bluege was out on strikes and Sewell was thrown out

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by Jackson. This ended the scoring for Washington and for the game. The score: New York. AB. R. H. TB.PO.A. E. Washington. AB. R. H. TB.PO.A. E. Moore, lf ..... 4 1 0 0 1 0 0 Myer, 2b ..... 4 1 1 1 2 2 3 Critz, 2b ..... 4 1 1 1 2 2 1 Goslin, rf ..... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 Terry, lb ..... 4 1 1 1 9 0 0 Manush, lf . ..... 4 1 0 0 2 0 0 Ott, rf ..... 4 1 4 7 0 0 0 Cronin, ss ..... 4 0 2 2 0 2 0 Davis, cf ..... 4 0 2 2 0 0 0 Schulte, cf . ..... 4 0 2 2 4 0 0 Jackson, 3b. .... 4 0 0 0 0 4 0 Kuhel, lb ..... 4 0 0 0 8 1 0 Mancuso, c ..... 4 0 0 ) 12 1 0 Bluege, 3b ..... 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 Ryan, ss ..... 4 0 1 1 3 3 1 Sewell, c .....3 0 0 0 6 1 0 Hubbell, p ..... 3 0 1 1 0 1 0 Stewart, p . ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 - - - - - - - Russell, p .....1 0 0 0 1 2 0 Totals .....35 4 10 13 27 11 2 Harris\* .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Thomas, p .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \*Batted for Russell in eighth. - - - - - Totals .....33 2 5 5 24 10 3 New York ..... 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 x- 4 Washington ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-2 Earned runs-New York 2, Washington 0. Home run-Ott. Runs batted in-Ott 3, Jackson, Cronin, Kuhel. Double play-Mancuso to Ryan. Left on bases-New York 7, Washington 6. Caught stealing-Schulte. Pitching records-Against Stewart, 6 hits and 4 runs in 2 innings (none out in third); against Russell, 4 hits and no runs in 5 innings; against Thomas, no hits and no runs in 1 inning. Bases on balls-Off Hubbell 2 (Sewell, Harris). Struck out-By Hubbell 10 (Myer, Goslin, Manush, Kuhel, Bluege 3, Stewart, Russell, Schulte); by Russell 3 (Davis 2, Ryan); by Thomas 2 (Jackson, Ryan). Losing pitcher-Stewart. Umpire-Moran (National) at plate, Moriarty (American) at first base, Pfirman (National) at second base, Ormsby (American) at third base. Time-2h. 7m. Weather-Clear and cool. Scorers-Denman Thompson, Washington; James M. Kahn, New York; Garrett Waters, Washington.

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field. Ott camped out against the fence, but he was entirely too short to reach that liner and had to run out in front and play it off the boards. The result was that it fell safe for two bases and Myer ran to third, while Goslin kept on past first for second base, making a

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sacrifice entirely unnecessary. Manush was unequal to the emergency, and popped out to Ryan. Cronin hit a grounder that Fitzsimmons staggered under, but he was so badly unsettled that he threw the batter out at first base and Myer came home with the first run. Schulte hit a two-bagger to right and Goslin came romping home with Washington's second run of the inning. Kuhel was out on a ball hit to Jackson and Schulte was put out on the bases via Jackson to Critz. That ended the scoring, and it was enough. In the next inning the Washingtons added another to their brace of runs made in the first. Bluege, who had not yet made a hit in the series, opened the inning with a fine two-bagger against the stand in left field. Sewell advanced Bluege to third on a sacrifice. Whitehill hit the ball to Fitzsimmons and Bluege was apparently trapped off third. Unlucky Fitzsimmons. Instead of making a perfect throw to Jackson, and he had plenty of time to do so, he pulled Jackson out of position and Bluege slid back to the base in safety. Then Myer, as if he wanted to atone for his three errors on the first day in New York, hit the ball safely past Terry for two bases, far out to right field, and Bluege scored, while Whitehill went to third. The latter sought to score on Goslin's low line hit to Moore in left field, but was doubled at the plate on an excellent throw that came in as straight as a bullet. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth innings were of the "no runs, no hits, no errors" type, although Cronin, in the sixth, made a single to break the monotony. The Giants' opening of the seventh adhered to the formula, but in their half the Washingtons were "at it again." Bluege got a cheer for a long hit that went foul and then his popup to Terry in right field was received with silence. Sewell beat out a hit to Ryan. On Whitehill's second attempt to sacrifice, Sewell streaked for second base and landed there in safety when Mancuso's throw to nip him off first bounced out of Terry's glove. Whitehill was soon a victim when Critz got the ball and threw him out at first. The irrepressible Myer, however, was determined to hit the ball, and hit he did, sending Sewell home with the fourth run. The eighth and ninth brought no relief for New York and Washington was satisfied. The scoring had ended and once more the result was four

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game. There was another outbreak when he ran to the umpire to protest, but Moran waved them all aside and stuck to his ground. The Washington players held that the decision was wrong and cost them the game. Not on the actual play as it happened, but on the probable plays if Manush had been called safe. It would have put Myer on third with Manush on first and but one out instead of two out. The inning resulted in no run for Washington, and according to their tale they might have made an indefinite number of runs had Moran only decided it the other way. Weaver pitched this game for Washington and made a mighty good job of it. -In his introduction into the mystery of world series base ball he proceeded to show that it was no mystery at all by pitching a one run game for ten innings. In the eleventh the Giants made another and won the game, but that only made the Washingtons all the madder to think they had been beaten. To Russell fell the distinction of retiring the last two batters, after Weaver had the second run scored against him. Hubbell pitched all through the contest, and after it was over he was the possessor of a fine record, as he had pitched twenty innings in the games in which he had worked and not an earned run was made by the Washington batters. The game was uneventful for the first three innings, as neither team made anything that looked a bit like a run. Terry singled in the first inning but got no farther than first. The fourth started auspiciously for New York, Terry hitting a beautiful home run into the center field bleachers. One man was out when he did it. Ott, the next batter, drew a base on balls. Weaver was very careful what he pitched to him and did not give him a good ball to strike at. Davis followed it up with a single and Jackson fouled out. A little erratic, d Weaver gave Mancuso a base on balls, filling the bases, and then struck Ryan out. A sigh of satisfaction swept over the stands as relief came to the pentup it Washington spirits. ie Moore singled in the fifth with one man out, but Critz and Terry were easy. t Ott began with a single in the sixth and was sacrificed to second by Davis. it Jackson popped up, and Mancuso was given a base on balls. Again Ryan had a ro chance, but he was thrown out by the pitcher. The Giants were making des- peperate efforts to safeguard their advantage by adding another insuring run, but t the Washingtons were striving as desperately to prevent more scoring while at the same time trying for at least a tie for the time being. In the fourth they had two men on the bases. In the fifth they

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got a man on after two were out. In the sixth they advanced the first batter to second base and then ran afoul of that decision by Umpire Moran. The Giants pinned hopes on a two-bagger by Moore in the seventh, with only one out, but they were short-lived, as Critz and Terry were tossed out on incon-sequential attempts to Cronin and Weaver, respectively. Washington, however, at last rose to the occasion by tying the score in the seventh. With one out Kuhel got his base when Hubbell played tag with his grounder. Bluege sacrificed. Sewell came to the plate and, without asking permission of anyone, hit the ball on a line to center field for a base, and sent he Kuhel home with the tying run. He got his share of the applause for that feat.

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THE FIFTH GAME, October 7, at Washington Ott, right fielder for New York, was distinctly a home run hero. In his first time at bat in the opening game of the series at New York, he began with a home run that brought in another runner and determined the final result; in the closing game at Washington, in his last time at bat, he made another home run that provided the margin of victory. Base ball does not contain another instance of this kind. The second home run won the game, and the series. This game went into overtime also, ten innings being required to settle the championship conclusively. The first inning was pitched with Crowder in the box for Washington, and he started as if he were not going to be very successful. Moore hit his first pitch for a single. Critz flied out to Goslin. Terry hit safely, but Ott struck out. Davis cut the ball through shortstop, but he could not get it out of Cronin's reach, and while he was not out himself it was not very hard for Cronin to get Terry at second. The Washington fans saw this and took it as a bad omen for Crowder, especially as none of their players except Goslin got as far as first base, and Goslin was doubled off first on a low lined hit by Manush to Jackson. The second inning for New York started out in an entirely different manner and gave the spectators little hope that they were going to see anything save a cataclysm for the Washington team. Jackson began with a clean single. Man- cuso got a base on balls. Crowder couldn't keep Ryan from making a sacrifice and he advanced both runners. Schumacher, the

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pitcher, tapped the ball for a short center field hit and Jackson and Mancuso scored. It was a pretty un-palatable pill for the crowd to be obliged to swallow, especially as the next two batters were out on easy flies to Goslin. The Washingtons went out, one, two, three; and the second, third and fourth innings might as well have gone the same way so far as having any effect on the score. The New Yorks started the third with a hit by Terry. It was a waste of effort, however, as Ott and Jackson struck out and Davis flied to Cronin. So the game went along until the fifth inning, when Schulte and Kuhel led off with base-hits for Washington. This gave the home crowd a chance to yell. And yell it did. Bluege dashed their hopes by striking out, trying to make a bunt, Sewell flied out and Crowder was out, Ryan to Terry. Then came the sixth. The last thing that was expected of Davis, New York's center fielder, was that he would hit the ball hard, but on his turn at bat he rapped the ball for a solid two-base hit down the left foul line. Jackson evidently meant to sacrifice, and did so, going out, Bluege to Kuhel. Mancuso made his first hit in Washington, a long two-bagger which sent Davis home and erased Crowder from the game. He was succeeded by Russell, who had served as relief pitcher to Weaver in the fading eleventh of the day before. Russell struck out the next two batters, but the damage had been done. New York had three runs to none for Washington. The game looked like a procession from then on. It looked more like one at the beginning of the next inning. Myer fouled out. The New Yorks were elated and showed their satisfaction when Goslin sped by first a lap behind Critz's

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## National League

\_\_\_\_\_ Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 35 1933. Boston won the very last game of the season from St. Louis by Berger's home run drive. This carried the Braves into fourth place and left St. Louis abashed and disgruntled, because they had been beaten out in the race by a team whose strength they were always disposed to look down upon. Brooklyn was sixth, just where it might have been expected to finish, judged by the quality of ball which both the infield and outfield played during most of the season. Philadelphia, which had boasted before the season began that it would finish up close to third, managed only to get seventh place when the race ended. Cincinnati dropped into the cellar in mid-August and remained there to the finish of the schedule. Number of Times Finished in Each Position. First .....13 Fourth .... 4 Eighth .... 4 Second .... 13 Fifth .....2 Ninth ..... 1 National League Member Third ..... 7 Sixth ..... 4 Tenth ..... 1 52 Years Seventh ... 3 FIVE YEARS FINAL STANDINGS. Year. Finished. Won. Lost. PC. Manager. 1933 First ..... 91 61 .599 Wm. H. Terry 19.;2 Sixth ..... 72 82 .468 J. J. McGraw, W. H. Terry 1931 Second ..... 87 65 .572 John J. McGraw 1930 Third ..... 87 67 .565 John J. McGraw 1929 Third ..... 84 67 .556 John J. McGraw Trained at Los Angeles . . . Acquired Davis from Philadelphia and Mancuso from St. Louis by trades. . . Parmelee pitched one-hit game against Philadelphia, April 26. O'Doul, outfielder, batting leader of league for 1932, obtained from Brooklyn... St. Louis defeated, July 2, in double-header by identical scores, 1-0, the first game going to eighteen innings. Hubbell, who pitched the entire game for New York, allowed only 6 hits. Carleton pitched sixteen innings for St. Louis and was taken out for a pinch- hitter. He was succeeded by Haines, who was charged with the loss of the game. Hubbell did not give a base on balls and struck out twelve. Two were out when New York scored the winning run. In the second game Parmelee defeated Dean, 5 and 4 hits, respectively, the New Yorker striking out thirteen . . . Hubbell pitched his sixteenth victory of the season and eighth shutout, against Brooklyn; July 27 ... Hubbell, on August 11, established a National League record for

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consecutive scoreless innings, 46, on August 1 (previously 44, by Reulbach of Chicago, 1908; best on record, Walter John- son, Washington, 1913-see Little Red Book) . . . Schumacher pitched his seventh shut- out, August 16, against Cincinnati; it was the twentieth shutout of the season for the Giants . . . Hubbell pitched his ninth shutout and twenty-first for the Giants, against St. Louis, August 29 ... Vergez, third baseman, stricken with appendicitis . . . Hubbell scored his tenth shutout and twenty-second for Giants, September 1, against Boston, 2-0, ten innings . . . Giants, with Parmelee and Bell pitching, scored twenty-third shutout of season, defeating Chicago, 4-0, September 15 . . . Charles Dressen, manager of Nash- ville team, obtained to play third base in place of Vergez, was declared eligible for world series; Jackson, however, played in all games of the series . . . Manager Terry signed for five years, October 9 . . . George Grantham, infielder, obtained from Cincin- nati. . . Bowman, pitcher, obtained from Portland, Pacific Coast League. It was an exciting season for the Giants. The unusual began at the training quarters of the team. They were literally shaken up, shaken down and shaken sidewise by earthquakes which rocked that section of California during the spring of 1933. A tremor disturbed them in practice. They became accustomed to seeing the ball bound away from them before the season opened, and were made doubly quick in retrieving it. They had their residence, temporary though it was, on the top floor of a hotel, and quickly accustomed themselves to a mid- night session of study of the earth's curves, and were too absorbed in the subject to wish to return again to sleep. They were well broken to the roughest kind of treatment, yet strange to say their manager has decided that never more will his team train in California. This year he has chose to sample a locality where the earth is disturbed, if at all, by fierce winds. The effect of the unusual striving of the elements of the earth did not have a sedate and placid influence on the players while in the Golden State. They were

| ' \_ \_ Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 37 ' disquieted, nervous, and quite willing to leave the region of harsh grindings and mutterings of the ground for more solid terrain. Whether it was because of quaking and general upheaval of the land in which they put in their spring's work, there was nothing much to boast about in the preliminary season, and

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they returned to the locality of their base ball affiliation in as good condition as could be expected. William H. Terry was serving his first full year as manager. There had been some opportunity to see him at work the year before, when he assumed the managership after McGraw laid it down. Like his predecessor in office he was content in his first year at the head of the team to let the remainder of the season go by default. He saw that it couldn't make much difference whether the team finished in sixth place, as it was heading, or in fifth. Neither one would win anything for him or for the players. So, as McGraw did in his first year, Terry permitted the team to slide gracefully along, to bring up as it would. Fortunately it finished a good sixth, and judging by the trades and the general make-up of the team seemed bound to go no lower in 1933 and possibly might gain a little. Whether Terry was favored by the gods who make it their special mission to care for the interests and welfare of the men who are interested in base ball, or whether he guessed right in retaining the men that he did, is a question which was oft debated before the season was over. He certainly made no mistake in his selection, and had the satisfaction of winning the pennant by as clean and hard fighting a group of ball players as ever won it before in the history of the National League. From the very start of the season they fought with the energy of men who had a purpose in life and knew what it was. Terry had a catcher who had been tried but had not shown anything remarkable except in one world series which he played. The pitching staff was made up of one veteran, who had shown the year before that he possessed high class I pitching skill; two youngsters, neither of whom gave unusual promise; one oldtimer, who was the backbone of McGraw's pitching staff one season, and one aging oldtimer who was smart in his waning days as a pitcher and was used principally to try to pull games out of the fire that some of the others had found too fierce for them. By name they were Hubbell, Schumacher, Parmelee, Fitzsimmons and Luque. L The first baseman was himself. His second baseman was thought to be a broken down ball player, who wasn't so at all. His shortstop, a fiery young minor leaguer, who won his place as a regular almost immediately. His third baseman was a player who was just hanging on, and his outfield was made up mostly of two promising minor leaguers and one high class major league player. At the end of the season they comprised as good a ball

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team as one would want to see, and after they had won their own pennant emphasized their class by winning the world series. Not until the season was nearing an end would New York patronize the Giants as they deserved. There was always fear of a breakdown; always dread that they had come to the last round-up; but they never got there. There was no "last time" for them. Their indomitable spirit and something of their pluck is shown when it is recalled that they played St. Louis a double-header in midseason and beat the Cardinals in an eighteen inning game, one to nothing, and also won the second game in nine innings by the same score. At other times they disposed of other clubs in a manner which, if not the same, was decisive enough. It was not until nearly the close of the season that they lost the services of their third baseman. While at Boston, Vergez, who had guarded that position so successfully through the season that he was looked upon as one of the best in the league, was seized with a sudden attack of appendicitis and was removed to the hospital. He played no more during the year, though he recovered and remained with the club for a few days before he went to his home in California in September. Ryan was hurt earlier in the season, and he typified the unconquerable spirit that pervaded the team when, arising from a sick bed, he sent the following telegram to his teammates and boarded the next train for St. Louis: "They can't beat us. En route. J. C. Ryan." All through the season the insistence of the Giants combined with confidence in their own skill was the most remarkable thing about them and they were as certain of success as though it were an accomplished fact. It was really marvelous how this one quality buoyed them up from day to day. Terry, their manager, early in the season had his wrist broken and was forced to take a lay-off.

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 43 A t)^f/ //-/'~ /-Number of Times Finished in Each Position. h/'C-/i/1LL ^L O First ... 13 Fourth .... 9 Seventh ... 2 Charter Me National Third .....11 Sixth . 1 Ninth 2 FIVE YEARS FINAL STANDINGS. Year. Finished. Won. Lost. PC. Manager. 1933 Third ..... 86 68 .558 Charles Grimm 1932 First ..... 90 64 .584 R. Hornsby, Charles Grimm 1931 Third ..... 84 70 .545 Rogers Hornsby 1930 Second ..... 90 64 .584 J. V. McCarthy, R. Hornsby 1929 First ..... 98 54 .645 Jos. V. McCarthy Trained at Avalon on Catalina Island, Calif .... Obtained Floyd Herman by purchase from Cincinnati to play right field . . . Cuyler was hurt in spring practice and was un- able to play, Demaree starting the season at center field, with Stephenson in left and Herman in right field . . . Mosolf, outfielder, obtained from Kansas City . . . Herman batted a single and three home runs against Philadelphia, one of the homers with bases full, accounting for eight of the Chicago runs ill a 10-1 victory, July 20... Outfielder Klein, National League batting leader in 1933, obtained from Philadelphia for \$125,000 and three players after close of season . . . William M. Walker chosen to succeed the late William L. Veeck as president, and Charles Weber elected treasurer, January, 1934. Pittsburgh and Chicago were expected to run each other a very close race during the season. It was thought, however, that they would do a great deal of alternating for first place and that might cause a keen finish at the end of the year. Chicago was not in much of a position at any time to alternate. Some- where in the latter part of the season mention was made of the fact, with a great flourish of trumpets, that Chicago had just won its fiftieth out of a larger number of games at home. Nothing was said, however, about its road record, which would have detracted not a little from this other very favorable showing. The fact is that Chicago is essentially a home club. Many a victory has been gained on its own ground to the great joy of home patrons, but far too many of the close games have been lost away from home. After a training season on Catalina Island which was shorter than usual, the Cubs went over to the mainland to play some exhibition games with the Los Angeles club. It seemed as if their bad luck was ready to begin almost immedi- ately. Cuyler slid into home plate and his ankle was seriously broken. The Cubs tried to make light of the injury and said something about his being ready in May, but those who had

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seen similar fractures said it would be July before he was ready to play, and so it was. He was not at his best at any time during the season. This left a hole which was not very well filled for Chicago at any time. Great things were expected from Floyd Herman, the former Cincinnati and Brooklyn outfielder. Chicago had been patiently angling for him for three years and had finally succeeded in getting him as a player whom they thought would greatly strengthen the team. Truth to tell he did not do very much good. He was weak in batting and during all the season failed to come up to expectations. This and the hurt to Cuyler made considerable of a shortage in the outfield, which it was not easy to fill. Demaree, who played center field most of the time, was not as good a batter as either of the other two, and the difference in his hitting compared with what Cuyler had done in the past and with what Herman was expected to do, kept the team a shade lower than had been expected from it by its most ardent admirer. The pitching staff upon which Chicago had banked so long showed signs of wear. Root had pitched for a long time and was no longer as effective in the box as he had been. Malone, too, was batted hard too often, and Bush seemed to be less efficient than he had been the year before. Warneke, the Cubs' pitching sensation of 1932, had to taste defeat more often than he did in the previous year, when he was almost invincible in the box. This defection of the pitchers helped to bring about the downfall of the Cubs, as that combination of a little lighter hitting and a trifle weaker pitching was certain to invite disaster. The younger pitchers of the staff did only as well as could have been expected. After the season was over President Veeck, who had gone from one vexing problem to another, was seized with an illness that terminated fatally, and he passed on with the respect of every man connected with base ball following his memory.

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Number of Times Finished in Each Position. First ..... 5 Fourth .... 2 Eighth .... 1 Second ....  
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### CHAMPION BATTERS IN MAJOR LEAGUES

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### NATIONAL LEAGUE HIGH SPOTS

Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 57 NATIONAL LEAGUE HIGH SPOTS INDIVIDUAL BATTING FEATURES. Official batting records of the National League for 1933 show that 231 players took part in championship games. Of this number, 75 engaged in 75 games or more, 124 took part in 10 to 74 games, and 32 appeared in fewer than 10 games. Charles H. Klein. Philadelphia, carried off the honor of leading the league in batting, with a mark of .368. He also made most base hits, 223; led in total bases, with 365; two- base hits, 44, and hit 28 home runs to lead in circuit smashes. In the last five years. since becoming a regular, Klein has scored 100 runs or more each season. and made 200 hits or more. He

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also led the league with a slugging percentage of .602, repeating his success of 1931 and 1932, and also batted in most runs, 120. As in 1932, Melvin T. Ott, New York, drew most bases on balls, 75. Walter A. Berger, Boston, struck out most times, 77. Of the regular players in 100 games or more, John H. Frederick, Brooklyn, struck out fewest times, 14. George A. Watkins, St. Louis, as in 1932, was hit most often by pitchers, 12 times. Ernest Lombardi, Cincinnati, hit into most double plays, 26. Charles T. Fullis, Philadelphia, went to bat most times, 647, and totaled most one-base hits, 162. John L. Martin, St. Louis, scored most runs, 122, and stole most bases, 26. Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh, made most three-base hits, 19. Richard Bartell, Philadelphia, made the greatest number of sacrifice hits, 37, leading for the second consecutive year. By making four two-base hits on April 25, Bartell tied the record held by 8 players.

**CLUB BATTING FEATURES.** The club batting records show Pittsburgh leading, with a percentage of .285; also making most hits, 1548; aggregating most total bases on hits, 2082; most three-base hits, 84; most sacrifice hits, 147, and most one-base hits, 1176. New York went to bat most times, 5461, and made most home runs, 82. St. Louis scored most runs, 687; stole most bases, 99, and with Chicago tied for most two-base hits, 256. Philadelphia allowed most runs to opponents, 760. New York shut out St. Louis, 1 to 0, in 18 innings, first game of July 2, setting a modern record and tying the mark made by Providence against Detroit, August 17, 1882. Among the clubs, Pittsburgh leads in slugging percentage, with a mark of .383. St. Louis batted in most runs, 629, and struck out most times, 528. Brooklyn received most bases on balls, 397. Cincinnati had most batsmen hit by pitchers, 34.

**INDIVIDUAL PITCHING FEATURES.** Carl O. Hubbell, New York, is the leading pitcher with the lowest average of 1.66 runs earned per nine-inning game, the lowest average since Grover C. Alexander, Philadelphia, led the National League pitchers with 1.55 in 1916. Hubbell also pitched most Innings, 309; won most games, 23, and pitched most shut-outs, 10. Hubbell also established a new National League record for consecutive scoreless innings, with 46, from July 13 to and including August 1, breaking the former record of 44 made by Edward M. Reulbach, Chicago, in 1908. Jerome H. Dean, St. Louis, pitched in most games, 48; struck out most batters, 199, leading for the second successive year, and with Lonnie

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Warneke, Chicago, tied for most complete games pitched, 26. Dean established a new modern record (since 1900) by striking out 17 Chicago players in the first game of a double-header played at St. Louis on July 30. The former record was 16, held jointly by Frank Hahn, Cincinnati; Christopher Mathewson, New York, and G. Napoleon Rucker, Brooklyn. Adolph J. Liska, Philadelphia, finished most games, 25. Liska pitched in 45 games, none of which were complete, for a new record. Old record held by William E. Ehrhardt, Brooklyn, with 44 in 1926. Paul Derringer, St. Louis-Cincinnati, lost most games, 27. Lyle Tinning, Chicago, is the leading pitcher on the won and lost basis with a percentage of .684, winning 13 games and losing 6. Lawrence H. French, Pittsburgh, faced most batters, 1209, and for the third consecutive year allowed most base hits, 290. Edward A. Brandt, Boston, allowed most sacrifice hits, 35. Leroy Parmelee, New York, hit most batters, 14, and made most wild pitches, 14. William Hallahan, St. Louis, gave most bases on balls, 98. Walter W. Beck, Brooklyn, allowed most runs, 128. James O. Carleton, St. Louis, allowed most earned runs, 104. Nine pitchers, six more than in 1932, were in twenty or more complete games.

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**NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUB ROSTERS, 1933**

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WILLIAM HARRIDGE, President American League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

**American League**

76 Spalding Official Base Ball Guide existed was sufficient. There was just enough falling off in their play to make the difference between the total number of games won in 1933 as compared with the victories of 1932, the year in which the Yankees had been so successful against the Athletics. The falling off in batting and a perceptible decrease in the efficiency of the pitchers could account for all of New York's shortcoming in the games won column. As a whole the league fell off in batting, the clubs finishing under the .300 mark for a loss that the players felt, as the pitchers more and more seemed to gain supremacy. By the way, the National League and American League batsmen of the future will be placed on even terms, since all of them will have a common ball at which to bat. Players of the two major leagues, and those in leagues of lower classification which have adopted the standardized ball, will swing on a ball that is identical in its specifications. This is a good thing, especially for the two major leagues, as a yardstick of comparative ability, and also will give players who hope to go into advanced classes an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the uniform big league ball. Babe Ruth, showing the signs of age somewhat, was not as nimble in the field as he had been, and this was a handicap for the team that showed itself more particularly after the season had got into the dog days than it did in the early part of the year. His batting dropped at least thirty points lower than it had been in other years on the team, and that was a big drawback to the

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Yankees. The schedule of 1933 was a decided improvement over that of the previous year and thoroughly appreciated, but was less commented upon than it deserved. It was wisely arranged for travel as was shown during the latter part of the year, when all the clubs had finished their games on time and were awaiting the closing gong. Of course some of this was due to occasional doubling up earlier in the year when an effort to induce patronage had rendered a briefer temporary schedule necessary. The clubs did not endeavor, however, to move the closing date forward, and it was held on October 1 as provided for when the schedule was announced. There was no bunching of games that prompted the complaint of the Boston club the year before. Then the Bostons were practically through with Philadelphia by the Fourth of July and complained bitterly about having such a one-sided arrangement, which left them isolated in the East when they should have been playing some of their Eastern contemporaries. They caught them all, and Philadelphia in particular, while the Eastern clubs were going strong in the early part of the year, and when the Bostons were at their best later on the others had slowed down a bit. There will be no opposition to the program of dates as it is drawn up for this year. The extension of the schedule to include Sunday games in Pennsylvania breaks down the last barrier to an even exchange of games throughout the circuit. Beginning with the first date of the season the teams can go without interruption from one city to another all the length of the circuit. It will be clear sailing from St. Louis to Boston except as a necessary date is to be set aside by the schedule makers for purposes of travel. It is the first time in baseball history that such an arrangement has been possible, and the novelty of continuous baseball throughout the entire circuit will be thoroughly appreciated, not only by the players because it will give them a chance to have a day off once in a while, but also by the patrons, who will be able to see the home team play through an uninterrupted series of its regular quota of games. The addition of Simmons, Haas and Dykes to Chicago was presumed to have given that team strength enough to make a battle in the first division. It was a good stroke of business by the Chicago management and deserved every bit of encouragement that could be bestowed upon it. As the season wore on, however, it became noticeable that the Chicagos needed added power elsewhere to place the club

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in a higher position in the race. They began to drop games not so much because they had not been strengthened in the outfield, but due to a lack of dependable pitchers with which to carry on. As the season reached midsummer Simmons fell off in his batting and worried himself into a state of nervousness. Even this could have been overcome had the team been able to present a better front in its pitching department. This weakness of the White Sox showed itself particularly in the later stages of the games, and the other teams seemed to delight in waiting for the inning when the Chicago pitcher would let down just enough to give them a chance to take the lead by good batting. The Chicagos were blessed at shortstop by the development of Appling, who blossomed into a hitter of such goodly proportions that he easily kept above .300 all season.

rl~ ~ : ? ~ , ' ? ? L' ~ ` : . ' . ? . . . Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 77 The Sox could not make any headway against Cleveland, nor, for that matter, could Cleveland make any headway beyond its customary place of fourth in the league. True, the White Sox picked up a game or two on their Western rivals, but relatively the positions of the teams were not changed in the long summer fight. Undoubtedly there was dissatisfaction at Cleveland with the results produced by the manager, Roger Peckinpaugh. The discontent had been in evidence the year before, and it came to a climax in the early part of the season and continued so until notification came from the management that a change was necessary. Billy Evans left Cleveland one evening on a mission to acquire a new manager. He came East to the home of Walter Johnson, near Washington, and induced the former Washington manager to accompany him to Cleveland and talk things over regarding the management of that club. The upshot of it all was that Johnson was engaged immediately to take charge of the Cleveland team, and he served as its head from that time until the close of the season. He had fairly good success, though not without disagreement with one or two members of the Cleveland team whom he thought it necessary to discipline. The best that Cleveland could do with all of these disturbing incidents of the campaign was to finish fourth, a place, seemingly, from which it cannot be jarred. There was another club which made a little history last year and which bids it fair to make more this summer.

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It was the Boston club. The purchase of the i stock by Messrs. Yawkey and Collins was hailed by the Boston public as giving e them a new life in base ball, and bringing back a return of the old days when Boston occupied so important a part in the affairs of the American League. Of course, it is not expected that all will be done in a moment, but from the start the disposition to purchase any available good players has been so evident that Boston is building up hopes of finishing in the first division this year. If it does so it will be far removed from the old club, which finished last with each re- g ecurring season. ti This year in particular the club has been profligate in spending money. It has at obtained Grove, Bishop and Walberg from the Athletics, paying for them roundly. These, with Carl Reynolds, who was obtained in a trade, are four mighty reliable players of whom Boston will boast very often. The Red Sox also have Pipgras and Ferrell, who were secured last season, and on paper, at least, g have quite a team with which to combat the remainder of the league in the 1934 campaign. Indeed, there are some conservative critics who think that they have a good possibility of finishing among the first three. Every season, of necessity, has its disappointment, some more severe than others. It was the St. Louis club that proved the greatest disappointment in l 1933, both to its owner and to the fans who expected that the team would do no c worse than it had done the year before. That was where everybody was fooled, for the team curled up and refused to be among those that were really ambitious. Tired and disgusted with its showing the late owner, Philip DeCatesby Ball, b called in Killefer, the manager, and after a brief talk announced his release. Rogers Hornsby was engaged to succeed Killefer and the new manager finished the season. After the year was over Mr. Ball died failing to realize his ambition D in base ball to provide at least one winner for the St. Louis fans, and he prom- ised them the time of their lives when he should be fortunate enough to do that. Hornsby took charge of the club after Killefer had dropped it. The latter never had a real chance to show what he could do. Most of the deals affecting the team had to be sanctioned by the business office before they were put through. Some of them originated in that office, for the owner was also a base ball fan, and if he decided that he did not care to have a certain player on his team he got rid of him as quickly as possible. St. Louis finished last in 1933, a place

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from which Hornsby had little chance to extricate it after he took charge. Grove, of course, by reason of the good work that he did for the Athletics, was given first place among the league pitchers, although it is an interesting fact that two of the Cleveland pitchers finished so well up in the race that they would have been considered for first place had they been pitching against any ordinary man. Grove is not an ordinary pitcher and is not to be considered as such. Batting honors went to Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics, who was also an easy leader in the home run column, although not hitting up to the mark made by Ruth when he batted out sixty to establish the best-on-record. Ruth batted considerably under his form, but at that managed to clout thirty-four home runs, which would be considered a good season's work by almost anybody else. I

..... , , Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 81 able reputation. With these and Russell, Thomas and McAfee, he pushed on in the fight, perhaps not invariably bomb proof but holding his own at the most important stages, which meant final success for his team. Mention has been made of the success which came as the result of having a good outfield, but that by no means implies that the Washingtons were unsuccessful in their infield defense. The continual good defense put up by Kuhel, Myer, Cronin and Bluege was of inestimable value in supporting the pitchers, who fully realized that no matter how carefully they exercised their best judgment they could not always keep the ball away from the opposing batsmen, and many extraordinary plays were made by the infield when the batsmen did connect. This, of course, all helped mightily in the season's work. The league race was not a one-sided fight. On the contrary, the Washingtons at times had to put forth the best they had to conquer their opponents. At one time in the season they ran counter to the Western clubs when it seemed as if every ounce of energy they possessed was put into the task of gaining the victory, and when a team less resolute might have cracked vitally and quit the fight at that stage. WASHINGTON HOME GAMES .....Won 46, Lost 30 Small figures show number

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of innings other than nine. Apr. June Aug. 12 4-Philadelphia ... 1 1 5-Boston'3 ..... 7  
2 2-Boston .....1 13 11-Philadelphia ... 4 2 8-Boston ..... 3 3 8-Boston ..... 4 14 1-  
Philadelphia ... 5 3 8-Boston ..... 5 5 3-Boston ..... 2 15 2-Boston ..... 1 4 4-Boston .....  
3 6 8-Philadelphia ... 12 17 2-Boston ..... 4 11 13-Philadelphia ... 6 13 4-New York. 3  
18 4-Boston ..... 6 13 10-Philadelphia 6 ..... 23 5-New York ..... 4 24 11-New York .....:10  
July Sept. 25 0--New York ..... 1 8 6-Cleveland . 2 3 3-Boston ..... 2 30 5-Philadelphia ..2  
4 5-Cleveland . 4 6 3-Chicago ..... 1 9 3-Cleveland ..... 2 7 0-Chicago ..... 1 10 2-  
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12 23 -Philadelphia ... 3 28 7-Philadelphia 4 27 3-New York0 ....2 24 4-Philadelphia ... 11  
30 2-New York . 3 29 11-New York ..... 5 31 12-New York ..... 7 30 2-New York .....7 Oct.  
7-New York .....9 31 9-New York .....13 1 0-Philadelphia ... 3 Number of Times Finished  
in Each Position. First ..... 7 Fourth .... 3 Seventh .... 2 A / American League Member  
Second .... 7 Fifth ..... 3 Eighth... 2 L 31 Years Third ..... 3 Sixth ..... 4 FIVE YEARS  
FINAL STANDINGS. Year. Finished. Won. Lost. PC. Manager. 1933 Second .....  
91 59 .607 Joseph V. McCarthy 1932 First ..... 107 47 .695 Joseph V. McCarthy  
1931 Second ..... 94 59 .614 Joseph V. McCarthy 1930 Third ..... 86 68 .558  
Robert J. Shawkey 1929 Second ..... 89 66 .571 Miller J. Huggins Trained at St.  
Petersburg, Florida ... Decided to use Van Atta, Brennan and Brown in the box . . . Walker  
was retained as an outfielder . . . Lost first place in pennant race

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### AMERICAN LEAGUE HIGH SPOTS

Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 97 AMERICAN LEAGUE HIGH SPOTS The batting leader for the season of 1933 in the American League is James Emory Foxx, Philadelphia first baseman, whose mark is .356 for 573 times at bat in 149 games. Although this Maryland farmer is one of the most powerful sluggers in all the history of base ball his average is the lowest of any American League leader since 1908, when Cobb finished first with .324. Also it is the fourth lowest in the history of the league. Elmer Flick, Cleveland outfielder, finished first in 1905 with the low mark of all time, .306, while famous Napoleon Lajoie was the 1903 champion with .355, one point below Foxx's figures. Nearly all of the unusual batting feats of the year were contributed by Champion Foxx. He twice tied the

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league record for four long hits in one game: on April 24 he crashed three doubles and a home run and in the second game of July 2 he accounted for a double, a triple and two home runs. June 8 Foxx tied the league record for three home runs in one game, and as these were all made in consecutive times at bat and as he had driven out another circuit blow on his last time at bat on June 7, he really tied the major league record made by Bobby Lowe May 30, 1894, who made four home runs in consecutive times at bat off Pitcher Elton Chamberlain of Cincinnati. On August 14 Foxx set a new league record when he drove in nine runs off the pitching of Hudlin and Bean of Cleveland. He drove in seven runs in the game of April 24 and during the season accounted for five runs driven in, five times. Last season was the second consecutive year in which the young protege of Connie Mack made more than 400 total bases, as in 1932 he had 438. Also it was the fifth consecutive year in which he drove in 100 or more runs, leading in 1932 with 169 and last year with 163. As final comment it may be remarked that in the double header of July 2 he made six hits, all for extra bases, in eight times at bat. The hits comprised four home runs, a three-bagger and a double. Henry E. Manush of Washington ranked second to Foxx with .336, six points lower than his figure for 1932 when he was fourth. Lou Gehrig of the Yankees at .334, 15 points below 1932, was third, three points above Al Simmons who, contrary to the usual rule, batted nine points higher last season than he did the previous year. Charles Gehring followed Simmons with .325, while two youngsters, Appling and Kuhel, tied with veteran Gordon Cochrane for sixth place, all with .322. Manush had the longest consecutive batting streak of 1933, batting safely in 33 games, from July 22 to August 25. Outfielder Sam West made his first six hits of the season in consecutive times at bat in the game of April 13, batting against Lyons, Heving and Kimsey and tying the American League record. One other league record was tied when Robert Johnson of the Athletics scored five runs in the St. Louis game of August 25. West tied Foxx's record of four long hits in a game by making one double, two triples and a home run against Chicago on August 5. Gehrig ran his consecutive games played total to 1350. He has played in every game of the Yankees since June 1, 1925. Washington was the most times at bat, 5524, and made the most hits, 1586, 67 more than Philadelphia, but was third in

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runs scored, 850-5.56 per game-but held opponents to the fewest runs, 665, or 4.35 per game. New York scored the most runs, 927-6.10 per game-but allowed opponents 768, or 5.05 runs per game. Philadelphia, second in the batting, counted 875 runs-5.76 per game-and yielded 853 runs, an average of 5.61 per game. Philadelphia hit the most two-baggers, 297, with Boston, 294, second; Washington led in triples, 86, with Detroit, 78, second. New York was first in home runs, 144; Philadelphia, 140, second; St. Louis, 64, third. Washington was first in sacrifice hits, 128, New York in stolen bases, 74, and in runs driven in, 848. Washington tied the major league record for most left on bases in a game when on June 22, against Chicago, 18 players were left stranded. Manager Cronin of Washington led in two-base hits with 45, his colleague Manush in triples, 17; one more than either Averill and Combs, while Foxx with 48 had no competition in home runs. Haas was first in sacrifice hits, 30; Cramer, 21, was second; Ben Chapman, with 27 stolen bases, led Gerald Walker, who had 26. Chapman was thrown out 18 times in attempts to steal and Walker 9 times. The champion Senators led in fielding in 1933 with a mark of .979, equalling their figure of 1932 and one point below the world record mark set by the Athletics in 1932 of .980. St. Louis was second with .976, a gain of six points in a year, when they were third with .970. Cleveland also advanced a notch in the standing from fourth to third, with a five point gain in percentage from .969 in 1932 to .974.

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 111 AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS.

Pitching grows more effective year by year. In 1933 three teams, Cleveland, Washington and Detroit, held opponents to an average of less than four earned runs per game, while the average for the entire eight clubs was only 4.28 earned runs per game. In 1932 only one team, New York, held opponents to less than four runs per game, the champions just crowding in with 3.98, and the average .E for eight clubs was 4.46. In 1933 5183 earned runs were scored and in 1932, 5477. Last year fewer bases on balls were issued, 4375, compared with 4402 in 1932. Only 149 men were hit by pitchers in 1933, while 170 reached first base by that means in 1932. The least number of earned runs were counted against Cleveland pitchers, 556, but the smallest total of runs scored goes to the credit of the Washington pitchers, 665, as against 669 for Cleveland. Of the Washington total, 590 were earned. Detroit opponents scored 731 runs, of which 613 were earned. Monte Pearson, Cleveland recruit, who did not report from Toledo until July 5, appeared in 19 games, won 10 and lost only 5. Pearson led the league in effectiveness with an average of 2.33 earned runs per game and hurled 10 complete contests. Joe Heving and Jack Russell, two relief pitchers rated second and third respectively in effectiveness with averages of 2.67 and 2.69. Heving worked 118 innings in 40 games, winning seven and losing five, and Russell 124 rounds in 50 games with twelve won and six lost. , Melvin Harder, Cleveland, who pitched 253 innings in 43 games, ranked fourth 4 and had the distinction of holding opponents to less than three runs per game, his average being

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2.95. Thomas D. Bridges of Detroit started 28 games and finished 17, of which two were shutouts, two were one-hit games, one a two-hit contest and two in which opposing batters made but four hits. Bridges won 14 games and lost 12, worked 233 innings, allowed 3.09 earned runs per game and ranked fifth. Grove appeared in 45 games, eight of them within a period of eleven days, pitched 275 innings, won 24 games and lost 8, hurled three extra-inning games, . scored two shutouts and topped the league by completing 21 games out of 28 starts. It was the sixth successive year in which Grove won 20 or more games, hurled 250 or more innings, and allowed less than 100 earned runs. It was the seventh successive year in which he has pitched 20 or more complete games. B Alvin Crowder, the champions' star right-hander, worked more games than any other pitcher, 52, but his innings pitched, 299, was exceeded by Irving Hadley, who hurled 317 rounds for St. Louis. Crowder won as many games as Grove, 24, but lost 15. Hadley and Whitehill each pitched 19 complete games, { runners-up to Grove in that respect. Charlie Ruffing had 18 complete games, I while Bridges tied Crowder at 17. Crowder worked the most games, 52, and was tied for most victories with Grove, 24 each. Hadley led in innings pitched, 317; Grove in number of opponents at bat, 1074; Crowder in opponents' hits, 311. I Hadley, Hildebrand and Stewart each worked in 4 extra-inning games, Hilde- , brand shut out opponents 6 times and while there were no no-hit games pitched, Bridges had two one-hit performances to his credit and Hildebrand, John Allen and Whitlow Wyatt were credited with one each. On September 30 the champions tied the world record and set a new league record , when they executed six double plays in the game with the Yankees. Dick Porter in 124 games tied the major league record for efficiency for outfielders, held by Sam West and made in 1928, of .996. Playing right field, Porter accepted 245 chances out of a possible 246. Al Simmons was second to Porter with a mark of .990, , having 372 putouts, 15 assists and four errors in 145 games. Simmons was in only one ; double play (unassisted), but on August 13 he performed two remarkable fielding feats in succession in the eleventh inning of the game with Detroit, which enabled Chicago , to win. On successive long singles hit deep into his territory Simmons threw out Rogell and Joyner White, each of whom tried to score the winning run from second base. Fred Schulte had

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the most putouts 433 in 142 games, with Averill second, 390 in 149 games. Ben Chapman made the unusual number of 24 assists in 147 games. Bruce Campbell was second, 18 in 144 games, Goslin third, 17 in 128 games. Goslin also participated in seven double plays. Only three players received 100 or more bases on balls last season, the lowest number in Years. Ruth was passed 114 times and Cochrane and Bishop 106 times each. Jimmy Foxx led in runs driven in, with 163; Gehrig, 139, was second: Simmons, 119, third; Cronin, 118, fourth. Kuhel 107, Campbell 106, Gehring 105, Lazzeri 104 and Ruth 103 were the other players to bat in more than 100 runs. Jimmy Foxx also led in strikeouts, with 93. Ruth struck out 90 times. Joe Sewell struck out only four times in 135 games, bringing his total for fourteen seasons to 114. .~

### AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB ROSTERS, 1933

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### National Association

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### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 121 INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE BY FRANK WAKEFIELD, BUFFALO. Buffalo won its sixth International League base ball championship since 1893 during a momentous campaign that saw single-game and season attendance records shattered in the Queen City. Tremendous enthusiasm and fan loyalty marked the surprising march of the Bisons to their first pennant in six years. With Ray Schalk, former Chicago White Sox catching ace, managing the team for the second year, Buffalo staged a driving finish, winning 14 out of its last 17 games, to capture the flag in this popular Class AA circuit. A novel post-season play-off system, contrived by Frank J. Shaughnessy of the Montreal club, enabled Buffalo to win the pennant, despite finishing no better than fourth place in the league standing at the end of the regulation playing schedule. Under this new, four-club play-off plan, the league was divided into two sections, North and South, with winner and runner-up in each division engaging in the championship combat at the end of the regular schedule, September 10. Buffalo, second place club in the Northern division, conquered Baltimore, runner-up in the Southern section, in three straight games. In the other play-off semi-final, Rochester, leader in the Northern division, vanquished Newark, the Southern pacesetter and actual league leader, taking three out of four games. The play-off semi-finals, conducted at the close of the customary 168-game schedule, were best three-out-of-five games, and both series were played concurrently. The winners of this elimination, Buffalo and Rochester, met in the final, best four-out-of-seven games, with Buffalo emerging victorious in six games. The scores were: Rochester 1, Buffalo 0; Buffalo 7, Rochester 2; Rochester 6, Buffalo 3; Buffalo 16, Rochester 4; Buffalo 18, Rochester 7; Buffalo 8, Rochester 1. The final game, in Buffalo, played on the night of September 22, attracted a record breaking crowd of 23,386 spectators. The previous record throng in Buffalo was 22,507, September 15, 1928, with Toronto as the attraction. All but two of these play-off finals were held at night, three in Buffalo and one in Rochester. From a Newark viewpoint, this championship Buffalo-Rochester series, which attracted an aggregate crowd of about 62,000, was most ironic. Under the able management of Al Mamaux, the Newark club finished far in front of the rest of the pack for the second consecutive year, this time

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14%2 games ahead of the second place team, Rochester. Critics of the play-off system seized avidly upon the fact that Newark finished 21 full games in front of the Buffalo champions. The Bisons, incidentally, did not clinch their play-off position until the last day of the schedule, defeating Rochester, 5-2. and finishing with a record of 83 vic- tories and 85 defeats for a .494 percentage, one-half game ahead of Toronto and one and one-half games in front of Montreal. In last place at one stage of the early campaign, and hovering around the nethermost depths of the second division a greater share of the first half of the schedule, Buffalo perked up considerably after July 23 when Charley Perkins, clever southpaw pitcher, and Joe Brown, reliable third baseman, were secured from Jersey City. Perkins won seven out of nine in the remaining six weeks of play. Gregory "Moe" Mulleavy, shortstop, and Len Koenecke, center fielder, with batting marks of .337 and .334, respectively, led in the hitting, while Johnny Wilson, slim right-hander, posted 15 victories as against six defeats, to top the Buffalo pitchers. .League individual batting honors went to Julius Solters, Baltimore outfielder, with .363. He also accumulated the most total bases on hits, 358, and drove in the most runs, 157. Tommy Carey, peppery Rochester shortstop, went to bat most times, 680, and made the most singles, 161. Russell "Buzz" Arlett, giant Baltimore outfielder, was the home run king again, with 39; scored the most runs, 135, and received most bases on balls, 113. The Buffalo shortstop. Mulleavy, made the most hits, 206. Manager Oscar Rfettger of Montreal slapped out more two-baggers than anyone else, 52.

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### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 135 landed hurlers Tony Freitas and Gowell Claset from the Philadelphia Athletics for Rip Radeliff, sensational young outfielder. These men will form the nucleus of what promises to be a great team. Toledo, managed by Steve O'Neill, looked like a sure first division club early in the season, but faltered in the closing weeks and on the last day of the race fell into a tie with Louisville for fifth place. Loss of Monte Pearson, one of the Association's leading pitchers, to Cleveland in midseason had much to do with the downfall. Pitcher Roxie Lawson was sold to Detroit late in the season, but he was returned during the winter. O'Neill is back on the job for 1934, and expects to obtain some help from both Cleveland and Detroit. He sold George Detore, his allround player, who can perform capably in any position, to the Athletics, getting cash and outfielder Joe Zapus- tas in exchange. Almost unanimous choice to finish last, Louisville played surprisingly good ball for Bruno Betzel. The great pitching of Johnny Marcum had much to do with the club's showing and it was no surprise when he was grabbed by the Philadelphia Athletics. The Colonels gave the champions more trouble than any other of the opposing teams. Betzel will lead Louisville again this year, but his prospects for a better team are none too bright. The club is still operating under a

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receivership and unless a purchaser can be obtained Louisville will present much the same roster as in 1933. Milwaukee, under Frank O'Rourke, finished seventh. The pitching of the veteran, Garland Braxton, however, was a bright spot in an otherwise drab season. Allan Sothoron, a former manager of Louisville, has been selected to manage Milwaukee for 1934. Louie Nahin, president of the club for many years, has been succeeded by Chauncey Yockey, Milwaukee attorney and sportsman. Kansas City wound up in the basement and could hardly have been expected to do otherwise, since the Blues' lineup was seldom the same for two weeks at a time. Tris Speaker and Nick Allen divided the managerial duties. After the close of the season the club was purchased by Johnny Kling, catching star of other days on the Chicago Nationals in the Chance regime, who will have as partner Lee Keyser. Roger Peckinpaugh has been named manager and a work- ing agreement has been reached with the up and coming Boston Americans, so the situation in Kansas City is decidedly encouraging. Under the league bonus plan, the Columbus team individually received \$1000 for winning the pennant and the Junior World Series. Minneapolis players each banked \$600, Indianapolis, in third place, received \$400 each, the fourth place St. Paul team \$200 each, and Toledo and Louisville, tied for fifth, split a century, getting \$50 apiece. The circuit retains the bonus plan for 1934, although in a modified form. There will be no guarantee, but two cents from each admission will go into a pool, as will 50 per cent of the receipts from the Junior World Series and a similar amount from an all star game which will be played in July, the team leading at that time to play a picked squad from the other seven clubs. The play-off system will be also in vogue once more. Although it is cordially disliked throughout the circuit, it did result in added income at the gate, and that is what counts with the owners. It may not be an ideal plan, but it will have to do until a better one can be concocted. All in all, the Association will be decidedly stronger than was the case in 1933, and it seems unlikely that any team will make a runaway of the flag race. Columbus, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City all appear to have a good chance to go places, with the situation far from hopeless in Toledo, Louisville and Milwaukee. CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. 1902-Indianapolis ..... .682 1913-Milwaukee .....599

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## PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

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### SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

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### TEXAS LEAGUE

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Springfield 12 19 20 7 2 848 Triple Play-Bouton.

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## NEW YORK-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE

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180 Spalding Official Base Ball Guide PITCHERS' RECORDS. Forty-five or More Innings.  
S H WER. Name and Club. G. W. L. PC. IP. AB. H. R. ER.H. BB.SO.B.P. Avg. FA,  
Semler, WB ..... 26 13 4 .765 171 626 149 54 44 13 54 60 7 2 2.32 1000 Heusser,

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Elm ..... 11 6 2 .750 65 244 61 26 19 3 24 27 1 3 2.63 .909 Wetherell, Elm .....  
13 5 4 .556 82 292 87 36 25 7 29 36 1 2 2.74 .920 E. Johnson, WB..... 34 20 10 .667  
221 837 221 89 70 12 61 62 2 .. 2.85 .984 LaRocca, Bing ..... 39 18 9 .667 234 843  
174 97 77 13 125 200 211 2.96 .939 Hearn, Wpt ..... 34 16 10 .615 .246 943 237  
100 83 30 85 98 4 ..3.04 .963 Niggeling, WB ..... 18 8 6 .571 141 520 126 52 48 9  
48 49 4 ..3.06 1000 Klinger, Elm ..... 37 16 12 .571 234 873 227 98 80 26 84 98  
7 6 3.08 .988 Schesler, Scr ..... 36 14 10 .583 215 806 192 95 74 17 89 94 411  
3.10 .976 C. Eckert, Har..... 38 13 13 .500 248 974 276 106 86 20 34 63 .. 2 3.12 .965  
Lyons, Elm ..... 24 11 8 .579 147 536 123 56 51 11 49 52 3 3 3.12 .956 Leonard,  
York ..... 34 12 15 .444 187 725 188 73 65 13 42 80 2 2 3.13 1000 Milligan, WB-  
Scr ..... 30 15 11 .577 217 802 200 94 80 23 116 86 6 6 3.32 .975 Kleinke, Elm .....  
35 12 12 .500 205 777 188 90 76 19 80 69 .. 5 3.34 .951 Sakas, Har ..... 13 1 2.333  
51 193 69 24 19 1215 7213.35 1000 Turner, York ..... 31 8 13 .381 218 848 223  
103 82 23 88 76 4 5 3.39 .975 Sweetland, Har ..... 21 8 5 .615 129 503 150 61 49  
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3.53 .979 Higgins, York ..... 35 12 14 .462 223 867 239 103 88 18 59 54 4 1 3.55 .944  
Olds, Bing ..... 37 13 10 .565 208 753 197 103 83 17 94 71 3 2 3.59 .946 R. White,  
Bing ..... 23 7 4 .636 120 458 119 59 48 11 81 51 1 2 .60 .941 Conklin, York-Har ..... 21  
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207 794 208 114 83 22 103 106 .. 2 3.61 .961 Tobin, Bing ..... 11 3 3 .500 49 190  
49 27 20 8 25 12 2 .. 3.67 1000 Settlemire, WB ..... 35 8 16 .333 181 725 217 105 74  
20 72 33 10 1 3.68 .954 George, York ..... 19 5 7 .417 100 414 127 51 41 11 18 31  
2 ..3.69 .975 Krausse, Har ..... 11 3 4 .429 53 192 39 28 22 7 29 11 .. 3.74 .875  
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Grabowski, WB-Read. 32 17 5 .773 177 694 191 86 77 12 63 51 6 7 3.92 .867 Shoffner,  
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19 2 3 .400 86 354 111 46 38 11 20 10 .. 3.98 .842 Kirsch, Read ..... 14 5 4 .556

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65 252 69 31 29 8 18 14 1 1 4.02 1000 Fisch, Elm ..... 14 5 6 .455 93 361 100  
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16 5 4 .556 85 352 104 56 45 8 27 36 1 5 4.76 .931 Parkes, Wpt-Read ..... 30 9 7 .563  
138 548 150 87 74 10 52 49 8 3 4.83 .953 A. Eckert, Elm ..... 24 5 12 .294 148 565  
165 88 80 17 71 40 3 5 4.86 .951 Mills, Elm ..... 10 1 5 .167 55 233 73 44 30 3  
16 19 2 5 4.91 1000 Lake, Har ..... 23 2 12 .143 108 420 127 69 60 14 46 35 ..  
1 5.00 .909 Hefflefinger, Har ..... 33 11 13 .458 164 646 199 102 93 15 42 54 6 3  
5.10 .923 Osborne, Elm ..... 21 5 8 .385 130 530 164 88 74 16 33 32 .. 3 5.12 .943 M.  
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33 29 2 ..5.36 1000 Pickrell, Har ..... 14 1 6 .143 51 210 66 37 31 6 18 34 2 5.47 .944  
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Bing ..... 13 4 4 .500 56 217 61 38 36 3138 31 1 5.79 .917 Signer, York ..... 9 2  
3.4)0 51 203 64 39 39 325 17 116.88. Balks-Klinger, Schesler, Lyons, Turner, Gumbert,  
R. White, Settlemire, Simmons, A. Eckert, Osborne, Pattison, 1 each; Hockette, Shoffner,  
Reder, Fallon, 2 each.

## PIEDMONT LEAGUE

Front row-Virgil Brown, James Brown, Brusie Ogradowski, J. C. Clarke, Dykes Potter,  
Joseph Martin. Row 2-Edward Dyer (Mgr.), Joseph Sims, James Maus, James Bucher,  
Lewis Whitehead. Back row-Oliver French (Bus. Mgr.), Richard Newsome, William

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Averette, John Mize, John Chambers. GREENSBORO TEAM-CHAMPIONS PIEDMONT LEAGUE.

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l f i i i l i

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Richmond ..... 142 4834 757 783 1364 1928 238 64 66 118 232 468 31 797 .282  
Charlotte ..... 141 4670 793 683 1307 1864 233 51 74 91 137 533 57 638 .280  
Durham ..... 142 4753 728 819 1301 1790 254 44 49 73 212 546 60 664 .274  
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rrVIII IVV-xvSuy U V11aU ly , JUlll V.... }OI V11X& -u , V.."- L . I phrey, William Crittenden, John T. Sheehan (Mgr.), James F. Hitchcock, Daniel Hall. Back row--Anthony Samuels, Fred Shaffer, Judson Kirke, Wicker, John Hassett, Sec. Earl Mann, John Lehman, James Tobin, Al Browne. WHEELING TEAM-MIDDLE ATLANTIC LEAGUE. Winners of Second Half.

### MIDDLE ATLANTIC LEAGUE

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### DIXIE LEAGUE

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5 14 2 .808 7 11 1 .962 2 5 1 .955 36 ...939 4 4.. .938 6 5 2 .937 .. 3 ...937 2 4 1 .933  
14 9.. .921 3.. .857 6.. .864 12 7 3 .951 6 11 1 .947 5 3 .. .944 3 4 1 .938 6 10.. .922 7 7

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1 .915 6 5.. .894 4 13 1 .894 37 7 2 .975 14 3 2 .974 27 6 1 .972 11 2 2 .968 25 7.. .956 29  
10 5 .953 6 2.. .947 55 13 1 .942 72 18 6 .936 38 11 5 .934 8 3 1 .871

### MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LEAGUE

202 Spalding Official Base Ball Guide Following the play-off with Rock Island, the Davenport champions rested a week before opening a series with St. Joseph, champions of the Western League. The latter won, four games out of six, two of the contests going to St. Joseph by scores of 2 to 1. A composite vote of sports writers in an "all" team selection was as follows: First base, Pickett, Quincy; second base, Sicking, Keokuk; third base, Robello, Rock Island; shortstop, G. Meyers, Davenport; left field, Patterson, Rock Island; center field, Cotelle, Davenport; right field, Rosenthal, Quincy; catcher, Redmond, Rock Island; right-hand pitcher, Struss, Peoria; left-hand pitcher, Hollingsworth, Rock Island; utility, F. Myers, Springfield; manager, Dixon. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LEAGUE AVERAGES, 1933. CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. 1922-Cedar Rapids ....687 1926-Ottumwa .....625 1930-Cedar Rapids .....564 Cedar Rapids ....742 1927-Dubuque .....617 1931-Keokuk .....589 1923-Dubuque .....609 1928-Waterloo .....664 1932-Rock Island .....661 1924-Waterloo .....677 1929-Dubuque ..... .595 Davenport ..... .652 1925-Cedar Rapids .....592 CLUB STANDING-FIRST HALF. CLUB STANDING-SECOND HALF. Club. Won. Lost PC. Club. Won. Lost PC. Davenport ..... 40 17 .702 Davenport ..... 42 15 .737 Rock Island ..... 35 22 .614 Peoria ..... 32 27 .542 Peoria ..... 30 26 .536 Rock Island ..... 29 31 .483 Quincy ..... 27 29 .482 Quincy ..... 26 30 .464 Keokuk ..... 21 39 .350 Springfield ..... 25 32 .439 Springfield ..... 18 38 .321 Keokuk ..... 19 38 .333 Play-off won by Davenport, four games to one. INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Name and Club. Bats. G. AB. R. H. TB.2B. 3B.HR.SH.BB.HB.RBI.SB.SO.PC. C. Cotelle, Davenport.....L 91 378 106 154 229 28 7 11 7 29 14 86 31 23 .407 S. Rosenthal, Quincy.....L 108 428 99 166 242 39 8 7 4 75 1 98

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23 17 .388 R. Etten, Davenport.....L 114 454 104 162 247 35 4 14 .. 56 4 90 '6 65 .357  
C. Hopper, Springfield.... R 103 347 74 121 189 20 12 8 2 85 16 92 12 59 .?49 R. Esrey,  
Peoria.....L108 462 93 158 206 21 9 3 11 39 1 68 51 21 .342 F. Patterson, RI .....L  
109 398 94 135 190 33 8 2 11 92 .. 76 28 44 .339 T. Robello, Rock Island... R 87 346 70  
116 205 26 6 17 2 46 .. 78 8 50 .335 R. Sueme, Keokuk .....R 15 51 8 17 22 3 1 .. 2 8 1  
2 2 8 .333 M. Pickett, Peo.-Q ..... R 92 380 63 126 193 21 5 12 7 39 1 1i1 9 55 .332 W.  
Mizeur, Peoria.....L 115 428 123 141 259 34 12 20 1 92 3 116 28 43 .329 R. Parker,  
Rock Island... R 111 417 85 139 204 27 7 8 3 67 4 98 27 20 .329 E. Hall, Davenport.....L  
114 470 112 154 282 34 5 28 2 59 . 151 14 42 .328 C. Clarke, Quincy.....R 112 458  
94 149 210 26 13 3 11 51 6 77 6 31 .325 R. Nebelung, Peoria.....L 100 397 121 129  
174 19 10 2 12 79 3 60 45 46 .325 F. Murphy, Peoria.....R 43 189 39 61 87 9 4 3 4  
14 .. 32 10 7 .323 E. Sicking, Keokuk.....R 115 442 85 142 194 33 8 1 4 83 3 52 24  
28 .322 R. Strathmeyer, Keokuk.R 65 255 47 82 118 14 8 2 4 24 5 47 5 33 321 F. Myers,  
Springfield.....R 51 196 40 63 83 12 4 .. 5 25 4 24 8 13 .321 J. Smilgoff, Davenport...R  
39 122 29 39 59 8 .. 4 1 13 . 25 2 20 320 T. Leonard, Keokuk.....L 94 405 66 129 164  
20 6 1 3 16 .. 50 14 35 .319 R. Thomas, Springfield....R 76 225 54 81 118 15 5 4 . 52 2  
37 7 35 318 0. Denning, Davenport ....R 96 356 67 113 163 27 4 5 3 33 5 72 4 46 .317  
R. Kalbitz, Springfield.Both 38 167 34 53 70 6 4 1 .. 14 2 33 9 17 317 H. Phillips, Rock  
Island..L 20 35 4 11 11..... 4 2 .. 4 .. 10 .314 0. Hubbell, Quincy.....R 73 246 47 76 114  
15 4 5 2 43 1 49 1 41 309 R. Lengquist, Davenport..L 20 65 7 20 28 5 .. 1 1 1 .. 15 . 8 .308  
F. Denson, Rock Island... L 117 522 117 160 219 16 17 3 7 62 .. 53 18 86 307 F. Heath,  
Springfield..... R 73 278 51 85 124 10 7 5 .. 41 5 43 14 39 .306 H. Anderson, RI .....R  
117 476 88 145 187 23 5 3 14 53 . 75 20 48 .305 C. Thome, Peoria.....R 26 79 10 24  
39 6 3 1 1 8 1 10 1 24 .304 J. Klugman, Quincy.....R 78 327 54 98 126 17 1 3 3 38 2  
54 4 33 300 J. Redmond, RI .....R 116 467 82 139 197 23 7 7 14 56 1 85 14 58 .298  
W. Laskowski, Peoria....L 105 309 64 92 147 20 1 11 3 90 6 57 9 44 .298 G. Strother,  
Davenport...R 70 272 39 81 108 19 4 . 2 29 3 39 6 27 .298 J. Sanders, Quincy.....L 112  
450 114 133 181 25 7 3 7 89 6 47 24 53 296 H. Martin, Springfield.....L 102 407 86 120

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171 16 10 5 6 64 2 55 18 61 .295 P. Wolf, Quincy.....R 34 143 33 42 53 3 1 2 1 20 1 20  
3 4 294 F. Hall, Davenport.....R 111 401 80 117 160 23 4 4 1 81 1 80 6 59 .292

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IP- I t -

Guy r ; u .-- . ,,- r ::

### **NORTHERN LEAGUE**

SUPERIOR TEAM-CHAMPIONS NORTHERN LEAGUE.

rrorInt row-JuOllll Ociialltrt , yuru u, utlt yIVU AIU dllUrsU), VVelU Uus AIUU, iLcttlL DL.  
lltt, James Firrell. Row 2-Frank Laughner, Julian Johnson, Lute Boone (Mgr.), Norman  
Masters, Arve Mortrud, Fremont Phillips. Back row-Curtis (Steve) Klim, George Treadwell,  
Theodore Klark, Earl Stratton, Ray Nicholson. Benson, Photo. CROOKSTON TEAM-  
NORTHERN LEAGUE.

I i i l l t, l

41 5 2 ...958 138 10 7 .. .955 80 4 4 1.955 192 17 11 1.950 98 15 6 1.950 81 56 ...935  
110 5 9 1.927 23 1 2 ...923 33 1 3 ...919 31 2 3 1.917 168 127 ...914 195 4 19 . 913 10 ..  
1 ...909 50 4 6 ...900 60 27 ...899 53 3 7 1.889 7 .. 1 ...875 17 1 3 ...857 41 5 8 1.852 12 2  
3 ...824

Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 211 PITCHERS. See Pitchers' Records for Pitchers'  
Fielding Averages. CATCHERS. D P DP Name and Club. G. PO. A.E. P.B. PC. Name  
and Club. G. PO. A.E.P. B. PC. Whiteley, Superior 32 185 23 2 1 4 .990 McNellis,  
Fargo-M 20 92 9 31 7 .971 Rosette, Wp I ....113 733 92 16 9 10 .981 Moulin, EastGF...  
62 318 33 11 2 6 .970 Bujaci, Brandon.. 97 531 62 12 4 10 .980 Bastian, EastGF.. 35

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169 24 6 1 7 .970 IcFarland, Crk... 13 44 3 1 .. 2 .979 Samuelson, EauC1. 96 541 67  
215 6 .967 Amli, Superior.... 77 379 49 10 2 9 .977 Treadwell, Crk.... 85 410 65 16 6  
8 .967 Petroski, EC-FM.. 75 326 42 9 7 13 .976 Bagotat, EastGF.. 11 48 9 3.. 1.950  
PITCHERS' RECORDS. Five Games or More. Fd. Name and Club. G. IP. H. R. BB. SO.  
HB. WP. W. L. PC. Av. Goldberg, Brandon .....5 39 25 12 13 19 1 .. 5 .. 1000 Haas,  
Winnipeg ..... 13 61 70 40 15 49 4 2 3 .. 1000 .917 Ledin, Superior-Brandon..... 19 96  
107 70 51 43 7 1 9 2 .818 .935 Goldsworthy, Winnipeg ..... 33 250 236 143 89 195 5 4 22  
6 .786 .961 Blatz, Eau Claire..... 16 124 104 36 32 76 2 1 11 4 .733 1000 Masters,  
Crookston ..... 25 135 122 71 83 102 3 4 10 4 .714 1000 Sterling, Winnipeg .....  
36 248 223 110 45 140 .. 2 19 8 .704 .939 Roberts, Superior ..... 28 233 248 117  
62 121 4 .. 16 8 .667 .938 Bertrand, Brandon ..... 25 210 194 101 84 135 10 6 15  
8 .652 .968 0. Davis, Brandon..... 37 292 293 145 68 165 9 5 23 13 .639 .918 Pocan,  
Eau Claire.....18 89 87 64 52 54 5 1 8 5 .615 .955 Stratton, Crookston .....29 230  
218 89 83 99 5 7 15 10 .600 .958 Dietz, Eau Claire. ....16 75 83 72 71 36 6 6 3  
2 .600 1000 Boehm, Eau Claire.....10 67 80 46 36 35 .. 1 3 2 .600 1000 Groth, Eau  
Claire.....6 46 47 28 16 39 3 2 .600 Brown, James, Winnipeg..... 18 118 110 60 26 92  
2 .. 7 5 .583 .909 P. Williams, East GF.....42 274 300 166 102 137 4 3 18 14 .563 .915  
Braga, Superior ..... 31 228 241 104 54 102 3 4 13 11 .542 1000 Baumgartner, East  
GF..... 39 260 260 145 110 177 11 8 17 15 .531 .944 G. Davis, Brandon-Superior...  
30 182 258 151 56 94 3 6 10 9 .526 1000 Ebnet, Winnipeg ..... 25 129 150 94  
45 79 7 .. 10 10 .500 .962 Haroldson, East GF.....28 155 158 107 100 97 11 5 9  
9 .500 .929 Ray, FM-Wpg ..... 20 112 123 79 54 61 5 2 6 6 .500 .909 J. Johnson,  
Crookston.....13 102 95 65 53 64 2 3 6 6 .500 .909 Westerman, Superior .....14  
81 85 59 39 48 13 .. 5 5 .500 .882 Almli, Superior ..... . 5 ..34 63 41 14 12 1 1 2  
2 .500 Klim, Crookston .....30 183 204 138 91 104 9 2 10 11 .476 .889 Bauch, Eau  
Claire.....23 157 142 71 55 89 3 2 8 9 .471 .981 Juntunen, Eau Claire.....26 192  
199 122 92 104 6 4 11 13 .458 .971 Butkus, Eau Claire-FM.....35 235 301 170 68 120 5  
5 12 15 .444 .959 Orvalla, EastGF .....13 81 72 51 47 35 2 2 4 5 .444 1000 Costello,  
Brandon .....10 57 45 27 49 44 3 .. 3 4 .429 1000 Schrader, Brandon .....18

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127 153 99 46 47 3 .. 5 8 .385 .940 W. Johnson, Superior.....16 119 138 100 72 44 5  
3 5 10 .333 .950 Laughner, Crookston ..... 9 52 48 25 15 19 1 1 2 4 .333 Thompson,  
Brandon ..... 5 32 44 23 11 7 1 .. 1 2 .333 Bell, Fargo-Moorhead .....20 147 189  
120 52 85 1 .. 5 12 .294 .922 Mortrud, Crookston .....21 125 151 95 49 41 3 2 5  
12 .294 .943 Brisk, Winnipeg .....18 103 121 73 35 78 2 2 4 10 .286 1000 Dombeck,  
Fargo-Moorhead ... 33 219 285 209 117 78 7 5 7 18 .280 .961 O'Keefe, Eau Claire.....  
8 60 70 62 28 30 5 1 2 6 .250 Vanusek, EastGF ..... 9 45 70 55 17 19 2 .. 1 3 .250  
Patterson, Fargo-Moorhead... 9 42 64 48 31 17 5 6 1 3 .250 Kauffman, Superior .....  
6 35 48 31 14 15 1 .. 1 3 .250 Carlson, Fargo-Moorhead .....6 21 40 28 7 8 .... 1 4 .200  
Olson, Brandon .....9 50 59 54 48 53 4 2 1 5 .167 Halteman, EGF-FM-W .....16  
91 101 67 33 28 5 .. 1 6 .143 .936 Schaefer, EastGF .....11 63 75 60 47 29 4 6  
1 6 .143 .885 Thissen, Fargo-Moorhead ..... 9 36 36 32 20 31 .. 1 5 .... Abar, Fargo-  
Moorhead .....10 52 75 65 34 26 1 4 .. 4 .... 867 Thomas, Fargo-Moorhead .... 6 23 32 23  
12 4 1 1 .. 4 .... Ridd, Fargo-Moorhead ..... 7 24 29 26 15 13 1 2 .. 2 ....

## NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE

I :lb 'w 1\* Di I :B i i^ G lil :n I, 'si ).S Str ', :g .f Y( G8 G, .H I .L iC J

D CATCHERS. D Name and Club. G. PO.A.E. P.PB.PC. Name and Club. G. PO.A.E.  
P.PB.PO. McDermott, Nor..... 31 19 7 0 0 1 1000 Hruska, Lin ..... 49 263 52 7 6 7 .978  
Brandon, SF .....106 601 92 12 8 11 .983 Homan, Lin-Nor ... 86 470 78 20 9 10 .959  
LeMay, Lin-Nor .... 55 323 57 7 6 8 .982 Gavan, Nor ..... 11 63 6 7 1 4 .958 Van  
Hoenacher, Nor 10 80 10 2 0 11 .978 Rojan, Beat ..... 66 395 54 14 4 16 .937 Goethe,  
Beat ..... 26 168 9 4 1 7 .978 PITCHERS. See Pitchers' Records for Fielding Averages

## NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

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216 Spalding Official Base Ball Guide NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE The New England League, revived after an absence of several years from the minor league field, put up a brave fight in the face of economic conditions which forced a wholesale shifting of franchises throughout the season, but it crossed the finish line with six clubs. Claude B. Davidson, who presided over the league when it operated previously, was again at the helm during 1933. Worcester won the first half of the race and New Bedford the second. A round-robin series between the four leading clubs was planned, but when New Bedford declined to enter, a series was arranged between Worcester and Lowell for the championship. Each team won a game and one was tied when inclement weather kept the clubs idle so long that interest was killed and the program was abandoned. President Davidson declared a joint championship between Worcester and Lowell. No official averages were issued, but in order to give the players a record for their season's work, the Al Munro Elias Baseball Bureau issued a final set for the batters and pitchers. CLUB STANDING-FIRST HALF. CLUB STANDING-SECOND HALF. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Worcester ..... 30 17 .638 New Bedford ..... 33 15 .688 New Bedford ..... 25 17 .581 Lowell ..... 28 16 .638 Taunton ..... 25 20 .556 Worcester ..... 24 16 .600 Lowell ..... 21 24 .467 Taunton ..... 18 28 .391 Nashua ..... 19 22 .463 Woonsocket ..... 16 28 .364 Lawrence ..... 11 30 .268 Brockton ..... 9 25 .265 INDIVIDUAL BATTING. Ten or More Games. Name and Club. G. AB. R. H. 2B. 3B. HR. SB. PC. Baker, New Bedford ..... 75 288 71 119 21 5 6 7 .413 Thomas, Worcester ..... 91 347 84 141 38 4 9 3 .406 Graham, Woonsocket ..... 59 234 61 94 17 3 17 8 .402 Bishop, Lowell ..... 20 33 5 12 2 .364 Cote, Nashua-Lowell ..... 84 347 64 115 17 2 13 6 .331 Adams, New Bedford ..... 54 219 65 72 8 8 4 8 .329 Savigney, Lowell ..... 45 128 22 42 3 7 .328 Walls, New Bedford ..... 84 293 62 95 18 1 5 10 .324 Magee, New Bedford ..... 70 278 64 90 17 1 6 1 .324 Segadelli, Taunton ..... 44 122 21 39 5 1 4 .320 Ballard, Lowell ..... 92 357 99 114 21 4 19 7 .319 Donovan, Lowell ..... 90 339 63 108 13 3 20 6 .319 Schultz, Lowell-New Bedford.. 93 368 88 117 12 4 3 6 .318 McClellan, Lowell ..... 92 356 86 112 14 3 15 12 .315 O'Brien, Lowell .....

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37 111 20 35 4 8 1 .315 Touchette, Worcester ..... 92 337 63 105 12 19 5 8 .312  
P. Corrigan, New Bedford ..... 89 340 47 105 15 2 15 2 .309 Stauffer, New Bedford-  
Taunton 84 301 54 93 19 5 7 5 .309 Storie, Worcester ..... 73 233 42 72 10 1 3  
4 .309 Hickey, Low-Brk-Wkt-Tnt .... 35 94 15 29 5 2 2 309 Zimmerman, Worcester .....  
52 114 17 35 1 1 .307 Reddington, Worcester ..... 72 291 39 89 12 2 2 3 .306 McGrath,  
Taunton ..... 23 72 19 22 .. 2 1 1 .306 Ziminsky, New Bed-Taunton... 78 273 64  
83 12 1 2 9 .304 Savard, Lowell ..... 88 340 78 103 17 2 24 9 .303 Decker,  
Worcester ..... 80 320 68 95 12 7 3 11 .297 Milliken, Lowell ..... 40 91  
17 27 1 1 2 .297 Pancera, Low-Nsh-Wkt-Tnt ... 70 254 58 75 10 1 5 8 .294 Drisko,  
Lowell ..... 67 224 47 65 11 4 9 6 .290 Caseani, Brockton-Lowell ..... 55 188 35  
53 5 4 7 2 .282 Maloney, New Bed-Tnt-Lowell. 90 348 60 97 13 7 7 7 .279 F. Corrigan,  
New Bedford ..... 15 43 8 12 1 1 .. 279 Cosgrove, Wkt-New Bedford... 89 335 51 93 15 2 5  
6 .278

l i l i i i i . i f i , l i f l

### **MIDSEASON INTER-LEAGUE GAME**

W i l t I F 11

### **POST-SEASON INTER-LEAGUE SERIES**

I

### **MAJOR LEAGUES ADOPT UNIFORM BALL**

Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 221 MAJOR LEAGUES ADOPT UNIFORM BALL While the National and American Leagues have been using what amounted to identical balls, yet the slight variations in weight of cover and sewing have led to innumerable disputes among followers of the game as to relative ability of pitchers and batters in each league, and also had an influence-psychologically, if nothing else upon even many of the players.

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At a meeting at the A. J. Reach Company base ball factory in Philadelphia on January 5, 1934, at which were present President John A. Heydler of the National League, President William Harridge of the American League, Thomas S. Shibe, head of the base ball factory, and Mr. Julian W. Curtiss, chairman of the board of A. G. Spalding & Bros., the following specifications were adopted for a uniform ball: 1. Cushion cork center, consisting of cork sphere surrounded by one layer of black and one layer of red rubber; to weigh  $7\frac{7}{8}$  ounce. 2.  $71\frac{4}{8}$  yards blue-gray woolen yarn, to make circumference  $73\frac{3}{4}$  inches and weight  $31\frac{1}{8}$  ounces. 3.  $41\frac{4}{15}$  yards white woolen yarn, to make circumference  $81\frac{1}{4}$  inches and weight  $37\frac{7}{8}$  ounces. 4. Then covered with coat special rubber cement. 5.  $41\frac{3}{15}$  yards blue-gray woolen yarn, to make circumference  $83\frac{3}{4}$  inches and weight  $41\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. 6. Finished with 100 yards  $20\frac{2}{2}$  ply fine cotton yarn, to make circumference  $87\frac{7}{8}$  inches and weight  $45\frac{7}{8}$  ounces. 7. Then covered with coat of special rubber cement. 8. Then covered with special alum-tanned horsehide leather and sewn with double-stitch four-strand red thread. Weight of cover  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounce. Thickness 50-1000 inch. The whole to make size 9 to 914 inches and weight 5 to 514 ounces. Yarn used throughout to be one hundred per cent wool, except the cotton finishing yarn. At the joint annual meeting of the National and American Leagues, held in Chicagos in December, 1933, at which it was decided to use identical specifications for the ball used in both leagues, President Nugent of the Philadelphia Nationals stated that the amount of stamping with ink on each ball caused the latter to darken readily after a few minutes' use and suggested that only the Spalding trade mark or the Reach trade mark, with the league president's signature, as the case may be, be stamped on the cover hereafter. This was agreed upon, and therefore in the future the cry of a fan to "Hit it on the trade mark" will have more than passing significance.

**PRESIDENT HEYDLER EXPECTS INCREASED BATTING WITH STANDARDIZED BALL.** "My guess would be that the next champion batsman of the National League will be a .400 hitter." That is what President John Heydler of the National League said in an interview in New York, and as he made the statement he displayed one of the new standardized base balls which will be used in the National and American Leagues this season. It is a livelier sphere than that which was used in the National League, in 1933,

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and- its increased resiliency prompted President Heydler to anticipate a return of higher National League batting averages. As President Heydler produced one of the new balls for inspection he made it known that the National League did not adopt, as is generally believed, the same sphere the American Leaguers used last year. One glimpse at a new standardized base ball shows that it is different from the ball used in the American League. ; On the subject of the new baseball President Heydler further remarked: "I look for this new base ball to boost national League batting averages to where they were in the season of 1930, the last year in which we had a so-called lively ball. That was the last time our league had a .400 hitter. --Bill Terry won the batting championship with an average of .461. I believe our champion hitter this season will reach that average. And I would not be surprised if the leader

soil 5 F : ^ i 5 r , ==cs ^ f < : D Ct C ^ W S \_3 , 1 a \_ ^ . ~ ~ o Ft \_ iL r. S yg , I \_ ! ' 0 oS \* C h-l  
O " ' S i ' - t t \_ X ^ ^ ii , ^ 5 c . C ' X 3 : ^ g < a ui k . O C ~ \_ W3 ' l F . 1 ~ , . i ^ t c V " \_ R . = 2-

Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 223 in our league compiles a batting average several points higher than the American League's champion batter. "Until the two leagues adopted this base ball the stitches used on National League balls were colored differently than those on the American League spheres. The National League base balls had black and blue thread and the American League ball had red and blue thread. It was easy to distinguish between the two brands. The standardized base ball you notice is sewn with red thread; so now when a National League base ball is placed alongside an American League ball they are exactly alike. One will have to read the printed matter on the base balls to tell which is which. As in former years the National League base balls will be autographed by the league's president and President Harridge's name will be on the American League ball. The printed matter and the manufacturer's emblem will be smaller on the new base balls. "I believe both major leagues made a wise move when they adopted a uniform base ball. Since batting averages will be compiled against the same kind of sphere, it will be easier to compare National League hitters with those of the American League." INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OWNERS CELEBRATE GOLDEN

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JUBILEE OF ORGANIZATION. The International League, the second oldest organization in organized base ball, which in 1933 conducted its fiftieth or golden jubilee campaign, celebrated its half century of continuous operation with a dinner given by the club owners to the base ball writers of the cities comprising the circuit and a number of invited guests, on February 3, 1934, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York. President Charles H. Knapp presided and Warren C. Giles, president of the Rochester Club, acted as toastmaster. President Knapp was presented with a plaque in commemoration of the event, and Secretary-Treasurer Manley was the recipient of a handsome watch. The speakers included President Heydler of the National League, Judge William G. Bramham, president of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues; President Knapp, former President David Fultz, Hector Racine, the new president of the Montreal club, and Ford Prick. William B. Carpenter, supervisor of umpires of the league, also was presented with a testimonial. Among the other guests of honor were Charles D. White, president 1891-92, and John H. Farrell, president in '1918.

THE DRAFT FOR 1934 At the annual draft of players few selections were made by the two major leagues for 1934, as has been usually the case since the major leagues were allowed such a large player limit as they have at present. Most of the players chosen have served in the big leagues before. They were as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE. New York-Lafayette Fresco Thompson, infielder, Buffalo, International League; formerly of Philadelphia and Brooklyn. Brooklyn-James Bucher, infielder, Greensboro, Piedmont League; Glenn Chapman, outfielder, Indianapolis, American Association; Ray Berres, catcher, Birmingham, Southern Association. Cincinnati-Irving Jeffries, infielder, St. Paul, American Association, formerly of Chicago Americans. Philadelphia-Louis O. Chiozza, outfielder, Memphis. Southern Association; Kirk Davis, pitcher, San Francisco, Pacific Coast League, and George Darrow, pitcher, Galveston, Texas League. Pittsburgh-Art Veltman, catcher, Oakland, Pacific Coast League, formerly of the Giants.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. St. Louis-L. M. (Buck) Newsom, pitcher, Los Angeles, Pacific Coast League, formerly of the Chicago Nationals and Brooklyn. Boston-Eddie Morgan, first baseman, New Orleans, Southern

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Association, formerly of Cleveland. Cleveland-Ray Holland, outfielder, Minneapolis, American Association, formerly of Detroit and Boston Nationals.

### **ANNUAL LEAGUE MEETINGS**

The annual meeting of the International League was held at the time of the National Association meeting at Galveston, in November, 1933. President Knapp was re-elected for the sixth consecutive time. Warren C. Giles of Rochester was elected vice-president. Secretary-Treasurer William J. Manley had been elected secretary-treasurer for a three-year term in 1932 at Columbus. At the annual winter meeting, held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, on January 7, 1934, the league adopted modifications of the play-off system in effect last year. The championship schedule was reduced to 154 games from 168 games, the latter number being employed in 1933. The 1934 season was scheduled to start April 18 and close September 9, after which the play-off series will begin. In order to provide added incentive toward finishing first and winning the pennant, the league voted to give ten per cent of the gross receipts of the play-off series to the players of the team first at the close of the regular schedule. In addition, the owners of the winning club will receive half of the league's share in the Junior World Series and five per cent of the play-off series receipts. By unanimous vote, the league adopted the new standardized Spalding ball as its official ball for 1934, and after considerable discussion rejected the proposed penalty rule on bases on balls adopted by the Southern Association as a curb on the pitchers. The schedule meeting of the league was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, February 4, 1934. A schedule of 154 games-fourteen less than in 1933- was adopted in order, that the post-season play-offs might be contested without crowding the regular season with double-headers. The play-offs will follow. The league director's also adopted a rule that makes it compulsory for every team to be numbered correctly at home and on the road and another which permits a playing manager to coach on the bases after removing himself from the game. At a special meeting of the league directors at New York on February 25, 1934, the franchise of the Jersey City club was transferred

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to Syracuse, owing to the inability of the management of the former to obtain a suitable grounds. MAJOR LEAGUE EXECUTIVES. Commissioner of Base Ball-Kenesaw Mountain Landis. Secretary, Leslie M. O'Connor. Offices, 122 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Advisory Council-Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner; John A. Heydler, President National League; William Harridge, President American League. NATIONAL LEAGUE. AMERICAN LEAGUE. President-J. A. Heydler, New York. President-William Harridge, Chicago. Boston-Emil E. Fuchs, President. Roston-Thomas A. Yawkey, Pres. Brooklyn-S. W. McKeever, Pres. Chicago-J. Louis Comiskey, Pres. Chic-ago-William M. Walker, Pres. Cleveland-Alva Bradley, President. Cincinnati-Powel Crosley Jr., Pres. Detroit-Frank J. Navin, President. New York-C. A. Stoneham, Pres. New York-Col. J. J. Ruppert, Pres. Philadelphia-Gerald P. Nugent, Pres. Philadelphia-Thomas S. Shibe, Pres. Pittsburgh-W. E. Benswanger, Pres. St. Louis-Louis B. Von Weise., Pres. St. Louis-Sam Breadon, President. Washington-Clark C. Griffith, Pres.

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### **AMERICAN LEGION TOURNAMENT, 1933**

#### **The Death Toll**

230 Spalding Official Base Ball Guide tCie Beatt) tCol Death claimed another heavy toll in 1933 from the ranks of men connected with base ball, the list including owners, executives, managers, players and writers. Among those who received the final summons are many unknown t( present day followers of the sport, but all of them at some time were much ir public favor and share the honor of placing base ball on the high plane which ii occupies today. The following list is printed through the courtesy of Sporting News. William (Kid) Gleason, coach of the Philadelphia Athletics, former manager and infielder,

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at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2. Harry Hinchmann, former Cleveland second baseman, minor league player and manager, at Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 19. James W. Mason, former owner Rocky Mount and Petersburg clubs, at Rocky Mount, N. C., Jan. 23. Dr. Edward Moriarity, former Newark pitcher at Mount Clemens, Mich., Jan. 30. Albert L. (Beany) Jacobson, former Washington, St. Louis American and Boston American pitcher, at Decatur, Ill., Jan. 31. Harry Smith, former Newark manager, Pittsburgh Athletics, Boston National and Brooklyn player, at Salem, N. J. Claude E. Rielly, former owner of Houston Texas League club, at Houston Feb. 28. John H. O'Brien, former player and head of Fall River club at Fall River, Mass. Mike Drennan, scout of Philadelphia Athletics, at Philadelphia, March 19. R. B. Black, player in 90's and Branch Rickey's first manager, at Sioux City Iowa, March 21. Will C. Bryan, organizer of Southern League in 1884 and Des Moines and Hutchinson clubs, at Ocean Park, N. Y., March 28. Thomas J. McCarthy, former major and minor league pitcher, at Mishawaka Ind., March 28. Harry H. Salisbury, pitcher in American Association from 1875 to 1881, at Chicago, March 29. Thomas J. Batman, former secretary-treasurer Louisville club in old American Association, at Louisville, Ky., March 29. Ody C. Abbott, former St. Louis National and minor league catcher, at Washington, D. C., April 13. James J. McAndrews, N.Y.P. League umpire, killed in train crash at Edwardsville, Pa., April 13. Timothy J. Keefe, pitcher of old Metropolitans and New York Giants, at Cambridge, Mass., April 23. Bobby Mitchell, credited with being first left hand pitcher to use a curve, member of Cincinnati team in 80's, at Cincinnati, May 2. William (Lefty) James, former Cleveland and minor league pitcher, at Portsmouth, Ohio, May 3. William (Bunny) Pearce, catcher for Cincinnati and minors, at Cincinnati Ohio, May 22. Alphonse Martin, first slow curve pitcher and member of Mutuals and Eckford of Brooklyn and later with Troy, at Hollis, N. Y., May 24. Christopher A. (Burley) Bayer, player with Louisville in National League and Three-Eye League, at Louisville, Ky., May 30. John O'Brien, former Washington, Cleveland and Boston American player and scout for Chicago Nationals, at Watervliet, N. Y., June 11. M. L. Truby, former head of Independence club and pioneer in holding night games, at Independence, Kan., June 20. Charles F. Mathison, former Detroit and New York sports editor, at New York City, June 22. Thomas J. Dowd,

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manager of St. Louis Nationals in 1895-96, former Boston Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland Nationals and Chicago America player, drowned at Holyoke, Mass., July 2. Edward M. Schoenborn, former part owner of the Boston Americans, at Columbus, Ohio, July 3.

r,( Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 231 Neal F. (Mickey) Finn, Philadelphia Nationals infielder, at Allentown, Pa., July 7. Patrick J. Delaney, catcher of Buffalo in 80's, at Troy, N. Y., July 7. Alva Williams, former Chicago, Boston, New York and Cleveland A.L. catcher, at Keokuk, Iowa, July 23. Walter O'Mara, secretary Jersey City, 1906-10, at Spring Lake, N. Y., July 24. Charles W. Miller, former Memphis sports editor, at Memphis, Tenn., July 29. Louis F. Wolter, with Memphis in 90's, Birmingham, Kansas City Ead manager of Pueblo, at Springfield, Mo., Aug. 1. John G. Albert, former catcher of Baltimore, at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 2. Elliott A. Bigelow, former Washington, Boston Americans and minor league out- fielder, at Tampa, Fla., Aug. 10. Dr. Robert F. Drury, former minor league catcher and part owner of Boston Americans, at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 19. James A. Dunn, vice-president of Toronto club, at Toronto, Ont., Aug. 28. Charles H. Wood, pitcher of Detroit Nationals in 80's, at New York City, Aug. 28. Frank Bragg, director of Memphis club, at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 29. James E. O'Phelan, sports editor St. Paul Pioneer-Press, at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 3. Howard Cassaboine, former Minneapolis player and organizer of Madison club in Wisconsin-Illinois League, at Madison, Wis., Sept. 6. William Gray, former Pittsburgh, Detroit and minor league player, at Home- stead, Pa., Sept. 9. Bill Brennan, Southern Association umpire, formerly of National, Federal, Iowa State, Western Association, Western League and Wisconsin State League, at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 13. Joseph Harrington, former Boston and Fall River third baseman, at Fall River, Mass., Sept. 13. George Gore, former Chicago National and New York Giant outfielder, at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 16. Robert E. Dundon, former sports editor Louisville Times, at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 18. Michael J. Donlin, former outfielder New York and Cincinnati, at Hollywood, Cal., Sept. 24. Ring W. Lardner, author and former baseball writer, at East Hampton, N. Y., Sept. 25. William L. Veeck, president Chicago Nationals



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under the bat. National Association of Minor Leagues organized 1901, first season 1902. 1903-Harry C. Julliam of New York became the fourth president of the National League and served until his death, July 29, 1909. New National Agreement signed by American League, National League and National Association of Minor Leagues. Formation National Commission. Foul strike rule adopted by American League. 1905-World championship contests renewed under control of National Commission. 1908-Rule introduced prohibiting the soiling of any new ball. Shin guards for catchers' use introduced by Roger P. Bresnahan, New York N.L. 1909-John A. Heydler of New York became the fifth president of the National League, succeeding to the office on the death of Harry C. Pulliam in July. Mr. Heydler was secretary-treasurer of the league at the time, having been elected to the office in 1907, a position which he held until he again became president in 1918. 1910-Thomas J. Lynch of New Britain became the sixth president of the National League and served four years, 1910 to 1913. Mr. Lynch died February 27, 1924. 1912-Base Ball Players' Fraternity organized, being the third body of its kind organized by ball players. 1913-Third Base Ball trip to foreign lands, two clubs visiting Japan, China, Manila, Australia, Egypt, Italy, France and England, under auspices of Charles Comiskey, president Chicago Americans, and John J. McGraw, manager, New York Nationals. Hon. John K. Tener, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, became the seventh president of the National League when he was elected to the office December 9, the league constitution being amended so that the term would be extended to four years. Mr. Tener resigned August 6, 1918. 1914-Base Ball Players' Fraternity was granted eleven of seventeen requests at meeting between National Commission, representing major leagues, and National Association of Minor Leagues. Base Ball Players' Fraternity notified Chairman Herrmann of National Commission that it would consider all contracts of players as terminated July 22, because of alleged violation of Cincinnati agreement. Players' strike threatened, but withheld. Federal League played its first season but disbanded at the close of the 1915 season. National League, for first time in world series history, won in four successive games only, Boston defeating Philadelphia. 1915-Braves' Park, Boston, opened with largest attendance in history of Base Ball up to that time. Albert G. Spalding

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died at Point Loma, California. Federal League withdrew from Base Ball completely at meeting held with National Commission in Cincinnati. 1916-Base Ball Players' Fraternity made further demands upon organized Base Ball for concessions to players. 1917-National League abrogated its agreement with the Base Ball Players' Fraternity. New earned run definition added to rules. First championship National League game played in New York City on Sunday for benefit 69th Regiment.

236 Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 1918-John A. Heydler of New York became the eighth president of the National League December 10. He was elected president, secretary and treasurer for a term of three years, 1919 to 1921, inclusive; re-elected for 1922 to 1924; re-elected for four years, 1925 to 1928; re-elected for 1929 to 1932; re-elected for 1933 to 1936. Base Ball season terminated September 1 by order Secretary of War Baker on account of draft law. 1919-Major leagues adopted 140-game playing schedule instead of schedule of 154 games. Sunday Base Ball permitted in New York State. 1920-Major leagues resumed schedule of 154 games. August Herrmann resigned as chairman of National Commission. Pitcher forbidden to intentionally discolor ball, to treat it with any liquid or substance, to mar or cut it, to roughen it or to employ the spitball, the use of the latter being restricted to such pitchers as were registered as regular spitball pitchers. Failure of preceding runner to touch base not to affect status of succeeding runner. Batsman given credit for home run in last half of final inning if winning run is on bases when he makes hit out of playing field. Number of runs batted in by batsman to be included in official score. New National Agreement adopted in New York City by representatives of major leagues and committee of National Association of Minor Leagues. 1921-Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis elected Commissioner of Base Ball for seven years, succeeding the National Commission, which had been operating since 1903. Judge Landis was re-elected in 1925 and again in 1934 for seven-year terms. New National Agreement ratified at meeting in Chicago. Commissioner Landis disqualified Joseph J. Jackson, Edward V. Cicotte, Claude P. Williams, Oscar C. Felsch, Fred McMullen, Charles A. Risberg and George D. Weaver from organized base

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ball. 1923-National League erected and dedicated a monument in Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, to Adrian C. Anson, former captain and manager of the Chicago team, leader in batters of his league and player and manager in it for twenty-three years. 1924-Major leagues agreed that a member of either circuit other than its president could serve on Advisory Council and Frank J. Navin of Detroit was elected at Chicago to succeed B. B. Johnson and to represent the American League. O'Connell and Dolan, New York Giants, were declared ineligible by Commissioner Landis upon allegation of Sand, Philadelphia N.L., that he had been approached not to "bear down" by O'Connell. 1925-Golden Jubilee year of the National League. Celebrations held in all cities in which National League clubs were located, the first being in February in the Broadway Central Hotel, New York City, where the league was organized. Pitcher permitted to dry his hands on a rosin bag. Home run distance made 250 feet instead of 235 feet. National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues celebrated its "Silver Anniversary" (1902-26) at Asheville, N. C., at annual meeting, December 7. St. Louis won its first National League championship and also the world series from New York Americans. "Cushioned cork center" base ball introduced. 1927-Ernest Sargent Barnard of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected second president of the American League, November 2, for a term of three years. On December 9, 1930, he was re-elected for five years, 1931 to 1935, but he died suddenly May 27, 1931. American League, for its first time, won world series in four successive games only, tying National League record of 1914, New York defeating Pittsburgh. Ruth established a new home run record with 60. National League adopted the Spalding Official Cushioned Cork Center Base Ball for twenty years more, making a total period of 70 years. American League adopted the Reach Official Cushioned Cork Center Base Ball for twenty years more, making a total period of 50 years. 1928-American League, for its second time, won world series in four successive games, making a record of eight consecutive games won in world series, four in 1927 (New York A.L. defeating Pittsburgh N.L.) and four in 1928 (New York A.L. defeating St. Louis N.L.).

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 237 1929-First major league Sunday game in Boston was played April 28, 1929; Philadelphia A.L. (7) vs. Boston (3). Amplifiers introduced by New York Nationals, at Polo Grounds, August 25, 1929, for first time in major league ball parks. In addition to broad-casting information concerning batteries and substitution of players, by means of a microphone fastened inside mask, the umpire, standing on two metal plates back of home base, also was able to announce plainly his decisions on balls and strikes. Umpire Charles Rigler was the first to use the new method and Pittsburgh was the opposing team. 1930-First night base ball games were played by minor league clubs of Organ- ized Base Ball. 1931-William Harridge of Chicago, who had been connected with the American League for twenty years, first as secretary to President Johnson and later as secretary of the league, was elected third president of the league and treasurer, May 27, at the same time retaining his title as secretary. At the annual meeting in February, 1934, he was re-elected president for a term of five years. Playing rules amended and reduced in number from 86 to 71. Distance from home plate to backstop reduced from 90 feet to 60 feet. Glass buttons and polished metal on uniforms forbidden. Pitcher's glove to be uniform in color throughout. "Sacrifice fly" eliminated. National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues decided not to elect a president for 1932 but to place controlling power in the hands of a commission of five, comprising Judge William G. Bramham, Durham, N. C.; Joe Carr, Columbus, Ohio; Warren C. Giles, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Alvin Gardner, President Texas League; Ross C. Harriott, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa League. James Walter Spalding, chairman of the board of A. G. Spalding & Bros., who with his brother Albert G., founded the firm in 1876, died at Mon- mouth Beach, N. J., September 11, 1931. 1933-National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, at its annual meeting, December 7-9, 1932, unanimously elected Hon. William G. Bramham of Durham, N. C., as its president. The new executive line-up of the Association comprised a president, a treasurer, a secretary to be appointed by the president, and an executive committee of three mem- bers, one selected by Class AA leagues, one by Class A, and one by Classes B, C and D. The executive committee replaced the former, Na- tional Board of Arbitration and was given the additional power

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of passing upon appeals from decisions of the president. American and National League All-Star teams, selected by popular vote, played at Comiskey Park, Chicago, July 6, the proceeds going to the Association of Professional Ball Players' Fund for needy and indigent members, Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, directed the American League team and John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants from 1902 to 1932, was in charge of the National Leaguers. The American League All-Stars won, 4-2. Shaughnessy Plan introduced in the International League, American Association and Texas League. Under this system play-offs were held after the close of regular schedules to decide the league championships and determine their representatives for post-season interleague series. Each league used its own version of the plan. 1934-Uniform ball adopted by the major leagues and a number of leagues in the National Association. For the first time in history all clubs of both the National and American Leagues were able to play Sunday games at home. The voters of Pennsylvania at the election on November 7, 1933, passed a referendum permitting the sport on the Sabbath and thereby removed the last obstacle for an even distribution of Sunday dates to all cities in the major leagues.

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### **KNOTTY PROBLEMS**

-1-11L.1-01CIA IV LULL, bellig under -one impression that the ball was legally caught by the right fielder. This makes the third out and the side is retired., How many runs count?- George Hornby, Portland, Ore. This play involves several angles.which have been widely discussed in base ball circles and are still argued pro and con. According to all rules of

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fair play and common sense the runs should score. The two runs that crossed the plate did so when only one man was out. Later, two unusual plays came up in which the runner originally on first base was retired at second and the batsman was thrown out at first because he refused to run, believing that his drive had been caught by the right fielder. Now, the rule governing the scoring of runs says that no runs can score on any play in which the batsman fails to reach first base for the third out. The start of the play that sent the two runs over the plate was the hit of the batsman which the right fielder trapped. Because the batter believed the ball was caught and refused to run, making it possible for him to be thrown out at first, the play simply resolved itself into a third out, where the batsman failed to reach first. And the rules specifically say that no runs can score on such a play. On that line of reasoning it would be possible to void the two runs that crossed the plate on the drive -at a time when only one man was out. Yet many umpires contend that under all rules of fair play these two runs should count, but technically there are good grounds for arguing to the contrary. The rulemakers. should do something to clear up such a situation, for when this rule was made it had in mind simply a play where the batter was retired at first on a thrown ball. Of course, had the batter run out the play instead of also acting as the umpire, there would have been no chance for argument and possibly his team should be punished for his dumb base ball. This problem has been repeated this year because several letters have been received questioning the accuracy of the answer given last year. The Editor still believes the runs should count. Catcher threw wildly and hit batter. Runners on second and third, two out. Catcher made a play for the runner on third and in making the throw struck the batter standing in the batsman's box. The ball bounced off the batter's head and went over the backstop. The umpire allowed the runner from third to score. Was this correct or was the ball dead after striking the batter? It was a wild throw. The ball is not dead when it hits the batter in a play of that kind. If the batsman remains in his box and does not, in the opinion of the umpire, make any move that might be construed as an effort to confuse the catcher, and make the throwing of the ball to third all the more difficult, then the ball is in play and all base-runners may advance as many bases as possible. On the other hand, in exactly the same sort of play, if the umpire was

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of the opinion that the batsman so moved about that he was hit with the throw, then the umpire would be in a position to call the batsman out because of interference.

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I Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 245 Runner knocked unconscious by thrown ball after reaching base. Runner of Team A advances from first to second on a steal, planting both feet upon the bag. Field umpire signals runner safe, and as the runner rises on the bag he is struck in back of the head by the catcher's throw and rendered unconscious. Field umpire calls "Time." Pitcher of Team B picks up ball and touches the prostrate runner, but the field umpire ruled the runner safe on the ground that play was suspended. Umpire-in-chief overruled the field umpire and declared the runner out. What should have been done, as this game was protested ? There is a chance for argument pro and con as to this play. The rules state that in case of accident, play shall not be suspended by the umpire until there is no further chance for any action. In the play cited the runner stole second, apparently beating the throw of the catcher by a wide margin. Getting to his feet the runner was hit by the belated throw. Now it is the exception for a runner to be knocked unconscious when hit by a thrown ball. In all such cases, if physically fit, it would be permissible for the runner to advance on such a happening, for it would be possible for the ball to go on to the outfield with the chance that the runner might score. Calling time because the runner was rendered unconscious by the contact and fell off the base, being touched out while off the base, is drawing the line rather finely. From the point of fair play and a humane act the umpire undoubtedly did the right thing, but there is a strong chance to argue that he had no right to suspend play by calling time with the runner removed from the base because of contact with the ball. Major league umpires have debated this angle of play pro and con, and a majority seem to feel the ball should be allowed to continue in play. Does not appear to be a balk. Runner on third base. Pitcher takes position on the rubber facing batter, winds up, and when he changes his position to pitch the ball he raises his right foot clear of the rubber and immediately pitches the ball. This movement of the foot has no element of deceit in it but is simply a change of position of the foot in

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pitching the ball. Is this a balk ?-Capt. John R. Fountain, 27th Infan- try, Hawaii. What constitutes a balk is merely the personal opinion of the umpire in charge of the game. In the major leagues certain umpires rule certain peculiar movements of pitchers as a balk, yet other umpires in the same league regard the moves as legal. Since calling of a balk is a matter of judgment, it is always easier to render a ruling if one has the opportunity to see the play. From the description given, it does not seem that the pitcher has made a balk. No fourth putout in an inning; play ceases when three are out. Runners on first and third, one out. Batter hit fly ball, which was caught for the second out. The two runners had left their bases as soon as the ball was hit and failed to retouch them. Ball was fielded to first base and runner who had been there was declared third out. The ball was then thrown to third baseman standing on bag. In the meantime, before the third putout had been made, the runner from third had crossed home plate. Can the runner who was on third base be declared out after three outs have already been made, or does the run count anyhow?- A. Maas, Aruba, D.W.I. The run does not count since the runner did not remain on third until the fly was caught. He is just simply left on base, as there was no need to make a putout after three men were out. No runner may score after three putouts. Umpire had no authority to make this decision. Runner on third. Batter's hit to right field was caught and runner scored after the catch, but the ball struck a bat which was lying in fair territory and umpire sent runner back to third. Was he right?-J. E. Freeman, Port Arthur, Ont.. Can. The umpire was not justified in sending the runner back to third. The run counts.

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247 Umpire calls foul too quickly. Batter hit ball which struck foul ground but later rolled fair between home and first base. Umpire declared it a foul as ball struck ground, but when it rolled into fair territory he changed his decision and called it a fair hit. What is the correct ruling and would it make any difference whether it was a fly ball or a grounder? The umpire obviously erred in calling the ball foul when he called the play too. quickly, only to have the ball later settle in fair territory. By first calling the ball foul the umpire immediately

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suspended play, and if there were runners on the bases they would have stopped trying to advance at the call of the foul; likewise, the batter would have ceased running to first base. Thus, if the umpire later changed his decision to fair ball, he would be doing a great injustice to the team at bat that accepted the first decision of foul and suspended action. Such a play has come up several times in the major leagues and the umpires have always stuck to their original ruling, even though it was obvious they had erred, but they did not feel they could make the team at bat suffer for their mistakes. Fielder must hold ball securely after touching runner. Runner on third, two men out, tie score, last inning. Ball was batted down first base line. First baseman advanced on line, picked up the ball, and as he was rising was bumped off his feet while touching the runner with ball. As a result of the collision the first baseman fell down unconscious and dropped the ball. Runner who was on third base scored. Would you call the runner to first base out or safe? On a touch play, the fielder making the touch must hold the ball securely to retire the runner. If the force of the collision causes fielder to drop the ball, then runner is safe unless, in the opinion of the umpire, the runner purposely knocked the ball out of the fielder's hands by the use of his arms. First baseman messed this one. Runner on first, one out. Batter bunted and hit a low fly which the pitcher allowed to fall to the ground before fielding to first base. Runner on first did not leave the bag. First baseman touched the bag and then put the ball on the runner who was standing on base. Only the batter was declared out. Why was this not a double play?-John Baccio, New York. By touching the base first the baseman spoiled the play. There was no cause to tag the runner on first, as the force was removed when the baseman touched the base. The runner should have been touched first and the base afterward to complete a double play. Not out on missed third strike when first base is unoccupied. Runners on second and third, one out. Batter attempted to bunt on third strike and missed the ball, but catcher dropped it and batter ran to first base, the catcher making no attempt to make a play on him. As umpire I ruled the runner safe at first, but the team in the field contended that he was out automatically for bunting on the third strike. Who was right? Your ruling was correct. With first base unoccupied the batter is not out automatically when a bunt is missed for the third strike and the catcher fails to

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hold the ball. Not necessary to retrace steps when foul is called. With a runner on first base the batter hit a long foul. Runner rounds second a few feet when the umpire calls the foul. Must the batter retrace his steps and touch second? If he does not touch second going back to first, could he be put out by throwing the ball to second?-George N. Frick, Tiona, Pa. It is not necessary that the runner absolutely retrace his steps when a foul is called on the batter. Runner must guard against collision with the field umpire. Batter hit hard drive to left field and collided with the field umpire on his way to second. Outfielder returned ball to second baseman, who touched out the runner. I claim the runner was out; runner claims second base on account of interference by the umpire, and umpire sent runner back to first base. It is the player's own fault if he runs into the umpire and he may be touched out with the ball in the hand of a fielder.

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 253 Coacher calling attention to runner's neglect to touch base. Runner on second, one out. Batter hit a home run, but coacher of the team in the field called the attention of the umpire to the fact that the runner had failed to touch second base and the umpire called him out. Did the coacher have the right to ~do this? Major league umpires take a rather definite attitude on a play where a coacher sitting on the bench, far removed from the field of play, rushes out on the field to insist that a base has been missed. In other words, major league umpires regard the nine men on the field as actively in play. Should a player who hit a home run miss second base, and not one of the nine players on the field notice it and touch that base with the ball and appeal for a decision,. only to have a coacher rush from the bench and make the claim, it is very doubtful if any attention would be given the claim of the coacher. The umpire would operate on the theory that \* the active players were in a far better position to see the play, and since none believed that the base had been missed, the coacher probably would

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have been ruled out of order and no attention paid to his claims. Manager had no right to coach after being substituted for. Manager of Team A replaced batter as a pinch-hitter and subsequently re-placed himself with another player. In a later inning this manager went in as coacher behind first base and a protest was filed by the manager of Team B, who quoted Section 2 of Rule 17 for his action. Would manager of Team A be considered an illegal coacher as called for in Rule 51, and should the protest be awarded to Team B? The manager of Team A had never been ordered off the field by the umpire.-R. S. Redmond, El Paso, Texas. The manager of Team A had no authority to act as coacher after having taken himself out of the game. If he persisted in coaching there would have been some reason to award the game against him. If, however, he desisted when notified by the umpire, the game could go on. This year (1934), due to the fact that many major league managers are players, and not desiring to handicap the clubs by keeping the managers off the field, should a player be substituted for them, it has been agreed that the manager shall have the right to coach and run his team just as of he had continued in the game. No interference by coacher unless play is made on runner. Runner on first base. Batter hit to third baseman, who made an overthrow to second, and the runner kept on to third and rounded the base for home. The coacher at third, feeling sure that the runner could not make home safely, grabbed the runner and shoved him back to third. I considered the runner out for coacher's interference, but the umpire-in-chief called the play and ruled the runner safe because he did not see the interference. You do not state whether a play was being made on the runner who had rounded third for home plate only to be shoved back to third by the coacher. The original ruling on such a play required the calling out of the runner when touched by a coacher. It has been changed and now a play must be made on the runner to have him called out. Runner may attempt steal when umpire calls fourth ball. Runner on third base steals home on the fourth ball to batter. Second base was not occupied and the umpire sent the runner back to third. What is the correct decision?-Hal Crownover, Decherd, Tenn. The decision was wrong. A runner may steal any base on the fourth ball if he wants to assume the risk. Outfielder made fair catch even if it was done awkwardly. Right fielder ran in to catch a fly ball. It struck his glove

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and bounced to his chest, but he caught the ball and held it firmly, and then threw it to the infield. Umpire ruled the batter safe; team in the field claimed he was out. The batter was out. The outfielder caught the ball in an awkward way, but he clung to it and did not permit it to fall to the ground. See last pages of Rules Section for additional Knotty Problems. See back cover Rules Section for advertisement of "Little Red Book". Send for latest Spalding Catalogue. Address for catalogue, P. O. Box 611, City Hall Station, New York City.

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### Official Base Ball Rules

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### Official Playing Rules OF Professional Base Ball Clubs

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 7 ! T! RULE 10 0( Official text of the rules in large type. \*\*\*RULE 10J"- J~ KExplanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. inches on each side, the center of which is directly over point I and whose sides are parallel to G I and H I. This shall locate second base. RULE The home base at F and the pitcher's plate at 4 Home base and pitcher's plate must be each of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the must be

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of 11 ground as to be even with its surface. The size of rubber. the pitcher's plate shall be 24 inches by 6 inches. See enlarged section on diagram of field (page 2), showing position of home plate. RULE The first base at G, the second base at I and the Bases of white third base at H must each be a white canvas bag, 15 canvas. 12 inches square and not less than 3 nor more than 5 inches in thickness, filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10. The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with Attach bases sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to to pegs. obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtain- able, 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. Bases must not be less than 3 nor more than 5 inches thick. RULE The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must White lines to chalk or ot w tm ea designate 13 be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, playing field. t 13 easily distinguishable from the ground or grass. Rules 2 to 13, inclusive, describe mathematically how to lay out a diamond for professional contests. For schoolboys, the National Joint Rules Committee recommends a smaller size diamond, measurements for which will be found on page 58. Semi-professional and independent games are played on diamonds of the regulation size. For simple method of laying out a base ball field, see page 4. The Ball. RULE SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than 5 nor Official ball. more than 5 1/4 ounces avoirdupois, and measure not 14 less than 9 nor more than 9 1/4 inches in circum- ference. The Spalding National League Ball is used in the National League and the Reach American League Ball is used in the American League. SEC. 2. The president of the league of which the contesting Number of balls I to be given to clubs are members shall specify the number of base balls which umpire. to the home club must deliver to the umpire prior to the hour set for the commencement of a championship game, and all of such base balls shall be of the regulation make adopted by the said league. 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

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 11 T~RU !LE 17 C Official text of the rules in large type. RULE-. 17. (~ ^ kExplanatory notes by the editor in smaller type.) SEC. 5. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the commencement of first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base. game must serve SEC. 6. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base-runner, or fielder, the manager or captain of the team making the change must immediately notify the umpire, and the substitution shall not be in effect until such immediately of substitution. notification is made. The manager or captain shall state where the substitute shall take his place in the batting order. A fine of \$25 shall be assessed by the umpire against the manager or captain for each violation of the rule, and the president of the league captain fined. shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to have proper announcement. Plays legal if made to the spectators. Provided, however, that if through overlooked. sight, such announcement is not made, the substitute player will be considered as in the game, as follows: (1) If a pitcher, when he takes his place on the pitcher's plate; (2) If a batter, when he takes his place in the batsman's box; (3) If a fielder, when he takes the place of the fielder substituted for; (4) If a runner, when the substitute replaces him on the base he is holding; and any play made by or on such unannounced substitute shall be legal under these rules. It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform. Players may be ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified, changed about if it is possible to substitute a fielder for the pitcher and place the pitcher in the fielder's position, or in some other position, and later return the pitcher to his position if the captain of the team so desires, provided the pitcher remains in the game.

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If the captain of the team in the field agrees to permit another player to run for the batter, after the latter has reached first base, and agrees to permit the batter to play as a fielder when the team at bat returns to the field, there is no objection. It is the duty of the manager or captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators. If the substitute takes the proper position assigned to him, any play which he makes is legal, in spite of the fact that the umpire may not have been notified and may not have made announcement of the substitution. Neglect by a captain is not allowed to affect actual field work. Penalties which are provided in fines apply solely to professional base ball. Positions of the Players. RULE SECTION 1. The players of the team not at bat may Captain places ./-L -J~ . players, except be stationed at any points of the field on fair ground pitcher and 18 their captain may elect, regardless of their respective catcher- positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 17 \*RULOE 24A ( Official text of the rules in large type. t SR Y LE-S ~4 kExplanatory notes by the editor in smaller type.) SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he Umpire reports shall transmit a written report thereof to the president of the forfeit to president league within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure Forfeit in effect if umpire neglects to on the part of the umpire to notify the president shall not affect notify president. the validity of his award of the game by

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forfeiture. SEC. 11. In a regulation game which the umpire shall declare forfeited after four and one-half innings have been played, all individual and team averages shall be incorporated in the official playing records. It is true that all the sections of this rule are not observed to the exactness To punish bad of a second, nor even a minute, but the intention of the rulemakers is to provide sportsmanship. a penalty which can be enforced for any violation of unsportsmanlike delay if the umpire feels it within his judgment to act. Section 1 is to provide for wilful absence from the field; Section 2 means exactly what it says, and any umpire should never hesitate to enforce it. An umpire can forfeit a game under Section 3, under Section 4, and under Section 5, but umpires do not always use a stop- watch. There have been times perhaps when it would have been better had they done so. Section 6 is violated frequently in the spirit if not in the letter, yet after one minute has elapsed the umpire has it within his power to act at once. No game can be played with fewer than nine players on a team (Section 7). Section 8 is enforceable in amateur games, while Sections 9 and 10 apply more to pro- fessional games governed by organized leagues. No Game. RUULE <<"No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he "No game." terminates play in accordance with Rule 23, Section 25 3, before five (5) innings have been completed by each team; but if the team last at bat is at bat in the last half of the fifth inning and has equaled before the completion of that inning the score of the team first at bat, the umpire shall declare "Legally drawn" the game "legally drawn" in accordance with Rule 23, Section 5. game. If the team second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning, or before the completion of its fifth inning, than the team first at bat has made in five (5) completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the team having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count Greater number of runs win. as a legal game in the championship record. This rule provides explicitly that if the team second at bat has more runs at the end of the fourth inning than the team first at bat has made at the end of its completed half of the fifth inning, the team second at bat wins. An added phrase provides a legal definition of victory if team second at bat is in the lead and the game is terminated before the fifth inning is completed .

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 19 SI.. RULE 27 (E T x Official text of the rules in large type. RtIEJ 27 Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type.) any manner; or to deliver what is called the "shine" ball, "spit" Ball may not ball, "mud" ball or "emery" ball. For violation of any part of be defaced. this rule the umpire shall at once order the pitcher from the game, and in addition he shall be automatically suspended for a period of ten days, on notice from the president of the league. Provided that, under the supervision and control of the umpire, the pitcher may use to dry his hands a small, finely meshed sealed bag containing powdered rosin, furnished by the league. driinghands. Young pitchers should take strict notice of Section 1 of this rule in order that they may not acquire an illegal delivery, which results in balking. The pitcher must touch the plate with one foot when he delivers the ball to the batter, and must not raise one foot and then put it back without delivering the ball. The pitcher must not raise his foot and wheel suddenly and throw to first base, unless he takes one step directly toward first base. The pitcher must not take more than one step in delivery. In other words, he must deliver the ball on the first step forward and not on the second, which he often takes to retain his balance. Section 2 was adopted in 1920. It is the rule which pronounced the doom of the freak pitching deliveries that had crept into base ball from time to time. Young pitchers should specially take cognizance of this section. Freak deliveries are of no assistance to pitchers, because they are liable to suspension at any time if the umpire decides that the rule has been violated. A penalty of that severity makes it absurd for a beginner anxious to learn to pitch to waste his time on anything except straight base ball, which it is desirous to encourage. The rosin bag is solely to aid the pitcher to dry his hands. (NOTE-By concurrent action of the National and American Leagues taken at their respective annual meetings held at New York in December, 1920, it was agreed that all bona fide spitball pitchers then remaining in the National and American Leagues be exempt from the operation of the rule against use of the spitball during the balance of their major league careers. The pitchers so exempted are: National League-William Doak, Phil Douglas, Dana Fillingim, d Ray Fisher,

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Marvin Goodwin, Burleigh Grimes, Clarence Mitchell and Richard Rudolph 81. American League-A. W; Ayers, Ray Caldwell, Stanley Coveleskie, : Urban Faber. H. B. Leonard, Jack Quinn, Allan Russell, Urban Shocker and Allan Sothoron 91). A Fairly Delivered Ball. TRULE SECTION 1. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched Fairly delivered Aej. or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing ball. 28 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 knees, nor higher than his shoulder. When umpire For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike. allecall one SEC. 2. If, with no one on base, the pitcher deliver the ball while off the pitcher's plate, and the batsman strike at such Batsman strikes | illegally delivered ball, it counts either as a strike or whatever delivered ball play may follow. I The first section refers, of course, to when the batsman does not attempt to strike at a fairly delivered ball. When the batsman swings at a pitched ball, ~\_1 fairly or unfairly delivered, it is automatically a strike under most conditions and must be cailed by the umpire. !... i

Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 21 a--- ( Official text of the rules in large type. Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type., i Balks. RUTIE A balk entitling the base-runner, or runners, to ad- Pitcher's motion vance one base shall be called by the umpire as follows: without delivery 31 SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while Pitcher pretend- ing to throw to in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or first without to throw to first base when occupied by a base-runner without completing throw. completing the throw. SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch Pitcher must step toward base when the base-runner without first stepping directly toward such base making throw. in the act of making such throw. SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while Either foot back of plate~and not either foot is back of and not in contact with the pitcher's plate. in contac ot SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher Must face batsman. while he is not facing the batsman. SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the Any motion pitcher not in pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 27, Section 1. position. SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher

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so long as, in the Pitcher must not delay game. opinion of the umpire, to delay the game unnecessarily. SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his Mlakng motion position without having the ball in his possession; or, regardless holds ball. of whether he makes any motion to pitch or not, if the pitcher Pitcher must not takes a legal position on the pitcher's plate without the ball in take poiti l his possession, or if he takes a position off the pitcher's plate without ball in his possession. and feints to deliver the ball to the bat. SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body Must deliver ball i he makes familiar the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without ichig motii immediately delivering the ball to the bat. SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is Catcher must be standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in in position. Rule 3. (Also note Rule 47, Section 9.) SEC. 10. After the pitcher has taken position, with both hands Pitcher must holding the ball in front of him, he cannot take either hand off ball whiledin the ball except in the act of delivering the ball to the batsman position. or in throwing to bases. SEC. 11. If the pitcher steps off the pitcher's plate, after being When pitcher may step from in position, for the purpose either of drying his hands or rubbing his position.M his eyes, or for other reasons, and it is a legitimate action not

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entitled to of the plate to catch the ball; and the runner shall be allowed to base. score and the batsman be entitled to first base. In such event the same penalties must be imposed in case the catcher pushes the batsman out of the way, or tips his bat. Returning to Bases. RULE The base-runner shall return to his base without When base- liability to be put out: return to base, '48 SECTION 1. If the umpire declare any foul not not out. SEC. . If the umpire illegally caught. Foul not caught. legally caught. SEC. 2. If the umpire declare an illegally batted ball. batted ball.

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foot lines to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball. SEC. 7. If , in running to any base, he run more than three Running outside feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regu- to avoid being touched by a ball in the hand touched. 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- Avoiding 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 Obstructing fielder. 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,

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- ' ; Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 37 a~RULE 49 (C~r Official text of the rules in large type. /'- RULE 49 Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base-runner, the Forced by first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and batsmain 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 No force on next base

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in the same manner as in running to first base, or by infield fly. being touched with the ball in the hand 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 infield fly according to Section 8 of Rule 44. Base-runner out if bit by SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, batted ball not and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by fielder. y the batsman becoming a base-runner, but no run shall be scored No base run. No run scored. or any other base-runner be put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play. ball in play. SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or obliged to return to a Cutting bases, base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening reverse order. 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 hand of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such Not out if case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the II before out fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it; isclaimed. however, after a fly ball other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 39 be legally caught by a fielder, the base-runner who complies with the provisions of this section can only be retired by the ball being held by a fielder on the base occupied by the runner when such ball was batted, or by being touched by the ball in the hand of the fielder as provided in Section 10 of this rule. SEC. 14. If, when the umpire calls "Play," after the suspension Fauretc t of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called 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 out, or none out, and a base-runner on Runner on SEC. .... If ....th oneoutthird; batsman third base, the batsman interfere with a play being made at nterferes at '.' .home plate. home plate.

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 43 RULE 54 ( Official text of the rules in large type. A Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type.) any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal Calls each range as defined in Rule 28, whether struck at or not by the strike batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing Calls foul tip. within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; Batsman hit. or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of Foul bunt. the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; Foul fly not or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has caught. two strikes; provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be No decision until IC uh a a h lue hbs ball has passed called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has home plate. passed the home plate. SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the following in- Umpire-in-Chief goes to third on stances: (1) If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must f airhit, with go to third base to take a possible decision; (2) with more than runner on first. one base occupied, he shall, on appeal, decide whether or not a runner les ing runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; (3) third before fly caught. in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when When more than more than one base is occupied, he shall make the decision on one base occupied. the runner nearest the home plate. Note the words, "on appeal," in clause 2 of foregoing section. Section 3 should be well studied by the umpire in order that he may learn where to place himself when there are runners on the bases. SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have authority to Sole power to declare a game forfeited. forfeit game. The Field Umpire. RULE SECTION 1. The Field Umpire shall take such posi- Field Umpire's tions on the playing field as in his judgment are position. J 55 best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He Decisions at shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all first and second. decisions at third base except those to be made by the Umpire- Decisions at in-Chief in accordance with Section 3, Rule 54. He shall also third. . have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief in the calling of j balks" on the pitcher, and in enforcing Section 4, Rule 14, and Deciding balk. Section 2, Rule 27, prohibiting the use of foreign substance on the ball and prohibiting "freak" deliveries. SEC. 2. He shall aid

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the Umpire-in-Chief in every manner in May not enforcing the rules of the game and, with the exception of de- forfeit game Idaring a forfeiture, shall have equal authority with the Umpire-

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batsman..... 1 42 Fair ball not struck at..... 2 42 Foul hit not caught on fly unless batsman has two strikes 3 42 Attempt to bunt resulting in foul not caught ..... 4 42 Missed strike but which touches batsman ..... 5 42 Foul tip held by catcher..... 6 42 Illegally batted ball ..... 43 THE BATSMAN IS OUT If he fail to take position in proper turn..... 1 44 If he fail to take position within one minute..... 2 44 If he make foul hit other than foul tip and ball is caught ..... 3 44 If he illegally bats the ball ..... 4 44

Spalding Official Base Ball Guide Sec. Rule. If he interfere with catcher ..... 5 44 If, with first base occupied, three strikes are called ..... 6 44 If, while attempting third strike, ball touch his person ..... 7 44 If, before two are out, he hits infield fly ..... 8 44 If third strike is called for foul bunt or missed strike touching his person ..... -44 his person .... 94..... 4 If he step from one box to the other .....10 44 THE BASE-RUNNING RULES. Legal order of bases ..... 1 45 Not to score before runner preceding ..... 1 45 Cannot run bases in reverse order ..... 2 45 Two runners on base, second man out ..... 3 45 Failure of preceding runner to touch base ..... 4 45 Batsman becomes base-runner: After he makes fair hit ..... 1 46 After four balls are called ..... 2 46 After three strikes are called ..... 3 46 If he be hit by pitched ball ..... 4 46 If catcher interfere with him ..... 5 46 If fair hit strike umpire or base-runner ..... 6 46 Entitled to bases (without liability to be put out): If umpire call four balls ..... 1 47 If umpire award batsman base, hit by pitched ball..... 1 47 If ball hit person or clothing of umpire or base-runner..... 1 47 If umpire award batsman base, interference of catcher..... 2 47 If umpire award next batsman first base ..... 2 47 If umpire call a "balk"..... 47 If pitched ball pass catcher and hit fence or building within sixty feet ..... 4 47 If prevented from advancing by fielder's obstruction ..... 5 47 If fielder stop or catch ball illegally ..... 6 47 If catcher leaves his position for intentional pass.....

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| 9 47 Returning to bases (without liability to be put out): If umpire declare any foul not legally caught ..... | 1 48 If umpire declare illegally batted ball .....            | 2                                                                              |                                   |                                           |                                                                |                                                       |                                            |                                                           |                                                             |                                                         |                                                       |                                                        |                                                      |                                                               |                                                                  |                                                          |                                          |                                                   |                                    |                                            |                                                           |                                                               |       |
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| Coaching rules .....                                                                                           | 51                                                            | Scoring of runs .....                                                          | .....                             | 52                                        |                                                                |                                                       |                                            |                                                           |                                                             |                                                         |                                                       |                                                        |                                                      |                                                               |                                                                  |                                                          |                                          |                                                   |                                    |                                            |                                                           |                                                               |       |

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KNOTTY PROBLEMS-Continued. See main section of 1934 Guide for other Knotty Problems' ~ Umpire must insist that ejected player leave field at once. Catcher of Team A had acted in an ungentlemanly manner during the game I and in the sixth inning roughed

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the umpire for the second time when the latter declared a runner of Team B safe at first. The umpire ordered the catcher to leave the game, but he refused to do so although the captain of his team had previously told the umpire he would remove the offending player if he was ordered from the game. Upon the refusal of the catcher to leave the game, the captain of the opposing team entered a protest on the ground that an illegal \_ player was in the game. The umpire allowed the game to proceed under protest D; and Team A won, 3-1. What should the umpire have done?-J. N. Harry, Berwick, Pa.

The umpire had no excuse whatever for not insisting that the offend- ing player leave the field immediately. If he refused to do so the umpire should have forfeited the game at once. This rule is perfectly plain and . no umpire should allow his authority to be questioned for a moment. No games affecting league standing may be played after close of season. Teams A and B played a 2-2 tie game which Team B protested because of misinterpretation of a rule by the umpire. The protest was upheld and the game ordered replayed from the fifth inning on. The replay took place on the date . which closed the first half of the schedule, and the game again ended in a tie. This result caused Team B to become winner of the half by a single game over Team A, and the latter demanded a chance to play off the tie game, as a victory for Team A would place it even with Team B in the standing of the clubs. Should Team A be given the opportunity?-Lloyd L. Howard, Lynchburg, Va.

Unless your league's by-laws stipulate otherwise, all games including ties must be played by midnight of the closing date of the half and your - league must stand as recorded. No game may be played off after the end of a regular season, even if it is a divided season, unless there is a special law to permit it to take place. Similarity of names causes queer mix-up. In the last half of the eleventh inning a pinch-hitter, Jefferies, was sent in to bat for Wright, catcher. The umpire behind home plate claims Jefferies stated that he was to bat for White. At the time White, the pitcher, was swing- ing bats outside the dugout preparatory to following Jefferies at bat. Jefferies singled and when White came up to bat the umpires held a conference and declared Jefferies out for having batted out of turn, making two out. White was thrown out, ending the inning. The game was protested. It is our conten- tion that Jefferies should not have been declared out

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on the technical point of a misunderstanding by the umpire of the name Wright, which sounds very much \_ like White. The tying runs were on the bases at the time of the verdict. Please let us have your opinion on the umpire's decision. Can a pinch-hitter be called out for batting out of turn?-Rodney L. Wright, 29th Infantry, Fort Ben- = ning, Ga. This is a case that seems to require a little good judgment on the part of the umpire, as evidently there was no intent to deceive. No similar case in base ball can be recalled at the moment. In my opinion Jeffries should have been allowed his time at bat and should have completed it. ! It does not seem right that he was declared out because he batted for = Wright, or intended to, when the name was understood as White. A pinch-hitter can not be called out for batting out of turn. Scorekeeper records play as he sees it. A fly ball was hit to the center fielder, who misjudged it and the ball fell to i! the ground. A catch may have been possible had the fielder judged properly. Scorekeeper credited the batter with a hit. Was he correct in scoring the play? -Carl G. Strange, Yutan, Neb. It is customary to score this as a hit and it would be unjust to offer criticism without seeing the ball batted and since scoring a ball game is l a matter of personal opinion. t-- , - \* ma!

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Spalding Official Base Ball Guide 63 Self-hit batter out if struck by ball on fair territory. Batter hit pitched ball which struck home base and then bounded into the diamond. Was this a fair hit? Would the batter be called out if he ran into such a hit?-Seth Perry, Watertown, Wis. All of home plate is in fair territory. If the ball strikes home plate and then bounds into fair territory it is a fair hit. If the batter be hit by the ball while he is on fair territory he is out for being hit by a batted ball. Thrown glove must strike ball to permit runners to advance. Does a thrown glove have to come in contact with a batted ball to entitle runner or runners to three bases?-Irvin Hoppel, Nicktown, Pa. Yes. See Rule 47, Section 6. Pitcher caused to make balk by yelp of baseman. Runner on second, first base unoccupied. Pitcher is on the rubber ready to pitch to the batsman, when the first baseman lets out a yelp which caused the pitcher to turn and step toward first base, but he did not make a throw. Was it a balk?-Harry Smith, Albany, N.Y. It was a balk; not premeditated, of

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course, but a balk nevertheless. Catcher should have touched runner in this play. Bases full, one out. Batter swings at third strike, misses, and when catcher drops the ball the batter starts for first base. Catcher picks up ball, touches home plate and throws to first base, claiming a double play. Runner from third scores while ball is being fielded to first. I contend that the batter is out and the run counts. What is the decision?-D. Moss Parsons, Saranac, N.Y. With less than two men out the batter is out automatically when the catcher drops a third strike while first base is occupied. The catcher did not get anyone out, as he touched the base and not the runner. This made two out in the inning. Umpire called this one too quickly. Batter hit a grounder toward first base which struck foul about 3 or 4 feet and continued rolling slowly. Umpire immediately called it a foul and batsman returned to the batter's box. Knowing that the ground sloped toward playing field the fielders permitted the ball to roll. Eventually it came to rest on fair territory and fielder picked up the ball and ran to first base. In the way the umpire called this play, was it fair or foul? While the umpire was obviously wrong in calling the play too quickly, ruling the ball foul that later rolled into fair territory, it would be un- wise for him to reverse himself. Far better to stick to his original ruling. When the umpire called "foul" the batter stopped running, feeling that play had been suspended. Had he been allowed to continue to run he might have beaten the play or the fielder might have erred. Thus, after suspending play and causing the runner to return to the plate, it would be manifestly unfair to the team at bat to call the ball fair and allow the batter to be retired. The umpire should stick to his original ruling of foul, caused by making his decision too quickly, even though the ball later rolled fair. Batsman was out automatically; umpire erred in his ruling. Runner on first base, one out, and count three and two on the batter. On the wind-up for the next pitch the runner started for second and reached the base as the catcher dropped a missed third strike. Batter reached first base on a bad throw by the catcher. Umpire ruled both runners safe, claiming that the runner from first had stolen second on the pitch and therefore first base was no longer occupied. Team in the field protested, contending that the batter was out automatically. Which is correct ?-Edwin E. Peterson, Falun, Kan. The protest of the fielding team is good. The umpire was wrong in his claim that because the runner had made second on the pitch

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the batter was exempt from the rule declaring him out. In such cases the runner is always presumed to occupy the base he holds when the pitcher starts his wind-up. The batter was out automatically and there was no need for the catcher to throw to first base.

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