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ROBERT L. WELCH
President-Secretary National Indoor Base Ball Association.

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Origin of Indoor Base Ball

Indoor base ball can be said to have been born in Chicago on Thanksgiving Day, 1887. George W. Hancock was the "doctor" who brought the new game into the world of sport, and this is how it got its start:

On Thanksgiving Day, 1887, members of the Farragut Boat Club had assembled in their gymnasium and were having some fun by tossing an old boxing glove about the room. One of the boys took up a broom and calling upon the thrower to "put one over, waist high," batted the glove across the hall. The batsman howled in glee as, landing on the glove with a loud smack, he sent it soaring over the head of the thrower. The two were having great sport when one of the other members, George W. Hancock, suddenly exclaimed, "Say, fellows, what's the matter with all of us getting in on this? Let's have a game of ball."

Thereupon the huge wrestling mat was hauled out on the floor to serve as a diamond and a lively game of "scrub" took place. The broom handle was broken off and used as a bat, and the unwieldy boxing glove served in place of a ball. The players had so much fun out of the game that it did not break up for more than an hour, and it gave Mr. Hancock a chance to call the boys around him and unfold a plan which had been forming in his brain as the game was going on.

Mr. Hancock told his clubmates that he believed it possible for the game they had been playing to be developed into a modified game of base ball that could be played indoors. "I'll work on this proposition to-morrow," said Mr. Hancock, "and if you all will come down Saturday night, we'll have a regular game, I'll draw up some rules and will have a ball and bat on hand which will better suit the indoor game and do no damage to the surroundings."

Saturday night came around and all the members were on hand, Hancock's proposition having aroused a lot of interest in the club. Mr. Hancock read the rules which he had framed in conformation with the limited size of the hall, etc., and presented to the gaze of the assembled members the big ball and small rubber-tipped bat, which since have been identified with the game. Two teams were chosen and the game started. The fun was fast and furious and players and spectators got plenty of enjoyment out of the affair. Everybody went away singing the praises of "indoor base ball," as the new sport was christened.

From that little game played by the members of the Farragut Boat Club in Chicago in 1887, indoor base ball has grown until it now not only reaches out into all parts of the country, but has been taken into foreign lands by American exiles. Thousands of persons are entertained in the winter months, either as active participants or enthusiastic spectators of the games. To the "fans" the winters do not seem half so long or as dreary as they did in the days when there was no form of base ball between October and April. They no longer have to hibernate like the bears when the cold weather comes.

If Mr. Hancock's dish doesn't taste as delicious as the original to the base ball epicureans, it certainly can be said that indoor base ball, at least, is a splendid substitute for America's great national outdoor pastime.



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Suggestions to Umpires

Umpire William Klein, after the world's series between the Athletics and Giants in 1913, declared that integrity was the chief requisite for success as an umpire. The National League official cited several instances of the series to show that the faith of the public in the honesty of the umpire had been thoroughly established.

In his comments Umpire Klein had assumed that the man accepting a position as umpire had a clear eye, quick brain, physical agility, a thorough knowledge of the rules, and was an exponent of the principles of clean living.

Moral courage, too, is a requisite of the successful umpire. Integrity goes with moral courage. It enables a man to hold as well as gain a position as umpire.

On the question of umpires, Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, new president of the National League, makes some comments which apply to umpires as well as the players of base ball. He says:

"The umpire can make mistakes as well as the players, and I believe in giving them both a fair deal. An umpire occupies a very peculiar position. He must run the game at a good clip and at the same time he must bear in mind the entertainment of the public. The public always should be considered. Spectators often do things that annoy the players. The umpire has to protect the players, but he also has to be careful not to put too much restraint on the spectators, who are there to enjoy the game. That is one of the biggest problems an umpire has to face.

"Again, I think there are cases when a player's side of a controversy should be heard as well as the umpire's. That is also a serious proposition. Unless an umpire is allowed to run the game in a czar-like fashion, the players are likely to take advantage of him. But, remember, they also have rights that are violated at times."

The need of all the qualities that make up a successful outdoor umpire are apparent in the indoor game. Artificial light is a factor in making it necessary for the arbitrator to have strong eyes and ability to think quickly.

One of the first things for an umpire to acquire is to thoroughly familiarize himself with all the rules so that he can give a decision quickly and not be obliged to refer to a rule book. Assume full charge of the play from the commencement to the termination of the game, be firm in your decisions, and do not allow any player except the captain to discuss a decision with you, nor allow the players to discuss a decision among themselves, as wrangling of this kind is very annoying to the spectators. Never be too friendly with the players or talk with the spectators during the progress of the game and especially do not argue with them about any of your decisions. Never start a game without having a thorough understanding with both captains regarding the ground rules.

See that the players take their positions in the field promptly and that the next batter up is always ready to take his place at bat.

Don't be afraid to move, so as to get in the best possible position to properly judge a close play. The umpire should think the same as a player, that if a certain play is made, what he should do, and figure out what position he should take to see the play properly.

As a parting injunction, do not under any circumstances allow profanity or vulgarity of any kind, for nothing will so quickly demoralize the sport and cheapen the game.



THOS. CORNELIUS,
President Indoor Base Ball League, Baltimore, Md.
Chairman Southern Committee Advisory Board.

New York Interclub League

Six of New York's most exclusive social clubs make up the Interclub League, which plays the game outdoors in winter when the weather permits, and indoors at other times. The schedule calls for games from the first of December to the latter part of April. Indoor base ball rules prevailed, with Spalding's indoor base balls and bats. Each team met every other team in the league three times in 1913-14, and with the completion of the schedule, the University Club was awarded the championship. The University nine had a record of twelve victories and three defeats, with the Union Club a close second, only one full game behind.

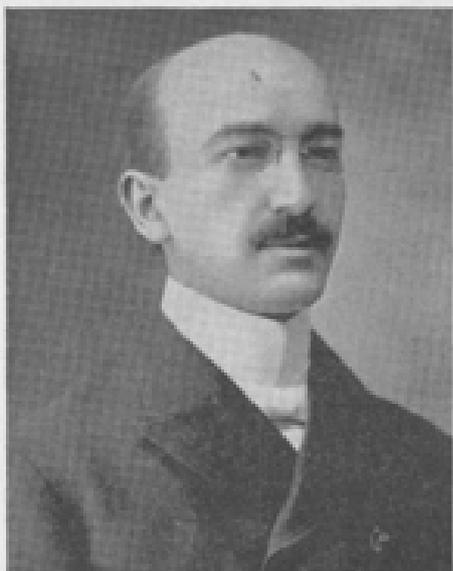
Many who were stars of the diamond during their college days played on the various teams in the league, and there were more than one who had made names for themselves in other branches of sport. The organization was sometimes called the Winter League, or the Millionaires' League, the latter because of the wealth and high standing of the players who often in the middle of winter might be seen engaged in a spirited game on the condensed field to the east of Central Park, Fifth avenue between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets. Some of the games played defied all efforts of the expert scorers who tried vainly to keep tally. There was one game in which University beat Knickerbocker by 31 to 3, a seven inning affair, toward the end of the season. In another game the Union Club team scored sixteen runs in a single inning at the expense of the Knickerbockers. Justice Frederick Kernochan, who essayed to pitch for the "Knicks" in this particular encounter, was the unfortunate victim of the terrific onslaught, the Union finding his delivery for eighteen hits, thereby convincing the judge that his real position was that of shortstop, which he played with no little ability.

Those who played in the league include the following well known men: Larry Waterbury, the international polo player; the Wrenn brothers, of tennis fame; Magistrates Kernochan and Corrigan, John De Saullles, a famous Yale base ball and gridiron star; Bill Tilt, once a Columbia varsity twirler; Lydig Holt, Edward H. Delafield, and many others whose names adorn the Blue Book.

The success of the league was so evident that there were applications from six different clubs, which are desirous of entering the race for the 1914-1915 pennant. Plans are already under way with a view of making the race an eight club affair by the admission of the Metropolitan Club and the New York Yacht Club. The dinner and ceremonial presentation of the pennant took place on May 29, 1914.

The final standing of the teams in the 1913-1914 season follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
University Club	12	3	.800
Union Club	11	4	.732
Twelfth Regiment Officers' Club.....	7	8	.467
Racquet and Tennis Club.....	7	8	.467
Knickerbocker Club	4	11	.268
Calumet Club	4	11	.268



ALBERT H. MILLER.
First Vice-President National Indoor Base Ball
Association.



T. H. MACAULEY.
Chairman Northern Committee, Advisory Board,
National Indoor Base Ball Association.

Military League of Greater New York

When indoor base ball was introduced as a sport for the members of the National Guard in New York City two years ago, those in charge went about their work slowly, and made no attempt at staging anything that might prove to be too much of an undertaking, but the fruits of their early labors were manifested during the past season of 1913-1914, when the Military Indoor Base Ball League branched out and blossomed forth as a strong eight-club organization. Sergeant H. P. Odell, of the Twenty-second Engineers, who started the game on its prosperous way in the National Guard, was at the head of the movement which gave to New York one of the best indoor base ball leagues in the country, and afforded unlimited pleasure for the military base ball fans during the long winter months.

The league officials adopted the Spalding 12-inch indoor base ball and the Spalding bat as the standard, and the regular outdoor rules were in vogue with a few changes. The hit-by-pitched-ball rule was eliminated, and in its place a clause was substituted which did not permit the batter to take his base if hit by a pitched ball. In such a case neither a ball nor a strike was called. This was deemed advisable in view of the fact that the large ball does not permit the same degree of control as the ball used in the outdoor game.

The pennant race last year resulted in the Second Naval Battalion coming out on top by a margin of two full games, with the Fourteenth Infantry team in second place. Many of the games were hard fought and the general quality of play was of the best, with sensational plays marking almost every game. Many of the players in the league were men who starred on the greensward in the summer and welcomed the indoor game as a means of keeping in condition all year around. A regular staff of umpires was employed, so that the games might be conducted in a capable manner, and everything was done with the interests of clean sportsmanship at heart.

The Second Naval Battalion team owes a great part of its success to the capable management of "Bud" Griffiths, who was untiring in his efforts to lead his teammates to their second consecutive pennant, as the Naval Battalion boys also carried off the premier honors in the race of the previous year. The whole league is indebted to Sergeant Odell, "the founder of the league," who served his second year as chairman of the delegates, and upon whom fell most of the work attached to the actual competition.

The final standing of the teams was:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Second Naval Battalion.....	13	1	.929
Fourteenth Infantry	11	3	.786
Second Battery	11	3	.786
Eighth Infantry	7	7	.500
Twenty-second Engineers	6	7	.462
First Naval Battalion	3	10	.231
Forty-seventh Infantry	2	11	.154
Twelfth Infantry withdrew.			

The batting honors for the season fell to Gallagher of the Second Naval Battalion, with an average of .353. Clarke, of the same team, was the runner up, with .343. The other leading hitters and their respective averages follow: Lovell, Fourteenth Infantry, .331; Hirt, Second Naval Battalion, .326; Strube, Twenty-second Engineers, .323;



JAMES L. THAYER,

Chairman of the Central Committee Advisory Board National Indoor Base Ball Association.

Neal, First Naval Battalion, .319; Ryan, Forty-seventh Infantry, .309; McGill, Second Naval Battalion, .306; Griffiths, Second Naval Battalion, .305; Starrett, Fourteenth Infantry, .302.

The team honors in batting went to the championship contingent from the Second Naval Battalion, with an average of .279, the Fourteenth Infantry team finishing second with .275. The leading base stealer of the league was "Ike" Lovell of the Fourteenth Infantry. Lovell, who represents the Irish-American Athletic Club in track athletics, had a record of seventeen stolen bases for the season. To Pitcher "Lefty" Egan went the season's strike-out record. The south-paw twirler of the Twenty-second Engineers fanned twenty batters of the Forty-seventh team in a single game.

The same teams, with possibly one exception, will enter in the 1914-1915 race, and there is every reason to believe that the success of this organization will continue, as the men who direct the affairs are heart and soul in their work, and the players show a spirit of interest that is worthy of commendation. There is a movement on foot toward the securing of professional coaches to direct the work of the players, and this certainly looks as if the game is coming into its own in the Metropolitan district. It is understood generally that Jake Daubert, captain of the Brooklyn Superbas, champion batter of the National League in 1913 and 1914, and considered by many the best first baseman in the game today, will coach the Fourteenth Infantry team this season in an effort to land the Brooklynites out in front.

The league has a board of delegates or directors, of which Sergeant H. P. Odell of the Twenty-second Engineers is chairman. The other members are: Captain Tiffany, Forty-seventh Infantry; Ensign B. Griffiths, Second Naval Battalion; Sergeant J. Byrnes, Eighth Infantry; Captain W. Dean, Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant H. Barrett, Fourteenth Infantry; Sergeant A. Hirt, Second Battery, and R. Neal, First Naval Battalion.

There is also a commission of well known base ball writers to whom all disputes are referred for final decision. The commission consists of Grantland Rice, New York Evening Mail; Walter Trumbull, New York World; George B. Underwood, New York Press; A. Yager, Brooklyn Eagle, and William B. Rafter, Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Indoor Base Ball Among Professionals

Each year finds the big league players growing more interested in the indoor game, finding it a great aid in their efforts to keep in condition during the so-called off season. Catcher Bill Fischer of the Brooklyn Nationals, organized a team in Binghamton last winter that won all the games it played.

Jake Daubert, captain of the Brooklyn Nationals, is also a keen admirer of the indoor game and is planning to organize a team for the season of 1914-15, with Brooklyn as his headquarters. J. J. McGrath, a promoter of semi-professional base ball teams, with headquarters at 250 West 125th Street, New York, is reorganizing the New York National Indoor Base Ball Club, which some years ago toured New York, New Jersey and Canada, with Christy Mathewson and Hal Chase as his headliners. They played thirty games and won three-quarters of them. At Troy, where Johnny Evers, now captain of the World's Champion Bostonians, was manager of the indoor club, the tourists played to 3,000 spectators and "Hank" Mathewson, brother of "Big Six," won the game with a home run. In 1911 Heinie Zimmerman led the team, while in 1912, Rube Marquard and Larry Doyle were the headliners. In 1913, Larry McLean and Danny Murphy were the leaders.



INDOOR BASE BALL TROPHY, PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW YORK.
Presented by Hon. Otto T. Hammond.

Indoor Base Ball in the Public Schools of New York

Much depends upon the rising generation for the future development of any sport, and, judging from the present activity of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City in the promotion of indoor base ball, there is every reason to believe that the game will very shortly attain the lofty position which it deserves in the world of sport. For some two or three years the game has been fostered in the schools, but it remained for the big improvement along these lines to take place during the season of 1913-1914.

The athletic authorities in the employ of the city, realizing the possibility of physical improvement by means of participation in this variation of the national game, arranged interclass tournaments in the various elementary schools. The result was that unparalleled success crowned the efforts of the men who are accomplishing so much in this direction, and the number of competitors exceeded the most ardent hopes of the directors. It was originally intended to conduct an interschool tournament, but this plan was opposed by those who favored the interclass competition, because it would give more boys an opportunity of taking part. In accordance with this idea the league offered silk banners to the schools that conducted interclass tournaments, and the result was that no less than fifty-five schools in Greater New York applied for the banners and received them. This was an increase of twenty-three over the previous year.

It is not difficult to see the advantages which this plan has over the interschool tournament conducted two years ago, when a representative team from each of forty schools strove for the premier honors of the P.S.A.L. In that tournament about five hundred boys took part, while under the system in vogue during the past season almost ten times that number had the advantage of actual competition in the interclass tournaments. It goes without saying that the interschool tourney is a thing of the past, as it is the desire of those who are looking after the welfare of the youngsters, to see that as many as possible get the advantage of the athletic training which goes so far towards the formation of the real red-blooded citizen of the near future.

Under the present system there are sometimes as many as three teams from a single class, and the rivalry for the top honors is intense. All the games are played in the school yards, and in some of the schools the instructors in charge have instituted handicap tournaments, the younger boys being allowed a certain number of runs determined upon by the instructor, so that all may have an equal chance of carrying off the banner presented by the P.S.A.L.

It must not be imagined for a moment that indoor base ball is confined to the boys alone, for their big sisters at Wadleigh High School have taken to the game with a seriousness that augurs well for the future of the game as a sport for girls. Interclass and interclub games were played with the regulation indoor base ball, and the regulation base ball rules were followed, with the exception of the rule which called for the fair pitcher to do her twirling underhand.

In the middle of September, 1914, one hundred and seventy athletic centers were thrown open to the school children for use after school hours, and it is to be expected that this will aid greatly toward the placing of indoor base ball on its proper footing, as the game will be

played in every center where space will permit. When it is realized that some seventy thousand boys and girls attend these after-school sessions, it can be easily seen that indoor base ball is in for a great boom in the near future if those lads and lasses have anything to say about it, and there is every reason to believe that they will have almost everything to say about it in a time not far distant.

The girls are now playing the game in the recreation centers and the P.S.A.L. officials are seriously considering a plan whereby the league banners will be offered for competition among the girls. Indoor base ball has been placed on the official list of games for girls, and this in itself is sufficient to indicate that the sport will prosper, and soon take its place alongside of basket ball as a national game for the members of the supposedly weaker sex.

The schools that held interclass tournaments this year follow:

Manhattan—Public Schools 34, 51, 58, 62, 67, 75, 79, 83, 69, 103, 109, 120, 147, 160, 158, 165, 166, 169, 171, 184, 186, 188.

Brooklyn—Public Schools 19, 43, 53, 58, 84, 123, 144, 145, 147, 149, 155, 156, 158, 168.

Bronx—Public Schools 2, 4, 9, 25, 26, 29, 32, 37, 42, 43, 45, 46, 88.

Queens—Public Schools 58, 77, 85, 88, 92.

Richmond—Public School 17.

The Indoor Game in the Y. M. C. A's.

Practically every branch of the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the country possesses one or more indoor base ball teams, while many have leagues of greater or less strength.

The game is flourishing in particular at the Bedford Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, N. Y., where M. I. Foss, the physical instructor, considers the game a wonderful adjunct to the training of his classes. He conducts a fall and spring tournament annually, giving medals to the winners. There are also four teams which play local games against all comers. At the Central Y. M. C. A., also in Brooklyn, John H. Scott has a four-club league as an adjunct to his physical training classes. The Eastern District Branch in Brooklyn has an interclass tournament under the direction of F. J. Slater. The Naval Y. M. C. A. team in Brooklyn played twelve games, winning a majority of them. E. A. Osborne is the physical instructor. George F. Poole, director of the Twenty-third Street (New York) Branch, uses the game as a form of recreation in his classes.

Indoor base ball is especially popular with the members of the Y. M. C. A. branches in Schenectady, Glens Falls and Poughkeepsie, in New York State, Altoona, Pa., and Hartford, Conn. The Schenectady team played a series with several local clubs and the Saratoga Springs Military Company, winning a fair share of the games.

Chicago Cook County Sunday School Indoor Base Ball League

For the season of 1913-14 the league was composed of three divisions, the West Side League, the North Side League and the North Side Junior League. The Belden Avenue Baptist team won the championship in the North Side League, defeating Wicker Park M. E., who were the winners in the West Side Division. This gave the Belden Avenue Baptist the championship of the Cook County Sunday School League for the season. The Christ Church Presbyterian team won the junior championship, which was the only junior championship in the city, inasmuch as there were no other junior leagues.

The Belden Avenue Baptist, who have already been mentioned as winners of the Sunday School championship in Cook County, did not suffer a defeat at the hands of another Bible Class team during the entire season.



1—Thomas T. Griffin, Marquette Council, Pres. K. of C. Indoor Base Ball League, 1914-15. 2—Paul V. Hyland, University Council, Mgr. team, 1913-14-15, Northern Div. champions. 3—James F. Corcoran, Columbia Council, Asst. Publicity Mgr., 1913-14; Publicity Mgr., 1914-15, K. of C. I. B. B. League. 4—Lawrence H. Waldorf, De Soto Council, Mgr. De Soto Council team, 1913-14-15. 5—John J. Corcoran, Captain, 1911-14, Cons. Ferry team, world's indoor base ball champions, 1912-13-14. 6—Francis P. Morthby, Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1911-12-13-14; Captain, 1911-12, Cons. Ferry team. 7—Frank R. Hulan, Cons. Harry Council; Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1912-14; the hobby of Hulan and Morthby are regarded as the greatest experts of the pitching and catching end of the "sportsmen" game." 8—John J. Herman, Menasha Council Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League. 9—William McCabe, Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League; captain and catcher Herroquet team. 10—John R. Moran, American Council, Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League. 11—John J. Corcoran, Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1913-14-15; captain of Deane team. 12—Henry J. Lynch, Chicago Council, donor of the Henry J. Lynch East Trophy.

Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League of Chicago

By A. T. GREELEY.

The Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League of Chicago for the season of 1913 and 1914 maintained the same high standard that characterized the 1912-1913 season.

The "King of Winter Sports"—"The Speedboys' Game"—Indoor Base Ball, has secured a strong foothold among the members of this great fraternal organization and is increasing in popularity as seasons come and go. The K. of C. League was organized in the fall of 1910 with six clubs, in 1911 this was increased to eight clubs, in 1912 to ten clubs, and in 1913 the league membership increased 100 per cent, having twenty clubs on the roster.

The league last season was divided into three sections, as follows:

Western Division—Commodore Barry Council, A. T. Greeley, Manager; Hennepin Council, Peter Murphy, Manager; Damen Council, John A. McCormick, Manager; Americus Council, William Ryan, Manager; Charles Carroll of Carrollton Council, Daniel Harnett Manager; Father Settlers Council, William Quan, Manager.

Northern Division—Columbus Council, Charles H. Krippachne, Manager; Marquette Council, S. S. Corrigan, Manager; DeSoto Council, L. R. Walsdorf, Manager; University Council, Paul V. Hyland, Manager; Toult Council, George J. Loerzel, Manager; Irving Park Council, D. J. Maloney, Manager; Newman Council, D. F. Barron, Manager.

Southern Division—Leo XIII Council, Michael B. O'Brien, Manager; Archbishop McFale Council, Thomas Aaron, Manager; San Salvadore Council, Frank E. Loskill, Manager; La Rabida Council, Parnell Collins, Manager; Father Perez Council, Daniel O'Connell, Manager; Auburn Park Council, George Alcorn, Manager; St. James Council, James K. McCaffrey, Manager.

The season in the respective divisions was hotly contested throughout. In the Western Division Commodore Barry Council retained their honors, but only after the hardest kind of play. The Northern Division race ended in a tie between Columbus and Marquette Councils, and in the playoff Columbus won the title. The Southern Division race was upset all the time and the leadership was in doubt until the last game. Leo XIII Council winning that division championship.

John T. A. ("Pipes") Conley, one of the well known umpires of Chicago, was appointed chief of umpires by President O'Connell, and gathered about him a strong staff of arbitrators in the following: Mattie Fitzpatrick, Michael A. Mayer, William Gutbrie, Thomas Mee, Joseph Mee, Robert McBride, Frank Killian, Jack Carney and Joseph Kernon.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The schedule of the western division was arranged for a six-club league and called for fifteen games a club, ninety games for the season, which provided for three games with each club. The season opened November 12, 1913, and closed March 6, 1914. The league started playing their games at Douglas Park Hall, Ogden and California avenues, but complaints by both players and spectators on account of the poor arrangements for dressing and seating made it necessary to secure other quarters. The league was very fortunate in being able to secure one of the best located halls in Chicago and one that had never been



1—Thomas F. O'Connell, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Council, Pres. K. of C. L. B. B. League, 1912-13-14. 2—Charles H. Krippenstein, Vice-President K. of C. L. B. B. League, 1914-15; Mgr. Columbus Council team, Northern Div. champions, 1912-13-14. 3—Andrew T. Gresham, Pub. Mgr. K. of C. L. B. B. League, 1913-14-15; Mgr.-Capt., 1915-16, and Mgr. 1917-18-19 Com. Harry Council L. B. B. team, world's indoor base ball champions, 1912-13-14, and K. of C. Indoor base ball champions, 1915-16-17-18. 4—Joseph J. Sullivan, American Council, Director and Sergeant-at-Arms, K. of C. L. B. B. League, 1915-16-17. 5—S. E. Corrigan, Director K. of C. L. B. B. League, 1917-18-19-20; Mgr. Marquette Council team. 6—John A. Cooke, American Council, Pres. K. of C. L. B. B. League, 1918-19. 7—John A. McCornick, Director K. of C. L. B. B. League, 1912-13-14-15; Mgr. Essex Council, No. 326, team, 1913-14-15, K. of C. L. B. B. League champions, 1915-16.

used for that purpose previous to this season, St. Francis Hall, located at Twelfth and Johnson streets. The Damen Club lead for the first round, but Commodore Barry tied it and went into the lead during the second round, retaining the lead all through the balance of the season. The Western Division was regarded as the stellar section of the league by reason of the fact that three of the strongest teams in the country were members of that section, Commodore Barry, Damen and Hennepin being worthy foemen at all times.

STANDING AT END OF FIRST ROUND.

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Damen	5	0	1.000	Carroll	3	2	.600
Barry	4	1	.800	Americus	1	4	.200
Hennepin	3	2	.600	Setters	1	4	.200

STANDING AT END OF SECOND ROUND.

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Barry	9	1	.900	Carroll	5	5	.500
Damen	8	2	.800	Americus	2	8	.200
Hennepin	7	3	.700	Setters	1	9	.100

FINAL STANDING.

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Barry	14	1	.933	Carroll	6	9	.400
Hennepin	11	4	.733	Americus	4	11	.267
Damen	11	4	.733	Setters	1	14	.067

The members of Commodore Barry Council Club, Western Division champions, eligible to compete in the finals were: A. T. Greeley, manager, right field; John J. Corcoran, captain, third base; Francis P. Morrissey, catcher; Frank R. Halas, pitcher; Walter H. Halas, left shortstop; Frank Trnka, right shortstop; Arthur J. Moore, first base; Paul Campion, first base; George S. Halas, second base; Albert C. O'Neill, second base; Stephen A. Gould, left field; Benjamin Alexander, right field; James K. Mulligan, left field; John Foster, left field.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The Northern Division schedule was arranged for a seven-club league, playing home-and-home games, making a total of seventy games in that section. Columbus Council lead the division through the first round and up to the middle of the second round, when Marquette Council stopped them going into a tie that sewed up the lead until the finish of the regular schedule. In the play-off of the tie for the division leadership Columbus won.

STANDING AT END OF FIRST ROUND.

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Columbus	7	0	1.000	Newman	2	5	.286
Marquette	5	1	.833	Irving Park	1	5	.167
De Soto	4	2	.667	University	0	4	.000
Tonti	3	3	.500				

STANDING AT END OF SECOND ROUND.

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Columbus	11	1	.917	Irving Park	3	9	.250
Marquette	11	1	.917	University	1	11	.083
De Soto	8	4	.667	Newman	2	10	.167
Tonti	6	6	.500				



1—John T. A. ("Fips") Ouder, American Coach; Chief Umpire, 1912-13-14.
 2—Matthew E. McPatrick, De LaSalle Council; Umpire, 1912-14-15. 3—Trophies won by Commodore Barry team, world's indoor base ball champions. 4, 5—Garrett championship pennant, 1911-12; 6, Indoor Base Ball League championship pennant, 1912-13; 7, A. G. Spalding & Bros. championship trophy, 1913-14; 8, Henry J. I. Fuchs-Bart world's indoor base ball championship trophy, 1915-16; 9, N. of C. championship trophy, 1917-18; 10, A. G. Spalding & Bros. championship trophy, 1919-21. 11—Charles E. Sullivan, President of C. I. B. B. League, 1914-21; Mgr. Com. Barry champions, 1911-12. 12—Michael R. O'Brien, Umpire, 1914-15 and Director, 1916-18-19; Mgr. Los XIII team, Southern Div. champions, 1913-14. 13—Frank E. Lockill, Sergeant-at-Arms, 1914-15 and Director 1916-18-19; Mgr. San Saladore team, Southern Div. 7—Walter H. Hulse, Com. Barry Council team, world's champions, 1912-13-14; suggested as the greatest all around player indoor base ball has produced. 8—George J. Leonard, Director, 1913-14-15; Mgr. Trent team, Northern Div. 9—San Saladore Council team; 1, A. Mathew; 2, Steinmann; 3, W. Mathew; 4, Gilman; 5, Carter; 6, Miller; 7, Menzies; 8, E. Le Maire; 9, Frank E. Lockill, Mgr.; 10, Sullivan; 11, Hayes; 12, W. Le Maire; 13, Brown; 14, Callahan; 15, DeWitt.

Columbus Council and Marquette Council finished the regular schedule tied for first place and in the play-off Columbus won the division championship and right to play in the finals by defeating Marquette by the score of 3 to 1.

The members of the Columbus Council team eligible to participate in the finals were: Chas. H. Krippachne, manager; Frank Bremner, right shortstop; George Sweeney, left shortstop; John Hayes, right field; James Kraftheffer, catcher; John Sheehan, third base; Walter Slattery, first base; Frank Huber, second base; James F. Corcoran, left field; Basil A. Slattery, pitcher; Peter Greenwald, right field; Thomas Madden, first base; Thomas Norriss, right field; Edward Sullivan, right field; J. Hoffman, third base.

All the games in the Northern Division, with the exception of six (Newman Council's home dates), were played at St. Alphonse's Athleticum, Lincoln, Southport and Wellington streets. The gymnasium here is perhaps one of the best laid out of all the Chicago gymnasiums, with ample locker rooms and shower bath facilities. The Newman Council home games were played at St. Mary's Hall, Evanston.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

This was an entirely new division organized through the efforts of Frank E. Loskill of San Salvadore Council, who had been knocking at the door of admission to the league ever since it was organized. Mr. Loskill succeeded in securing for the Southern Division seven clubs, with whom the playing of indoor base ball was a new proposition, but the enthusiasm aroused and displayed more than made up for the energy put forth in organizing the section. The games in this section were played in the gymnasiums of the South Park System and also local halls in the immediate vicinity of the different councils. Inasmuch as the teams were more or less handicapped in securing favorable dates at the various halls, the schedule was run off in good shape. The race in this division developed into a contest between Leo XIII, San Salvadore, Archbishop McFale and La Rabida up until the middle of the second round, when Leo XIII pulled away from their rivals.

The schedule for the Southern section was arranged on the home-and-home-and-away idea, meaning three games with each club, a total of sixty-four games.

FINAL STANDING SOUTHERN DIVISION.

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Leo XIII.....	15	2	.882	St. James	9	9	.500
Archbishop McFale...	12	5	.706	Auburn Park	3	15	.167
La Rabida	12	6	.667	Fr. Perez	0	18	.000
San Salvadore	11	7	.611				

The members of Leo XIII Council eligible to compete in the finals were: B. Kevin, right field; T. Kevin, third base; J. O'Brien, catcher; P. Walsh, left shortstop; J. Murphy, right shortstop; T. Colfert, third base; T. Fraher, first base; W. Callaghan, pitcher; T. Fraher, left field; M. McDonald, second base; J. Fennell, right field; T. Gleason, first base; M. B. O'Brien, manager.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

The league followed out the same idea used last season in the championship series, that is, the appointment of the National Commission in full charge of all arrangements. President Thomas F. O'Connell acted as ex-officio chairman, with Treasurer Thos. J. Flanagan as the league representative; Manager Chas. A. Krippachne of Columbus Council, Northern Division Champions, and Manager Michael N. O'Brien of Leo XIII Council, Southern Division Champions, acted as the



1—Peter Musky, Director E. of C. I. R. E. League, 1912-13-14-15; Mgr. Hantsin Irons, 1911-12-13-14. 2—Hart A. Stottory, Columbus Council, Vice President E. of C. I. R. E. League, 1912-14. 3—Thomas J. Stutz, Jr., American Council, Vice-President E. of C. I. R. E. League, 1912-13. 4—Joseph A. Konepogry, Hantsin Council, Sec. E. of C. I. R. E. League, 1912-13-14. 5—Thomas J. Hantsin, Hantsin Council, Treas. E. of C. I. R. E. League, 1912-13-14-15. 6—Daniel Harcourt, Director E. of C. I. R. E. League, 1912-14-15; Mgr. of Charles Carroll Carrollian team, 1912-14. 7—Thomas Latta, Marietta Council; Delegate E. of C. I. R. E. League, 1911-12-13-14-15. 8—Michael A. Meyer, unaffiliated, 1912-13-14.

representatives of their respective clubs and divisions; Manager A. T. Greeley of Commodore Barry Council, Western Division Champions, appointed Chas. E. Sullivan as his representative. Chief Umpire John T. A. ("Pipes") Conley was in charge of the umpires and A. T. Greeley, James F. Corcoran and S. S. Corrigan, official scorers. The games were conducted on the home-and-home basis, meaning the different clubs met each other twice.

The first game of the series brought together Columbus, Northern Division champions, versus Leo XIII, Southern Division champions. The contest was well played. B. Slattery whiffed twenty of the Southerners, allowing only seven hits, while Gleason struck out ten Discoverers and suffered twelve hits. The final score was 6-4, in favor of Columbus.

The second event was Barry against Leo XIII and the world champions piled it on with an 11-0 score, twelve hits to four being the batting totals, although Gleason struck out seventeen Commodores, but F. Halas for the Barrys went him two better, or nineteen fanners.

Another win for Barry was scored in the third game of the series when Columbus was obliged to succumb before a 12-5 score at St. Francis Hall. F. Halas and Slattery were the boxmen and twelve and nineteen hits were the respective totals made off each.

Barry continued its cannonade, with Frank Halas serving the ammunition, in the fourth game, the Leos being the unfortunate victims in a 16-0 encounter. The Southern Divisioners never had a chance, the Barry's pounding the twirling of Gleason for six innings, when Callaghan relieved him. The hits were nineteen for Barry and seven for Leo.

When Frank Morrissey, Barry's great backstop, wound his fingers around the large sphere which Ed. Sullivan just grazed with his bat for the final out, the 1914 season of the Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League came to a close and the great Commodore Barry team was crowned champion for the third time in as many years. By defeating Columbus, Northern Section champions, they annexed this habitual honor, and are now recognized by the indoor ball delegation as champions of the world in this particular line of sport. The final count was 10 to 2. The best team won, and there is not the slightest doubt in the minds of the Columbus players or in the minds of the 700 or more fans who witnessed the game that Barry had the better ball club. They were strong on offense, great on defense and a faster base-running crew never saw service in the K. C. League. They shone in all departments, and in the pitching end, which was considered the only weak spot of the champions prior to the finals, they looked best. Frank Halas, who, according to some of the fans, was about at the end of his string as a great pitcher, did wonderful work. His aim was perfect and he never failed to place the ball in the proper place when directed to do so by his receiver. Barry made sixteen hits off Slattery's pitching, while Columbus' best was seven off Halas.

At the final meeting of the season of 1913-14 the following officers were elected for the 1914-15 season:

Thomas T. Griffen, Marquette, President; Charles H. Krippachne, Columbus, Vice-President; Paul T. Hyland, University, Secretary; Michael E. O'Brien, Leo XIII, Treasurer; James F. Corcoran, Columbus, Publicity Manager; F. E. Loskill, San Salvadore, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The new president-elect, Thomas Griffen, is a member of Marquette Council and has been actively engaged in Knights of Columbus athletics, both indoor and outdoor, for the past six years. He knows indoor base ball from A to Z and should prove a worthy successor to the men who have made the Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League the leading organization in the country.

The season came to a close with a large banquet on the evening of



1, W. H. Halas; 2, Foster; 3, O'Neill; 4, G. S. Halas; 5, J. J. Corcoran, Capt.; 6, Chambers; 7, Clancy, Mascot; 8, F. R. Halas; 9, A. T. Greeley, Mgr.; 10, Morrisey; 11, Gould; 12, Campion; 13, Trnka. Burke & Atwell, Photo.

II-II COMMODORE BARRY COUNCIL, NO. 1118, K. of C., CHICAGO, TEAM.

World's Indoor Base Ball Champions; K. of C. Indoor Base Ball League Champions, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14; Western Division Champions, 1912-13, 1913-14.

April 15, which was attended by over four hundred followers of the game. President Thomas F. O'Connell was toastmaster and he handled the event in the same successful manner that he did the affairs of the league, his introductions of the various speakers being especially appreciated. Among those who spoke were President-elect Griffen, State Deputy Lester Hackett, W. N. Brown, ex-President of Chicago Chapter, District Deputy James Donahue, who presented President O'Connell with a diamond ring, the gift of the players of the Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League, Charles Chambers, Grand Knight of Barry Cougell, Henry J. Lynch of the Bart Clothing Company, who donated the Lynch-Bart trophy, the world championship trophy, District Deputy Lillis, Grand Knight Murray of Hennepin Council, John M. Lowrey, who donated the world champion silk banner, and D. D. Hoy also spoke.

District Deputy John E. Maloney presented A. T. Grosley, manager of the victorious Haras, with the trophy emblematic of the world's championship, a beautiful silver loving cup. Mr. Grosley responded with a talk on "Athletics in the Knights of Columbus," a subject which he is most competent to discuss owing to his intimate knowledge of every department of athletic activity in the organization. President O'Connell concluded the programme by presenting to Managers Kripplone of Columbus and O'Brien of Lee, the silver cups captured by their teams in the divisional contests.



1, McHale, Coach; 2, H. Reading; 3, H. Griffen; 4, T. Griffen, Capt.; 5, Red-
 feet; 6, Morrison; 7, McGuire; 8, Loftis; 9, Carrigan, Mgr.; 10, W. Reading;
 11, Shaw.

MARQUETTE COUNCIL, K. OF C., TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.



1, Quattri; 2, Madden, Capt.; 3, Sullivan; 4, Huber; 5, Norris, Coach; 6, Greenwood; 7, W. Slattery; 8, Knaftheadler; 9, B. Slattery; 10, C. Krip-pelman, Mgr.; 11, Sweeney; 12, H. Slattery.

189 COLUMBUS COUNCIL, No. 189, K. OF C. TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.



1, Gorman; 2, Clark; 3, J. McCormick, Mgr.; 4, Shanley; 5, Cantrell; 6, Keurios; 7, Vilson; 8, J. Gorman, Capt.; 9, Stalhill; 10, Murray.

DAMEN COUNCIL, K. OF C. TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.

Wells, Photo.

Rochester a Great Indoor Base Ball Center

Probably no city in the country can claim a wider interest in the indoor game than Rochester, N. Y. Seven strongly organized leagues competed for pennants last season and will resume play this winter. The White City team maintained its wonderful record by winning the City League championship for the fifth successive time, beside defeating the champions of other leagues.

During the past twelve years, the White City team has played 256 games, winning 242 and losing only 14, a record not excelled anywhere. They have met all comers, twice defeating the Rochesters of the Eastern League in indoor games, when the latter were champions of that organization.

With the exception of a change in pitchers, the present team has played together for five years and boasts of the strongest combination in upper New York state. Its batting average is close to .400, Zimmerman, former pitcher and now center fielder, leading with a grand average of .460 for the five years. For the season of 1914-15, the White City team has signed Green of the Eagle Club, who led the City League in batting with an average of more than .500, and Teute, also a .500 hitter. The City League was made up of four clubs as follows: White City, M. & M., Kodak Parks and Eagles. The Spalding indoor ball is used exclusively.

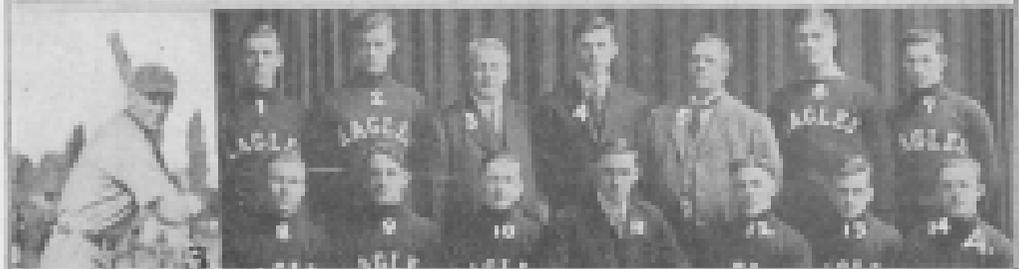
The Foresters' League of Rochester has eight clubs and has the following officers: J. W. Sprague, president; Mr. Blizzard, vice-president; Mr. McBurney, secretary and treasurer. The championship was won by the Highlands who sustained only a single defeat. The record for 1913-14 follows:

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Highland	13	1	.929	Elmwood	7	7	.500
Evergreen	11	3	.786	Athletics	6	8	.429
Richmond	9	5	.643	Marions	4	10	.286
Empire State	8	6	.571	Plymouth	4	10	.286

The Armory League had six teams drawn from the State Militia and playing on the various armory floors. After an exciting series of games, the First Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., won the pennant, with the Eighth Separate Company, second. The other teams finished as follows: Second Ambulance Corps; Fiftieth Separate Co., Naval Militia and Hospital Corps.

A remarkably close race was witnessed in the Lutheran Sunday School League, three teams battling for the honors right up to the closing night of the season, Christ Church winning by a single game. Mayor Eggerton opened the season and among the most enthusiastic rooters were the ministers and lady parishioners of the churches represented. Miller, the star pitcher of the Christ Church team, did not lose a game. The Rev. H. C. Ehrlens, pastor of Trinity Church, pitched for his team and won seven out of twelve games, his defeats being by very close scores. The season closed auspiciously with a banquet in the assembly hall of Concordia Church, at which covers were laid for two hundred guests, including eight ministers, prominent city officials and a host of base ball fans. The final standing of the clubs follows:

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Christ Church	10	2	.833	St. Luke's Church	6	6	.500
Grace Church	9	3	.750	St. John's Church	5	7	.417
Concordia Church	8	4	.667	Zion Church	2	10	.167
Trinity Church	7	5	.583	Church of Peace	1	11	.083



1—Highland Team of Society's League. 2—Manager, with White Clips. 3—"XMAS" Greenstone, with Eagles of the City League; he leads league in batting. 4—Eagles Team, City League.

A GROUP OF ROCHESTER (N. Y.) PLAYERS.

The officers of the Lutheran Sunday School League are: E. B. Williams, Trinity Church, president; William Marcus, St. John's Church, vice-president; George Evers, St. Luke's Church, treasurer; John Barg, Grace Church, secretary. The Spalding ball is the official ball of the league.

The Northwest Church League ended the season as follows: North Presbyterian, first; Grace Methodist, second; First Presbyterian, third; Lyall Avenue Baptist Church, fourth.

The Sunday School League played in two sections, with the following results: Section 1—Hubble Class, won; Salem Church, second; Lake Avenue Baptist, third. Section 2—First Reformed Church, won; East Side Presbyterian, second; Second Reformed, third; Spencer Ripley, fourth.

The Industrial League, with three teams competing, finished the season as follows: Bausch & Lomb, first; Eastman Kodak, second; Stromberg & Carlson, third.

The Game in Detroit

No championship, as representative of an organization, was contested for last year in Detroit, but this season promises plenty of competition under organized direction. The popularity of the game and the interest a race creates has shown the necessity of such a body.

Despite the absence of the regulated game, some good exhibitions were played. Burroughs and Wyandotte played for the State title, the series ending with two victories for each, the deciding game being unplayed, owing to the lateness of the season. The Solvay team made a very creditable showing for a first year. The same company had two leagues which turned out some good players and drew enthusiastic crowds. The Packard organization also had a six-team league, from among whose players the Packard team was selected.

As shown elsewhere in the GUIDE, indoor base ball as a winter pastime is in a flourishing condition in many cities and it is to be hoped that in next year's issue Detroit will have as complete an account of the season's progress as any of the other reports.

The Game in Louisville

BY JOE GIBBONS.

The Duffy Base Ball Club, which won the city indoor championship of Louisville, has reorganized as the H. B. Mercer team, and under the management of H. B. Mercer, has started a campaign for Statewide supremacy in Kentucky. Four clubs competed for the city title in 1913-14, the Duffys winning nine straight games. The other teams were the First Regiment, B. A. C. and St. Charles.



1, Bombarski; 2, Swadi; 3, Wallinger; 4, Reed; 5, Konow; 6, Mitchell, Capt.;
7, C. M. Colesky, Mgr.; 8, Howell; 9, Oeller; 10, Cassel. Babson, Photo.

SOLVAY ATHLETIC CLUB TEAM, DETROIT, MICH.



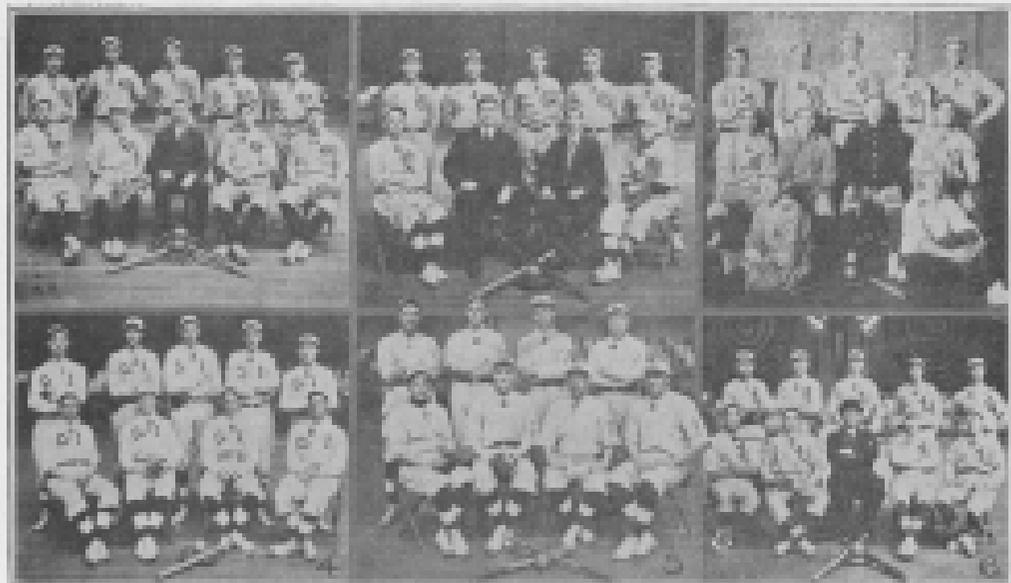
1, Bitrick; 2, Lundy; 3, Wilcox; 4, Callahan; 5, Mercuro; 6, Fleming; 7,
Whitehead; 8, J. Smith, Mgr.; 9, Knoff; 10, Herman, Capt.; 11, Lisk; 12,
Koscan; 13, Farns.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE TEAM, DETROIT, MICH.



1, Thore; 2, Haddock; 3, Diehafer; 4, Gestel; 5, Kohnschmidt; 6, Buckner; 7,
Higgins; 8, Hylkema, Mgr.; 9, Funn; 10, Kibbenlach; 11, Schaefer; 12, Harnick,
Anthony, Photo.

FASTING ATHLETIC CLUB TEAM, SYRACUSE, N. Y.



FOURTH REGIMENT, N. O. S. J., INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE TEAMS.

PITCHERS' RECORDS—(Continued).

	G.	IP.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	SO.	BB.	WF.	W.	L.	PC.
Paillet, H.A.	6	38	19	7	7	.368	46	6	4	3	2	.600
Schoen, Nats.	10	67	34	9	11	.323	106	17	3	5	5	.500
Pelias, G.C.	8	42	19	1	1	.052	75	10	4	4	4	.500
Taylor, Cres.	5	24	12	3	2	.166	33	13	2	2	3	.400
Clark, Cres.	7	42	17	0	2	.117	123	11	4	1	4	.200
Dressner, H.A.	1	4	1	0	1	1.000	4	1	0	0	1	.000
Arnos, Moose.	4	23	11	0	2	.181	33	3	3	0	4	.000
Lindner, Moose.	2	14	5	0	0	.000	11	1	0	0	2	.000
Fitzgerald, Moose.	4	22	10	0	3	.309	36	9	0	0	3	.000
Berckes, G.C.	1	7	3	1	1	.333	17	6	0	0	0	.000

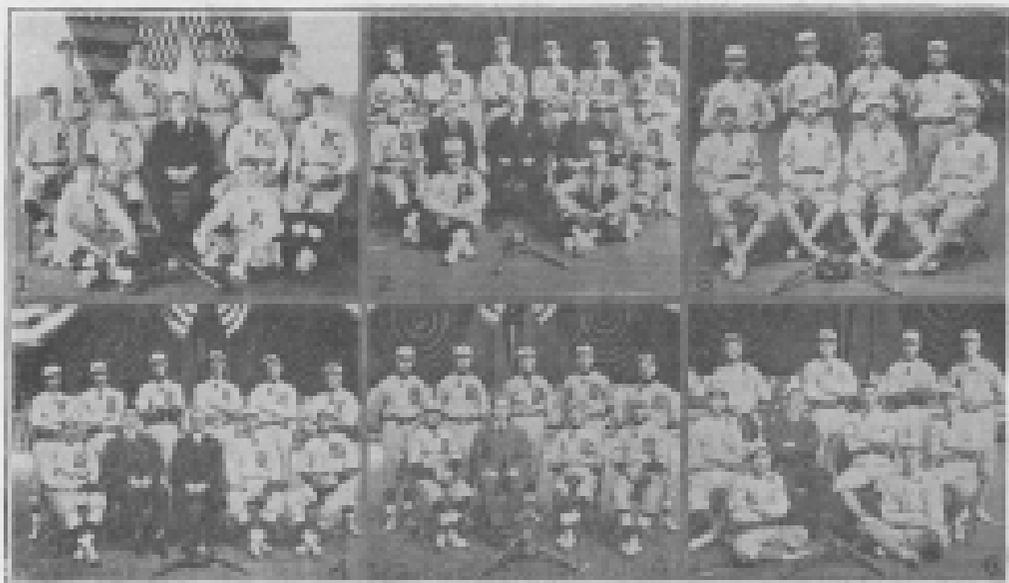
INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.		P.O.	A.	E.	PC.
Awcock, Y.M.C.A., c.	92	4	0	1.000	Nungesser, Cres., ss.	8	7	1	.937
Wenar, Y.M.H.A., c.	68	4	0	1.000	Westerhaus, Cres., c.†	81	1	6	.932
O'Brien, Crest., c.f.	53	2	0	1.000	P. Barker, Moose, c.*	22	3	2	.926
Iserman, Moose, c.	46	2	0	1.000	Pelias, Y.M.G.C., p.	4	8	1	.923
Hiller, Y.M.H.A., c.	23	0	0	1.000	Huxon, Moose, 3b.	6	6	1	.923
Oakes, Y.M.G.C., 1b.	24	0	0	1.000	McPaul, Y.M.C.A., 2b.	11	1	1	.923
Vizcarra, Nat., 2b.	13	1	0	1.000	Ziegler, Moose, 1b.	34	1	3	.921
Dressner, Y.M.H.A., f.	12	1	0	1.000	Vitter, Y.M.C.A., 1b.	32	2	3	.919
Green, Y.M.C.A., 3b.	11	0	0	1.000	D. Camarata, Nat., 3b	9	2	1	.916
Lindner, Moose, p.	10	2	0	1.000	Corry, Nat., ss.	10	11	2	.913
Goldberg, YMHA, f.	9	6	0	1.000	Kahn, Y.M.H.A., ss.	6	15	2	.913
M. Johnston, YMGC, 3b	6	3	0	1.000	Pons, Moose, ss.	4	6	1	.909
Clark, Cres., p.*	7	3	0	1.000	Danziger, YMHA, ss.	13	14	3	.900
M. Paillet, YMHA, f.	5	3	0	1.000	Briant, Y.M.C.A., ss.	9	7	2	.888
Frank, Y.M.G.C., 2b.	5	0	0	1.000	Tonguis, Moose, ss.	8	6	2	.875
Dane, Y.M.G.C., f.	5	0	0	1.000	Roche, Nat., ss.	4	3	1	.875
Michaelis, YMHA, 2b.	5	0	0	1.000	Stevenson, YMCA, ss.	6	13	3	.864
Taylor, Cres., p.*	5	3	0	1.000	Eyrich, Cres., 3b.	5	1	1	.857
Dibol, Y.M.C.A., f.	3	2	0	1.000	Moore, Moose, ss.	16	2	2	.857
H. Paillet, YMHA, p.‡	8	3	0	1.000	Clann, Y.M.G.C., f.	2	3	1	.833
Schoen, Nat., pitcher	6	10	0	1.000	F. Muller, YMGC, p.*	3	2	1	.833
Morgan, Nat., ss.	1	3	0	1.000	Arnos, Moose, p.	1	4	1	.833
J. Barker, Moose, f.	3	0	0	1.000	Wolf, Y.M.H.A., f.	3	1	1	.800
Strack, Y.M.C.A., f.	3	0	0	1.000	Dauterieve, Cres., f.	3	1	1	.800
Stockfleth, YMCA, p.*	1	3	0	1.000	Martinez, YMGC, ss.	15	4	5	.791
Bruce, Nat., field.	1	0	0	1.000	Walsh, Nat., ss.	5	2	2	.777
Acomb, Y.M.G.C., ss.	2	0	0	1.000	Berckes, Y.M.G.C., ss.	7	7	4	.777
W. Muller, YMGC, f.	2	0	0	1.000	Dunn, Moose, 2b.	8	2	3	.769
McGuinness, YMCA, p.*	0	1	0	1.000	Piper, Nat., 2b.	4	1	2	.714
Barnett, Y.M.H.A., p.	0	1	0	1.000	Wicks, Moose, f.	1	3	2	.666
Mathios, Y.M.G.C., c.	123	3	2	.883	Imbau, Cres., ss.	3	9	7	.631
Well, Y.M.H.A., 1b.	40	1	1	.976	Cohen, Y.M.H.A., 2b.	5	0	3	.625
N. Camarata, Nat., c.	113	6	3	.975	Stakelum, Nat., f.	2	1	5	.545
Schroeder, Nat., 1b.	30	0	1	.968	Thinker, Nat., util.	0	1	1	.500
Fortier, Cres., 1b.	23	1	1	.966	D. Johnston, YMGC, 3b	1	0	1	.500
Roberts, Y.M.C.A., c.	19	2	1	.954	Davezac, Cres., f.	0	0	0	.000
Fitzgerald, Moose, p.	9	8	1	.944	Kern, Y.M.H.A., f.	0	0	0	.000
Throunk, Y.M.C.A., p.	10	6	1	.941	Baleuci, Cres., f.	0	0	0	.000
Bosch, Moose, 3b.	11	5	1	.941	Betzer, Cres., f.	0	0	0	.000

*Also fielder. †Also second base. ‡Also third base.

TEAM BATTING AVERAGES.

	AB.	H.	PC.		AB.	H.	PC.
Y. M. G. C.	283	71	.250	Crescents	268	54	.201
Nationals	286	64	.224	Y. M. H. A.	279	55	.197
Y. M. C. A.	251	56	.223	Moose	227	30	.132



FOURTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. I., INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE TEAMS.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

AB. H. PC.			AB. H. PC.				
Morgan, National.....	5	3	.600	Clark, Crescent.....	29	5	.172
Mantles, Y.M.G.C.....	33	14	.424	Martinez, Y.M.G.C.....	23	5	.212
Onkes, Y.M.G.C.....	29	11	.379	Johnston, Y.M.G.C.....	23	5	.212
Berckes, Y.M.G.C.....	37	14	.378	Arnos, Moose.....	12	2	.166
McFaul, Y.M.C.A.....	30	10	.333	Imbui, Crescent.....	30	5	.166
Schoen, National.....	34	11	.323	W. Muller, Y.M.G.C.....	18	3	.166
Briant, Y.M.C.A.....	25	8	.320	F. Muller, Y.M.G.C.....	31	5	.161
Wolf, Y.M.H.A.....	19	6	.315	Vizcarra, National.....	31	5	.161
H. Pallet, Y.M.H.A.....	32	10	.312	Green, Y.M.C.A.....	24	4	.158
Stakelum, National.....	13	4	.307	Wenar, Y.M.H.A.....	19	3	.158
N. Camarata, National...	36	11	.307	F. Barker, Moose.....	13	2	.153
Dibel, Y.M.C.A.....	23	7	.304	Kern, Y.M.H.A.....	7	1	.143
Taylor, Crescent.....	20	6	.300	Pelias, Y.M.G.C.....	21	3	.143
Nungesser, Crescent.....	31	9	.290	Awcock, Y.M.C.A.....	22	3	.136
Bruce, National.....	31	9	.290	Goldberg, Y.M.H.A.....	24	3	.123
Dresner, Y.M.H.A.....	14	4	.285	Danziger, Y.M.H.A.....	32	4	.123
Cohen, Y.M.H.A.....	18	5	.277	Schroeder, National.....	16	2	.123
Vlifer, Y.M.C.A.....	29	8	.276	Davezac, Crescent.....	8	1	.123
Westorhaus, Crescent...	37	10	.270	Ziegler, Moose.....	25	3	.120
Stevenson, Y.M.C.A.....	27	7	.259	O'Brien, Crescent.....	34	4	.117
Huxon, Moose.....	24	6	.250	J. Barker, Moose.....	26	3	.115
Fitzgerald, Moose.....	16	4	.250	Hiller, Y.M.H.A.....	13	1	.092
Roberts, Y.M.C.A.....	24	6	.250	Lindner, Moose.....	11	1	.090
Eyrlich, Crescent.....	21	5	.238	Thronk, Y.M.C.A.....	11	1	.090
Iserman, Moose.....	17	4	.235	McGuinness, Y.M.C.A.....	11	1	.090
D. Camarata, National...	26	6	.230	Piper, National.....	15	1	.077
Clann, Y.M.G.C.....	22	5	.227	Pons, Moose.....	14	1	.071
Fortier, Crescent.....	27	6	.222	Moore, Moose.....	15	1	.066
Michaelis, Y.M.H.A.....	9	2	.222	Dunn, Moose.....	15	1	.066
Weil, Y.M.H.A.....	28	6	.214	Strack, Y.M.C.A.....	15	1	.066
Tongus, Moose.....	5	1	.200	Dauterive, Crescent.....	17	1	.059
Acomb, Y.M.G.C.....	5	1	.200	Corry, National.....	19	1	.052
Dane, Y.M.G.C.....	15	3	.200	Bosch, Moose.....	21	1	.048
Roche, National.....	36	7	.194	Wicks, Moose.....	13	0	.000
Kahn, Y.M.H.A.....	27	5	.185	Stockfleth, Y.M.C.A.....	10	0	.000
Walsh, National.....	22	4	.181	Barnett, Y.M.H.A.....	9	0	.000
Ralenci, Crescent.....	11	2	.181	Betzer, Crescent.....	3	0	.000
Fraok, Y.M.G.C.....	11	2	.181	D. Johnston, Y.M.G.C.....	3	0	.000
M. Pallet, Y.M.H.A.....	28	5	.178	Tinker, National.....	4	0	.000

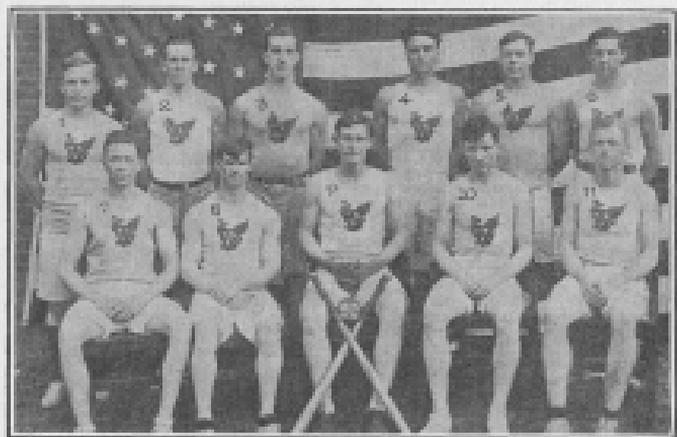
Indoor base ball in New Orleans is no longer an "unknown" sport. With the taking over of the sport by the Southern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union the game has proved more popular than in the past. And it is interesting to note that it is being played on the city playgrounds with a great deal of interest, not to mention the good work of the Public Schools Athletic League officials in promoting the game in connection with their school work.

The results of the work on the playgrounds and in the Public Schools is shown by the organization of a Junior league, which was composed of nine clubs. New Orleans, by the way, is extremely fortunate in having one of the greatest public school gymnasiums in the country—the Behrman Gymnasium, named after the mayor of the city—where all games are played. It would be unfair if I did not mention the interest displayed by the Board of Education of the city of New Orleans in offering the use of this spacious gymnasium for the games.

In no small measure have the school teams helped in promoting the sport, and this fact is explained when one glances over the final standing and finding the Behrman Gymnasium team on top. The Behrman Gymnasium team came near accomplishing a great feat, that of winning every game played during the season. With seven games won and none lost, it met the Crescent Athletic Club team on the closing night of the league and was defeated, 2 to 1.



1, Tolmago; 2, Skelliaji; 3, Stevens; 4, Swift; 5, Hooper; 6, Hazard; 7, Carlson.
CENTRAL Y. M. C. A., BROOKLYN, EMPLOYED OFFICERS' TEAM.



CHAMPION INDOOR BASE BALL TEAM OF THE NAVAL Y. M. C. A.,
BROOKLYN.

The Behrman team was under the able management and coaching of "Jack" Dowling, one of the best posted base ball officials around New Orleans.

That the Junior League developed some stars is visible by looking over the graduates now playing in the Senior League. "Bizzy" Berckes of the Y.M.G.C. was the leading batter, with Dibol of the Y.M.C.A. a close second. Besides, Bizzy was one of the best pitchers in the league.

Here are some of the players who are now starring in the championship series and all of whom graduated from the Junior ranks:

McFaul, Dibol, McGuinness, Roberts and Briant, of the Y.M.C.A.; Berckes of the Y.M.G.C.; Goldberg and Hiller of the Y.M.H.A.

Among the best pitchers in the league were Oswald Berckes and Solanas of the Behrman Gymnasium team, Bizzy Berckes of the Y.M.G.C., Clarence Holloway of the Wiltz Gymnasium and Fred Becker of the St. Roch team.

One unpleasant incident happened on the closing night, and that was the throwing out of a game from the official standing won by the Y. M. H. A. from the Gymnasts. This game was without doubt the best of the year and resulted in a score of 5-4 in nine innings. It all came about because of a decision of the umpire and the league directors threw out the game from the official standing, which is as follows:

	W.	L.	PC.		W.	L.	PC.
Behrman Gym.....	7	1	.875	Crescent A. C.....	4	4	.500
Y. M. C. A.....	6	2	.750	St. Roch A. C.....	3	5	.375
Y. M. H. A.....	4	3	.571	Holy Name G. C.....	2	6	.250
Y. M. G. C.....	4	3	.571	Catholic A. C.....	1	7	.125
Wiltz Gym.....	4	4	.500				

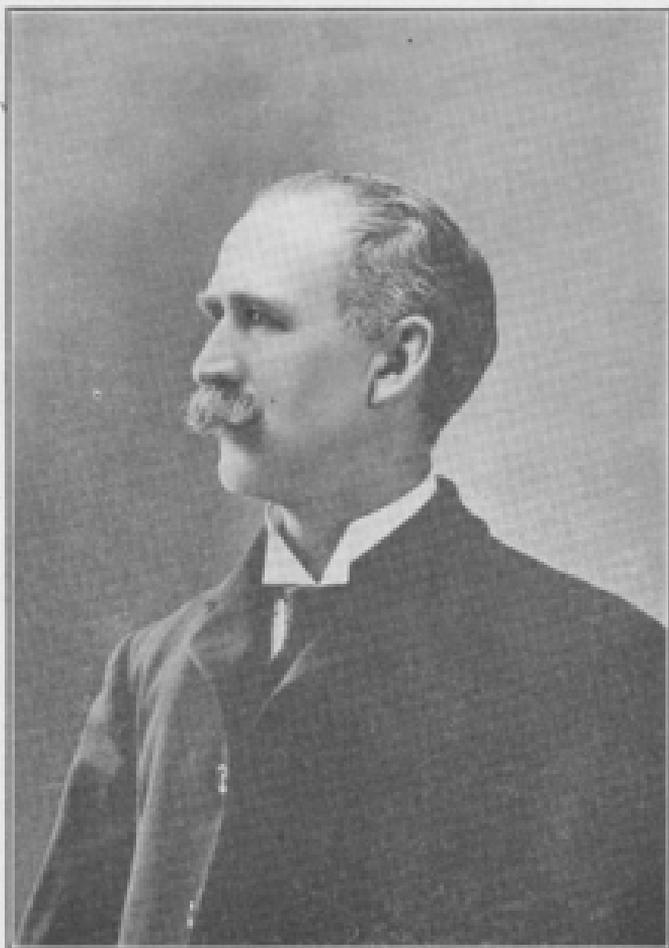
The official batting averages follow:

TEAM AVERAGES.

	AB.	R.	H.	PC.		AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Behrman Gym.....	203	51	57	.280	Wiltz Gym.....	177	35	31	.175
Y. M. C. A.....	206	56	54	.262	St. Roch.....	178	24	28	.157
Y. M. G. C.....	161	44	31	.211	Catholics.....	177	23	22	.125
Crescents.....	213	35	43	.201	Holy Name.....	186	27	18	.096
Y. M. H. A.....	163	36	30	.184					

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

G.A.B.R.H.P.C.					G.A.B.R.H.P.C.				
White, Behrmans...	1	1	1	1.000	Lester, Wiltz Gym...	4	7	3	.285
B. Berckes, Y.M.G.C.	7	21	12	.761	Kuntz, Behrmans...	6	14	3	.285
Dibol, Y.M.C.A.....	8	24	7	.625	Veazie, Y.M.C.A.....	8	18	5	.277
W. Berckes, Behr....	2	5	2	.600	Oubre, Crescents...	8	22	4	.272
Lambou, Y.M.G.C....	3	6	3	.500	Wille, Y.M.G.C.....	5	13	4	.266
Miller, Y.M.C.A....	2	2	1	.500	Dessauer, St. Roch...	8	24	6	.250
Ryan, Catholics.....	5	13	5	.461	McLellan, Y.M.G.C...	2	4	0	.250
McFaul, Y.M.C.A....	8	24	12	.458	Harrigan, W. Gym...	3	8	2	.250
McFaul, Behrmans...	7	23	6	.434	Dennis, Behrmans...	8	20	5	.250
Barnes, Wiltz Gym...	2	5	1	.400	Thorburn, Wiltz Gym.	7	17	2	.235
O. Berckes, Behr....	6	12	3	.400	Cassous, Crescents...	6	14	1	.230
Hiller, Y.M.H.A....	6	13	2	.384	Rosato, Behrmans...	6	13	4	.230
McGinnis, Crescents...	5	13	4	.384	Fitzpatrick, Catholics	8	22	4	.227
Ernst, Behrmans...	8	21	5	.380	Crevetto, Crescents...	8	23	7	.217
Sternberg, Y.M.H.A.	4	11	3	.363	Eckhardt, Wiltz Gym.	6	14	2	.213
S. Koltou, Y.M.H.A.	7	17	7	.352	Trosclair, Holy Name	8	19	5	.210
Goldberg, Y.M.H.A.	7	20	4	.350	Earhart, Crescents...	7	19	4	.210
Meyn, St. Roch.....	8	20	4	.350	M. Tortorich, Behr...	8	21	5	.207
Roberts, Y.M.C.A....	8	23	9	.347	Nelson, Holy Name...	8	20	3	.200
Rosen, Wiltz Gym...	2	3	0	.333	Solanas, Behrmans...	7	15	4	.200
H. Bartels, St. Roch	5	9	2	.333	Vohel, Y.M.C.A.....	4	10	3	.200
P. Tortorich, Behr...	7	15	7	.333	Hugnot, Crescents...	8	20	2	.200
Bugdahl, Crescents...	7	19	3	.315					



DR. H. L. CHADWICK.

Lowrey, Photo.

Who Plays Indoor Base Ball?

BY GEORGE T. HEPBRON.

This might be answered by asking: "Who don't play it?"

The National Guard of the various states have regularly organized company leagues playing throughout the winter season, with great enthusiasm and large attendance.

The game in the armories not only serves as an excellent vehicle to work off animal spirits, but when properly conducted may be made of inestimable value as a social function, especially when dancing is indulged in after the games.

The Y. M. C. A.'s use the game as a recreational feature after class work, boys, adults and business men playing it with great benefit and much fun.

Many State institutions recommend indoor base ball very highly for both boys and girls, playing it indoors and outdoors. It does not require as much space as the outdoor game, the preparation of the playing space being smaller and the danger, especially among girls, almost entirely absent. The ball is large and soft and consequently easily handled. When bats with the handle wrapped with adhesive tape are used the danger of the bat slipping from the hands and injuring a teammate is reduced to a minimum.

Hardly a playground in the country but supports an indoor base ball team and a large number conduct regular tournaments.

This is a good game to utilize in any city, large or small, where vacant lots can be secured temporarily for the summer. I know one city where the playground association secured permission from property owners of every available lot in the city and organized the game in every ward. The local politicians saw the value of the movement at once and assisted in securing the lots for the boys to play on.

It is a good game to play on the seashore. One can swat the ball as hard as he likes and it still remains in sight, and if by chance an innocent bystander or sitter is struck, there is no danger of injury. It is also an ideal game to play on one's vacation to get up the necessary "sweat" for a plunge in the water.

Many Boy Scout camps are limited in space suitable for the national game, but indoor base ball can be played among the trees with beneficial results and lots of fun and amusement.

The Campfire Girls' organization believed in sane sports and at the various camps in summer this game is growing in popularity among the sturdy American girls. The 17-inch ball is the most suitable for use.

What better sport for a lot of students in classrooms most of the day than to close the sessions early enough so the students can all be divided into teams and all play at once before the plunge into the lake or swimming pool in preparation for the evening meal. Nothing better could be devised as all could join in the game, regardless of age or sex.

It is a great game, liked wherever played, by whoever played and whenever played, and is gaining in popularity each year.



Front row—Athletes. Second row—Cuba. Third row—Giants. Fourth row—Yankees.

TEAMS OF BROOKLYN Y. M. C. A., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



GIRLS' INDOOR BASE BALL TEAM, NAGA, AMBOI CAMARINES, P. I.

Indoor Base Ball for Women

There are two reasons for the fact that indoor base ball has not been played as much by women as basket ball. The first reason is that basket ball is easily understood by spectators, which makes it popular, especially with those who do not know the general rules of athletic games. The majority of those who attend indoor games for women do not understand base ball.

All players are more or less sensitive to environment, hence the difficulty of starting and maintaining an indoor base ball team in a ladies' college or Young Women's Christian Association when the game is little understood, and consequently not appreciated by spectators. However, the large city high schools seem quite well adapted to the development of indoor base ball for women. Many of the girls who attend these schools understand base ball because the boys have both outdoor and indoor teams. All that is required under such conditions is for the girls to show that they can play ball, and they will receive hearty sympathy and enthusiastic support.

The second reason for the slow development of indoor base ball for women is found in the fact that the coaches and teams may be discouraged before the players become proficient in the game. There are natural ball players among women, but it takes much time and patience to develop the playing of most individuals and a longer time for teamwork. However, it seems to me this is no more difficult than the development of a foot ball team from a body of men who have never played a game.

There is a general impression that women cannot throw a ball, but experience shows they can acquire the short, quick throws of indoor base ball. It is admitted, of course, that they cannot develop the strength of throwing, fielding or batting that men do, but the skill acquired in the ball game compares favorably with that attained in other games for women, such as basket ball and the art of fencing.

In the Chicago West Division High School gymnasium the girls have played indoor base ball according to the standard rules, and used the regulation diamond, bat and ball.

It is perhaps early for suggestions or modifications, but it seems to me the game can be improved if a lighter, softer and quite elastic ball is used. Such a ball was furnished us by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and was recently tried with great success. The advantages of this ball are that it is more easily batted and fielded than the regulation ball, which, of course, makes the game livelier and reduces the difference in playing strength of the boys' and girls' teams.

I would suggest that sliding to bases be not allowed. There is great danger of personal injury to players unaccustomed to this form of locomotion, which is considered unsafe by some of the best athletes among men. For psychological and physiological training and development the game offers many advantages. It is not as violent as basket ball, and for that reason it is a much safer sport for women. High exertion is required only at intervals, and is not continued long enough to be injurious to a player in normal physical condition.

In this respect indoor base ball excels all other forms of school and college athletics. Foot ball and basket ball require such physical strength and endurance that they are prohibitive to all who are not above the normal physical development.

Candidates for an outdoor base ball team must have skill acquired by years of practice, and should possess considerable endurance.

All athletic games are open to young men who possess the requisite physical development and acquired skill, but the young women have not engaged to any extent in more than two athletic exercises, tennis and basket ball. Indoor base ball requires more and quicker exertion than tennis, brings into action more muscles of the body and permits eighteen players in a space equal to that required for four tennis players. There are nine positions to be filled, and each player must adapt herself to the place she occupies, and should, to a certain extent, possess peculiar qualifications for her part in the game. It is, therefore, possible to take a class of young women in which there is a variety of physical strength, size and mental traits, and from this class develop a team which will work together effectually and harmoniously.

Coaches of women basket ball players have experienced special difficulty in securing teamwork, and for facilitating this desirable feature of all athletics they have added boundaries and modified the rules. The natural boundaries of a base ball diamond and the necessity of each player remaining in her own position are conducive to teamwork in all indoor teams.

The results of indoor base ball for girls in the West Division High School, Chicago, have shown that it is successful in every way. Marked improvement in the physical condition of the players has resulted in every case. No one showed any of the effects resulting from over-exertion. Girls bat well, and soon learn fielding. They throw easily overhanded and underhanded, and after a few weeks' practice develop considerable speed. The most difficult places to fill are usually the pitcher's and catcher's positions. Among several candidates, however, some one can be found possessing the requisite strength of arm and wrist for the pitcher's work. Such players may improve rapidly, and learn to pitch surprisingly swift balls.

There are some natural catchers who receive the ball excellently, but it usually requires time to develop material for this position. Experienced players can learn to catch after a little practice unless they are afraid of the bat.

The Game's Progress

By GEORGE W. HANCOCK, THE "FATHER OF INDOOR BASE BALL."

Indoor base ball, as now so universally played throughout the United States and Canada, is practically governed by the same rules as those which obtained at the initial game in the club house of the Far-raguts so many years ago. It has developed many players and a host of interested followers, but in all the seasons the changes in rules have been slight. The principal difficulty to overcome when the game was started was the puzzle of making the run from base to base after a pitched ball. Precise calculation of the time required for the catcher to throw to a base as compared with the time of a runner between bases (27 feet apart) showed that the stealing of second base depended on the speed of the runner, provided he started from first at the time the catcher received the ball. Therefore the rule was made that the runner must not start "until a pitched ball has reached or passed the catcher," and so well has this worked that the same close play is found at second base as when a player tries to steal in the outdoor game under the old rule.

With this point successfully settled, the other rules were more easily evolved, and with the proper balancing of the relative sizes of the bat and ball to meet requirements, the game may be said to have started on its successful career.

Owing to the newness of the game and consequent inexperience of those who played, the score at first oftentimes ran into large figures, the record of the initial contest being 41 to 40. As the play of the athletes improved, the result was much smaller figures and more on the professional basis of base ball, until now, with numerous clubs and leagues all over the country, the game has reached a scientific standpoint hitherto unsuspected of fulfilment.

It can be played in any hall of size which will permit of sufficient light and room for the diamond and fielding, the composition of the floor being immaterial, as the rubber-soled shoes required to be worn will allow running on even the waxed floor of a dancing hall. About the smallest size for a playing floor is 40x50 feet. A larger surface will, of course, allow greater freedom for fielding and running. The spectators are usually placed in the right and left field, on either side of the catcher's territory, and in galleries, according to the construction of the room used for play.

At first the sport was confined to a few of the social clubs of Chicago, which had organized a league, but of late years great strides have been made toward having the game spread all over the United States. Many of the Chicago clubs have made trips to cities East and West and played indoor ball before large crowds of spectators, who had become initiated in the sport, and consequently extremely interested, for it is said of indoor ball that it is the most exciting sport which the winter months give us, for, the space allotted for play usually being somewhat confined, the spectators and players are at no great distance from each other, and the rapid action is of a very exciting nature.

Some excellent players have been developed, especially among amateurs. Several professionals have tried their hand, but find themselves outclassed by the more nimble amateurs, as agility rather than strength enters largely into the sport.

In playing the indoor game, ordinary base ball suits are the proper dress, except that the spiked shoes are done away with and rubber-

soled ones used instead. At the knee and hip the trousers should be thickly padded, as contact with the floor at these points is a common occurrence.

A different style of play is noticeable in the successful indoor player from that adopted outdoors. In sliding to bases there must be perfect abandon, and, sliding well around the bag, the arm can be thrust out in passing and the base held. In batting, the ball can be bunted successfully, and, as the first contact with the floor decides its fairness, this feature is one practiced by many of the best players. Still, it must not be supposed that long hits cannot be made, for many home runs have been credited on drives that are astonishing in their force. The shortstops usually play close to the batter—about ten feet, one on either side of the pitcher, for in the indoor game the right fielder comes into the diamond and takes the position known as "right short."

The umpires' duties are rather difficult, as the quick play and closeness to the players oftentimes actually prevent their seeing the action, but in case one is unable to judge the other may be appealed to.

It is surprising to note the expertness with which girls also can play the game after short practice. Many of the schools have leagues for girls' clubs and under proper training they develop wonderful playing, their contests being highly interesting, though of necessity the number of spectators is more limited.

Indoor base ball is a pleasant, agreeable and moderate sport. It has delighted thousands and incidentally developed an increasing interest in the outdoor game, so closely are the two allied. It has emerged from what was at first termed a "fad" to a well-balanced, exciting sport, and there no longer can be any doubt that it has come to take its proper place among such games as foot ball, cricket, tennis and golf.

The Art of Batting

By W. F. COREY, CHICAGO.

To become a successful batter requires coolness, a good eye, good judgment and a number of other requisites which only come to a man by constant practice.

I have followed the game since its infancy and I have never seen two men whom I can say bat exactly alike. It is quite true the position some batters assume are much alike, some crouch low down, while others stand upright, some drive the ball out hard, while others mix them up and place their hits. I would advise a man to assume an easy natural position so as to be ready for any kind of a ball pitched. Remember the pitcher is always sizing you up to ascertain your weakness while at the bat and you should study him to find out his peculiarities, as every pitcher has them. Some pitchers would rather pitch to a slugger than to a bunter and *vice versa*. Always try to do the opposite to what the pitcher intends to make you do, as nearly as you can judge, and confuse him as much as possible.

Another thing which you must not lose sight of is, that every player on the opposing team is also sizing you up, and by your position and general way of handling yourself they may judge in which direction the ball may go if you hit it. I would advise a batter to conduct himself in such a manner as to mislead his opponent of his intentions. For example, suppose one of your teammates is on base and you wish to advance him and do not want to take a chance on hitting out a fly ball and causing a double play, therefore you decide to bunt; you take your position at the plate, grip your bat firmly and wait for your ball, which should be a low one (never try to bunt a high ball, or you will be easy prey for the shortstops); when you see a low ball coming and it is well on its way to the plate, loosen your grip on the bat, slide your right hand well out to the middle and let the bat give with the ball just as the ball hits it, drop the bat and get to first base with all possible speed.

Another trick which is often worked with success is the fake bunt. The batter holds his bat as if he were going to bunt, thereby drawing in the shortstops up under the bat and causing the fielders to play close in, picks out his ball and meets it squarely. A hit made in this way usually comes at the fielders too hot for them to handle and very frequently there is a mix-up which enables the runners to get more bases than they would get ordinarily.

If at any time you make three strikes never stop to see if the catcher catches the third strike, but run to first base at top speed. It is time enough when you reach the bag to see if you are declared out, and the exertion won't hurt you any.

A left-handed batter has a great advantage over a man who bats right-handed, as the left-handed batter's box is nearer to first base, and his motion has a tendency to throw him into his stride more than that of the right-hander.

I would not advise a man to swing hard at an indoor ball as he usually misses his aim and the force of his swing throws him out of his stride. The proper way is an easy sweeping swing or a short, quick chop.

Another piece of advice and I am done. Never stop to argue with the umpire over balls and strikes, as it only gets you excited and that is just what the pitcher wants, as an excited batter becomes an easy mark for a pitcher.

How to Become a Base Runner

To become a good base runner in indoor base ball, it is highly important that a player be always on the alert to take advantage of all opportunities which may happen to come his way. The clever and successful base runner is not always the man who is naturally fast, but the one who utilizes his speed to the best advantage and will take long chances when the occasion requires it.

The rule which compels a player attempting to steal not to start for the next base until a pitched ball has reached or passed the catcher, results in the same closeness of play at second and third bases as is seen in the outdoor game when a player is trying to steal.

The most important thing for a base runner to learn is the art of sliding to a base. In attempting to steal a base, a player should take a long slide, usually on the inside of the bag, and thrusting out his arm catch hold of the bag in passing. Of course a good deal depends on the position of the baseman and also the cleverness of the man stealing. For instance, if you once get started for a base, keep on and don't look back to see how the throw is, but judge that from the action of the player on the base. If the throw is high, slide in on the inside of the bag. If the baseman is playing in front of the base and the throw is low, then try and get around in back of him.

It is always considered good form in indoor base ball for a player to slide head first, not only because of his being better able to get hold of the bag, but also in being in a better position to see and take advantage of any muffed or wild throw. Then again, it is very important that a man running the bases should watch for any slip on the part of the catcher or any pitched ball which pulls the catcher over in such a position from which it would be hard for him to make a good throw to a base. Such an opportunity should always be his cue when he is looking for a chance to steal.

There is one play which a good base runner may often attempt and sometimes be successful with, and that is in a close game or with two men out and a weak batter up, he tries to steal home plate while the ball is being passed from the catcher to shortstop and from there to the pitcher. It is surprising how a play of this kind often will get a whole crowd on edge and nothing upsets an opponent any more than men taking chances on the bases when the score is close. While at this point it might be well to state that nothing pleases the spectators more than to see shifty and daring base running. They want to see something else besides the pitcher and catcher putting men out. They want to have excitement and life in the game, and clever base running is what gives it to them.

There is always a chance for a wild throw when a base runner is attempting to steal, and nothing puts a team "up in the air" so much as to get them throwing the ball wild.

To sum it all up, the two essentials for a good base runner are, first, to be wide awake to every opportunity, and when you are sure of your ground be quick and decisive in taking a chance; second, to be able to slide to bases well.

Implements of the Game

THE BALL.

The ball will be found to possess properties of a peculiar nature, which, after careful experimenting, have been proved to be best adapted to the sport. It is of a compact substance, 17 inches in circumference, weighs 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, has a white cover, and, while lively, it is so made as to do no damage to objects surrounding the field.

THE BAT.

The limit of size of the bat is 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet long and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the largest part. The weight is not limited, but the material used is wood possessing great strength, as accidents are liable to occur should the bat break. Bats of different qualities of wood are made so that selections as to style and weight may be made according to individual taste.

THE BASES.

The bases are half filled with sand or other heavy substance so they will remain in place on the floor, unless grasped by the player in running or sliding to the base. They are made of white canvas, 15 inches square, and are not attached to the floor, but placed loosely on a marked spot to which it should be returned whenever displaced. The home base is of rubber, one foot each way, and is also placed on a marked square.

SUITS.

Each club should be properly uniformed with natty suits, consisting of shirt, knee pants, stockings, belt, and shoes.

The pants should either be padded at the knees and hips, or the regular adjustable knee-pad used to prevent actual contact of these parts of the anatomy with the floor.

SHOES.

All shoes worn must have rubber soles; those with corrugated rubber having been found the best.

MATS.

Where bases lie near a wall, padded mats should be stood up opposite, against which the players may strike when running or sliding.

How to Teach Girls to Play Indoor Base Ball

By JOSEPH CERMAK, CHICAGO.

The further we advance in teaching gymnastics the more we must recognize the importance of games in that branch of education called "Physical Culture." Nay, we hear the voices of some of the most prominent physiologists and psychologists who claim that plays are the only ideal form of gymnastic exercises, whereby we can attain marvellous agility, strength, endurance, by which we cultivate self-control, self-reliance, those important faculties, which only enable us to be successful in our strenuous struggle for existence.

Admitting all this, we naturally come to a question, what kind of games will bring us those satisfactory results? Most decidedly those which the children like best—games which arouse pleasant feeling, which we play with joy, with enthusiasm—for such feeling alone is apt to stimulate the heart to a vigorous action and drive the blood and a new life through our whole system. And my long experience as a teacher of gymnastics convinced me that of all the games I have introduced, girls like indoor base ball the best.

Fact is, that we shall find individual girls who do not like the game, but such girls are, as a rule, indifferent to any kind of game, to any kind of physical exercise. Everything is "too much like work" for them. But ninety per cent of our girls, as soon as they learn the simple rudiments of base ball, play it with the same enthusiasm at the end of school year as at the beginning. It is a game which is developing all our bodily powers, a game in which mind must be just as quick as our body, is void of all danger of injury or strain, is a purely American game, and those are the chief reasons for which I have introduced it in our girls' classes, and, allow me to add, with success.

The main problem a teacher encounters in introducing base ball in girls' classes is how much to teach it, so as not to waste the valuable time allotted to gymnastic exercises, and also, be very careful that the girls do not get tired of the game before they learn it. Trying to explain all the points of the game at once will only bewilder girls, and they would immediately come to conclusion that they can never learn it. They come to the gymnasium for physical exercise and mental rest, and we must tax their memory as little as possible. Best thing is to take a little resort to strategy, follow a simple rule of pedagogy, so to speak, teach the game by degrees and make them believe that they play "the real thing" in the first hour. It is easy to give them only a rough outline of the game at the start. They can play without knowing anything about "balls" and "strikes," without knowing what "stealing a base," a "forced run," a "double play" mean. "Hit and run" and "try to get home without being tagged," is about all that the "ins" need to know, and "catch the ball and tag the runner" is all that the "outs" need to know. But, of course, the main part of the game, when you have a class of beginners, is played by the instructor. He himself must be a good player, and in order to make the game lively for the beginners, he takes a position in the pitcher's box. Then he lets the batter hit the ball, at the same time giving quick and short directions to the "outs" what to do. He must pitch the ball so that the girl cannot help making a good hit, and if the "outs" are rather slow in getting the ball, he must do it himself, thus giving them an example "how to do it next time." In fact, a teacher must play a main part of the game himself with such a class, otherwise the "ins" would have an

easy time in making runs, and you would have a listless, disinteresting game, and the time devoted to games would be wasted. It is not necessary to add that a teacher must play as a pitcher for both sides.

In the meantime, while the play goes on, point after point comes up, which the teacher always explains, thus adding more and more interest to the game. Hard work for the instructor? It is, but when you see the girls returning to their rooms with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks, full of new life, full of mirth, full of healthy excitement, when you see those beautiful roses in their cheeks, you must feel that you have been sufficiently rewarded for your hard work.

But that is not all. Pitching and playing for both sides is all right as far as it goes, but the more the girls know about the game the more anxious they are to play it as it should be played, and, of course, with their own pitcher. And "there is a rub." You cannot have a good lively game if you have not a good pitcher in the box. How to find a girl who can play this important position? How to select a catcher, shortstops, basemen, fielders? It takes a little time, but by close observation of players you can in a short time divide the class into two regular teams and "line them up" according to the best abilities of different players. There are always short intermissions during the game and those afford a teacher an excellent opportunity to look for "talent." Standing in the pitcher's box, throw the ball to those who happen to be idle, and you by chance discover a good catcher, good baseman, or a good fielder. Ask the girls to send the ball back to you as fast as they can "underhand," or "overhand," and you easily discover the "coming pitcher." And before the school year is over you have a class divided in two teams, lined up and ready to play a lively game of base ball whenever called upon.

At the Medill High School almost every class of girls from the second year up is divided in two teams—sometimes, of course, with more fielders than is necessary—but the main object (after a regular lesson in gymnastics) to give them a good, interesting, lively game is obtained, and if they play only three innings, they get enough exercise out of it, while some classes become such experts in the game that very often they play five and even seven innings in 15 to 20 minutes.

There are, however, some objectionable features in the game which must be eliminated if we wish to introduce it in the girls' classes. All kinds of "sliding," "blocking," "tripping," and all such "smart tricks" must be left out. Playing "such a ball" might perhaps help to win a game, but such game will not make our girls more refined, more gentle.

As the girls in our high schools and colleges take more and more interest in indoor base ball, it would be well to modify the rules by proper authorities, as was done with basket ball. But care should be taken so as not to sacrifice all the interesting and scientific features of the game to the desire of "modification."

Constitution

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS.

This organization shall be known as the NATIONAL INDOOR BASE BALL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The objects of the Association are:

1. To perpetuate Indoor Base Ball as the national winter game of the United States and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant for the future absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods.
2. To protect and promote the mutual interests of Indoor Base Ball clubs and players.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any Indoor Base Ball league or club may become a member of this Association on written application to the Secretary of the Association, signed by the President and Secretary, accompanied by documents showing that said club is regularly organized and officered.

ARTICLE III.

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

- (1) By resignation, duly accepted by two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee.
- (2) Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified.
- (3) Offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball, or failing to immediately expel any player who shall be proven guilty of offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball.
- (4) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirement of the Executive Committee.
- (5) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

EXPULSION OF CLUBS AND OFFICERS.

(1) To carry into effect the provision of Clause 4, Article 3, of this Constitution, the facts in any case, covered by such sections, must be reported to the Secretary of the Association, who shall at once notify, by mail or telegraph, the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged.

In case the facts are disputed, the Executive Committee shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive on all parties.

(2) Any member holding a position in this Association, either as an officer or a member of a committee, who shall be charged in writing by three executive officers of this Association with malfeasance in office, or with conduct prejudicial to the interest of the Association, may be suspended by the President pending an investigation of the charge.

(3) Any officer or member against whom charges have been preferred, as above, shall be furnished with a copy of the charge, and shall be heard in his own defense before the Executive Committee. And if found guilty of the charges preferred, may be reprimanded, suspended for a specified time, removed from his position or expelled from the Association.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIONS.

Between the first day of March and the first day of April each year, any regularly organized Indoor Base Ball Club, a member of the Association, shall have the right to appoint a delegate to attend a meeting, which shall be duly advertised, for the purpose of electing nine members to constitute the Executive Committee. Said committee shall elect a President-Secretary, First and Second Vice-President, and Treasurer, whose term of office shall be for one year.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. (A) The President shall be the Secretary of the Association, appoint all committees and perform such other duties as pertain to his office, or such as the Association or Executive Committee may assign him.

(B) He shall sign all necessary documents and have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on all questions.

(C) He shall be the sole interpreter of the playing rules during the season.

(D) He shall, as Secretary of the Association, have custody and care of the seal of the Association and all official records and documents, shall receive and answer all correspondence, issue all official notices, and shall prepare and furnish such reports as may be called for by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents, in the order of their priority, shall, in case of disability of the President, perform all the duties by him ordinarily to be performed, and in case of death, resignation or removal of the President, shall fill the office for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of any and all funds of the Association.

Any officer or director of the Association desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Executive Committee in writing.

ARTICLE VII.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to carry out the objects and purposes of the Association.

(1) To admit to membership any Association or organization eligible under the Constitution.

(2) To amend the By-Laws and Rules for the government of the Association, or the playing rules thereof.

(3) To impose and enforce penalties for any violation of the Constitution, By-Laws or Playing Rules of this Association.

(4) By a majority vote, to remove any suspension or remit any penalty pertaining to any person or organization.

(5) By a two-thirds vote, to remove from office on seven days' written notice, any member of the Executive Committee, who, by

neglect of duty or by conduct tending to impair his usefulness as a member of such committee, shall be deemed to have forfeited his position.

(6) To fill vacancies in the Executive Committee occurring from any cause.

ARTICLE VIII.

NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Each State shall have one or more advisory members, who shall constitute a National Advisory Board of Directors who shall have charge of the affairs of the Association in their respective territories, and shall promote and foster the game of Indoor Base Ball in their respective territories, and submit in writing an annual report to the Executive Committee covering the progress of the game, and advice and suggestions for the betterment of the organization or playing rules. Said members thus appointed shall be understood as voicing the opinion and sentiment of said State from which he was appointed, and such opinion or sentiment shall be given careful consideration by the Executive Committee in giving final decision bearing on the subject.

Any protest that cannot be handled by a local league shall be referred to the Advisory member in charge of the territory, who shall appoint two disinterested parties to act with him as a committee, and shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe and their findings shall be final and conclusive on all parties unless an interpretation of the rules be involved, in which case an appeal may be taken to the President of the Association and his ruling shall be final.

ARTICLE IX.

The Secretary, upon the written request of a member of the Executive Committee, or three members of the Association, shall submit any question to a vote of the Executive Committee. Within five days after the vote on the question he shall mail to each member of the Association the question and the result of the vote.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS.

(1) The Constitution of this Association may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of the Executive Committee, providing such alterations or amendments have been submitted in writing, together with the name of the member proposing it.

(2) Any section of this Constitution may be suspended or its provisions made non-applicable by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee.

Organization of Leagues

The first step to be taken is to get the proper parties interested. Call a general meeting, elect temporary officers, appoint a committee to draw up a Constitution, and also a press committee that will write up the affairs and secure plenty of advertising. At the next meeting select the most desirable teams that apply for membership, aiming to get quality rather than quantity. Then adopt your Constitution, elect officers, etc.

A good idea would be to register with the Secretary all the players of the various teams composing the league, and have the directors pass upon their eligibility. Be careful not to admit any one addicted to rowdy ball playing, as nothing will so quickly gain for a team a bad reputation or is more detrimental to the sport at large.

As the game is an amateur sport, the practice of paying players for their services should be frowned upon, as the receipts do not warrant salaried ball players, and only a wealthy club could afford to support such a team, and they would soon become tired of the continual drain on their treasury. In a league where such practice would be allowed one or two of the wealthy clubs would gather together all the best talent in the town, and their teams would so far outclass the other teams of the league that the result would be to deaden the interest of both the public and the teams themselves.

Another point to which careful attention should be given is the selection of officials. See that competent and impartial umpires and scorers are secured, and that the scores are turned over to the Secretary after each game, so that the average of the players can be kept, as they are very interesting to both the public and the players. See that the umpire gets the respect due him, back him up in his official acts, and do not countenance continual kicking by the players.

Last, but not least, see that the press committee keep the press supplied with information concerning the affairs of the league and secure advertising wherever possible.

The following is practically a copy of the Constitution of the Chicago Indoor Base Ball League, and has worked smoothly for the past ten or twelve years.

Constitution and By-Laws

ARTICLE I—NAME.

This organization shall be known as the.....
INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE.

ARTICLE II—OBJECTS.

To promote the game of indoor base ball among the clubs of.....

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of this league shall consist of.....
clubs from the recognized..... clubs of.....

ARTICLE IV—TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of any club may be terminated—

- (1) By resignation, duly accepted by a three-fourths vote of all the clubs in meeting duly convened.
- (2) Allowing open betting or pool selling at a game, or in room in which game is played.
- (3) Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified.
- (4) Allowing any player to play on team that has been expelled by the League or any club thereof.
- (5) Offering, agreeing, conspiring, or attempting to lose any game of ball or of being interested in any pool or wager thereon.
- (6) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirements of the Board of Directors.
- (7) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE V—EXPULSION OF CLUBS.

Any club is liable to expulsion that fails to live up to the Constitution; the facts in any case must be reported at once to the Secretary, who shall at once notify the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Board of Directors shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulation as they prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive.

ARTICLE VI—REGISTRATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each club shall file with the secretary on or before the day of, registration of each player, accompanied by the necessary fee, and shall deposit with the secretary \$..... cash, same to be forfeited on expulsion or withdrawal of club.

A special assessment may be levied by the Board of Directors to cover any deficit that may exist.

ARTICLE VII—IMPOSING OF FINES.

Upon conviction of any violation of the Constitution or By-Laws, the Board of Directors may, in the first instance, as a preliminary to or in lieu of expulsion, impose such a fine as is in their judgment commensurate with the injury, which fine may include a penalty payable to any other club or clubs, as an equivalent for damage sustained, or payable to the League, to be disposed of as the Board of Directors see fit.

The Arbitration Committee shall have the power to impose such fine on any club or player reported for violation of the Constitution or playing rules, as in their judgment the case warrants.

ARTICLE VIII—OFFICERS.

Each club of the League shall be entitled to two (2) delegates to the League, which shall constitute the governing body of said League, from which shall be elected a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and six (6) directors, which shall constitute the Board of Directors; no two (2) shall be elected from any one club. Amended that President be non-representative of any club represented in the League.

ARTICLE IX—DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; appoint all committees, and perform such other duties as pertain to his office or may be assigned him by Board of Directors.

He shall, with the Secretary, sign all necessary documents. He shall have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on all questions at both League and Board meetings.

In absence of the President at any meeting of the League, the Vice-President shall exercise the power and duties of the President at such meetings.

ARTICLE X—SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall be treasurer of the League, and as such shall be custodian of all funds of the League, and shall render monthly a report of his account. He shall have the custody and care of all official records and documents; shall keep a true record of all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; shall issue all official notices and attend to the necessary correspondence.

He shall be entitled to such books, stationery, and material as the actual duties of his office may require (and shall keep a complete record of all games played).

ARTICLE XI—DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to carry out the objects and purposes of the League. They shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of the League on matters not determined by the By-Laws or special action of the League, and may enforce a due observance of the same by such actions as in the opinion of the Board of Directors the welfare of the League may render necessary or advisable.

They shall have power to receive and act upon all resignations of members, officers, and directors.

Any officer or director of the League desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Board in writing.

ARTICLE XII—PROTESTS.

All protests shall be settled by an Arbitration Committee of five, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and must not be connected with any team or club of this League.

All protests must be in writing and in the hands of the Secretary within forty-eight (48) hours after the game.

Protests must be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00.

ARTICLE XIII—UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES.

A staff of League umpires shall be selected by a chief of umpires (chief of umpires to be selected by the delegates), who will have full charge of same and direct them when and where to officiate, and shall pay them their salaries.

He shall furnish umpires with proper credentials to show that they are duly authorized to officiate.

(1) It shall be the duty of the umpire to enforce the rules as they are written, regardless of his personal opinion as to their merit.

(2) The umpire is sole and absolute judge of play.

In no instance (under penalty of fine, to be imposed by Arbitration Committee), shall any person, except the captains of the competing teams, be allowed to address him or question his decision, and they can only question him on an interpretation of the rules.

No manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the umpire under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game.

(3) Before the commencement of a game, the umpire of the game shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

He shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules.

(4) Umpires shall call game at 8:30 P. M., sharp.

(5) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident or injury. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

The umpire may remove from the game any player guilty of vulgar, indecent or other improper conduct or language, and shall report same to the Arbitration Committee.

(6) It is the duty of the umpire to stop any offensive "rooting" or noise, and to positively prohibit all continuous "rooting" under penalty of a forfeiture of the game by the side at fault.

ARTICLE XIV—COACHING.

The coaches shall be restricted to coaching the base runner only, and shall not be allowed to address any remarks except to the base runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which shall in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing team, the umpire or the spectators; and not more than one coach will be allowed with one runner on base, and two coaches with two or three runners on bases.

To enforce the above the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offense, and upon a repetition of the same, the offending player shall be debarred from further participation in the game.

ARTICLE XV—REMOVAL.

Any League umpire shall be subject to removal by the Board of Directors, and in the event of the resignation or removal of any League umpire the chief of umpires shall have power to appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy thus created.

ARTICLE XVI—CAUSE FOR EXPULSION.

Any League umpire who shall, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, be guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, or of selling or offering to sell a game of which he is umpire, shall thereupon be removed from his official capacity.

ARTICLE XVII—MEETINGS.

Meetings of the League and Board of Directors shall be held at the call of the chair at least once a month or upon written request of three (3) clubs, three (3) days' notice being necessary.

ARTICLE XVIII—GAMES PLAYED.

It shall be the duty of the manager or his assistant, of the winning team, to notify the Secretary, within forty-eight (48) hours after game is played, the final result of said game, giving complete individual and total score.

ARTICLE XIX—BALL.

The Spalding Official Indoor League Ball shall be the official ball of the League and must be used in all League games of the League and be stamped with seal of League.

ARTICLE XX—TIE GAMES.

All the games shall be decided within three (3) weeks from date of tie.

ARTICLE XXI—RULES.

The Spalding Indoor Base Ball Rules shall govern all games played in this League.

ARTICLE XXII—WINNING OF PENNANT.

The club having the largest percentage at the end of season shall be declared winner of pennant.

ARTICLE XXIII—MEMBERS OF TEAM.

Any person in good standing with the League may play on any team represented in the League.

A player who plays a League game with a club in this League cannot play a League game with any other club in this League unless he gets a written release from the manager of club with which he has played.

ARTICLE XXIV—REGISTRATION.

The manager of each club shall be required to register the players of his team (regular and substitute) with the secretary. Each registration to be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five (25) cents.

Players must be registered one week before they are eligible to play. Their personal signature to be attached to said registration blank.

Managers shall have option on services of players so registered for the next season, and any player desiring his release shall appeal to the Arbitration Committee.

ARTICLE XXV—RULES GOVERNING MEETINGS.

Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the meetings of the League.

ARTICLE XXVI—MISCELLANEOUS.

1, roll call; 2, reading of minutes of last meeting; 3, report of committees; 4, report of officers; 5, reading of correspondence; 6, election of new members; 7, unfinished business; 8, new business; 9, adjournment.

ARTICLE XXVII—AMENDMENTS.

The Constitution of the League may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of all the delegates present at any regular or special meeting of the League called for that purpose, provided such alterations or amendments have been submitted in writing and entered on the minutes, together with the name of the person proposing it, at a previous meeting of the League.

Any section of the Constitution may be suspended or its provisions made non-applicable by unanimous vote at a League meeting.

Classified Rules for Indoor Base Ball

BY MARIE ORTMAYER,

Instructor Women's Gymnasium, University of Chicago.

DEFINITIONS.

- Base Line.*—Direct line between home and first, first and second, second and third, and third and home.
- Good Ball.*—One legally delivered by pitcher, over the plate, and between the knees and shoulders of the batter.
- Bad Ball.*—Not over plate, between knees and shoulders of batter.
- Fair Ball.*—Batted ball striking within diamond or on foul line.
- Foul Ball.*—Batted ball striking outside foul line.
- Foul Tip.*—Foul ball hit by batter not higher than his head.
- Illegal Ball.*—Sent to batter by pitcher not entirely in box, or by pitcher not heeling line with both feet prior to delivery, or if pitcher takes more than one step in delivery.
- Dead Ball.*—Pitched ball striking batter.
- Balk.*—Motion by pitcher to deliver, or holding to delay.
- Block Ball.*—Batted or thrown ball stopped or held by outsider.
- Foul Strike.*—Fair hit ball batted when any part of batsman is upon ground outside his box.
- Not in Play.*—After a foul strike, foul hit ball not caught, dead ball or base runner struck by a fair hit ball, the ball is not in play until held by the pitcher in his box.

STRIKES.

Shall be called for—

- (1) Ball struck at and not hit.
- (2) Good ball legally delivered, not struck at.
- (3) Foul tip caught.
- (4) Batter intentionally interfering with legally delivered good ball.

OUTS.

A. Batter is out—

- (1) On third strike caught before touching ground or any object.
- (2) If hit by ball on third strike.
- (3) On third strike, if man on first and less than two outs.
- (4) If third strike is made by intentional interference with ball.
- (5) If after two strikes, a foul ball hits the batter before touching floor, wall or fixture.
- (6) On foul strike.
- (7) If he bats out of turn and makes a fair hit, or reaches first, provided error is discovered before ball is pitched to next batter.
- (8) If not in position one minute after he is called to bat by umpire.
- (9) On attempt to hinder catcher's fielding, or intentional foul hitting.

B. Base runner is out—

- I. Referring to man who has just batted.
 - (1) If fielder legally holds ball on first base before runner arrives.

- (2) If a fair hit or foul fly is caught before touching ground, wall, or fixture.
- (3) If in running to first, he is hit by a fair or foul fly, before ball touches wall, floor, fielder or fixture.

II. Referring to *all* base runners—

- (1) If touched by ball when off base, provided fielder holds ball after touching him. (Exception: See E4.)
- (2) If he runs out of base line three feet, except in order to avoid fielder who is fielding ball.
- (3) If fair or foul hit, that has been caught, is held on base of runner, who left before such ball was caught; or if, in that case the runner is tagged out before returning to his base. (Exception: See following A8.)
- (4) If fair hit ball touches base runner before striking fielder, wall or fixture, except when he is on a base he is legally entitled to.
- (5) If fielder holds ball on a base not touched by the runner in going round.
- (6) If after starting too soon, he is put out in regular fashion.
- (7) For intentional interference with batted ball.
- (8) For intentional interference, or failure to avoid interfering with fielder fielding a batted ball.
- (9) For intentional interference with thrown ball.
- (10) If tagged out before returning to the base the runner left upon a foul tip bounding off catcher and not caught on the rebound by a fielder. (See following C11.)

RULES OF BASE RUNNING.

(Note—Base runner is to touch each base in regular order. However, when obliged to return, he may do so directly.)

A. Base runner *can* advance (may be put out)—

- (1) On a fair hit.
- (2) After a fair or foul fly has been caught.
- (3) After a ball not hit has reached or passed the catcher (penalty: called back by umpire, if not put out).
- (4) On a foul tip caught.
- (5) On three strikes except according to following (C7 and C9).
- (6) If hit by ball he has just batted, rebounding from fielder, wall, floor or fixture.
- (7) One base on a passed ball, except on third strike or fourth ball, when he is entitled to all he can get.
- (8) The instant a foul tip ball bounds off catcher, provided such ball is caught by a fielder before striking floor, wall or fixture.

B. Base runner can advance without being put out—

- (1) One base on an illegal pitch.
- (2) One base on a balk (*not* the batter).
- (3) One base if, while he was batter, four balls or an illegal pitch were called.
- (4) One base if forced to vacate by succeeding batsman being awarded a base.
- (5) One base if pitcher does not give runner reasonable time to return to own base.
- (6) One base if fair hit ball strikes person or clothing of umpire on fair ground.

- (7) One base if prevented from making a base by obstruction of adversary.
 - (8) On a block ball, till ball is returned to pitcher in his box, unless time is called by the umpire.
 - (9) One base if umpire is struck by ball thrown by catcher to intercept base runner.
- C. Base runner cannot advance—
- (1) While pitcher is in box with ball.
 - (2) When pitcher is ready to deliver ball to batter.
 - (3) Until after a pitched ball reaches or passes catcher.
 - (4) On dead ball (neither can batter).
 - (5) If touched by fair hit ball while on his own base, unless forced.
 - (6) If any base runner is hit by fair hit ball, unless forced.
 - (7) If batter intentionally interfered with pitched ball.
 - (8) If batter interferes with catcher's fielding.
 - (9) If batsman, in going to first, is hit by foul or fair fly before it touches wall, floor, fielder or fixture.
 - (10) If a foul tip bounding off catcher is not caught by a fielder (penalty: being called back, unless tagged out).
 - (11) After time is called on a "block."
- D. Base runner must return to base and can do so without being put out—
- (1) On foul hit not caught.
 - (2) On foul strike.
 - (3) If called back for starting too soon.
 - (4) On batter's interference with catcher's fielding.
 - (5) If batsman in going to first is hit by foul or fair fly.
- E. Referring to Runs and Scoring—
- (1) One run is to be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch home before three men are put out.
 - (2) No run counted, coming in on a third man "forced out," or put out at first.
 - (3) Runner is safe if touching bag or spot where bag should be. Likewise with home plate.
 - (4) Runner may overrun first base, but must turn away from second in so doing. Can return either way.
 - (5) If he slides with bag and stops, must return with bag, as in overrunning first, before going on.
 - (6) Unless forced, no run to be scored if a man on base is hit by a batted ball.

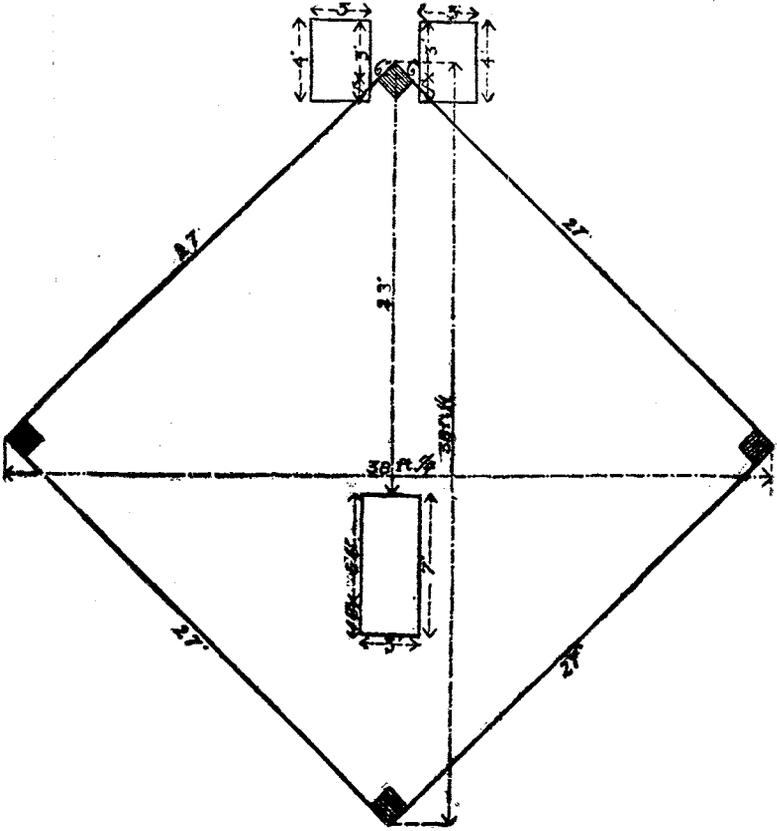
GENERAL RULES.

- (1) The umpire shall not make a decision in regard to a premature start until base runner has reached the next base or is put out.
- (2) Coaches restricted to coaching base runners only. No coach allowed when bases are unoccupied; only one when one base and never more than two when more bases are occupied.
- (3) Coaches must remain four feet from base lines between home and first and home and third and from first and third bases.



Mercury Team, Champions West Side League—1, Novak; 2, Stein; 3, P. Ostiller; 4, Cohen; 5, Blumenthal; 6, Suluway; 7, J. Eller; 8, Greenwald; 9, E. Eller; 10, Hammerman; 11, S. Ostiller. Mercury Blues—1, W. Eller; 2, Kollitz; 3, Neierman; 4, Lazarus; 5, Lepavsky; 6, S. Schoen; 7, Satt; 8, J. Friedenberg; 9, Gordon; 10, A. Schoen; 11, H. M. Friedenberg; 12, Fenkle.

TEAMS OF MERCURY ATHLETIC CLUB, CHICAGO.



HANCOCK'S
INDOOR BASE BALL RULES
AS REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE
National Indoor Base Ball Association
OF THE
UNITED STATES



RULE I.

The diamond is laid at one end of the hall, leaving room for the catcher, who always plays close behind the batsman. The bases (except the home plate) are $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, made of canvas, half filled with sand or other similar substance. The home plate is of rubber and is one foot square. Each side of the diamond is 27 feet long, and a base is placed in each corner and need not be fastened to the floor. The distance from home to second base, and from first to third base, is $38\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The pitcher's box is 7 x 3 feet, the nearest line of said box to be 23 feet from the centre of home base. The batsman's box (one to the left and one to the right of the home base) shall be four feet long and three feet wide, extending one foot in front of and three feet behind a centre line through the home base, with its nearest side distant six inches from the home base, the outlines to be marked on the floor.

When a game is played in a large armory or other large building the diamond may be laid out with 35 feet base lines, the front line of the pitcher's box to be 30 feet from the centre of the home plate. All other dimensions to be the same as when using the 27 feet base lines.

RULE II.

THE FOUL LINE.

The foul lines must be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the home base, along the outer edge of the first and third bases to the boundaries of the ground, so that the bases shall come within the diamond.

RULE III.

THE BALL.

The ball must be not less than $16\frac{3}{4}$ nor more than $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference, made of a yielding substance, not less than 8 nor more than $8\frac{3}{4}$ ounces in weight, and covered with a white skin; should it become ripped or torn during a game, a new one must be substituted. The Spalding Official Indoor League Ball was adopted as the official ball of this Association, and must be stamped with the seal of the Association.

When playing the armory game (that is, on the large diamond with 35-foot base lines) the Spalding No. IX. ball, fourteen (14) inches in circumference, shall be the official ball.

RULE IV.

THE BAT.

The bat must be $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet long and not larger than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter in the largest part, and may have a rubber tip on the handle to prevent slipping. It must be made otherwise of wood, except that a metal rod may be passed through the center to give desired weight, but under no circumstances is lead to be used in loading. The handle may be wound with string or tape.

RULE V.

THE PLAYERS.

Seven to nine players must constitute a side. The players' positions shall be such as shall be assigned them by their captain (on fair ground), except that the pitcher must take his position within the pitcher's lines. When in position on the field, all players will be designated as "fielders" in these rules.

RULE VI.

THE PITCHER.

The pitcher shall take his position facing the batter with both feet on the ground wholly within the box and with both feet on the rear line of said box, and when in the act of delivering the ball shall not take more than one step, but shall not be restricted as to curving the ball, although the arm must be swung parallel with the body.

He shall not make more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before the delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire.

When the armory game is played on a large diamond with 35 foot base lines and 30 foot pitching distance, the pitcher shall take his position as described above, but can heel with one or both feet a line drawn across the box 18 inches from the rear end of said box and shall not take more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire.

NOTE.—In the preliminary moves of the pitcher the arm does not have to be swung parallel with the body, but only on the final swing, when delivering the ball.

RULE VII.

THE GAME.

A game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting club except that, if the side first at the bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate; or, if the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

RULE VIII.

A TIE GAME.

If the score be a tie at the end of the ninth inning to each side, play shall only be continued until the side first at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side in an equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the first side at bat.

RULE IX.

A FORFEITED GAME.

A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

(a) If the required number of players to constitute a team fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field fails to begin the game within one minute after the umpire has called "play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

(b) If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

RULE X.

SUBSTITUTES.

The base runner shall not have a substitute run for him except by the consent of the captains of the contesting teams.

RULE XI.

CHOICE OF INNINGS.

The choice of innings shall be decided by flipping a coin.

RULE XII.

GOOD AND BAD BALLS.

A ball legally delivered by the pitcher which passes over any part of the home base not lower than the batsman's knee nor higher than his shoulder is a good ball. Otherwise it is a bad ball. It being assumed that the batter is standing erect while in his position.

RULE XIII.

BALKS.

A motion to deliver the ball by the pitcher without his doing so, or holding the ball so long as to unnecessarily delay the game, constitutes a balk.

NOTE.—If the pitcher swings his arm or makes any other motion in the box to deliver the ball without doing so, it constitutes a balk.

RULE XIV.

ILLEGAL BALLS.

A ball delivered by the pitcher with any part of his person out of the box, or if the pitcher fails to heel the back line of the

pitcher's box with both feet prior to pitching the ball, or if he takes more than one step in the act of delivery.

When the game is played under Armory rule, an illegal pitch shall be declared if the pitcher does not heel the 18-inch line. An illegal pitch entitles any base runner or batsman to a base.

RULE XV.

DEAD BALLS.

Any pitched ball striking the batter is a dead ball, but does not entitle him to a base. If a batter intentionally gets in the way or interferes with any legally delivered ball a strike shall be called. If it should be the third strike the batter is out, and no base can be run on that ball.

RULE XVI.

NOT IN PLAY.

In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught out, dead ball, or base runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the pitcher standing in his box.

NOTE.—Any player other than the pitcher receiving the ball and standing in the pitcher's position cannot put the ball in play.

RULE XVII.

BLOCK BALLS.

A block ball is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

(a) Whenever a block occurs, base runners may run the bases without being put out, until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his box.

(b) In the case of a block, if a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "time," and require each base runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher standing in his box.

(c) Special ground rules may be made allowing a certain number of bases on a fair hit into the crowd (or a thrown ball), in which case the above sections are void.

RULE XVIII.

THE SCORING OF RUNS.

One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three men are put out. If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching first base, a run shall not be scored.

RULE XIX.

FAIR AND FOUL BALLS.

(a) A batted ball which strikes inside or on the foul line is fair, the first point of contact with the floor, object or fielder deciding, regardless of where it afterward rolls.

(b) A batted ball first striking outside the foul line shall be foul.

RULE XX.

STRIKES.

(a) A strike is a ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or a foul tip caught.

NOTE.—On a foul tip bounding off the catcher and caught by a fielder the base runner can advance the instant the ball strikes the catcher's person, and if the fielder catches the ball the base runner is entitled to all the bases he can make. If the fielder does not catch the ball, the base runner should be called back unless he has been tagged out.

(b) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman.

(c) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher and intentionally interfered with by the batsman.

NOTE.—A bunt rolling foul does not constitute a strike.

RULE XXI.

FOUL STRIKES.

A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

NOTE.—This rule only applies on a fair hit ball.

RULE XXII.

THE BATSMAN IS OUT.

(a) The batsman is out if he bats out of his turn and makes a fair hit or reaches first base before the error is discovered.

This rule shall not be enforced unless the "out" be declared before the ball has been delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman.

(b) If he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

(c) If he makes a foul hit and the ball be held by a fielder before touching the ground or any wall or fixture.

(d) If he makes a foul strike.

(e) If he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, or fouls the ball intentionally, evidently without effort to make a fair hit.

NOTE.—If the batter interferes with the catcher fielding his position, the base runners cannot advance on the play.

(f) If, while first base be occupied by the base runner, he has three strikes, except when two men are already out.

(g) As per Rule XV.

(h) If the batsman is hit by the ball on the third strike he shall be declared out.

NOTE.—If, after the batsman has two strikes, he fouls the ball, and the ball hits him before it hits the floor, wall or any fixture, he shall be called out.

RULE XXIII.

BASE RUNNING.

The batsman becomes a base runner.

(a) Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

NOTE.—A foul tip is a ball hit by the batsman and does not go higher than his head.

(b) Instantly after four balls have been called by the umpire.

(c) Instantly after three strikes.

(d) Instantly after the umpire declares an illegal delivery of a ball by a pitcher.

RULE XXIV.

BASES TO BE TOUCHED.

The base runner must touch each base in regular order, viz., First, second, third and home base; but when obliged to return may go directly to the base which he legally holds.

RULE XXV.

ENTITLED TO BASES.

The base runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take one base in the following cases:

- (a) If, while he was batsman, the umpire called four balls.
 - (b) If the umpire awards a succeeding batsman a base on four balls or in case of an illegal delivery and the base runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.
 - (c) If the umpire calls a "balk" or "illegal pitch."
 - (d) If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher or is fumbled, only one base may be taken, provided the runner makes it, unless it is a third strike or fourth ball, when the runner is entitled to all he can get.
 - (e) If the pitcher does not give him time to return to his base.
 - (f) If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person or clothing of the umpire on fair grounds.
 - (g) If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, unless such adversary has the ball in his possession.
 - (h) If, when he was batsman, the pitcher delivered an "illegal ball."
 - (i) On a fair or foul fly ball caught the base runner can advance, providing he does not leave his base until after the ball is caught. (This does not exempt the runner from being put out.)
- NOTE.—Batsman is entitled to first base on an illegal pitch, but not on a balk.
- (j) If the person or clothing of the umpire is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base runner.

RULE XXVI.

WHEN TO START.

- (a) A base runner must not leave his base when the pitcher holds the ball standing in his box (except to moisten the soles of his shoes by permission of the umpire).
- (b) A base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball not struck, until after it has reached or passed the catcher, on penalty of being called back.
- (c) A base runner must be on his base when the pitcher is ready to deliver the ball to the batsman.

(d) When the Armory game is played on a large diamond with 35 feet base lines, the base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball until after it has left the pitcher's hands, on penalty of being sent back.

[Starting too soon does not exempt a base runner from being put out on that particular play. The umpire must not make a decision in regard to a premature start until the base runner has reached the next base or is put out.]

RULE XXVII.

RETURNING TO BASES.

The base runner shall return to his base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out—

- (a) If the umpire declares a foul hit which is not legally caught by a fielder.
- (b) If the umpire declares a foul strike.
- (c) If the umpire declares a dead ball.
- (d) If he is called back by the umpire for starting too soon.

RULE XXVIII.

A BASE RUNNER IS OUT.

(a) If, having made a fair hit, while batsman, such fair hit ball be held by a fielder before touching the ground, wall or any fixture.

(b) If he intentionally kicks or interferes with a ball he has just batted.

[If a ball he has just batted rebounds and hits him he shall not be declared out on that account.]

(c) If the third strike be caught before touching the ground or any object.

(d) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder before such base-runner touches first base.

(e) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person, before such base-runner touches first base.

(f) If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder; but in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of the path and shall not be declared out for so doing.

(g) If he fails to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or if he in any way obstructs a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball.

(h) If, at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy; provided, the ball be held by the fielder after touching him; but—exception as to first base—in running to first base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning first base, he also attempt to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

(i) If, when a fair or foul fly is legally caught, such ball is legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was struck, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouches said base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught.

(j) If a fair hit ball strikes him before touching a fielder, wall, fixture or ceiling, except when a runner is holding a base he is legally entitled to, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored.

(k) If, when running to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases in regular order, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch by a fielder holding the ball on said base, in the same manner as in running to first base.

NOTE.—If when a batsman hits a fly ball, whether fair or foul, and in running to first base the ball hits him before touching the wall, floor, fixture or fielder, he shall be declared out, and no base-runner will be allowed to advance on this play.

RULE XXIX.

TURN EITHER WAY.

In returning to first base, after overrunning, the baseman may turn either way.

RULE XXX.

SAFELY ON A BASE.

A base-runner is safely on a base if he slides with the bag and clings to it; or, if any part of his person is touching the spot where the bag should be; or, he is safe if he has touched the home base or where the base should be.

[If, in sliding with the bag at any base, he should stop, he must then return with the bag to the proper spot before starting for another base, the same as in overrunning first base.]

RULE XXXI.

COACHING RULES.

(a) The coaches are restricted in coaching to base-runners only, and are not allowed to address any remarks except to base-runners, and then only in words of necessary direction.

(b) No coacher will be allowed up when the bases are unoccupied, and only one coacher when one base is occupied, and no more than two coaches when two or more bases are occupied.

(c) A line shall be drawn four feet from first and third base towards the home base and four feet out from the base line which shall be known as the coaches' box. The coaches must stand back of this line, and will not be allowed to take a position anywhere other than the coaches' box, as defined above.

RULE XXXII.

SUITABLE SHOES.

Only shoes with rubber soles or other soft material shall be used, and in all league games teams must be fully uniformed.

RULE XXXIII.

PITCHER MUST WAIT.

When a base-runner is legally entitled to return to a base, the pitcher must wait a reasonable time for him to reach the base, on penalty of giving the base-runner another base for violation.

RULE XXXIV.

UMPIRES.

(a) The umpires are masters of the field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and are entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or injury to either of them must be promptly ejected from the room by those in charge.

(b) The umpires must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the playing rules, and are hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as they may deem necessary to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions.

(c) There shall be two umpires, who shall take suitable positions on the field for observing the plays which they are to judge.

(d) No. 1 shall decide on and call all balls, strikes, blocks, dead balls, balks, illegal deliveries, fair and foul hits, ground hits, foul strikes, all questions arising at home plate, and shall call play or time, and shall take a position behind the catcher.

(e) No. 2 shall judge all base plays excepting those at home plate and shall take a position about ten feet back of the base line, midway between home and first or home and third bases, or where he can best view the play.

(f) The umpires shall be sole judges of the play, and discussion will only be allowed on correct interpretation of the rules and not on any optional decision. All such discussions are restricted to the two captains.

(g) The two umpires shall change positions at the end of every full inning.

(h) In case an umpire for some reason cannot decide a play, he shall refer to his colleague. The umpire shall ask the captain of the home team whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, they shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules.

(i) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident

or injury. The umpires must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

RULE XXXV.

CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

(a) The umpire designated as No. 1 must call "play" promptly at the hour designated by the home club, and on the call of "play" the game must immediately begin. When he calls "time," play must be suspended until he calls "play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. The umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a fielder "time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his box).

(b) "Time" must not be called for trivial causes. The practice of players suspending the game to discuss or contest a decision with either umpire is a gross violation of the rules and the umpire must not allow it.

(c) If a player wilfully disobeys the cautions of the umpires in regard to violations of the rules he may, at the discretion of the umpires, be ordered out of the game and his place be filled, if such decision reduce the side to less than eight players.

RULE XXXVI.

SCORING.

In order to promote uniformity in scoring, the following suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

SECTION I. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game.

No time at bat shall be scored if the batsman be given first base on called balls or on an illegal delivery of the ball by the pitcher.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the number of hits made by each player.

A hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base.

When a ball is hit with such force to a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman.

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman.

That in all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman should be credited with a hit.

SEC. 3. In the third column should be set down the number of runs made by each player during the game.

SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be set down the number of opponents put out by each player. When a batsman is called out for a foul strike, or when he fails to bat in the proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In all cases of out for interference or running out of line, the put-out shall be credited to the player who would have made the play, but for the action of the base-runner or batsman.

SEC. 5. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist shall be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a put-out or other play of the kind. An assist should be given to the player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails through no fault of the player assisting.

SEC. 6. An error should be given in the sixth column for each misplay which allows the batsman or base-runner to make one or more bases, when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," or illegal pitched balls, balks or passed balls, all of which comprise battery errors, shall not be included in this column.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher for a wild

throw to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advances an extra base because of the error.

No error shall be scored against a fielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw is so wild that an additional base is gained.

RULE XXXVII.

SUMMARY.

- SECTION I. The score made in each inning of the game.
- SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player.
- SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player.
- SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player.
- SEC. 5. The number of hits made off each pitcher.
- SEC. 6. The number of times the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.
- SEC. 7. The number of times the pitcher gives bases on balls.
- SEC. 8. The number of wild pitches charged to the pitcher.
- SEC. 9. The number of passed balls by each catcher.
- SEC. 10. The time of the game.
- SEC. 11. The names of the umpires.

WHAT AN INDOOR BASE BALL CLUB NEEDS



The first requirement of an Indoor Base Ball club, and the most important one, is the ball. To get the best results only the best ball made should be used.

The Spalding No. 1 Official Indoor Base Ball, the adopted ball of the National Indoor Base Ball Association, is recognized by all experienced players as the best, and is used by the majority of the organized leagues throughout the country; price \$1.00 each.

The Spalding No. 2 Indoor Base Ball, regulation size and weight, sheepskin covered, is a good practice ball; price 75 cents.

For the armory game, the No. 1X Official Armory Ball, same quality and price as the No. 1. The only difference is the size. The No. 3 ball, sheepskin covered, same as No. 2, except smaller, is a good practice ball for the armory game.

The Spalding Official Indoor Base Balls are made up with horsehide cover sewed with best linen thread, stuffed with curled hair and wrapped with wool yarn, are resilient and will not bat out of shape and become lop-sided. This quality is possessed by no other ball on the market and is one that every indoor base ball player will appreciate. The superior quality of this ball enables a team to play a more scientific game than with a ball that becomes lop-sided. The ball will bat truer and can be handled by the fielder with a less chance of an error, especially in throwing. Some of the cheaper balls after an inning or two become lop-sided and are almost impossible to handle with any degree of accuracy.

The Spalding Indoor Base Ball Bats are made of select second growth ash, and in the most perfect models.

The No. O Bat, price 50 cents, handle wrapped with electric tape to prevent slipping.

The No. 2 Bat, price 40 cents, is the same, except that the handle is not wrapped.

Extra care is used in having these bats properly balanced and correct shape.

Regarding bases, the best quality is the Spalding No. 1, made of ten ounce duck, unfilled; price for set of three, \$2.50.

The No. 2, made of eight ounce canvas, unfilled; price for set of three, \$2.00.

The Spalding Home Plate is made of corrugated rubber; price 75 cents each.

The Spalding line of base ball uniforms includes eight different grades, select variety of colors, and the prices range from \$2.50 to \$12.50 per suit when ordered in club lots. The line of indoor base ball suits are made of the same material, and by the same operators, as make up the Spalding celebrated league uniforms. The only difference being that the indoor base ball suit is made up with padded pants to protect the player from injury on the hard floor. These suits are all cut to measure after making proper allowance necessary in an athletic outfit. The flannels are thoroughly shrunk, properly reinforced, and possess the correct base ball fit. They give perfect freedom in all movements and yet look trim and neat and give excellent service. Samples showing the various grades and colors, with measurement blank which will give full instructions for taking the necessary measurements, will be mailed upon application.

Every indoor base ball player should be equipped with a pair of the No. 1H high cut, best grade white canvas shoes, with white rubber soles. The sole of the shoe is made of a superior grade of rubber with special corrugated markings which holds to the floor, will not slip, and makes an ideal shoe; it serves the same purpose as the spike shoe in outdoor base ball; price \$1.75 per pair. Club price in ordering lots of six pairs or more, is \$18.90 per dozen pairs.

The No. M black canvas shoe, with black rubber sole, a good durable shoe, price 90 cents per pair. Club price when ordering six pairs or more, \$9.72 per dozen pairs.

Every indoor base ball player, and especially the catcher, short-stops and second baseman, should be equipped with the Spalding No. KE Knee Pad, combined leather covered roll style, with elastic reinforcement at either end which holds pad in place and gives additional support, price \$2.50 per pair, club price in ordering lots of six pairs or more, \$27.00 per dozen pairs; or No. KC Knee Pad, combined canvas covered, lined with felt and with elastic reinforcement at either end, price \$1.00 per pair, club price when ordering six pairs or more, \$10.80 per dozen pairs; or No. I Knee Protector, heavily padded with sheepskin to prevent bruised knees and save the players from injury, price 75 cents per pair.

It is most essential that every indoor base ball player wear an all-wool jersey underneath his base ball shirt, as the games are generally played in a warm hall, and the player naturally perspires freely; the wool jersey absorbs this perspiration and prevents the wearer from contracting cold or other disease in going out in the cold atmosphere after the game when overheated.

Every player should be equipped with the Spalding coat sweater to wear between innings and after the game. A garment of this kind will help to protect the health of the player, and also prevent the muscles from stiffening or from cold in the shoulder or arm.

The catcher should be equipped with the Spalding No. 1A Catchers' Protector, which is well padded to protect his person from injury, price \$2.00 each.

Each player should wear the Spalding No. 5 all elastic "Bike" supporter, price 75 cents each, or a canton flannel supporter, price 25 cents each.

In case of a sprain or similar injury, the Spalding elastic ankle, knee, elbow and wrist bandages will be of material assistance and enable the player to take part in the game where otherwise he would be obliged to remain idle.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE **THE SPALDING** TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY



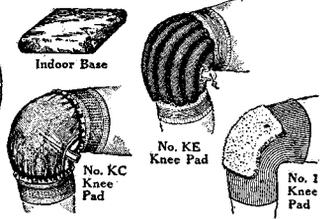
Indoor Base Ball



Playground Ball



Indoor Base Ball Bat



Spalding Official Indoor League Balls
 No. 1. Size, 17 inches circumference. Adopted by the National Indoor Base Ball Association of the United States. Special oil tanned leather cover. Guaranteed to last a game. Each, \$1.00
 No. 2. Sheepskin cover, otherwise the same as No. 1 Ball. Each, 75c.

Spalding Official Armory Indoor Balls
 No. 1X. Size, 14 inches circumference. Adopted by the National Indoor Base Ball Association for use in armory games. Special oil tanned leather cover. Guaranteed to last a game. Each, \$1.00
 No. 3. Sheepskin cover, otherwise the same as No. 1X Ball. Each, 75c.

Balls Suitable for Either Indoor Use or General Recreation Purposes
 No. 6. Horse hide cover, 14 inches. Each, 50c.
 No. 9. Sheepskin cover, 12 inches. 25c.

Spalding Indoor Base Ball Bats
 (Suitable also for Playground Ball)
 No. 0. Regulation Bats. Selected second growth ash, in the best models. Handle wrapped with electric tape to prevent slipping. Each, 50c.
 No. 2. Regulation Bat. Same as No. 0, except handle and end not wrapped. Each, 40c.

Spalding Indoor Bases (Suitable also for Playground Ball)
 No. 1. Canvas. 10-oz. duck, unfilled. Set of 3, \$2.50
 No. 2. Canvas. 8-oz. duck, unfilled. " 2.00
 No. 3. Indoor Rubber Home Plate. Each, .75
 No. 5. Quilted, stiff canvas, without straps. Set of 3, 1.00

Spalding Catchers' Protector
 (Suitable also for Playground Ball)
 No. 1A. Well padded. Straps to go over shoulders and around waist. Each, \$2.00

The National Playground Ball Association of America have adopted the Spalding Balls Nos. 17PB and 14PB as official.

Spalding Official Playground Balls
 No. 17PB. Size, 17 inches circumference. Is specially wound so that it cannot be batted very far, making it possible to improvise ball grounds in a space that would be out of the question for the ordinary game. Special horse hide cover. Guaranteed to last a game. Each, \$1.00
 No. 14PB. Size, 14 inches circumference. Wound a little firmer than No. 17PB. An ideal ball for general recreation purposes and for games at picnics, outings, etc., where players on account of lack of experience or practice, might not wish to use a hard ball. Special horse hide cover. Guaranteed to last a game. Each, \$1.00
 No. 12PB. Size, 12 inches circumference. Not official in size, but same quality as Nos. 17PB and 14PB Balls. Ea., \$1.00

9-inch Playground Ball
 No. 9PB. Made specially for use on municipal playgrounds, where on account of the youth of the players, the larger sizes would not be suitable. A particularly durable horse hide covered ball. Each, \$1.00
SPECIAL NOTICE—Bats, Bases, and Body and Knee Protectors suitable for use when playing Playground Ball, listed on this page

Spalding Knee Protector (Suitable also for Playground Ball)
 No. KE. Combined Knee Pad and Elastic Bandage. Leather covered roll style padding; complete with elastic knee bandage, which holds pad in place and gives additional support. Pair, \$2.50 * \$2.00 *Doz. Prs.*
 No. KC. Combined Knee Pad and Elastic Bandage. Canvas covered knee pad lined with heavy felt, with elastic bandage at top and bottom. Pair, \$1.00 * \$1.00 *Doz. Prs.*
 No. 1. Heavily padded with sheepskin. It prevents bruised knee caps. Per pair, 75c.

Spalding Indoor Base Ball Uniforms
 Samples showing colors and qualities of material that we actually furnish in our Base Ball Uniforms will be mailed on application.
 No. 0. "World Series" Uniform. Complete, \$15.00
 Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team*. Suit, \$12.50
 No. 1-T. "League" Uniform. Complete, \$12.50
 Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team*. Suit, \$10.00
 No. 2. "Interscholastic" Uniform. Complete, \$9.00
 Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team*. Suit, \$7.50
 All Spalding Indoor Base Ball Uniforms consist of shirt, pants, cap, belt and plain or striped stockings. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club, nor for detachable sleeves. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

No. M. "Minor League" Uniform. Complete, \$9.00
 Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team*. Suit, \$7.50
 No. P. "City League" Uniform. Complete, \$7.50
 Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team*. Suit, \$6.00
 No. 3. "Club Special" Uniform. Complete, \$6.00
 Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team*. Suit, \$5.00
 No. 4. "Amateur Special" Uniform. Complete, \$4.00
 Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team*. Suit, \$3.50

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with * will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with *

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US **A. G. SPALDING & BROS.** STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect July 5, 1914. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

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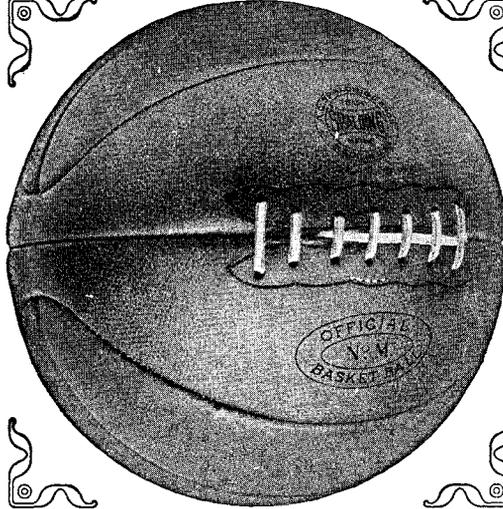
THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

The Spalding Official Basket Ball



**THE ONLY
OFFICIAL
BASKET BALL**

WE GUARANTEE

this ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and, if returned at once, we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use.

Owing to the superb quality of our No. M Basket Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee, which we will not allow.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

OFFICIALLY ADOPTED AND STANDARD. The cover is made in four sections, with capless ends, and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain English leather. We take the entire output of this superior grade of leather from the English tanners, and in the Official Basket Ball use the choicest parts of each hide. Extra heavy bladder made especially for this ball of extra quality pure Para rubber (not compounded). Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle, and guaranteed perfect in every detail. To provide that all official contests may be held under absolutely fair and uniform conditions, it is stipulated that this ball must be used in all match games of either men's or women's teams.

No. M. Spalding "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$6.00

Extract from Men's Official Rule Book

RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



Extract from

Official Collegiate Rule Book

The Spalding Official Basket Ball No. M is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all match games.



Extract from Women's Official Rule Book

RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



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THE SPALDING



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GUARANTEES
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SPALDING BASKET BALL SHOES



No. BBS

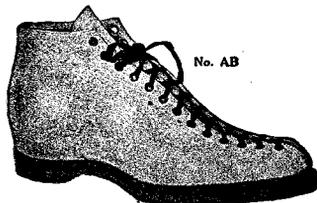
Spalding "Sprinting" Basket Ball Shoes

No. BBS. Made with flexible shank, on same principle as on "sprinting" base ball and foot ball shoes. Extremely light in weight, well finished inside. Improved patented pure gum thick rubber suction soles, with reinforced edges, absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction with reasonable use. Lace extremely far down. Uppers of best quality black genuine kangaroo leather. Light, flexible and durable. Strictly bench made. Supplied on special order only, not carried in stock. Pair, **\$8.00** ★ **\$7.50** Pair.

On orders for five pairs or more, price in italics, preceded by ★, will apply.



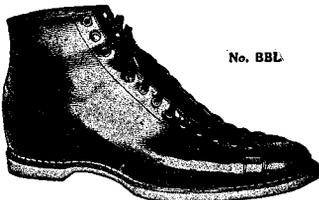
SPECIAL NOTICE—In a game like basket ball, which is played generally on board floors, there is a strain on the feet altogether different from that in almost any other athletic game, and to support this strain, properly made shoes with leather uppers and correctly shaped soles are absolutely necessary. It is a fact that players on many teams wear canvas top shoes and we supply in our No. P shoes, listed below, absolutely the best canvas top basket ball shoes ever made, and the same style as worn by some very successful teams, but from our long experience in catering to athletes and watching closely, as we have done, the development of basket ball and its effects on the physical condition of players, we cannot consistently recommend canvas top shoes for any athletic use and especially not for basket ball.



No. AB

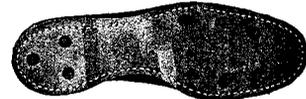
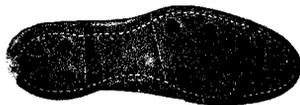
No. AB. High cut, drab calf, Blucher cut, heavy red rubber suction soles, superior quality.

Pair, **\$5.00**



No. BBL

No. BBL. Women's. High cut, black chrome leather, good quality red rubber suction soles. Pair, **\$4.50**

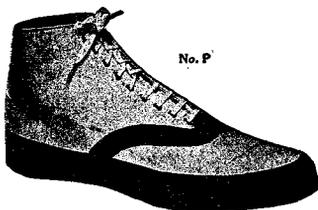


Spalding Special Canvas Top Basket Ball Shoes

Special quality soft rubber soles. These soles absolutely hold on the most slippery floor. Light weight, durable, correct in design. Sizes 5 to 11 only. No other sizes.

No. P. Pair, **\$4.00** ★ **\$43.20** Dozen sizes

On orders for five pairs or more, price in italics, preceded by ★, will apply.



No. P



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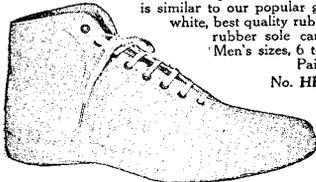
THE SPALDING



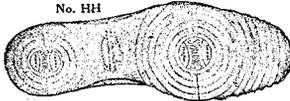
TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING CANVAS TOP GYMNASIUM AND BASKET BALL SHOES



No. HH



No. HH. High cut, white canvas uppers. Sole surface is similar to our popular gymnasium shoes, but of white, best quality rubber, twice as thick as on rubber sole canvas gymnasium shoes.

Men's sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive.

Pair, \$2.25 ★ \$24.30 Doz.

No. HHB. Boys, 2½ to 5½, inclusive. Otherwise same as No. HH.

Pair, \$2.00

★ \$21.60 Doz.

No. HHX. Youths', 11 to 2, inclusive. Otherwise same as No. HH.

Pair, \$1.80

★ \$19.44 Doz.

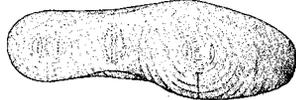
No. H. Men's, same as No. HH, but low cut. Sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive.

Pair, \$2.00

★ \$21.60 Doz.



No. IH



No. HB. Boys, 2½ to 5½, inclusive. Otherwise as No. H. Pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.90 Doz.

No. HX. Youths', 11 to 2, inclusive. Otherwise as No. H. Pair, \$1.60 ★ \$17.28 Doz.

Spalding Canvas Shoes, with Rubber Soles

MEN'S—Sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive.
No. IH. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Men's of white canvas, women's of black.

Pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.90 Doz.

No. I. Low cut. Otherwise as No. IH.

Pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. M. High cut. Pr., .80 ★ 9.72 "

No. K. Low cut. " .80 ★ 8.64 "

YOUTHS'—Sizes, 11 to 2, inclusive.

No. IHX. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Youths' of white canvas, misses of black.

Pair, \$1.40 ★ \$14.12 Doz.

No. IX. Low cut. Otherwise same as No. IHX.

Pair, \$1.25 ★ \$13.50 Doz.

No. MX. High cut. Pr., .80 ★ 8.64 "

No. KX. Low cut. .70 ★ 7.56 "

BOYS'—Sizes, 2½ to 5½, inclusive.

No. IHB. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Boys' of white canvas, girls' of black.

Pair, \$1.60 ★ \$17.28 Doz.

No. IB. Low cut. Otherwise same as No. IHB.

Pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. MS. High cut. Pr., .85 ★ 9.18 "

No. KB. Low cut. " .75 ★ 8.10 "



No. L
Fencing
Shoe

Spalding Clog Shoes

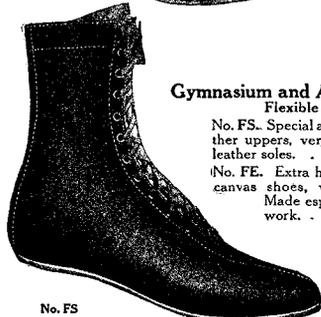
No. 1-0. Goatskin uppers. Specially seasoned wood soles. Pair, \$4.00



No. 1-0
Clog Shoe

Spalding Fencing Shoes

No. L. Drab Glove Leather, red trimmings. Not carried in stock. Specify on order if to be made with or without toe extension sole, and on which shoe. Pair, \$5.00
No. LW. Women's. Otherwise same as No. L. " 5.00



No. FS

Gymnasium and Acrobatic Shoes
Flexible Soles

No. FS. Special acrobatic shoes. Leather uppers, very high cut, and soft leather soles. Pair, \$3.00

No. FE. Extra high cut, best quality canvas shoes, with leather soles. Made especially for acrobatic work. Pair, \$1.25

★ \$13.50 Doz.

No. E. Low cut canvas shoes, canvas soles. Pair, 35c.



No. GWH

No. GWH. High cut. Special pearl colored leather. Flexible soles. Well made. Pair, \$1.50

No. GW. Low cut. otherwise as No. GWH. " 1.25

(The prices printed in Italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen pairs or more. Quantity prices. NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★)

<p>PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US</p>	<p>A. G. SPALDING & BROS. STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES</p>	<p>FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK</p>
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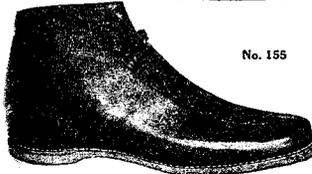
SPALDING GYMNASIUM SHOES

Gymnasium Shoes must be comfortable and easy, yet fit snugly and give the wearer a sure footing—they must also be durable. Spalding Gymnasium Shoes possess all of these good qualities and, in addition, are reasonable in price.



No. 15
Correct
Shoes for
Boxing

No. 15. High cut, kangaroo uppers, genuine elk-skin soles. Will not slip on floor, extra light. The correct shoes to wear for boxing. Pair, \$5.00



No. 155

No. 155. High cut, elk-skin soles, and will not slip on floor, soft and flexible, women's and men's sizes. . . . Pair, \$4.50

No. 166. Low cut, selected leather, extra light and electric soles, men's sizes only

No. 66L. Women's Low cut, extra light, selected leather uppers. Electric soles. . . . Pair, \$3.00

No. 90L. Women's. Low cut, black leather, electric soles and corrugated rubber heels. Pair, \$2.50



No. 21

No. 21 High cut, black leather, electric soles. Sewed and turned, which makes shoes extremely light and flexible. Pair, \$2.50

No. 20. Low cut. Otherwise as No. 21 Sewed and turned shoes.

No. 20L. Women's. Otherwise as No. 20. Sewed and turned shoes. Pair, \$2.00



No. 133

Spalding Special Bowling Shoes No. 133. Best selected drab chrome tanned leather uppers with corrugated rubber soles and flexible shank. A perfect bowling shoe and very satisfactory also for general gymnasium use. Pair, \$4.50

No. 148. For bowling and general gymnasium use. Light drab chrome tanned leather uppers with electric soles. Laces extremely low down. Pair, \$3.50



No. 166



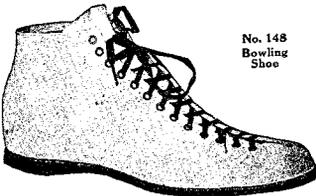
No. 66L



No. 90L



No. 20



No. 148
Bowling
Shoe

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SPALDING KNIT ATHLETIC SHIRTS



No. 600. Each, \$7.25

Spalding Sleeveless Shirts

No. 600. Worsted. Carried in stock in Gray, White, Navy Blue, Maroon, and Black. Each, \$1.25 ★ \$13.20 Doz.

No. 6E. Sanitary cotton. Bleached White, Navy Blue, Black, Maroon or Gray. . . . Each, 50c. ★ \$5.50 Doz.

Spalding

Quarter Sleeve Shirts

No. 601. Worsted. Carried in stock in Gray, White, Navy Blue, Maroon, Black. Each, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. 6F. Sanitary cotton. Bleached White, Navy Blue, Black, Maroon or Gray. . . . Each, 50c. ★ \$5.50 Doz.



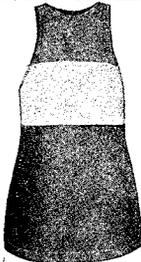
No. 600V. Each, \$1.25

No. 600V. Worsted. Sleeveless. V-neck. Supplied on special orders only, any color. . . . Each, \$1.25 ★ \$13.50 Doz.

No. 600NV. Same as No. 600V, but any two colors striping around neck. Special orders only. Each, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. 600N. Same as No. 600NV, but round instead of V-neck. Special orders only. . . . Each, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

STOCK SIZES :
26 to 46 inch chest.



No. 600S. Each, \$1.50

Spalding Sleeveless Shirts

No. 600S. Worsted, with 6-inch stripe around chest, carried in stock in following combinations of colors: Navy with White stripe, Black with Orange stripe, Maroon with White stripe, Black with Red stripe, Gray with Cardinal stripe. Each, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. 6ES. Sanitary cotton, solid color body, with 6-inch stripe around chest, in same combinations of colors as No. 600S. . . . Each, 75c. ★ \$8.10 Doz.

Woven Necklace on Shirts

No. 600, 601 or 600S Shirts, on special orders only, with necklace woven of different color to body of shirt, for an extra charge of \$1.00 per garment.



No. 601NV. Each, \$1.75

No. 601NV. Worsted. Quarter sleeves. V-neck. With stripes around neck and sleeves. Supplied on special orders only, one color body, two colors striping (any colors). Each, \$1.75 ★ \$19.20 Doz.

No. 601N. Same as No. 601NV, but round instead of V-neck. Special orders only. . . . Each, \$1.75 ★ \$19.20 Doz.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more at one time.

SPECIAL
ORDERS

All shirts listed on this page we furnish in any colors on special order, at no extra charge. No more than two colors in any striped garment.



No. 600D. Each, \$2.00

Spalding Shirts, with Sash

No. 600D. Worsted, sleeveless, with woven sash of any color. Not carried in stock. . . . Each, \$2.00 ★ \$21.60 Doz.

No. 6WD. Sanitary cotton, sleeveless, with woven sash. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. Not carried in stock. . . . Each, \$1.25 ★ \$13.50 Doz.

No. 6ED. Sanitary cotton, sleeveless, solid color body, with sash stitched on. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. . . . Each, 75c. ★ \$8.10 Doz.

Spalding Full Sleeve Shirts

No. 602. Good quality worsted. Solid colors. Special order only. Not carried in stock. . . . Each, \$2.00 ★ \$21.60 Doz.

No. 3D. Cotton. Flesh, White, Black. Each, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.



No. 12L. Each, \$2.50

Spalding Leotards

For Gymnasium Use, Wrestling, etc.

No. 12L. Combining athletic shirt and trunks. Good quality worsted. Not carried in stock. Supplied on special orders only in any color. . . . Each, \$2.50

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TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING SWEATERS

STOCK SIZES: 28 to 46 inches.

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy people a size about two inches larger than cost measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.



Showing Reversible Collar Sweater with collar turned up and fastened for automobiles, skiing, training purposes, etc.



Showing Reversible Collar Sweater with collar turned down, making nearest form of button front sweater

SPALDING REVERSIBLE COLLAR SWEATERS

- No. AWJP. Heaviest weight special quality worsted, with pocket on each side. Each, \$10.00 ★ \$108.00 Doz.
 No. WJP. Highest quality special heavy worsted, with pocket on each side. Carried in stock also in Heather Mixture, Brown Mixture and Lovat Mixture. Each, \$8.00 ★ \$84.00 Doz.
 No. WJ. Same as No. WJP but without pockets. Each, \$7.50 ★ \$80.00 Doz.
 No. WDJ. High reversible collar. Same style as No. AWJP but lighter weight. Two pockets. Ea. \$6.50 ★ \$67.00 Doz.
 No. WDJ. Same as No. WDJ but without pockets. Each, \$6.00 ★ \$63.00 Doz.
 No. BWDJP. Boys' sweater, with pockets. Sizes 26 to 34 inches. Quality and style same as No. WDJ men's sweater. Each, \$5.00 ★ \$51.00 Doz.
 No. ZJP. Good quality all wool, Shaker knit, instead of fine worsted. Pearl buttons. Supplied in Gray, Navy Blue, Maroon or Black only. No special orders. Each, \$5.00 ★ \$51.00 Doz.

Two pockets in either Nos. WJ or WDJ if ordered at time sweater is made, not after, at an extra charge of 50c.

SPALDING RAGLAN SLEEVE SWEATER

- No. RSP. Heaviest weight special quality worsted. Pearl buttons. Two pockets. Each, \$10.00 ★ \$108.00 Doz.

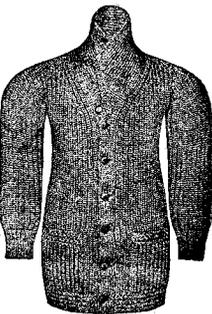
SPALDING JUMBO STITCH SWEATER

- No. MJP. Good quality extra heavy worsted in the popular "Jumbo" stitch. Two pockets. Pearl buttons. This style sweater is supplied only in Navy Blue, Maroon or Gray. No special orders. Each, \$6.50 ★ \$67.00 Doz.

Above sweaters are all made with the Spalding reversible style collar as shown in cuts on this page.



No. RSP



No. MJP

SPALDING WORSTED COAT SWEATERS

- No. VGP. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Two pockets. Particularly convenient and popular style for golf players. . . . Each, \$6.50 ★ \$67.00 Doz.

WITHOUT POCKETS

- No. VG. Same as No. VGP, but without pockets. . . . Each, \$6.00 ★ \$63.00 Doz.
 No. DJ. Fine worsted, standard weight, pearl buttons, fine knit edging. Similar otherwise to No. VG. . . . Each, \$5.00 ★ \$51.00 Doz.

SPALDING NORFOLK JACKET SWEATER

- No. NFP. Highest quality special heavy weight worsted. Norfolk Jacket style, including heavy knitted detachable belt. Special extra high turn down rack collar with tab and button to fasten close in front. Pearl buttons. Two pockets. . . . Each, \$8.00 ★ \$84.00 Doz.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Above sweaters (except No. 2JP and No. MJP) with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs (in any colors) on special order, at no extra charge.

STOCK COLORS—All Sweaters listed on this page (except No. 2JP and No. MJP) carried in stock in GRAY, WHITE, NAVY BLUE, MAROON, CARDINAL, PURPLE, OLD GOLD.

SPECIAL ORDERS—In addition to stock colors mentioned we supply these sweaters (except No. 2JP and No. MJP) in any other color, on special order, at no extra charge. N. B.—Three different shades are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order we supply Cardinal.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more.

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No. VGP

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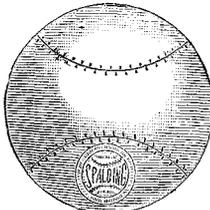


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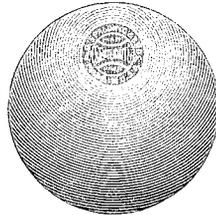
SPALDING HAND BALLS

Hand ball, played indoors, will keep base ball players and other athletes in good condition during hard weather when outdoor athletics are out of the question. The leather covered hand balls we make are wound by hand, and are the same as those used by the best ball players in this country.



Leather Covered Hand Balls

- No. 1. Match, regulation size
and weight. Each, **\$1.25**
No. 2. Expert. " .50
No. 4. Amateur. " .25



Rubber Hand Balls

- No. 6. Black Rubber, best quality. Each, **35c.**
No. 5. White Rubber, almost solid. " **30c.**
Red Ace, Irish Regulation red rubber ball. " **35c.**
Black Ace, Irish Regulation black rubber ball. " **35c.**
No. 0. Squash Balls, with "overspun" cover. Popular for hand ball. " **50c.**

HAND BALL GLOVES



No. B



No. A



No. 2



No. 3

No. B. Stiff flat fingers and palm of solid leather. Patented construction and the most practical style glove for the game as played in this country. Patented January 6, 1914. Pair, **\$3.50**

No. A. Best quality black leather; stitched palm. Palm leather lined. Pair, **\$2.50**

No. 2. Soft tan leather, stitched palm. " **1.50**

No. 3. Fingerless. " **.75**

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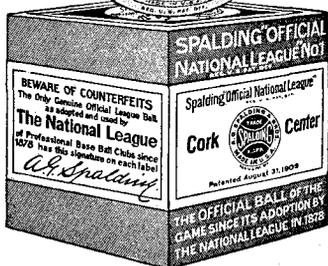
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Spalding "Official National League" Ball

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

PATENT CORK CENTER

PATENTED AUGUST 31, 1909



Adopted by The National League in 1878 and is the only ball used in Championship games since that time and, as made now with Patent Cork Center, has been adopted for twenty years more, making a total adoption of fifty-four years.



This ball has the SPALDING "PATENT" CORK CENTER, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction. Same ball exactly as used in World Series Games of 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.

No. 1 { Each, - - \$1.25
Per Dozen, \$15.00

Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

THE SPALDING "OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE" BALL
HAS BEEN THE OFFICIAL BALL OF THE
GAME SINCE 1878

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 15 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 15 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. G. Spalding*

PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is **guaranteed** by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-eight years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

SPALDING'S

ATHLETIC LIBRARY

A separate book covers every Athletic Sport
and is Official and Standard
Price 10 cents each

GRAND PRIZE



ST. LOUIS, 1904



GRAND PRIX



PARIS, 1900

SPALDING
ATHLETIC GOODS
ARE THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

MAINTAIN WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORES in the FOLLOWING CITIES

NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS
BOSTON MILWAUKEE KANSAS CITY
PHILADELPHIA DETROIT SAN FRANCISCO
NEWARK CINCINNATI LOS ANGELES
ALBANY CLEVELAND SEATTLE
BUFFALO COLUMBUS SALT LAKE CITY
SYRACUSE INDIANAPOLIS PORTLAND
ROCHESTER PITTSBURGH MINNEAPOLIS
BALTIMORE WASHINGTON ATLANTA ST. PAUL
LONDON, ENGLAND LOUISVILLE DENVER
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND NEW ORLEANS DALLAS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND MONTREAL, CANADA
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND TORONTO, CANADA
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND PARIS, FRANCE
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Factories owned and operated by A.G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's
Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities:

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO CHICOPEE, MASS.
BROOKLYN BOSTON PHILADELPHIA LONDON, ENG.