

SPALDING'S "RED COVER" SERIES OF
ATHLETIC HANDBOOKS
No. 100R

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

1923

EDITED BY
JOHN B. FOSTER
NEW YORK

PUBLISHED BY
AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING
COMPANY
45 ROSE STREET, NEW YORK

Copyright, 1923, by American Sports Publishing Company.



More publications available at:

www.retroseasons.com/library/

Contents

PAGE

Introduction	3
Editorial Comment	5
The Close of a Splendid Career	5
The Old Guard	7
An Expert on Bats	9
Base Ball Not Commerce	10
More Sportsmanlike	11
Blocking Runners at the Plate	13
Yankees' New Stadium Near Historic Ground	14
Detroit is Booming	15
Base Ball—the World Game	15
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Takes to Base Ball	17
Spanish Tennis Players Like Base Ball	17
Credit to the Player	18
President Heydler Discusses the Game	19
Trophy to Sisler	19
Governor Brown of New Hampshire	21
Likes College Players	21
To the Orient	22
Players in the Philippines	23
Records of 1922	24
Unusual Events of 1922	25
An Eventful Game	26
A Remarkable Performance Duplicated	27
Hornsby's Home Run Record	27
The World Series of 1922	29
World Series Players	73
Old Orioles Help Baltimore Celebrate	77
National League Season of 1922	79
National League Averages, 1922	129
National League Club Rosters, 1922	146
American League Season of 1922	149
American League Averages, 1922	185
American League Club Rosters, 1922	194
The Minor Leagues (see list below)	195
Col. A. G. Mills, Who Organized Base Ball	253
Spalding Collection of Base Ball Literature	260
Death's Toll Heavy in 1922	262
National League Schedule	266
American League Schedule	268

MINOR LEAGUE REVIEWS.

American Association	201	Mississippi Valley League	243
Appalachian League	249	Nebraska State League	241
Blue Grass League	247	Oklahoma State League	247
Blue Ridge League	239	Pacific Coast League	207
Central League	228	Piedmont League	232
Cotton States League	250	South Atlantic Association	226
Dakota League	237	Southern Association	211
Eastern Canada League	251	Southwestern League	231
Eastern League	214	Texas League	219
Eastern Shore League	235	Texas-Oklahoma League	245
Florida State League	233	Western Association	229
Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League	223	Western International League	241
International League	197	Western League	217
Michigan-Ontario League	224		

OFFICIAL BASE BALL RULES

With Explanatory Notes and "Knotty Problems," in convenient detachable pocket size.

Introduction

Four remarkable Base Ball seasons have passed in succession. With the war ended the national game not only revived in 1919 but showed intention to expand beyond its furthest limits of success in previous years. In 1920 the expansion was in full march, sweeping along the weeks from the day of the first game regularly scheduled to the end of the summer. In 1921 Base Ball, from the standpoint of the major leagues, generally, reached its greatest success and its most widespread interest. In 1922 there was as much gross success and interest, but it was localized more than it had been in 1920 and 1921.

Through these years of Base Ball's most healthy condition the SPALDING OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE has greeted its thousands and thousands of readers annually with a record of the salient features of each season, with reviews of the major and the minor league races, the story in detail of the world series—a feature alone which makes it historically invaluable—and with its admirably arranged rules of the game in a special detachable manual, specially explained for beginner and veterans, a benefit to the individual to be found only in the Spalding Athletic Library.

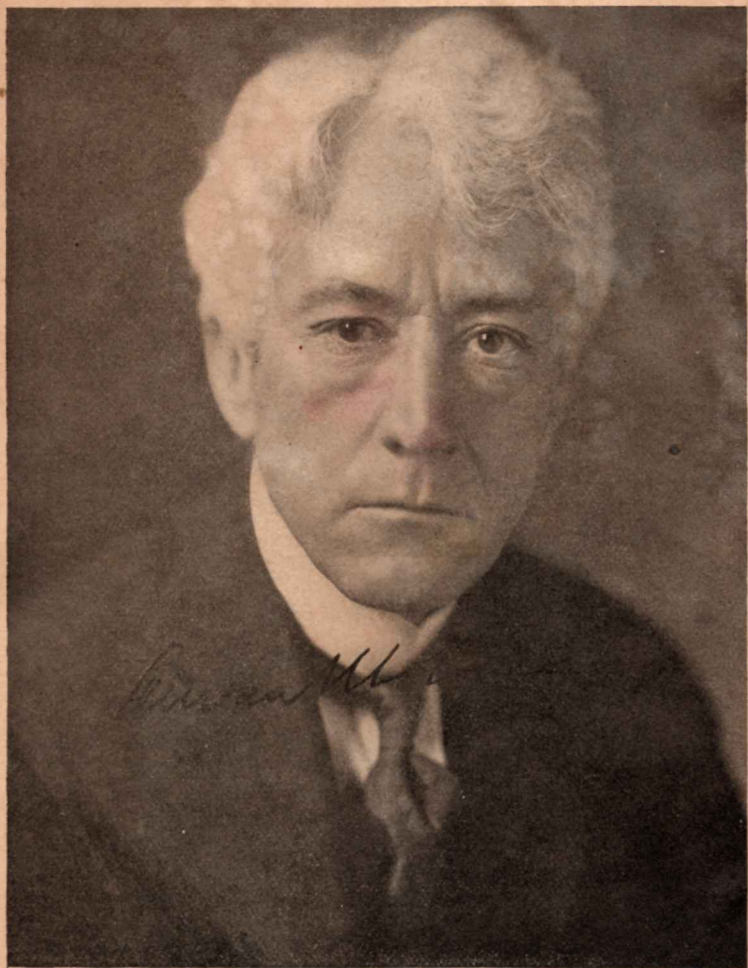
To the annual publication of the GUIDE there has been added a department for the answer of "Knotty Problems." A few of the more vexatious problems are published each year for its readers, but they are only a smattering of the total number received. Probably 6,000 questions were answered in 1922 by the editor of the GUIDE, who can assure those who mailed them to 45 Rose Street, New York City, that they were answered with sincere pleasure and they will be answered with unabating pleasure in the future. The department of "Knotty Problems" has come to be one of the vital departments of Base Ball. Its tremendous increase for usefulness in 1922 completely surprised those who are associated with it.

The season of 1923 will begin with many important changes. The New York American League club will add a wonderful new park to those of the major leagues. The New York National League club will provide its patrons with a greatly enlarged stand and a park of more room and convenience by improving the already commodious Polo Grounds structures. The Chicago National League club will have a stand that far surpasses its old structure, and Detroit will improve and enlarge its ample seating capacity.

There have been changes of players which promise more interest in the championship races. The season begins a little later than usual and the GUIDE precedes it as a foreword of good cheer and good luck and success in another summer for a game that has proved to be the most enjoyable outdoor pastime in the world, and one that can survive six months of games and be ever fresh.

JOHN B. FOSTER,

*Editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide,
and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record.*



KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS,
Commissioner of Base Ball.

Photo © by
Moffett, Chicago, 1920

Editorial Comment

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

THE CLOSE OF A SPLENDID CAREER.

The Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, former United States Senator from Connecticut and former Governor of that state, was also the first president of the National League. Mr. Bulkeley was a militant worker in politics, finance—he was president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company and also of a bank at Hartford—and in sport. In addition to being the first man to take hold of the senior organization of Base Ball as its chief executive, he was a prominent member and director of the National Trotting Association, an organization of tremendous value to horse breeders and to those who were fond of the four-footed speedsters so popular since the beginning of the Republic.

It was the privilege of the editor of the GUIDE to meet Mr. Bulkeley before he passed away and engage in conversation with him for some time concerning the affairs of Base Ball. He was still as much interested in the sport as a pastime as he ever was. He said that he, personally, was opposed to the payment of huge sums for the transfer of ball players from city to city; not, as he said, because he wished to criticise in any manner the desire of the owner of a Base Ball club to win a championship, since the idea of local players trying to win championships had been abandoned long ago, but for the reason that he thought the practise was distasteful to the citizens of the Republic.

"Were I still connected with our game in the capacity of adviser or executive," he said, "I would counsel that no sum in excess of \$5,000 should be paid for any player's contract. Even that is too much. We pass over many things lightly in our country, but I believe there is a sentiment against anything which suggests that a free man can be "sold," as they term it generally in Base Ball, because I read that this and the other ball player has been bought. I have never given thought as to just what might be done to overcome the objection which I have noted. I do not think that it is an objection which originates with me or is confined to me because I hear my friends speak against it.

"I see nothing about the general conduct of Base Ball that I would criticise. I believe it to be thoroughly honest, and I know that its future, its present existence and its worth as a national amusement depend upon its honesty. Certain players have betrayed the confidence reposed in them, but they were discovered, as they always will be, and that seems to me is the most important feature of all. They could not keep their guilt concealed. In all organizations in which the ramifications are so great that all classes of men are mingled, there may be more opportunity for dishonesty than where there are few and the responsibility for everything easily located. When I was in Base Ball we had to deal with a certain amount of evil. That is one reason why I went in and why the National League was organized. We got rid of it, but we could not eradicate the impulse to do wrong which follows along from one generation to another. To me the finest thing about Base Ball is, that with the thousands of men who have played it, the

instances of crookedness and double dealing have been so few. It shows that the vast majority of our American boys are honest at heart.

"So far as playing the game is concerned, I see a big difference. It isn't the game that it was when I was a boy or when I was president of the National League. I know that it is a better game in many ways because it has developed from the good start that we gave it. What I like about it, is that it has not departed so much from the old way of playing that I cannot enjoy it. To me it is still Base Ball. I do not find an opportunity to go to a game as often as I would wish. I, perhaps, do not know all that I should about curves and inside Base Ball. I find that the younger generation is inclined to be very severe with me and take their ancient relative to task because I have not kept up with the outcurve, and the downshoot, or whatever it is. They tell me with much emphasis that any one who had as much to do with Base Ball as I was supposed to have had, should be able to tell them how to hold their fingers to throw an outdrop, whatever that is, and I find that I am woefully behind the times. I have no doubt that I have seen an outdrop, but I am very doubtful if I ever saw a pitcher take hold of the ball so close to me that I knew just how he held it.

"That doesn't detract from my enjoyment of a game. The ball is batted just as it was, and perhaps not always so well as it was, because we had many ball players who could hit the ball out on the commons from where it would roll into the next square. Nowadays if the ball goes over some fence which is only a few feet away from home plate, there is a great ado about it. After the ball is batted the players run around the bases as they did in the old times, and occasionally they slide into them until I expect to see them leave most of their uniforms on the ground; but the cloth must be very good, indeed, because I understand that the players lose more of their skin than of their clothing. We didn't slide much. If the fellow had the ball waiting for us, we walked into him. We hadn't learned how to get out of the way. I've seen a baseman get mad because the runner refused to come far enough to be touched out. All that is gone, but the way around the bases remains as it always was.

"The future of Base Ball will be in part as it is made by those who have control of it. There are more games being played every day, but, more and more, men are not confined to Base Ball as they were in the past. Once a boy has played Base Ball I don't believe that you can lead him away from it, so far as his enjoyment is concerned, unless you give him something better. I wish that more boys could be put to ball playing every Saturday and after school if they had time. I don't like to see our big cities growing up with no room for the ball players. The more that the young men are privileged to enjoy themselves out-of-doors, the less trouble you will have to keep them out of mischief. A good healthy outdoor tiredness—a condition of sheer weariness—is worth all the fagged brain of the United States that arise from the frequenting of questionable resorts indoors.

"There is nothing which will help quicker and better to amalgamate the foreign born, and those born of foreign parents in this country, than to give them a little good bringing up in the good old-fashioned game of Base Ball. They don't have things of that kind on the other side of the ocean, and many spend their hours fussing around in conspiring and hatching up plots when they should be out in the open improving their lungs. Cheating is

not popular with the American boy, and the youngsters who associate with a cheat will find that they can't make many friends unless they stick to the code of our boys to play a fair game and play it for what it is worth.

"I have been told of a tendency on the part of boys growing up to play their Base Ball games for small sums of money. That's bad. Get the money out of it. The less that money has to do with American amateur sport the better. There is too much money talk in our sport. Where there is nothing but cash considerations for games, the condition is no different from that of hire for services and the boy learns only too quickly the part that money plays. Sport means to produce the best result possible without any thought of hire and by personal ambition and winning intent on the part of the participant. If our boys get to playing Base Ball for money, the next thing we shall hear is that they are selling out to tempters. Discourage playing ball for money by the boys at all hazards. It is a perversion of the instinct of play."



THE OLD GUARD.

When a review is made of the faces of those who helped to establish Base Ball, the reluctant truth is forced upon the mind that Time has made a tremendous inroad into the pioneers of the sport. Some day this had to happen, but it is none the more pleasant because it has happened. Among organizers, players—not players simply in the sense of athletes, but players who established the standards by which we still maintain the national game—owners and, let us also include the writers, for many of the early writers left a mighty impress upon the game, there are so few remaining that one of these days there will be organized an "Old Guard Association," and it will not be numerically strong, although it will be a fountain source of old memories. In fact, such a plan was suggested during the meeting of the minor leagues at Louisville in December of 1922.

There is nothing like a gathering of the minor leagues to bring together the pioneers of Base Ball. The major leagues mostly have lost the old personnel who established the fame of the game. In the National League there is almost a dearth of men who built up that organization. The American League of necessity is composed of members who were for the most part subsequent in time to the builders of the National League. The veteran players are dwindling to a scant one hundred or so, and the newspaper writers are less than a score—much less.

Of the men in authority in the major leagues today, but two had a Base Ball training. How little would such a condition have been deemed probable were you to have sought the opinion of the Base Ball builders who were wont to meet years ago in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York! It was at the recent meeting of the minor leagues that attention was called to this readjustment of the control of the national game, and it was the discussion of old associations which induced the suggestion of an organization merely to see how many are left of the period of 1891, when the game was reorganized and the National League and the American Association were welded into one.

The National League has remaining two former presidents. The American League was formed too late for any, as its chief executive has been in office



JOHN A. HEYDLER,
*President, Secretary and Treasurer of the National League of
Professional Base Ball Clubs.*

since the inception of his organization in 1900. Not an owner is left who had an interest in the National League at the time of reorganization except one—Barney Dreyfuss. Charles H. Ebbets was associated with the Brooklyn club at that time, but he was not an owner. Thirty years has changed all the National's personnel. No wonder there was talk of trying to organize an "Old Guard." It would be a matter of interesting curiosity to ascertain how many of the "Old Guard" are left.



AN EXPERT ON BATS.

Jack Pickett died in Chicago during the summer of 1922, and while there may be some "fans" who have forgotten or did not know that Jack Pickett in his day was a prime third baseman, there are many ball players of the present era who will miss him because of his expert knowledge in advising them about bats which were best adapted to their uses. At his death Pickett was connected with the firm of A. G. Spalding & Bros., where, in the factory that turns out many thousands of bats each year—bats which have sent many a famous home run out of some big league ball park—he was really adviser to hundreds of ball players who did not know it and to scores who did know it.

Pickett, when a player, was as particular about his bats as a painter about his brushes. He not only made his own bats but designed them for others. He shaped bats, got the right balance to them, and fitted men on his own team with what he thought would help them when they played their games. Many players became better batters because they were equipped with an implement which was of use to them. They ceased to bat with the first thing that they picked up. While he was with the Spalding factory he designed more bats than any other man in the world. He made special models for all major and minor league players, and very often he prescribed for players the kind of bat they could use best.

Pickett could tell any number of humorous stories about the players whom he assisted. When the men of the major leagues happened to be batting well, they knew all about bats, according to the bat designer; but when they had a run of bad luck and were not batting well, they usually blamed their troubles on the bat. It was his belief that batters fell off because they unconsciously changed their positions at the plate and began to swing poorly. Probably he was right. After a player gets into a batting slump he begins to worry. Nothing will make a player fidgety so quickly as to fall off in safe hitting. A little bad luck in fielding, it is figured, can always be rectified; but bad luck in batting means something more.

The heaviest bat that Pickett ever put together was one that was used by Anson, and those who recall Anson in his prime will also remember that the bat which he took to the plate with him was left severely alone by the other players. They couldn't swing it. Anson had a core of hickory in the bat and over it was split bamboo, or occasionally ash. The bat was so heavy that players who were fast swingers with light sticks could not get Anson's hardwood war club around in time to meet the ball.

Delehanty was a careless player about a bat, but when he found one that suited him he did not want anyone to touch it. Some ball players are like

that now. Others, on the contrary, will permit a bat to be used if it has been lucky for them, believing that the more hits that can be got out of it for the team, the better.

At some time or another nearly all major league players visited Pickett in Chicago at the Spalding factory. He would pick out a piece of fine wood for them, and after he had carefully tried them in swinging and looked at their grip, he would make a new bat for them. Some of them never deviated from their model in years of playing, but as most of them always were experimenting with wood, they would get Pickett to make them up a half-dozen new bats every now and then from the same model, trusting to find one or two that would feel just right when they swung them. If they made a timely hit or a solid hit with the new bat, they were in high glee at once and stuck to it until their luck changed or an accident happened to their "pet stick."



BASE BALL NOT COMMERCE.

The National League won its contention in the Supreme Court of the United States that organized Base Ball is not interstate commerce and for that reason not subject to prosecution under the Sherman Act as a combination in restraint of commerce. This decision was announced May 29, 1922, and was an affirmation of a decision previously rendered by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals which had reversed the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against the Baltimore club of the Federal League.

The court drew a parallel between the activities of a ball player and those of a lawyer or Chautauqua lecturer who, traveling from state to state to carry on his work, did so merely as an incident to his business. Organized Base Ball was put into the same classification as other amusement enterprises. The District of Columbia Supreme Court, which had originally heard the case, had awarded \$80,000 damages and directed that judgment be awarded in treble that amount as provided by the law.

When the Federal League collapsed, the owners of the Baltimore Base Ball club, which belonged to that circuit, brought suit against the alleged "Base Ball trust" stating that it had put the Baltimore club out of business by illegal means. The defendants were the National League, its club members, the American League, the presidents of both the National and the American Leagues and what was then known as the National Commission.

The charge was made that this group entered into a conspiracy to maintain a monopoly in the Base Ball business in violation of the Sherman anti-trust and similar laws. The whole groundwork of the suit was based on the assumption that since the Base Ball clubs traveled from state to state, it therefore followed that the business was one amenable to the laws regulating interstate commerce.

"We are of the opinion that the Court of Appeals was right," said the Supreme Court, through Justice Holmes. "The business is giving exhibitions of Base Ball, which are purely State affairs.

"The fact that in order to give the exhibitions the leagues must induce free persons to cross state lines and must arrange and pay for their doing so is not enough to change the character of the business.

"That to which it is incident, the exhibition, although made for money, would not be called trade or commerce in the commonly accepted use of those words. As it is put by defendant, personal effort not related to production is not a subject of commerce."

Justice Holmes said, as referred to by the Court of Appeals, that a firm of lawyers sending out a member to argue a case, or the Chautauqua Lecture Bureau sending out a lecturer, does not engage in commerce because the lawyer or the lecturer goes to another state.

The court held that the restrictions by contract that prevented the plaintiff from getting players to break their bargains and other conduct charged to defendants were not interference with commerce among the states and the decision of the Court of Appeals was affirmed.



MORE SPORTSMANLIKE.

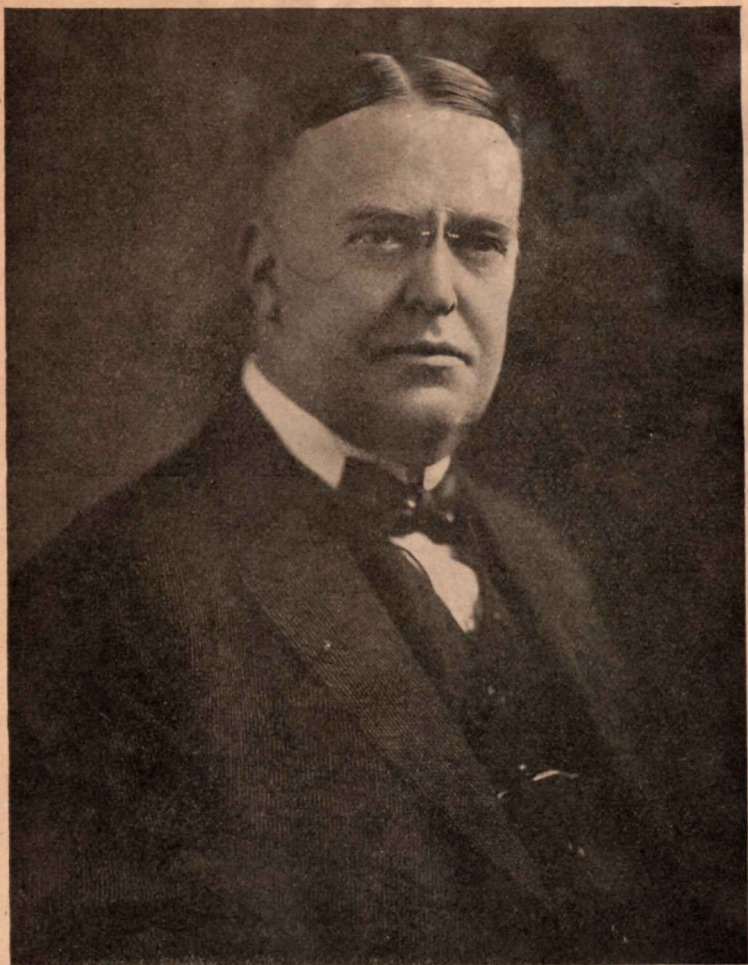
There was a time in the National League when no restriction was placed upon the purchase of ball players by one club from another. It was held that any team had a right to make a change whenever it felt inclined to do so. As it was a practise which was as much open to Smith as to Jones, it was deemed to be fair all around. To that extent it was fair. It simply meant a transaction in ball players.

But there came a season, some years ago, when one of the contending clubs in a race for the championship weakened at the last moment, and the team next behind, which was giving the team first mentioned a fine contest for the pennant, exulted. The more that one team weakened, the better the other team liked it. In the very moment of the pursuing team's greatest joy, the nine which was faltering was strengthened by the purchase of players who could give it reinforcement. This purchase saved the day for the shaky athletes.

The owner of one team was bitterly caustic and criticised his rival unmercifully. For the first time the attention of the public was called to the fact that a player could be purchased to finish a season and to save a championship. Please note that the original criticism came from within, so the organizations of Base Ball found no fault with the public for taking up with the cry raised by themselves.

Other midseason or late season purchases of ball players took place after the first instance of buying. Then the criticism became keener and it was also taken up more largely by the public. It was an evidence of the seriousness in which the public regards a Base Ball championship and a testimonial to the game rather than a subject for raillery and jest. If the public took Base Ball as foolishly as some do, the interest in the league races would not last until the straw of wheat turns yellow. It's the intensity of Base Ball enthusiasm which makes Base Ball a matter of news.

Give the major league organizations credit for being quick to see where they were drifting. At an informal discussion in Chicago last August, Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club came out against intra-league sales after June 15. Some difference between that and the possible September 30 of old days, although September 30 had been amended to place a restriction of sales at August 1. Eventually there were owners who were



BYRON BANCROFT JOHNSON,
President American League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

for a more drastic reform than that proposed by Mr. Dreyfuss. One or two were for beginning the end of all sales on the first day of the playing season. That would have put managers strictly on their mettle and might have proved whether the claims of some managers to expertness were as strong as they had been made by the critics.

Mr. Dreyfuss, however, has carried his point. At the joint meeting of the leagues in December, 1922, the date of transfer of players was limited to June 15. It was also agreed that the major league owners may hold forty players until June 15. Naturally, that will keep a number of players out of the minors and will add just a month's pay for fifteen men to each club's salary roll, if the clubs decide to hold forty men until the middle of June. It will almost surely stop criticism about midseason pennant buying and in every way place the leagues in a more sportsmanlike attitude before the public. On the surface it seems to be a measure that will hurt no club. From June 15 each manager will have to go forward with the material at hand—twenty-five men—until the end of the playing season, so far as purchasing transfers from his own league is concerned.



BLOCKING RUNNERS AT THE PLATE.

In the code of playing rules for Base Ball there is one in regard to the blocking of base-runners when the fielder does not have the ball in his possession. The rule has been violated, especially by catchers, and umpires have differed in enforcing the statute. Two protests were made in the season of 1922 by the Brooklyn club, which has been endeavoring to check the practise of blocking. The protests were decided, of course, by President Heydler of the National League. His decisions are republished in full for the benefit of the readers of the GUIDE. It so happens that these protests did not embrace points on which the rule in controversy had direct bearing. For that reason Brooklyn gained nothing, but that does not alter the fact that the rule in regard to blocking is not always observed as it should be. In one world series the catcher of one of the teams unquestionably blocked the plate without the ball in his possession, because he was squarely over it before the outfielder had started his throw. The umpire was appealed to in this instance, but he turned a deaf ear. Mr. Heydler's decisions on the protested games are as follows:

"Decisions in the matter of the Brooklyn club's protests of the New York game of July 4 and of the St. Louis game of July 10, 1922.

"The Brooklyn club contends that Earl Smith, catcher of New York, illegally obstructed Schmandt from touching the plate in the game of July 4 and that Umpire Moran erred in not allowing this run to score, thus terminating the game in Brooklyn's favor instead of in a tie score. Likewise, Brooklyn contends that Eddie Ainsmith, catcher of St. Louis, illegally obstructed De Berry from touching the plate in the game of July 10 and that Umpire Klem erred in calling the runner out.

"These protests have to do with the unpopular practise of 'blocking off' runners at the plate—a play that has always been the cause of dispute, ill-feeling among and serious injury to players, but against which no practical rule remedy has been found.

"As far back as 1876 the original playing rules of the National League provided: 'If the player running the bases is prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, he shall be entitled to that base and shall not be put out.'

"A few years later we have the following comment of Henry Chadwick, the father of Base Ball: 'This rule has practically been a dead letter hitherto, owing to the difficulty umpires have encountered in deciding what was obstruction under the fair meaning of the rule.'

"In 1897 the rule was amended so as to entitle the base runner to advance a base, 'if he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, unless the latter be a fielder having the ball in his hand ready to meet the base runner.' With a slight change in verbiage, this has been the rule in force for the past twenty-five years, although in the meantime, we have had the introduction of the shin guards, making conditions worse by protecting the catcher at the increased risk of injury to the runner.

"The decisions to be made by the umpires under this rule are usually the most important of the game, but they are decisions based solely upon the umpire's judgment as to whether or not the runner beats the ball, and because of this fact are not subject to appeal or reversal.

"As to the merits of the July 4 protest, Umpire Moran reports that Catcher Smith's left knee was in front of the corner of the plate nearest the left foul line, the imprint of his shin guard being plain on the rain-soaked ground; but that there remained considerable uncovered plate for Schmandt to touch, and that the dispute following this play was not based on a claim that he had been blocked, but that he had touched the plate.

"Umpire Klem, in reporting on the July 10 play, states Ainsmith did set himself to receive the throw, but that he did nothing out of the ordinary, nor did he deliberately block the runner. The latter came in standing up and stepped over the catcher just as he was receiving the ball. It is added that if De Berry had slid, the play might have resulted otherwise.

"After consideration of all the evidence, my finding is that there was no misconstruction of the rule by umpires, as alleged, but that both plays were decided according to their best judgment. As there can be no reversal of decisions of this character, the results of the two games will stand as played."



YANKEES' NEW STADIUM NEAR HISTORIC GROUND.

It will be news to many Base Ball enthusiasts to learn that the new stadium of the New York American League Base Ball club is built almost in the shadow of where professional Base Ball originated in the Bronx. Tom Byrne, veteran ball player, calls attention to the fact that the Unions of Morrisania, who called themselves champions of the world in their time, played near the spot where the Melrose station of the Harlem Railroad is located. This is not far from the stadium of the Yankees. When the war broke out the Unions ceased to play and about 1868 they disbanded.

The Unions were made up of Charles Paver, pitcher; Dave Bartsell, catcher; Harry Wright, shortstop; Dave Force, third base; George Wright, second base, and Joe Start, first base. Hy Garrison was one of the outfielders. The others Byrne is unable to call to mind.

When the Unions ceased to play, the Independents, wholly Morrisania players, took their place. Byrne became a clever pitcher and was occasionally engaged to play by Charles Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, who was then driving a horse car on 23d street, but managed a Base Ball team in his leisure hours. All of the base balls which were used in those days were made by hand by John VanHorn. Players of prominence who are claimed by the Bronx, according to Byrne, are Frank Frisch, Dick Rudolph, Tim Jordan and Willie Keeler, and John Tilly and Andrew Mulligan, who were oldtimers.



DETROIT IS BOOMING.

Another club which is adding to its facilities for the season of 1923 is Detroit. The earlier history of Detroit dates back to its connection with the National League, when the team, which was then owned by Mr. Fred Stearns, won the championship. Its successful years in the American League have found Frank J. Navin the conspicuous figure in its management. In 1904 he took active charge of the club's affairs and in 1908 he became president of the club and half owner. Detroit won the championship in 1908 and 1909, and since then Mr. Navin has been on the track of another pennant. He seems to think that he is getting near his goal, because he has enlarged the accommodations of the field to be in readiness for the throngs that will greet him in 1923.



BASE BALL—THE WORLD GAME.

In an editorial which summarizes the spread of Base Ball around the world, the Sun of New York calls attention to the importance that the American soldier who has settled in cities of foreign countries has played in disseminating interest in the game. It seems to be a repetition of that which followed after the War of the Rebellion, except that the increase of Base Ball since the recent war is based on a world-wide basis, whereas in the '60s it was the soldiers who spread the game everywhere throughout the United States. The editorial is as follows:

"Base Ball, formerly almost unknown beyond the borders of the United States, is rapidly becoming a world game. C. C. Kelly, an American missionary, writes from Tunis that the Arabs of North Africa are playing Base Ball and are making rapid progress with it. He says he will eventually have a league of Arabs, French, Italian, Maltese and Jewish teams.

"Canada has long since yielded to the lure of this sport, and today every city and every college has its team, while Toronto is included in one of the most important of the minor American leagues. Japan, too, has caught the fever, and its college nines have more than once invaded the United States. In Australia the sport is popular, while a number of teams have been organized in China.

"The war did much to make Base Ball popular in foreign countries. Allied soldiers from all parts of the world witnessed the contests in the American camps and took the game home with them. Moreover, when the fighting was over and hundreds of thousands of our soldiers began looking for jobs, some of them went to far-off lands, to Turkey, to South America, to



*MICHAEL H. SEXTON,
President.*



*JOHN H. FARRELL,
Secretary.*

National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues.

New Zealand. In virtually every foreign country there is a post of the legion, and each post has a clubroom with base balls and bats.

"There is now a full eight-team league in London, while in France Jacques Seraphin, a prominent sportsman, is sponsor for a movement to organize no less than three professional leagues, one for the northern, one for the central and one for the southern part of the country. Even in Constantinople the Legionnaires have joined with the sailors of the American Mediterranean fleet to form a group of clubs. Soon Base Ball, the national game of the United States, may be known as the universal sport."



SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE TAKES TO BASE BALL.

On his last visit to the United States, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, one of England's great story writers, had an opportunity to see more Base Ball games than ever before, and the fascination of the sport, for which he had a previous liking, gripped him with greater intensity than ever.

"Base Ball is a noble game," said Sir Arthur. "I enjoy watching it immensely, and have even played it. I was once a member of an impromptu team of Englishmen and played against an impromptu team of Americans, all in Switzerland at the time. Our side won; you may be sure, however, neither team would have qualified for the big leagues. I was shortstop on that occasion.

"I know Base Ball is the game England needs. For years there has been a demand for a young man's game, and Base Ball will fill the want. It would not displace cricket, to which England is so devoted, as that is an old man's game. Good Base Ball is strictly for the younger fellows, although the older ones can play it, too. Witness myself, for I was 52 when I was the shortstop.

"While I do not know which would be the best way to introduce Base Ball to England, I think that if two good Base Ball men toured the colleges, teaching the students, organizing several teams in each college and arranging matches between the best of the teams in each college, interest would be created immediately. Then, if the newspapers printed the rules of the games, to permit the spectators to educate themselves before they saw a match, the audiences would be wildly enthusiastic from the first inning.

"My sons, Denis and Malcolm, are Base Ball fans, and I know they are going to teach all their young friends how to play."



SPANISH TENNIS PLAYERS LIKE BASE BALL.

While Manuel Alonzo and his brother, Jose, and Count De Gomar of Spain were in the United States to take part in the Davis Cup tennis matches, nothing would do but they must see a major league game of Base Ball. They had the curiosity of the European athlete to observe what the national game of the United States is like. When Manuel Alonzo, greatest of all Spanish tennis players and the man who has been dubbed the "Jim Thorpe of Spain," seated himself in Shibe Park he gave utterance to an ejaculation of astonishment at the size of the stands. "How many people does this place hold?" he asked of a Philadelphia writer. When he was

told he shook his head in amazement. "Why, the largest amphitheatre for our bull-rings can only accommodate 16,000."

It didn't matter that they failed to grasp the significance of the plays. The skill and strength required for the feats thrilled them. They—heroes of scores of crucial athletic contests—understood and sympathized with the men out there on the field. "This Base Ball is a most complicated game," said Manuel Alonzo, who spent a good part of his time explaining things to Count de Gomar, who does not speak English, "and for quickness I have never seen its equal. That is the feature that impresses me most, the almost unbelievable quickness of the players.

"I have seen many games in many lands and have played at lots of them myself, and I do not feel that I am hasty in saying that this is a most wonderful sport. Cricket cannot compare with it in interest, and I can easily understand why it is so popular with your people. In Northern Spain we play a game that in its fundamentals has a faint resemblance to Base Ball. We play it on a plot of ground as big as your field here, and its principal element is also striking a ball with a stick. It is called *balota*, and is quite popular with many in my country." Captain Jose echoed the sentiments expressed by his brother.



CREDIT TO THE PLAYER.

William B. Hanna of the New York Tribune, after conversation with the president of the American League last season, reported Mr. Johnson as saying that he favored crediting hits and any other plays when the game is called before the necessary four and one-half innings have been played.

Good for Mr. Johnson. That has been advocated by the editor of the *GUIDE* for the last twenty years or more. Everything that a ball player does in the regular course of a season should be credited to him. In good faith he enters upon a game expecting that it will go to completion. He makes two home runs, we will say, and at the end of the fourth inning the rain falls and the game ceases. Eventually it is called by the umpire. The player receives no credit for his two home runs.

Not a reason can be advanced why he should not have them as part of his record for the year. If a game goes four and one-half innings he gets them, so it cannot be said that he must play nine innings to receive them. As there is no nine-inning standard, therefore, the player should have everything written down that is to his advantage or disadvantage.

For that part of a called game which is played the players are as earnestly at work as if they expected to play nine innings. If they are not, then they are not good ball players. It would be as logical to say that the records of a sixteen-inning tie should not count as to say that a player must be debarred from what he does in a game just short of the one put-out that would make it a four and one-half inning contest.

Years ago the custom was started of not putting these records in the season's compilation because it "wasn't a game." That is the only argument ever advanced for doing it. But individual records are not a game. They are separate performances combined into a total. The batting percentage is not figured on games but on times at bat and base hits. The

total number of games has nothing to do with the fielding percentage. That is based on the total chances accepted regardless of games. Hence the player should receive credit at the end of the year for everything that he does in a championship season.

Back in the old days the batting averages were figured on the average hits per game of the players. If a man had ten hits and played five games his average was two hits per game. Unquestionably that is where the idea of "games" crept into the records as we have them now. It is a memory of the dark ages and should be thrown out. Give the players everything they do. They are entitled to it.



PRESIDENT HEYDLER DISCUSSES THE GAME.

John Heydler, president of the National League, thinks that the fans of the country are well satisfied with the present game of Base Ball and that it will be advisable to make an effort to continue it.

"There seems to be much discussion about the ball," remarked Heydler in an interview in the New York Times. "It is by far the best ball we have had. I am convinced from my observations around the circuit that the fans like to see a lot of hitting and the increased activities that naturally follow the heavier hitting.

"The present ball means that a new type of outfielder is generally sought. At least, there is no longer room for the heavy-footed, slow, but slugging outfielder. He would lose more games through his slow outfielding than he would win by his slugging."

When asked his opinion on the quality of pitching displayed, Mr. Heydler said, "It was our opinion that pitching would improve materially during the 1922 season, but it has not made much of an onward movement. Pitchers apparently have lost the art of control. It may be—and I have often thought this was a sane explanation—that the pitchers now work with the big idea of shutting off the home run. They overdo the effort to keep the ball away from the heavy batters, in the hope that if they shut off the home run they will have a much better chance to win.

"This extra caution has resulted in a lot of 'cripple' hitting. The pitcher keeps feeding up bad balls, and gets two or three balls and no strikes on the batter and then the latter, ready to pounce on the 'cripple,' takes a toe hold and swings away at the next pitch. In the old days—and it was not so long ago—many players never would try to hit with the count two or three balls and no strikes, but now it is an uncommon thing to see a player let a cripple slide through without blazing away at it, usually with good results for his side."



TROPHY TO SISLER.

For the season of 1922 the American League offered a trophy to the player of that organization who should be voted by an appointed committee to have been of the greatest service to his team. The committee was composed of newspaper writers from each of the American League cities and was made up as follows: J. C. O'Leary, Boston; Harry Neily, Chicago; H. P. Edwards, Cleveland; H. G. Salsinger, Detroit; W. B. Hanna,



1, Tim Keefe; 2, Patrick Murphy; 3, Roger Connor; 4, William B. Ewing, Capt.; 5, William Brown; 6, Gilbert Hatfield; 7, George F. Gore; 8, Mike Slatery; 9, George Weidman; 10, William George; 11, Ed Crane; 12, Larry Titcomb; 13, John M. Ward; 14, Elmer Foster; 15, James Mutrie, Mgr.; 16, Danny Richardson; 17, Mike Tiernan; 18, James O'Rourke; 19, Mickey Welch; 20, Elmer Cleveland.

NEW YORK GIANTS OF 1888—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

New York; J. C. Isaminger, Philadelphia; J. E. Wray, St. Louis; Denman Thompson, Washington. Twenty-seven players figured in the voting, as follows:

Player, Position and Club.	Total Points.	Player, Position and Club.	Total Points.
George H. Sisler, first base, St. Louis..	59	Robert Meusel, center field, New York	6
Edwin Rommel, pitcher, Philadelphia..	31	Everett Scott, shortstop, New York....	6
Ray W. Schalk, catcher, Chicago.....	26	Walter Johnson, pitcher, Washington..	5
Leslie J. Bush, pitcher, New York.....	19	Urban J. Shocker, pitcher, St. Louis....	5
Edward T. Collins, second base, Chi....	18	C. D. Jamieson, left field, Cleveland....	4
John S. Bassler, catcher, Detroit.....	13	Joe Sewell, shortstop, Cleveland.....	4
Stephen F. O'Neill, catcher, Cleveland..	13	George Burns, first base, Boston.....	2
Joseph I. Judge, first base, Wash.....	12	James Dykes, third base, Philadelphia..	2
Walter Pipp, first base, New York....	12	S. R. Harris, second base, Washington	2
Lou Blue, first base, Detroit.....	11	Roger Peckinpaugh, shortstop, Wash..	2
C. E. Galloway, shortstop, Phila.....	10	W. A. Wambsganss, sec'd base, Cleve..	2
Harry Heilmann, right field, Detroit... 8		George Cutshaw, second base, Detroit	1
Derrill Pratt, second base, Boston....	7	Ralph Perkins, catcher, Philadelphia..	1
Walter Schang, catcher, New York....	7		

Sisler's name will be the first to be inscribed on a \$100,000 Base Ball monument to be erected in East Potomac Park at Washington and presented to the government as a memorial to the national sport.



GOVERNOR BROWN OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Among those who were elected to office at the fall elections of 1922 was Governor Fred H. Brown of New Hampshire, and for the second time an E stern State chose a former ball player to be its chief executive. It was not so very long ago that John K. Tener, once of the Chicago club, was Governor of Pennsylvania. Fred Brown, when he was a young man, studied at Dartmouth College. Fred Tenney was coach of the Dartmouth nine when Brown caught for Dartmouth, and the latter was so good that Tenney urged him to try and become a professional ball player. At first Brown was a little averse to it, but finally he agreed to join the Boston National League club and went South with them in 1901 when Frank Selee was manager. He did not play in the championship game for Boston, and after he was sent over to Providence, because all the regular positions of the Boston team were filled, he decided not to continue in professional Base Ball. His skill as a college catcher was superior to the average, and if there had been sufficient attraction in professional Base Ball to have held him to the game, he might have been a great ball player.



LIKES COLLEGE PLAYERS.

"I like the college player," said Ty Cobb to Ed Cunningham of the Boston Herald. "They have had a wonderful influence on big league Base Ball mainly because they have come up in such large numbers and made good. We are making every effort to obtain promising college men for the Tigers. There are many reasons why the college man should have a good chance to break into big league Base Ball. In the first place, as a rule he has four seasons of preparation because the majority remain in college until they are graduated. In comparison, the minor leaguer may get going after one or two years of preparation and is grabbed by a scout. Generally the

player has not had sufficient experience and has to be sent back. He may get discouraged and never climb back again.

"Then, also, when a boy goes to college he has some objective. Primarily he wants to get an education. As a rule he perseveres and is intelligent. He learns how to use his brains. It naturally follows that he can use his intelligence in Base Ball if he has the ability to play the game. Best of all, the college man of today is getting the best of instruction, as the majority of college teams are coached by former big league players. Therefore the college man has everything in his favor. His course on the college diamond is thorough, and he is quick to take advice when he comes up. In addition, they bring to the big league that ardent desire to win. They played only for the glory of their college nine, and of course became good team players because they were ever ready to put themselves in the background. There have been many college stars, but the greatest of all is George Sisler. He does everything well. He was ready for the big league when he stepped off the college diamond because he was a natural ball player."

Rather a fine compliment for the college player and Sisler, but possibly Ty has over-estimated the numerical strength of the college stars as compared with the Base Ball stars who never had college training.



TO THE ORIENT.

Base Ball players of the major leagues, under the guidance of Herbert Hunter, a former member of the New York Nationals and the St. Louis Nationals, made a trip to Japan during the winter of 1922 to play exhibition games in that country at the invitation of Waseda and Keio Universities.

The players were: Catchers, Fred Hoffman, Yankees, and Luke Sewell, Cleveland; pitchers, Joe Bush and Waite Hoyt, Yankees, and Herbert Pennock, Boston Red Sox; infielders, George Kelly, Giants, first base; Bert Griffith, Brooklyn, second base; John Lavan, St. Louis Cardinals, shortstop, and Riggs Stephenson, Cleveland Indians, third base; outfield, Bib Falk, Chicago White Sox, left field; Amos Strunk, Chicago White Sox, center field, and Emil Meusel, Giants, right field. Substitutes, Herbert Hunter and Casey Stengel, Giants.

The itinerary of the team included Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, the Philippine Islands and Hawaii. After arriving at Yokohama the team played Keio and Waseda Universities. Following that was an excursion to Osaka and Nagasaki, and then a trip to Seoul in Korea.

Commissioner Landis in a letter declared that "the institution of Base Ball will be advanced by your individual and collective performances," to the players. In wishing the committee godspeed, the commissioner announced that George Moriarty, umpire of the American League, would serve as the umpire-in-chief in games played in Japan, Honolulu, Manila, and other places.

"While this trip," the letter said, "is not in response to any official invitation from the Government of Japan, the circumstances attending the invitation and its acceptance, to a considerable degree, distinguish it from a purely private enterprise and make it representative of American Base Ball. Consequently, the Advisory Council has authorized Mr. Moriarty to accom-

pany the party as its representative, as it is keenly interested in having the tour reflect credit upon our national game and its professional players.

"Of course, the players appreciate the necessity and importance of maintaining the high standards of play and sportsmanship and of personal conduct on and off the field, which they observe during the regular championship season. The personnel of the party is such that we have the utmost confidence that this will be done."

Keio University, one of the institutions inviting the players to Japan, was founded more than 60 years ago. In 1907 it invited to Japan the St. Louis College Alumni Base Ball team of Honolulu, Hawaii, for a series of games, which was in the annals of Base Ball of Japan the very first important contest ever played by a Japanese team against Americans for international fame. Since that year, the Keio University Association has always been one of the foremost aggregations in Japan in promoting or lending a helpful hand to those international series of games held with American visitors. Keio made a trip to the United States in 1911 and 1913 and made a good record against American college teams on each occasion. Since 1921, Keio has made the following record against American collegians:

1921.		1922.	
2—University of California.....	11	3—Indiana University.....	1
4—University of California.....	1	3—Indiana University.....	1
6—University of California.....	5	10—Indiana University.....	5
2—University of California.....	1	10—San Francisco Collegians.....	2
0—University of Washington.....	2	6—San Francisco Collegians.....	2
2—University of Washington.....	3	3—San Francisco Collegians.....	2
0—University of Washington.....	4		



PLAYERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

When the party of tourists, who went to Japan, the Philippines and the Territory of Hawaii to play Base Ball, arrived at Manila, they knew that they were almost home by the enthusiastic American reception which they received. They were banqueted at the Manila Hotel, December 20, and they sat down to a dinner in which there were many native dishes.

The menu card and the place cards for the tables were designed with pen and ink of players in action, and the good old Spalding base ball, that has gone around the world until it is the most traveled globe trotter in Base Ball history, was at the very top of everything with good cheer written all over its familiar label. There was a cake, too, for the players which gave them a regular old-fashioned home coming sensation when they looked on the top of it—the cake was a Philippine confection, which is "some size"—and read, "Welcome, Big L aguers, A. G. Spalding & Bros."

The next day after their arrival at Manila the players were entertained at tea at Malacanang Palace by Governor Leonard B. Wood and Mrs. Wood.

The party of tourists at the dinner was made up of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Waite Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. John Lavan, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Meusel, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pennock and Miss Jane E. Pennock, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Strunk, Mr. and Mrs. George Moriarty, Mr. and Mrs. Frank O'Neill, Bib Falk, Bert Griffith, Fred Hoffman, George Kelly, Luke Sewell, Charles A. Stengel, Riggs Stephenson and Herbert H. Hunter.

Records of 1922

Like the season of 1921, that of 1922 was eventful in the creation of new records or the equaling of records that had been made in previous years. Whether the ball players of the present are better than those of the past may be disputed, but it is quite likely that the batters of the present have been running away from some batters of the past because the pitching has been easier. In the list which follows and which is made up from records in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which is the authority for Base Ball, there are the new performances of 1922. The RECORD of 1922 has been thoroughly revised again and today is nearer perfection than any Base Ball record book in the world. No book of records of any sport ever has had the amount of time and research devoted to it that has been devoted to the SPALDING OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD. It was the first compilation of its kind ever to be published, and it has been corrected, and revised, and revised and corrected, three, four and five times in one year. The original mass of figures from which the records were finally established was the most amazing collection of information, misinformation and hearsay that any sport in the world ever had attached to it. The new marks of 1922 are as follows:

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS EQUALED OR SURPASSED IN 1922.

Most at bats, season.....	Walter J. Maranville, Pittsburgh.....	672
Most at bats, inning.....	Martin Callaghan, Chicago N.L., 4th inn., Aug. 25.....	3
Most hits, season.....	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis N.L.....	250
6 base hits in 6 times at bat.....	Max G. Carey, Pitts. (3bb, 18inn.), July 7.....	
Most extra long hits, season.....	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis N.L.....	102
Most extra long hits, game.....	T. R. Cobb, Detroit, May 7; W. L. Gardner, Cleveland, Aug. 1, and G. H. Ruth, New York A.L., Sept. 11.....	4
Most extra-base hits, season.....	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis N.L.....	200
Most total bases, season.....	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis N.L.....	450
Most total bases, inning.....	K. R. Williams, St. Louis A.L., Aug. 7.....	8
Most 2-base hits, inning.....	C. W. Walker, Phila. A.L., Aug. 16.....	2
Most 3-base hits, game.....	W. C. Jacobson, St. Louis A.L., Sept. 9.....	3
Most home runs, season.....	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis N.L.....	42
Most home runs, game.....	K. R. Williams, St. Louis A.L., Apr. 22; Walter Henline, Phila. N.L., Sept. 15.....	3
Most home runs, inning.....	K. R. Williams, St. Louis A.L., Aug. 7.....	2
Most home runs, 6 consecutive games.....	K. R. Williams, St. Louis A.L.....	6
Most home runs, 4 consecutive games.....	K. R. Williams, St. Louis A.L.....	6
Most home runs, 2 consecutive games.....	K. R. Williams, St. Louis A.L.; C. Walker, Philadelphia A.L.....	4
Most pinch hit home runs, season.....	T. P. Collins, St. Louis A.L.....	2
Most runs batted in, season.....	Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis N.L.....	152
Most consecutive games batting safe.....	G. H. Sisler, St. Louis A.L.....	41
Most strikeouts, season.....	F. J. Parkinson, Philadelphia N.L.....	93
Most times at bat, season.....	Pittsburgh.....	5521
Most runs, game, both clubs.....	Chicago 26, Phila. N.L. 23, Aug. 25.....	49
Most hits, both clubs, game.....	Philadelphia 26, Chicago 25, Aug. 25.....	51
Most successive hits, inning, one club.....	St. Louis N.L., June 12.....	10
Most total bases, season.....	St. Louis A.L.....	2463
Most extra-base hits, season.....	St. Louis N.L.....	475
Most extra bases on long hits, season.....	St. Louis N.L.....	777
Most total bases, game, one club.....	Philadelphia vs. Cleveland A.L.....	42
Most 2-base hits, season.....	St. Louis N.L.....	280
Most 3-base hits, one club, game.....	Detroit (6) vs. New York.....	6
3 home runs in one inning.....	Philadelphia A.L. and St. Louis A.L.....	

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS EQUALED OR SURPASSED IN 1922—Continued.

Most sacrifice hits, game.....	Pittsburgh, vs. St. Louis; St. Louis, vs. Cincinnati; Detroit, vs. Washington; Detroit vs. Philadelphia	7
Least chances accepted, game, first baseman.....	Samuel G. Post, Brooklyn, 1 po.....	1
Most double plays, unassisted, game.....	L. Blue, Detroit.....	2
Highest fielding percentage, second baseman.....	John W. Rawlings, New York N.L.....	.984
Most assists, season, second baseman.....	F. J. Parkinson, Philadelphia N.L.....	562
Most putouts, season, second baseman.....	S. R. Harris, Washington.....	479
Most double plays started, season, second baseman	S. R. Harris, Washington.....	47
Most chances accepted, season, shortstop	David Bancroft, New York N.L.....	.984
Highest fielding percentage.....	Zack D. Wheat, Brooklyn.....	.991
Most chances accepted, game, outfielders	R. R. Powell, Boston N.L.....	11
Most putouts, season.....	Max G. Carey, Pittsburgh.....	449
Highest fielding percentage, catchers.....	Vernon J. Clemons, St. Louis N.L.....	.996
Least chances accepted, game.....	Ralph Perkins, Phila. (13 inn.).....	0
Highest club fielding percentage, season	Chicago and New York A.L.....	.975
Most double plays, season, club.....	Washington	168
Most triple plays, season.....	Made by American League clubs.....	7
Most hits off one pitcher, season.....	U. J. Shocker, St. Louis A.L.....	365
No-hit, no-run game, no player reaching first base.....	C. C. Robertson, Chicago A.L.	
No-hit game	J. L. Barnes, New York N.L.	
Biggest score, since 1900.....	Chicago 26, vs. Philadelphia 23.....	26-23
Least tie games, season, league.....	American League	2
Most players used in a game, one club.....	New York, vs. Pittsburgh, Sept. 22.....	20



UNUSUAL EVENTS OF 1922.

In the pitching of 1922 there was nothing which was more noteworthy than the no-hit, no-run game of Charley Robertson of the Chicago Americans, at Detroit, April 30. Twenty-seven batters faced him. No Detroit player reached first base. It was the first time that a game of that type had been pitched since Addie Joss of Cleveland pitched a similar contest against Chicago, October 2, 1908. Robertson struck out six batters. The rival pitcher was Pillette, who was batted for seven hits. Subsequently Pillette proved to be the best pitcher of the season for Detroit. The importance of Robertson's feat was increased by the fact that he pitched a no-hit game so early in the season. Robertson was a student of Austin College, Sherman, Tex. He entered the air service at Fort Worth and served until the end of the war. He pitched ball 92 times to Detroit batters. After the game was over he was carried off the field on the shoulders of the crowd, which was rather an unusual demonstration to be made for any pitcher on the field of the opposing club.

Kenneth Williams of the St. Louis American League club made nine home runs in seven games in 1922, and for a time seemed likely to surpass the home run record held by Ruth. On April 22 he batted three home runs in one game, two against Acosta and one against Davenport. On April 23 he batted a home run against Hodge. The next day he batted a home run against Oldham. On April 25 he batted a home run against Ehmke. On April 28 he made a home run against Mails and on April 29 he batted two home runs against Coveleskie. Williams began to play Base Ball in Western Canada.

Three major league batting records were tied by Cobb in 1922. He finished with a percentage of .400, making .300 or better for seventeen years. He now has 200 or more base hits to his credit in eight seasons and has batted .400 or better in three seasons.

Sisler of St. Louis surpassed Cobb as the batter with the highest batting percentage in the history of the American League when he hit for .41979, which is a trifle better than Cobb's record in 1911 of .41962. Both batters are entitled to a rating of .420 under the rule which gives the batter the benefit of the fraction if it is a half or better than a half. Sisler led his league in other ways and established his claim to a rating with the best batters in Base Ball.

In the series between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, on the grounds of the Pittsburgh club, each club made 120 hits, which is remarkable because of its uniformity.

John McInnis of the Cleveland club played 167 consecutive games without an error. His run of perfect play extended from May 30, 1921, to June 3, 1922. His start was made after the second Memorial Day game in 1921, when he was with the Athletics. He dropped a thrown ball and that was the only error of the season. He played 119 games with the Athletics after that misplay and played 48 games with Cleveland without a misplay. During that period he handled 1,531 putouts and 94 assists, a total of 1,625 chances.

Exceeding by ten the best previous mark of 155 double plays in a season, established jointly by the Chicago Americans and the New York Nationals in 1921, the Washington Americans made 165 double plays in 1922. This, of course, was mostly due to the speedy work of the players around second base in the Washington games. The double plays for Washington were 165 and for St. Louis 156. In the National League the double plays were 159 for Chicago and 155 for Philadelphia.



AN EVENTFUL GAME.

On August 25 in the National League the Chicago team defeated Philadelphia, 26 to 23. The score was the largest that has been made in major league Base Ball since the National League was organized in 1876. Fifty-one hits were made, which is the largest total produced in a game of the National League since that between New York and Cincinnati, June 9, 1902, when the total hits were forty-nine. Callaghan, outfielder for Chicago, went to bat three times in the fourth inning, equaling the record of Tom Burns, Fred Pfeffer, Fred Goldsmith and Billy Sunday, all of whom were of Chicago and all of whom went to bat three times in the seventh inning of a game between Chicago and Detroit, September 3, 1883. Fourteen runs were scored in the fourth inning by Chicago, which tied the record made by the New York Americans against Washington, July 6, 1920.

Attention is called to this game not so much because of its extraordinary features as to bring up the old saw that "anything is possible in Base Ball." Many persons have been of opinion that the modern game precluded any such scores and so much revelry in hitting. But it doesn't. If the conditions are right, batters can meet the ball and runners can circle the bases as freely as they could in the old days. The occasional equaling of a record of old times, or the surpassing of it, is received with enthusiasm by the

modern ball players and with interest unbounded by the old timers. It doesn't show that the game is changing to conditions of twenty-five years ago any more than the 1 to 0 score of twenty-five years ago showed that all games of the future were to be scrimped in their total of runs.



A REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE DUPLICATED.

Records have been broken so plentifully within the past two years by batsmen of the major leagues that all feats out of the ordinary are not received with the same amount of excitement that they were. However, there is always interest in anything which is done in Base Ball through the medium of the bat, and the St. Louis club of the National League did something so much out of the ordinary in alternating years that it is worth calling attention to it. In 1920 the team made ten successive hits in one inning, playing against Boston, September 17. In the fourth inning of the game, McHenry, Lavan, Heathcote, Clemons, Doak, Knode, Fournier, Stock, Hornsby, and McHenry, for the second time, batted safely without interruption. On June 12, 1922, in Philadelphia, Fournier, Stock, Ainsmith, Lavan, Toporcer, Flack, Smith, Hornsby, McHenry, and Fournier, for the second time, made ten safe hits in succession. It will be noted that McHenry, Lavan, Stock, Fournier, and Hornsby were in both of these successive batting performances, and is not probable that there are any other two players in Base Ball history who have done this twice. It isn't a home run making feat, but it is an almost impossible feat.



HORNSBY'S HOME RUN RECORD.

Rogers Hornsby made a new home run record for the National League in 1922, and while doing so he went after the record of Ruth in the American League, which is also the world's record. Although Hornsby's courage and will were good, his execution was not quite powerful enough, but he accumulated the splendid total of forty-two home runs for the season. The dates of the games and the pitchers against whom he batted for his home runs of 1922 are as follows:

Apr. 12—Cooper, Pittsburgh	July 10—Shriver, Brooklyn
Apr. 20—Cooper, Pittsburgh	July 12—Meadows, Philadelphia
Apr. 28—Cheeves, Chicago	July 14—Hubbell, Philadelphia
Apr. 28—Kaufmann, Chicago	July 19—Miller, Boston
May 10—Nehf, New York	July 20—Marquard, Boston
May 17—Gordonier, Brooklyn	July 28—Ryan, New York
May 19—Mamaux, Brooklyn	Aug. 5—Ring, Philadelphia
May 22—Miller, Boston	Aug. 13—Aldridge, Chicago
May 23—Watson, Boston	Aug. 25—Nehf, New York
May 25—Glazner, Pittsburgh	Aug. 26—Jonnard, New York
May 26—Cooper, Pittsburgh	Aug. 27—McQuillan, New York
May 28—Carlson, Pittsburgh	Sept. 2—Brown, Pittsburgh
May 28—Zinn, Pittsburgh	Sept. 3—Markle, Cincinnati
June 12—Meadows, Philadelphia	Sept. 8—Couch, Cincinnati
June 16—Grimes, Brooklyn	Sept. 15—Ring, Philadelphia
June 24—Kaufmann, Chicago	Sept. 15—Winters, Philadelphia
June 29—Glazner, Pittsburgh	Sept. 20—Cadore, Brooklyn
July 1—Cooper, Pittsburgh	Sept. 20—Cadore, Brooklyn
July 4—Keck, Cincinnati	Sept. 23—Scott, New York
July 5—Markle, Cincinnati	Sept. 24—V. Barnes, New York
July 7—Vance, Brooklyn	Sept. 24—J. Barnes, New York



1, Mahlon Higbee; 2, Ralph Shinnars; 3, Claude Jonnard; 4, George L. Kelly; 5, John W. Scott; 6, Emil F. Meusel; 7, Fred Johnson; 8, Fred McGuire; 9, Wilfred D. Ryan; 10, Carmen Hill; 11, Jesse L. Barnes; 12, Virgil E. Barnes; 13, Davis A. Robertson; 14, Frank Snyder; 15, Ross Young; 16, Arthur N. Nehf; 17, Charles D. Stengel; 18, Hugh Jennings; 19, John J. McGraw, Mgr.; 20, Albert J. Dolan; 21, Alexander Gaston; 22, Earl Smith; 23, Frank F. Frisch; 24, Hugh A. McQuillan; 25, Walter S. MacPhee; 26, David Bancroft; 27, Clinton Blume; 28, William A. Cunningham; 29, Henry K. Groh; 30, Lee King; 31, John W. Rawlings.

Photo Daily News, New York.

NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE AND WORLD CHAMPIONS, 1922.

The World Series of 1922

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

RESULTS OF THE GAMES.

Game.	Where Played.	Date.	Winner.	Loser.
First	Polo Grounds	October 4	New York N.L.... 3	New York A.L.... 2
Second	Polo Grounds	October 5	Game called at end of 10th inning, 3-3	
Third	Polo Grounds	October 6	New York N.L.... 3	New York A.L.... 0
Fourth	Polo Grounds	October 7	New York N.L.... 4	New York A.L.... 3
Fifth	Polo Grounds	October 8	New York N.L.... 5	New York A.L.... 3

FINAL STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	P.C.
New York (Giants), National League.....	4	0	1	1000
New York (Yankees), American League.....	0	4	1	.000

WINNING AND LOSING PITCHERS.

Game.	Winner.	Loser.
First.....	Nehf, Giants.....	Bush, Yankees.
Second.....	Barnes, Giants, and Shawkey, Yankees (tie).	
Third.....	Scott, Giants.....	Hoyt, Yankees.
Fourth.....	McQuillan, Giants.....	Mays, Yankees.
Fifth.....	Nehf, Giants.....	Bush, Yankees.

The New York National League club defeated the New York American League club for the second year in succession in the games of the annual world series. It was the second time in the history of the series that the same clubs had competed in successive years, and the first time that two clubs from the same city had competed two years in succession. Five games were played, of which the second was a tie and the other four were victories for the New York National League club. The record of the Giants was better than that of 1921, when they won five games and the New York Americans won three. The tide turned in the seventh game of the 1921 series when the Giants were successful and took the lead against their rivals, needing but one more victory, which they won on the following day.

Though lacking the sensational and unusual plays of the 1921 series, the games of 1922 were fascinating and entertaining to the last inning of each contest. This was because they were very close and held the possibility of victory for either team to the ninth inning in three of the contests, and to the eighth in the other two. In not a single instance did either team gain a lead in runs which rendered the spectators indifferent to the result, causing them to leave their seats and the ground before the game was concluded. In the respect of deep and unabated attention, it is doubtful if there ever was a world series like it. It is certain there never was a series with batting not over-conspicuous except in an occasional inning, and so little display of unexpected or spectacular Base Ball, that gripped the thousands of enthusiasts who witnessed the games as did the struggle of 1922, and in that quality it will go into history as a series never to be forgotten.

In the first game of 1922 the Giants gained their advantage in the eighth inning, tying and winning in that inning alone. The Yankees had a chance left in the ninth and missed. In the second game the Yankees tied the



Left to right—Francis X. McQuade, Treasurer; Charles A. Stoneham, President, and John J. McGraw, Vice-president, of the New York Giants, World's Champions, 1922.

Photo by International.

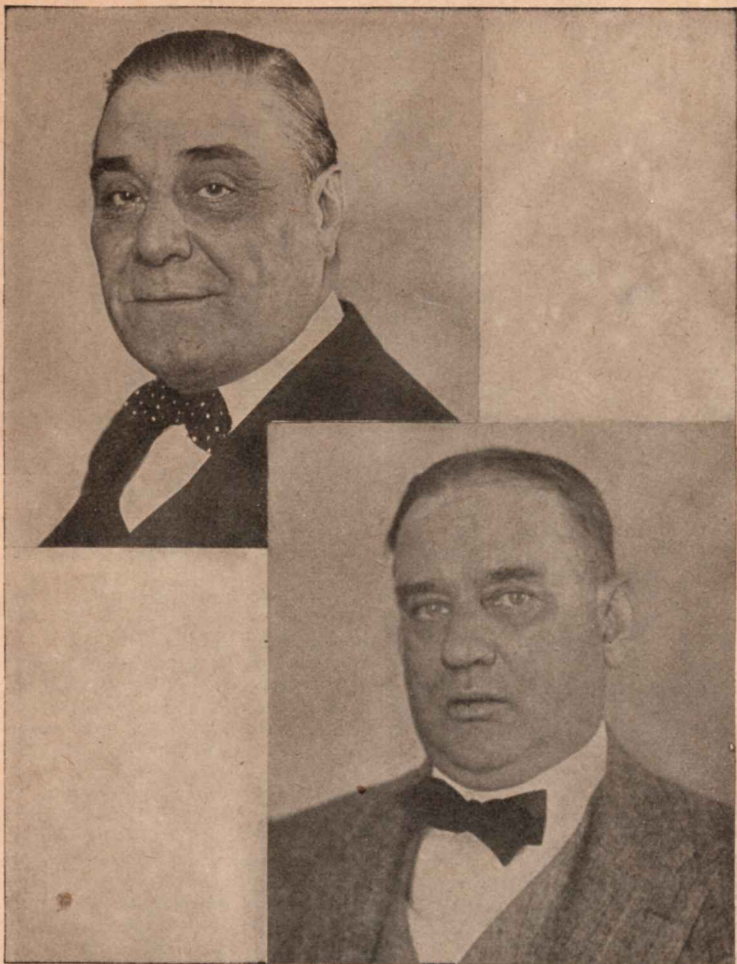


Prior to the first game both teams paraded across the field and placed a wreath at the foot of the memorial to Captain Eddie Grant, former Giant, who was killed in action in France.

Photo Daily News, New York.

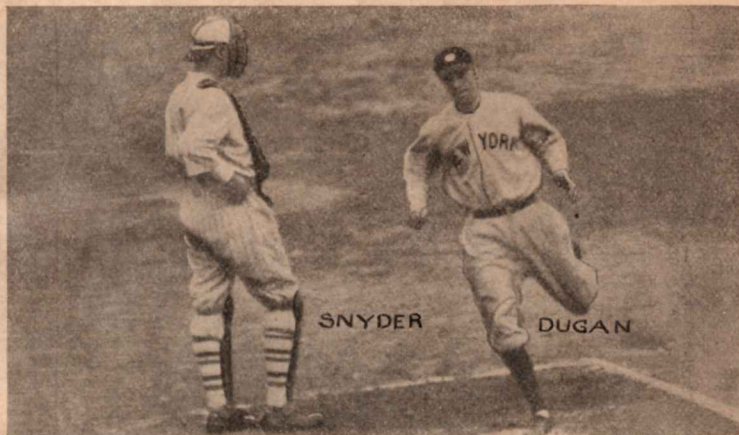
score in the eighth and had a chance to win in the ninth, missing again. The game was called at the end of the tenth inning because of darkness, with the score equal. In the third game the Yankees had an opportunity to tie and perhaps win in the seventh, but were unequal to it. In the fourth game the Giants scored the tying and winning runs in the fifth inning and the Yankees again lost a chance to tie and possibly win in the ninth. In the fifth game the Giants scored the tying and winning runs of the series in the eighth inning, but the Yankees did not present a strong ninth inning front as they had in other games. It will be noted how much of these games centered around the eighth and ninth innings. Naturally, that was a powerful magnet to hold the spectators' attention to the completion of each contest.

The figure "3" played such a strong part in the scores of the series that its prominence cannot help but excite interest for those who look for the odd and unexpected in Base Ball, a soil always fruitful for that sort of research. The first game was won when the Giants made three runs in the eighth inning. The Giants started with three runs in the first inning of the second game and never scored again. As the Yankees also made three runs during this contest, the score was tied at 3—3 when the game was called at the end of the tenth inning. The Giants' total of runs in the third game was three and the Yankees did not score. In the fourth game the Giants made four runs in one inning, one run for each game played, and the losing total of the Yankees was three. In the fifth game the Giants made three runs in the eighth inning and won the series—having scored two runs before—while the total of the losing team again was three.



Col. Jacob Ruppert (at top) and Col. Tillinghast L'Hommedieu Huston, Chief Owners of the New York Yankees, American League Champions, 1922.

Photo by International.



Dugan of the Yankees had the honor of making the first run in the series, scoring on Ruth's fine base hit in the sixth inning of the first game, which Young overran, Ruth reaching second.

Photo Daily News, New York.

There never has been a series played in which one numeral ever was so conspicuously prominent in scoring as the digit "3" in the series of 1922. In the past the fourth inning often had been referred to as the one on which the world series hinged, because of the momentous accomplishments that were achieved in that inning; but in the series of 1922 the eighth inning was the more conspicuous. Eight is a double of four, and if the superstitious and those who seek to discover the relation of events out of the unusual are so inclined, perhaps they will find some significance in that fact. The recurrence of "3" is so marked, however, that every one must notice it. In only two instances did a player get three hits in a game. Groh made three in the first game and Young batted three in the third game.

The changes in the conditions of the series had reduced it from nine games, which was the set number in 1921, to seven. Instead of the team winning the first five games being declared the winner of the series, the title fell to the team winning the first four games. This was more in line with the original intent of the world series which was not to be an exhibition of Base Ball for profit but a brief series in which the players were to have a chance to secure a financial reward for winning the respective championships of the major leagues.

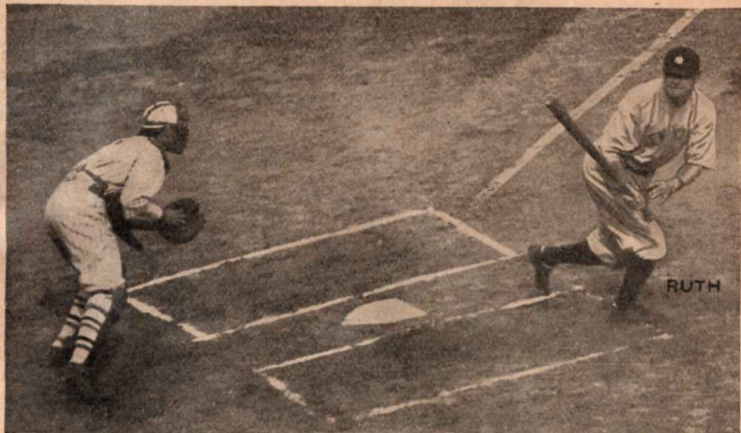
No postponement was rendered necessary because of bad weather, although the last two games were played in part in the rain. The fourth game began with the stands filled, a drizzle falling. Before the contest had proceeded to the fifth inning the rain had turned into a drenching shower and players and spectators alike were well dampened. In the bleachers most of the enthusiasts were soaked to the skin, but they never deserted their seats until the ninth inning had been played. In the fifth game there were intermittent



(1) Rain fell in two games during the world series of 1922 and this is the way the bleachers looked. Keeping an umbrella spread was taking a "long chance." (2) This is the line of early morning enthusiastic fans waiting word from the police to march up to the ticket office. (3) Radio makes its first appearance at a world series. (4) Photographers have some fun with Altrack and Schacht, the Base Ball comedians.

Photo Daily News, New York.

WORLD SERIES SCENES.



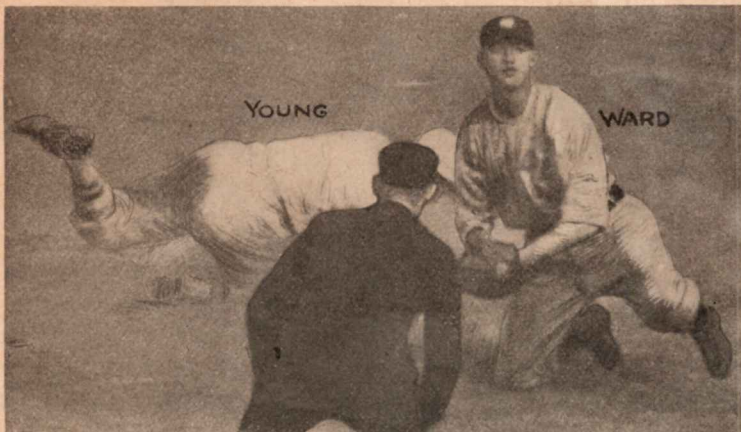
In his first time at bat Ruth swung wickedly at the third strike, Nehf pitching, but the home run king missed the ball.

Photo Daily News, New York.

showers, none of which was so violent as the rainfall of the fourth game. The contests so shaped themselves that the umpires could not well call time for either the fourth or fifth game, after each had begun, without giving cause for criticism. Despite the slippery turf, which could not help but follow a rain of such severity, the teams played well. Mays lost his footing in the fourth game on a hit which proved to be an important factor in that particular contest, and the spectators were reminded of a like experience for him when he floundered around the infield in the competition in 1921 as he was endeavoring to field a bunt.

The series lacked the wonderful finish of 1921 when Rawlings and Kelly and Frisch made that spectacular double play across the field, which will always hold its own as one of the classics of the modern game of Base Ball. The first half of the ninth inning of the final game in 1922 was a tame submission on the part of the defeated team, which lacked spirit in its last effort following the drive in the previous inning in which the Giants had come from behind not only to tie the score but to send home the winning run and another run to spare.

In the first two games both teams played with an evenness of balance that suggested a hard fight to the finish; but after the third game, in which the Yankees were pitched into submission by Scott, there was an undercurrent running free among experts and closer students of the game that the Yankees had met their match. Their stolidity was that of a team with its back to the wall still fighting; but fighting doggedly with the instinct of retaliation and not with the aggressive determination of a team which knew that it possessed strength and skill and felt that it was a match for any Base Ball team in the world. The "breaks" of the game, as they are called, had been more against the American League team than their rivals,



Young, first batter up for the Giants, hit safely to left field, but took a daring chance on Bob Meusel's powerful arm and was thrown out at second base; second inning, third game.

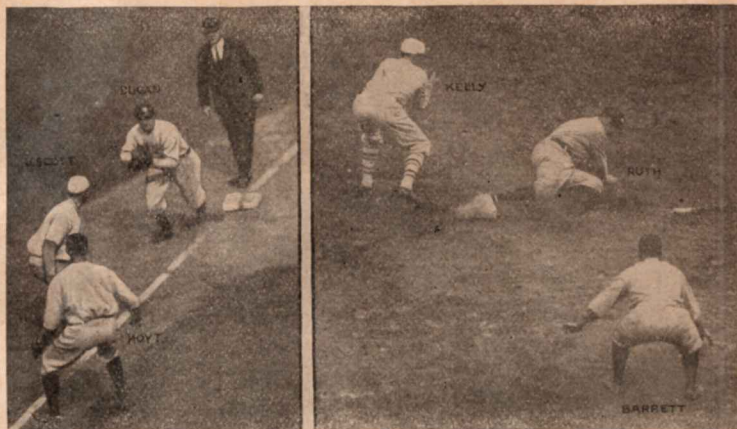
Photo Daily News, New York.

and the players appeared to have resigned themselves to their belief that no matter how well they played, or how pluckily they tried, Fate had destined that they were not to be rewarded with the garland of victory.

Before the series began there had been the usual difference of opinion which precedes all world series as to the outcome. Taken in its widest range, the bulk of the fans seemed to think that the New York American League Club had the better chance because of a strong pitching staff. The pitchers of the Giants had much trouble to finish their games successfully during the latter part of the season, and some of the exhibitions which they gave were not calculated to inspire much confidence in their success against a team which was supposed to be made up of an assembly of real batters.

Bush had gone through the American League season for the Yankees with great success. He was the leading pitcher of his organization and the Giants did not seem to have any one who could be called his equal, unless it was Nehf. The latter was not nearly so successful in his league as Bush had been for the Yankees. Many overlooked the fact that the Giants had one of the best pitchers in either league if his arm was right. He was Scott. When Boston permitted Scott to go to Cincinnati in 1921, sound observers of Base Ball were of the opinion that the Boston club had given Cincinnati a pitcher who could go far towards winning the pennant and had not received an equivalent in exchange.

Scott reported to the Cincinnati club in the spring, was taken to Texas for his training, and developed an affliction of the arm which resulted in his being released outright. So dissatisfied was Cincinnati with its bargain, that the newspapers reported that Boston would be asked to compensate the owners of the Reds. Scott went to his home in North Carolina and



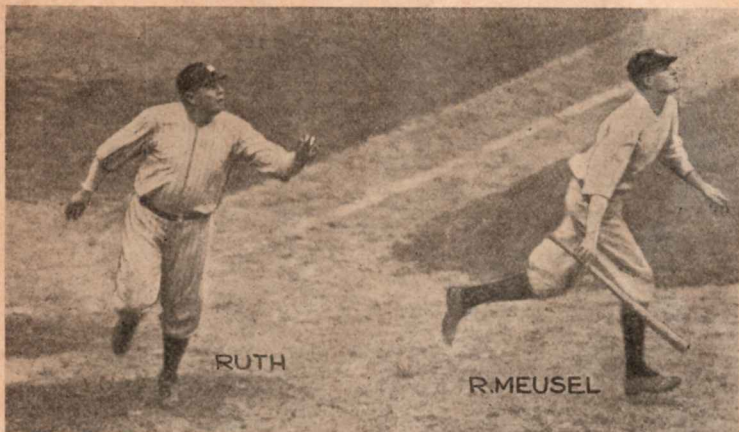
(1) Scott trapped between third and home, third inning, third game. (2) Ruth was trapped between first and second, but got back—one piece of good luck for Ruth; fourth inning, third game.

Photo Daily News, New York.

rested awhile. Reverses came to him in business and he decided again to try to find employment with a Base Ball club. Instead of going to Cincinnati he went to New York, which was in need of pitchers. Scott was given a respectful hearing by a man who knows ball players, was permitted to work out at the club grounds, and one day signified that he was ready to pitch a game. He received a chance, and from that time until the finish of the season he practically led the National League in his achievements as a pitcher. He went even further and won one-fourth of the world series for the team which had taken him on when he needed assistance.

Of course, it was luck for New York; but luck is one of the accessories of a championship team. Pennants are not won without luck. If Cincinnati had retained Scott, the Reds might have kept New York out of the championship in 1922. One little move in regard to a player can make a tremendous difference to Base Ball if there are other causes co-operating with it. This instance of Scott is one of the most eventful of its kind in Base Ball history, as the dropping of the player by Cincinnati had its full share in helping a rival team in the same league, not only to win the pennant for the year but to follow it up by winning the world series. There is an "infinite variety" to Base Ball that has no limit.

The Yankees relied upon a pitching staff which seemed to some of the players of the team to be without equal. The pitchers had done well for them in the hard fight they had in the American League to win the championship. When the season of 1921 is compared with that of 1922, however, Base Ball values preponderate in 1921 in developing a harder battle to win than that of the following year. It did not seem so while the Yankees were having their daily race with St. Louis to win the pennant of 1922,



This is when Ruth tried to steal home in the second game, and might have made it if Meusel had not batted foul.

Photo Daily News, New York.

but it was so. The fight against Cleveland called for more than that against St. Louis, and when the records of the players are thoroughly analyzed it will be found that the Yankees played better ball to win the championship in 1921 than they played in 1922. The results of the victories and defeats also go to bear this out.

This fooled almost all the Base Ball enthusiasts and the players as well. They entered upon the world series of 1922 believing they were as good or better than they were in 1921, and they were not. They got this false impression by estimating that their pitchers were worth much more to them in 1922 than the pitching staff had been in 1921. Bush had been a winning pitcher above the ordinary and Shawkey was much improved over the year before. Neither Hoyt nor Mays was as good as in the previous season, and there was where the Yankees fooled themselves. They were further misled by the apparently wobbly condition of the pitching staff of the Giants. They had an impression that they would drive the pitchers of the New York Nationals from the box.

When the Yankees failed to hit the Giant pitchers with any success and found their own pitchers vulnerable, even at the moment when games seemed to be won, their confidence was so shaken that their spirits drooped unconsciously and they were really a defensive team from the first game, although they did not show it with such palpable outward indication as they did after the third game. Entering upon the series with what they considered to be the best pitching staff in the United States to discover that the best pitcher could lose in the eighth inning when he had an advantage of two runs, and failing to drive the pitchers of the opposing team to the bench, as they had been told would be a task of easy accomplishment, they played negative Base Ball rather than positive. With the Giants it was exactly the



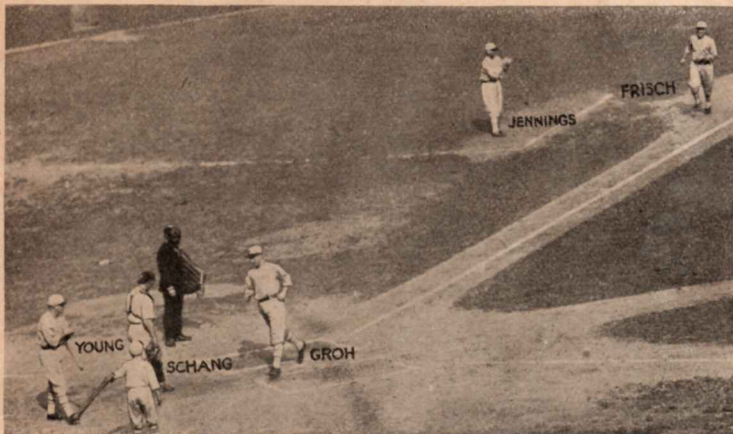
Ward trots home after hitting the ball into the left field bleachers in the second game.

Photo Daily News, New York.

opposite. From the moment that they made three runs against Bush in the first game and turned defeat into victory, they were ready to lead the attack at every minute and they carried it forward on four different occasions when the game had set against them.

The presumably weak pitching staff of the Giants did not accomplish anything extraordinary. There was but one game in which the pitcher dominated—that in which Scott shut out the Yankees without a run—but the staff of the Giants accomplished something more than the spectacular by holding to a lead once they obtained it. The two-hit and three-hit games could be forgotten when a pitcher could hold that vantage of one run which meant the difference between victory and defeat. Nehf pitched two sound, sensible ball games. They were not dominant games, because in both of them opportunities arose for the Yankees to win and their own blunders worked against them; but the pitching was not weak, irresolute and aimless as had been predicted. The Giants' pitchers furnished resolute and substantial work without any great amount of deceit, and that the batting of the Yankees could have fallen to such supineness as it did, under such conditions, is not flattering to the American League team.

Before the series began, the situation may be thus summarized: Yankees—Fine pitchers, good batters. Giants—Fine batters, possibly good pitchers. Fielding—Nearly enough alike not to bother much about. Base running—Giants greatly superior. When the series ended, this had been proved: Yankees—Yielding pitchers, poor batters. Giants—Fine batters, aggressive pitchers. Fielding—About as expected, but no errors of the Giants contributing to their defeat. Base running—No comparison; Yankees out-classed by their rivals. It must be taken into account that in both games that the Giants won from Bush, they won by earning all of their runs.



Groh and Frisch score ahead of Emil Meusel after the latter made a home run into the left field bleachers, against Shawkey; first inning, second game. Three hits and three runs was the result.

Photo Daily News, New York.

There is no argument that can offset an earned run. It is the surest indication of the pitcher's effectiveness. That the Giants could bat Bush hard enough to earn all of their runs shows how completely they dominated him. The fact that he could not win a game against the bats of the Giants must of necessity have a depressing effect upon his fellow players.

In the general batting slump into which the Yankees fell, none succumbed so thoroughly as did Ruth. The player who had earned the title of "Home Run King" by a manifestation of strength which is without equal in the history of the national game, collapsed as a batter in the world series. His percentage of hits was .118. That is not as good as can be made by an ordinary non-hitting pitcher, and hardly better than the percentage which might have been made by a schoolboy. It was not because Ruth was not given opportunity to bat. He had plenty of such chances. In fact, the pitchers threw the ball to him with varying methods all of the time. They made no great effort to send him deliberately to first base on balls. They wanted him to hit, but as ineffectively as they could induce him to. He swung, and tapped, and swung some more, and when he was through with the five games he had the poorest batting average he had made in a series of any consequence. In 1921 he was out of the series for part of the time and the Yankee enthusiasts felt that the chances of the team had been affected by his absence. They were affected, for that matter. In 1922 he was in every game and he was of little avail except in the first, when he batted the first run home, and in the second, when he led off in one inning with a two-bagger and subsequently scored. In the other games he failed when he might have advanced runners, and failed when he was the first batter to face a pitcher and was expected to start with a successful play for



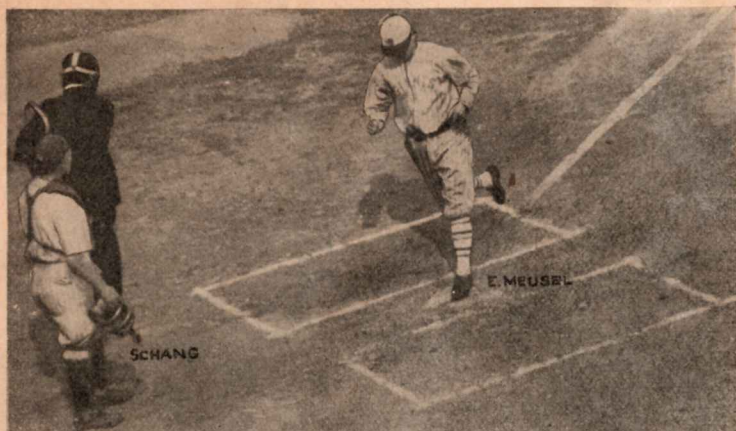
(1) Frisch saves Young a wild throw in third game; Schang had doubled.
 (2) Fast double play in fourth inning of fifth game; Kelly trying for second;
 Cunningham has batted the ball.

Photos Daily News, New York.

his team. His fellow players batted below their normal form, and if it is true, as affirmed, that the playing of the Yankees is affected as Ruth plays well or poorly, the games of the world series contributed some testimony to the proof of what has been often declared by rivals.

There was no complaint about the financial returns. Again the New York public, which liberally patronized the games, responded to the series by purchasing the daily capacity of the ground. For every game the stands were filled, which was not true of every game the year before. Possibly one reason why this was the case was the shortening of the series. The enthusiasts knew they would almost be sure not to have a chance to see eight games played, as they did the year before, and they attended accordingly. The total receipts for five games was more than \$600,500 as against \$900,000 in 1921. The average per game was a little better in 1922 than it was the year before. Of this sum of over \$600,000, the receipts of the second game were deducted and given to charity. This was due to a demonstration against Commissioner of Base Ball Landis, which took place after the second game. The outbreak was unjustifiable and it was one of those incidents that have taken place now and then in which the thoughtless become leaders in an outburst of clamor against one who is not at fault.

The game was called at the end of the tenth inning by Umpire Hildebrand because of darkness. Some of the spectators thought it was still light enough to play, and when the Commissioner left his seat, in company with Mrs. Landis, a crowd of irresponsibles jeered him and insulted him as he walked from the field, claiming there had been unfair play and that the game had not been rightly terminated. Commissioner Landis had no more to do with calling the game than the man in the moon. Such decisions



Emil Meusel scoring in first inning of second game, after a home run against Shawkey. Last run for Giants in the game.

Photo Daily News, New York.

are directly within the province of the umpire. No Base Ball league official, no matter how high his office, has the slightest right to interfere with the work of an umpire on the field. If such a thing were possible it would lead to endless complications.

After consultation that evening it was decided to donate the receipts of the game to charity in order that the public might be satisfied there was nothing ulterior in shortening the game. There were some older heads in Base Ball who did not agree with the decision. They thought that the game should have been permitted to stand exactly as it was played, in order that no reflection might be passed on the work of the umpire and that a game on a following day should be given to charity, if it were deemed advisable.

The decision to call the game was proper. Granting that it might have been possible to play another inning, there were abundant indications that darkness would settle upon the field suddenly. Had it fallen and the team second at bat been compelled to play in semi-twilight, the umpire would have been criticised for being negligent. The lights and shadows of the Polo Grounds, with its dark background, play all kinds of pranks even in the months when visibility is longest, and the umpires well knew that conditions might arise, if the clouds spread themselves in the right way, whereby the light would be effectually screened if the game went too long.

As in 1921 the arrangements for the series were thorough and splendidly carried through. Press facilities were excellent for those who had to avail themselves of them. Little conveniences were at every hand. Kindly consideration had been given to the spectators and to those who were called to the series to work. The arrangements for the preservation of order carried on as they had in the past, modeled after the thoughtfulness that had been typical of previous series at the Polo Grounds. There was no great



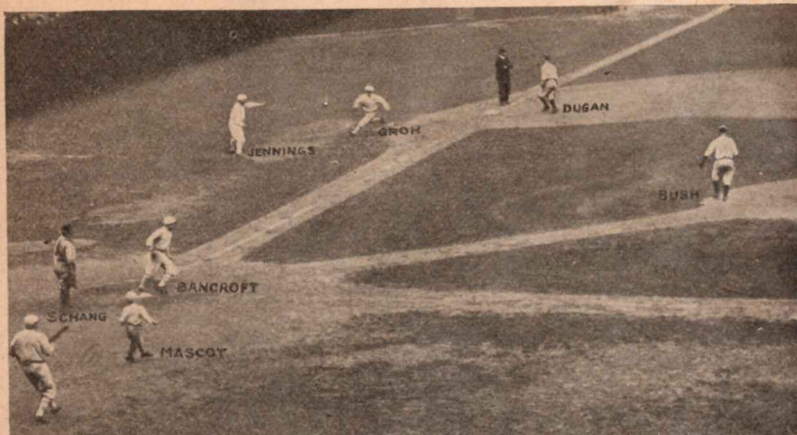
Pipp stole second in the second inning of the third game, making one of the few steals of the series.

Photo Daily News, New York.

rush at the admission gates and not the slightest trouble was experienced in getting into the ground and out of it.

The bulk of the attendance came from the metropolitan district. It is evident that a world series in New York does not bring forth many spectators from remote regions. There were some few of course who traveled a long way to see the games, but by far the greater number who attended belonged to the regional fans of Long Island, New Jersey, Westchester and the city proper. Railroad fares are still too high for most persons to think of extensive pleasure trips, and the expenses for a week preclude much travel to New York City. The world series of both 1921 and 1922 was the opportunity for reunion on the part of many directly interested in Base Ball. They made up most of the out-of-town spectators. The annual convention of the American Bankers Association, held last year in New York during the week of the world series, gave many members an opportunity to witness the premier Base Ball spectacle of the season and at the same time afforded an interesting exhibit of the "big business" of sport.

Scott of the Giants easily pitched the best game. Nehf rated next with his two victories. Barnes was third best of the Giants. Although he did not win he prevented the other team from winning. McQuillan was more fortunate than skillful. The Yankees tossed their game away when he pitched. Bush was a failure, and Mays, as in the preceding year, could not keep away from his one bad inning. Hoyt lost, instead of turning in a victory, and did not pitch as well as he did the year before. Shawkey really pitched the best game for the Yankees. All things considered, no pitcher deserved more credit than Nehf, who was faithful and consistent. In both games the Yankees had him defeated until the eighth inning, and in both games Bush weakened in the eighth and threw his advantage to the winds.



Bancroft and Groh score on Meusel's hit in eighth inning of first game.

The absence of batting was more pronounced, so far as the Yankees were concerned, than the year before, and it was better on the part of the Giants. The teamwork of the Giants was very much better. The Yankees were unable to accrue any benefit from some of the chances which were offered to them. Much harder hitting had been the rule in the regular season than was the case in the series. This brought up the customary query as to whether the pitchers try as hard in the regular season as they do in a series. The answer is "yes," but it also must be remembered that the batters are inclined to be more conservative in a possible series of seven games than they are in a season of 154 contests. The summary of runners who were advanced by individual batters during the series is as follows:

RUNNERS ADVANCED.

First game: New York N.L.—By Frisch 2, Stengel 1, Snyder 1, Groh 1, Meusel 1, Young 1. New York A.L.—By Schang 2, Ruth 1, Ward 1. Total—By New York N.L. 7, New York A.L. 4.

Second game: New York N.L.—By Frisch 1, Meusel 1, Snyder 1. New York A.L.—By Pipp 2, Meusel 1, Ruth 1, Schang 1, Witt 1. Total—By New York N.L. 3, New York A.L. 6.

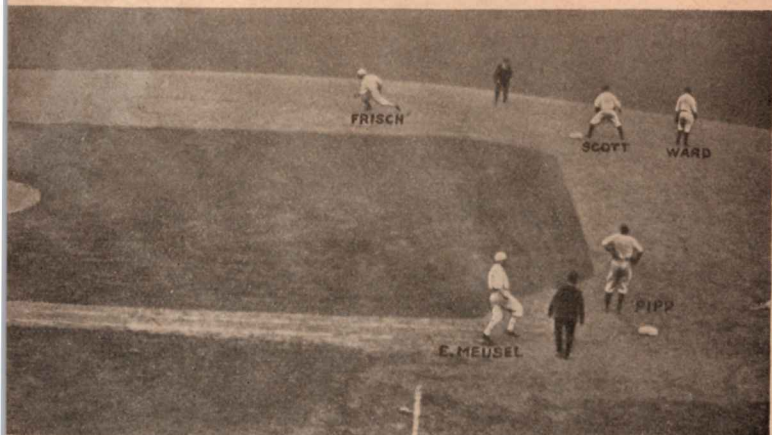
Third game: New York N.L.—By Frisch 3, Bancroft 1, Meusel 1, Groh 1, Kelly 1. New York A.L.—By Meusel 1, Schang 1. Total—New York N.L. 7, New York A.L. 2.

Fourth game: New York N.L.—By Groh 1, Bancroft 1, Meusel 1, McQuillan 1, Frisch 1, Young 1. New York A.L.—By Dugan 1, Pipp 1, Meusel 1, Schang 1, Ruth 1. Total—By New York N.L. 6, New York A.L. 5.

Fifth game: New York N.L.—By Young 2, Kelly 2, Cunningham 1, Snyder 1, Frisch 1, King 1. New York A.L.—By Scott 2, Ruth 1, Pipp 1, Bush 1, Schang 1, Dugan 1. Total—By New York N.L. 8, New York A.L. 7.

Total for Teams—New York N.L. 31, New York A.L. 24.

Total for Individuals—Frisch 8, Schang 6, Ruth 4, E. Meusel 4, Young 4, Pipp 4, Snyder 3, Groh 3, R. Meusel 3, Kelly 3, Bancroft 2, Dugan 2, Scott 2, Ward 1, Stengel 1, Witt 1, McQuillan 1, Cunningham 1, Bush 1, King 1.



Groh's is the tying run and he is sprinting for the plate. Photo Daily News, New York.

No home runs were batted into the right field stand of the Polo Grounds during the series. In bygone years it was considered to be a feat calling for capital letters and lots of cheering when a batter could make a home run into the left field stand. That was the only place where one was batted in the 1922 series, and one of the home runs batted by Ward went completely over the left field fence into the lot beyond. For some years Merkle held the glory of being the only batter to hit over the left field fence. Ruth batted just one long fly that had home run possibilities. The ball went almost to the center field fence and Cunningham made a fine catch, while Ruth shook his head in mournful sadness.

The summary which follows shows the failures of the batters to advance runners. There were fewer failures than in 1921, fewer men to get on bases, and fewer games, and the combination naturally cut down the totals too much for any purpose of comparison. Kelly had the greatest total. Seven times he had an opportunity to advance a runner somewhere nearer home plate and failed. Robert Meusel was second and there were plenty who ran third to him.

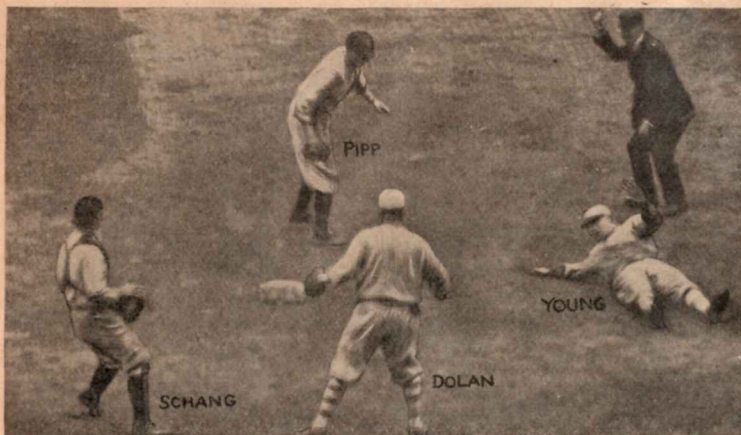
FAILURES TO ADVANCE RUNNERS.

First game: New York N.L.—Frisch 2, Stengel 2, Young 1, Earl Smith 1, Kelly 1.
New York A.L.—Scott 2, Pipp 2, Ward 1, Ruth 1, Dugan 1, Bush 1, Meusel 1.
Total—New York N.L. 7, New York A.L. 9.

Second game: New York N.L.—Kelly 2, Barnes 1, Bancroft 1, Meusel 1, Cunningham 1, Snyder 1. New York A.L.—Meusel 2, Ruth 1, Ward 1, Schang 1, Shawkey 1, Dugan 1. Total—New York N.L. 7, New York A.L. 7.

Third game: New York N.L.—Meusel 2, Earl Smith 2, Scott 2, Groh 1, Young 1, Kelly 1, Cunningham 1. New York A.L.—Ward 2, Meusel 1, Schang 1, Pipp 1, Witt 1, Ruth 1, Dugan 1, Elmer Smith 1, Scott 1. Total—New York N.L. 10, New York A.L. 10.

Fourth game: New York N.L.—Frisch 2, Kelly 2, Meusel 1, Snyder 1, Groh 1, Cunningham 1, McQuillan 1, Young 1. New York A.L.—Schang 1, Pipp 1, Dugan 1, Ruth 1, Meusel 1, Ward 1. Total—New York N.L. 10, New York A.L. 6.



Young was caught off first base, Mays to Pipp, and run down after the Giants had scored four runs and taken the lead; fifth inning, fourth game. Dolan is the Giants' coach. Rain was falling.

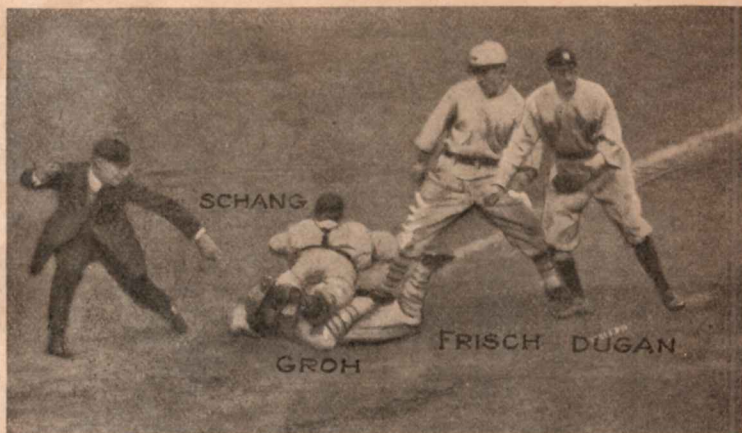
Photo Daily News, New York.

Fifth game: New York N.L.—Bancroft 2, Snyder 2, Meusel 2, Frisch 1, Groh 1, Cunningham 1, Young 1, Kelly 1. New York A.L.—Meusel 1, McMillan 1, Bush 1, Ruth 1, Pipp 1. Total—New York N.L. 11, New York A.L. 5.

Grand Total by Individuals—Kelly 7, R. Meusel 6, Ward 5, Frisch 5, Ruth 5, Pipp 5, E. Meusel 5, Young 4, Dugan 4, Cunningham 4, Snyder 4, E. Scott 3, Earl Smith 3, Bancroft 3, Schang 3, Groh 3, Stengel 2, Bush 2, J. Scott 2, Barnes 1, Shawkey 1, Witt 1, Elmer Smith 1, McQuillan 1, McMillan 1.

The American League representatives have won ten world series and the National League champions have won eight. The victory of the Giants for the second time in succession gained another point for them and their league and atoned in part for some of the failures of the past. Two more victories for the senior organization and the supremacy held by the American League will have passed away. The Giants won their first world series in 1905, the first ever played. They have won in 1921 and 1922 and have been contenders in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1917. Perhaps the best world series team the Giants had was that of 1912. They were the victims of an unfortunate climax that year after making a great fight from a bad start.

The closeness of the series of 1921 was noticeable for the slight difference in runs between the teams. The Giants made only seven more runs than their rivals and in 1922 there is exactly the same difference. The total, however, is under that of 1921. It must be remembered there were only five games in 1922 as against eight the year before. The following table gives the record of world series games and runs beginning with the first year of the series, 1905, and that is the year from which all world series records should begin to be compiled. It is erroneous to include the records of the post-season games of 1903, which was not a world series but an exhibition series without governing rules. There have been tie games in



In the eighth and decisive inning of the fifth game, Groh was trapped at third base for the second out, giving the Yankees hope for a minute. The photograph shows Schang making the play sure. Photo Daily News, New York.

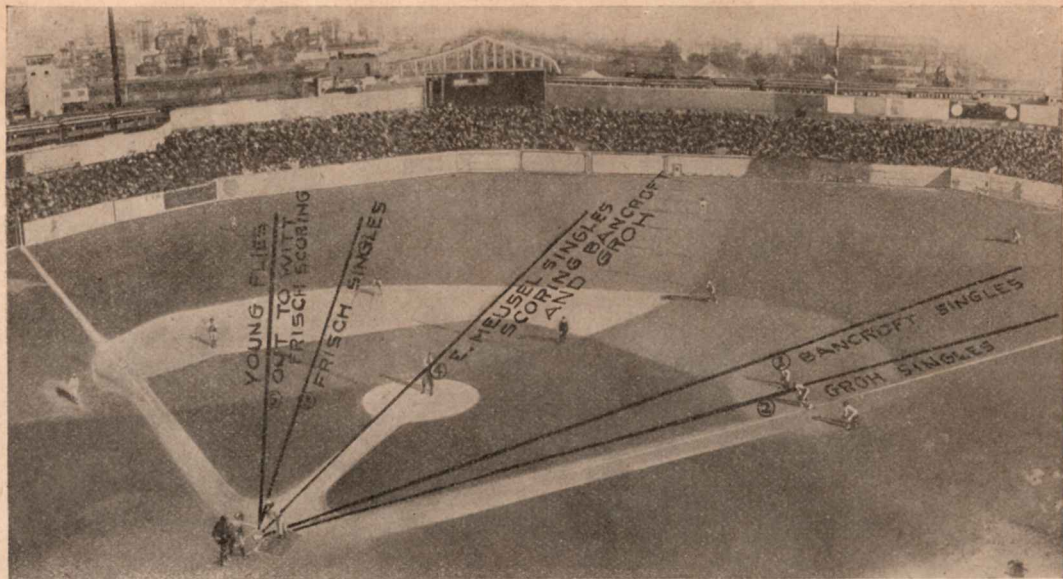
three series—those of the years 1907, 1912 and 1922. In 1919, 1920 and 1921 nine games were arranged, but in no year was it necessary to play more than eight, while in 1912 eight games were played because a tie forced the series to an added contest.

Year and Winning Club.	Won.	R.	Year and Losing Club.	Won.	R.
1905—New York Nationals.....	4	15	1905—Philadelphia Americans	1	3
1906—Chicago Americans	4	22	1906—Chicago Nationals	2	18
*1907—Chicago Nationals	4	19	*1907—Detroit Americans	0	6
1908—Chicago Nationals	4	24	1908—Detroit Americans	1	15
1909—Pittsburgh Nationals	4	34	1909—Detroit Americans	3	28
1910—Philadelphia Americans	4	35	1910—Chicago Nationals	1	15
1911—Philadelphia Americans	4	27	1911—New York Nationals	2	13
*1912—Boston Americans	4	25	*1912—New York Nationals	3	21
1913—Philadelphia Americans	4	23	1913—New York Nationals	1	15
1914—Boston Nationals	4	16	1914—Philadelphia Americans	0	6
1915—Boston Americans	4	12	1915—Philadelphia Nationals	1	10
1916—Boston Americans	4	21	1916—Brooklyn Nationals	1	12
1917—Chicago Americans	4	21	1917—New York Nationals	2	17
1918—Boston Americans	4	9	1918—Chicago Nationals	2	10
†1919—Cincinnati Nationals	5	35	1919—Chicago Americans	3	20
1920—Cleveland Americans	5	21	1920—Brooklyn Nationals	2	8
1921—New York Nationals	5	29	1921—New York Americans	3	23
*1922—New York Nationals	4	18	*1922—New York Americans	0	11

*One tie game. †1919 to 1921, inclusive, series was increased to nine games.

SUMMARY.

	Series Won.	Series Lost.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Total Runs.
American League	10	8	52	51	327
National League	8	10	51	52	343



This is a photographic diagram of the sensational eighth inning of the first game, in which the Giants scored all three of their runs and wrested victory from the Yankees.

Photo Daily News, New York.



Frisch jubilantly scores the winning run for the Giants in the eighth inning of the first game.

Photo Daily News, New York.

FIRST GAME, AT NEW YORK, OCTOBER 4.

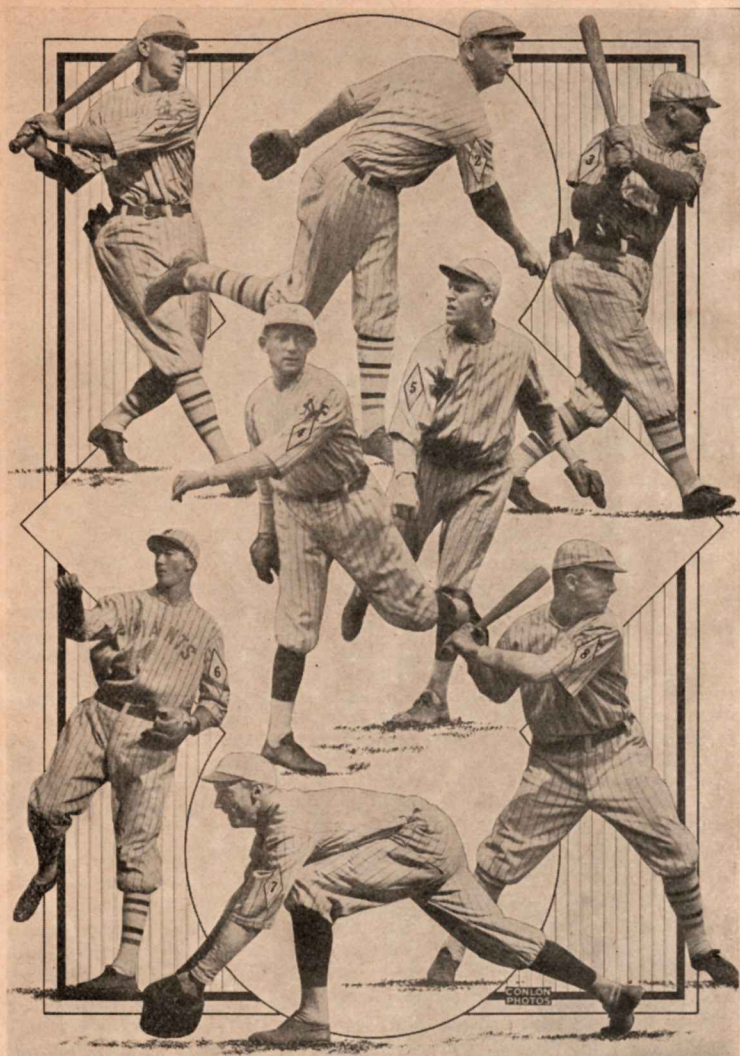
For the first game of the series Nehf was chosen to pitch for the Giants and Bush for the Yankees. That brought about a duel between the two leading pitchers of the contending teams. It was the second time the Giants had started a world series with a left-hand pitcher, the first time being in 1917 when Sallee pitched the first game against the Chicago Americans. Nehf pitched the decisive game for the Giants in 1921. To better distinguish the teams the nicknames of each will be used in the descriptions of the games that follow. The New York Nationals will be referred to as the Giants and the New York Americans as the Yankees. The New York Nationals won the toss for the first contest. Although all games of the series were played on the Polo Grounds, the field was considered to be home field for the Giants for the starting game, the order being reversed alternating days.

FIRST INNING YANKEES—Witt flied to Stengel. Dugan was out, Groh to Kelly. Ruth struck out. . . . No Hits, No Runs.

GIANTS—Ward threw Bancroft out at first. Groh singled to left field—a clean drive. Frisch followed with a single to the same territory and a more powerful hit. Groh and Frisch advanced a base each on a passed ball. Young flied to Pipp after trying to bunt. . . . 2 Hits, No Runs.

SECOND INNING YANKEES—Pipp grounded to Kelly and died at first, Nehf struck Meusel out on four pitched balls. Schang singled over Groh's head. Ward hit to Groh and was thrown out at first. . . . 1 Hit, No Runs.

GIANTS—Kelly struck out on three pitched balls. Stengel hit to Dugan and was out at first. Snyder out same way. . . . No Hits, No Runs.



1, David Bancroft; 2, John W. Scott; 3, Ross Young; 4, Arthur N. Nehf, 5, Wilfred D. Ryan; 6, Jesse L. Barnes; 7, George L. Kelly; 8, Henry K. Groh.
GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS, 1922.

THIRD INNING YANKEES—Scott flied to Groh. Bancroft ran to deep left field and made a brilliant catch of Bush's soft fly. Witt hit to Frisch and died at first. No Hits, No Runs.

GIANTS—Nehf batted to Pipp and was out unassisted. Ward threw Bancroft out at first. Groh for the second time batted safely, a long triple to the left field fence. Frisch flied out to Ward. 1 Hit, No Runs.

FOURTH INNING YANKEES—Dugan began with a single to left field. Ruth hit to Frisch and Dugan was forced out at second, Bancroft taking the throw. With two strikes and three balls, Pipp struck out. Ruth started for second on the pitch and Snyder threw him out stealing. 1 Hit, No Runs.

GIANTS—Meusel batted to Scott and was thrown out at first. Young struck out. Kelly hit safely past Dugan to left field. Stengel flied to Ward, who whirled around but got the ball. 1 Hit, No Runs.

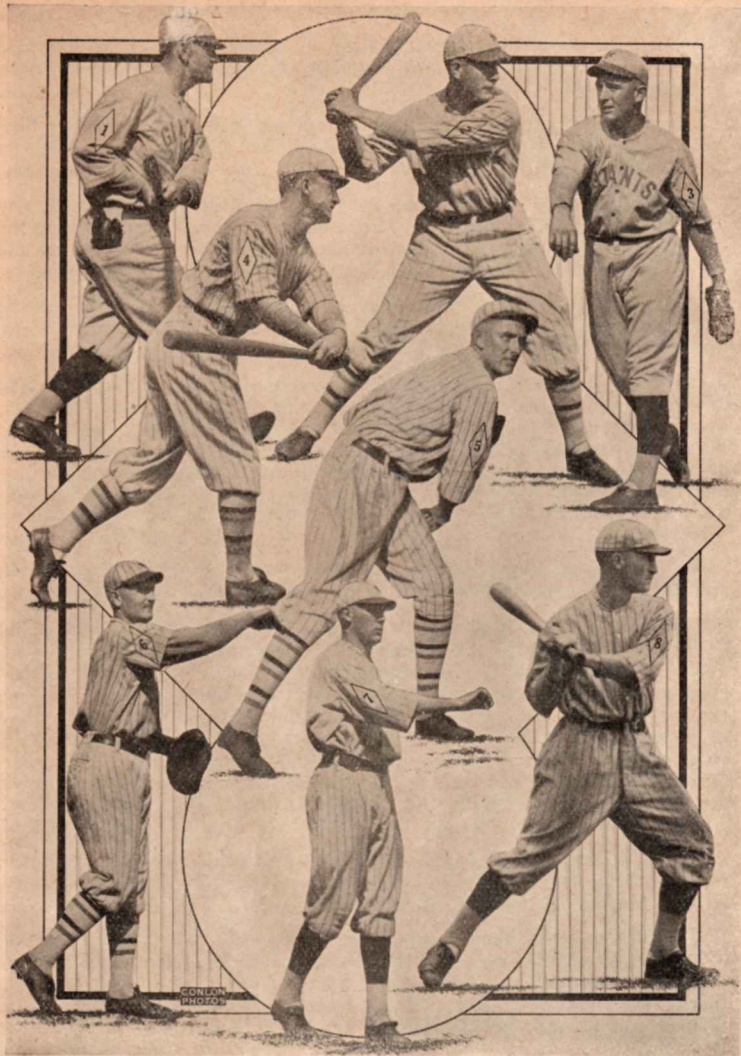
FIFTH INNING YANKEES—Meusel's grounder was too hot for Bancroft to field well and the batter was given a hit. Schang bunted for a sacrifice and Meusel went to second. Ward was given a base on balls. Scott hit viciously to right field. Young, coming in for the ball, caught it off the grass, making one of the prettiest plays of the series and a play which materially changed its outcome. Meusel, who had run when the ball was hit, was beyond third base and was easily doubled up by Young, who threw to second. 1 Hit, No Runs.

GIANTS—Snyder hit to Scott and was thrown out at first. Ward caught Nehf's easy fly. Scott also threw Bancroft out at first. No Hits, No Runs.

SIXTH INNING YANKEES—Bush gave Bancroft a very hard chance to field, but the shortstop got the ball and threw the batter out. Witt hit down the left field foul line for three bases. Dugan batted the ball to Bancroft and Witt was run down between third and home. Snyder dropped the ball when he drew back to make a throw to second, but the umpire decided that the putout had been made. Dugan reached second safely. Ruth swung wild for two strikes and then hit to right center for a single, Dugan crossing the plate with the first run of the game and the first of the series. Young overran Ruth's hit and on his fumble Ruth went to second. Pipp hit to Kelly and was out. 2 Hits, 1 Run.

GIANTS—Groh reached first base for the third time, receiving a base on balls. Schang caught Frisch's high foul. Groh tried to steal and was cleverly thrown out by Schang. Meusel struck out. No Hits, No Runs.

SEVENTH INNING YANKEES—Meusel started with a base hit to left field. Schang sacrificed, but Nehf, who tried to catch Meusel at second, threw poorly and the ball rolled into right field. It got away from Young and there were runners on first and third bases. Ward drove a long fly to Stengel and Meusel scored after the catch. Schang ran to second base. Scott flied to Stengel and Schang still held second. Bush hit to Groh, and Schang, expecting that the play would be made at first base, was touched standing up as he ran to third, Groh awaiting him. 1 Hit, 1 Run.



1, Charles D. Stengel; 2, Emil F. Meusel; 3, William A. Cunningham; 4, Frank F. Frisch; 5, Claude Jonnard; 6, Earl Smith; 7, Frank Snyder; 8, John W. Rawlings.

GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS, 1922.

GIANTS—Young flied to Ruth in right field. Kelly was safe on a tap in front of the plate because Bush fell while trying for the ball. Stengel hit safely to left. Snyder batted to Scott and the latter found the ball too hard to handle. The bases were filled and Earl Smith was sent in to bat for Nehf. Smith hit to Scott and a double play followed, Scott to Ward to Pipp. 3 Hits, No Runs.

EIGHTH INNING YANKEES—Ryan went to the pitcher's plate for the Giants. Witt struck out. Dugan flied to Stengel. Ruth struck out, the last two strikes being called. No Hits, No Runs.

GIANTS—Bancroft hit safely to right on the first pitched ball. Groh also batted safely to right on the first pitched ball. Frisch hit the first ball and batted safely to left. Meusel batted toward the pitcher. The ball went high and Bush just touched it with his finger tips. Had he retained it a sure double play would have followed, but the ball kept on in safety to center field and Bancroft and Groh scored, tying the score. Bush was taken out of the box and Hoyt substituted. Young batted a sacrifice fly to Witt—Hoyt starting very wild—and Frisch scored what proved to be the winning run, after the catch. Kelly and Stengel struck out. . . . 4 Hits, 3 Runs.

NINTH INNING YANKEES—Pipp hit safely to left field. Meusel lined straight into Frisch's hands—a bit of luck for the Giants—and an easy double play followed. Pipp made no effort to get back to first as he was too far off. Schang was thrown out by Frisch. 1 Hit, No Runs.

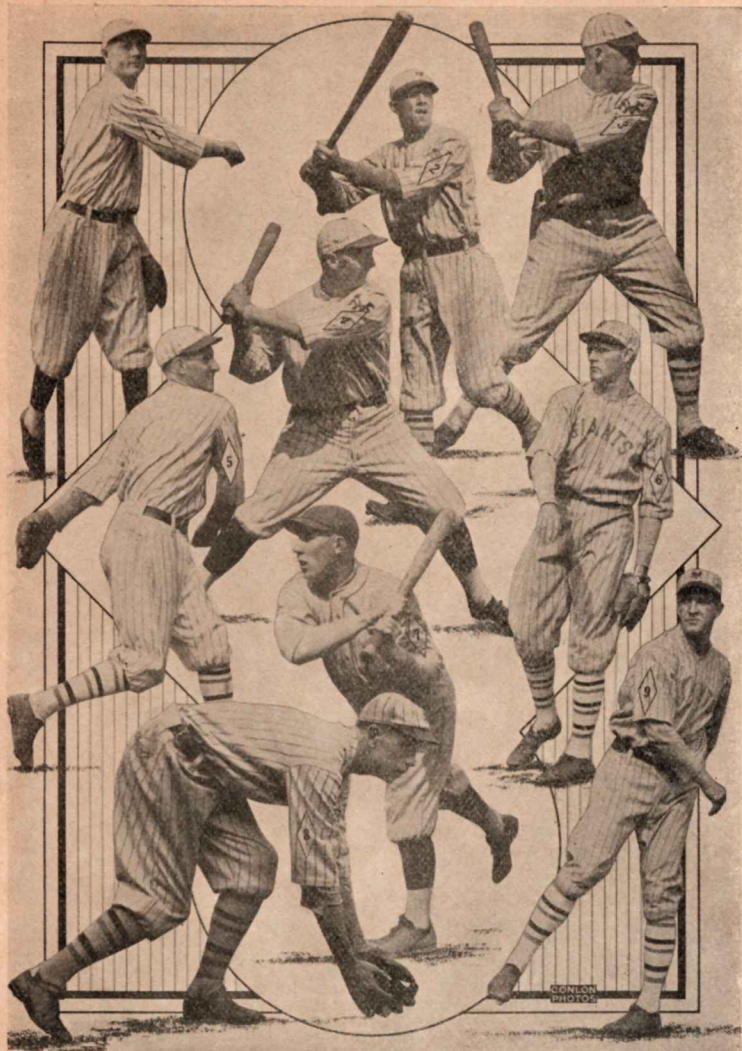
The score of the game follows:

Giants.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.	Yankees.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.
Bancroft, ss	4	1	1	1	3	2	0	Witt, cf	4	0	1	3	1	0	0
Groh, 3b	3	1	3	5	2	3	0	Dugan, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Frisch, 2b	4	1	2	2	2	4	0	Ruth, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
E. Meusel, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
Young, rf	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	R. Meusel, lf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	0	2	2	9	0	0	Schang, c	2	0	1	1	7	1	0
Stengel, cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	Ward, 2b	1	0	0	0	5	4	0
Snyder, c	3	0	1	1	6	2	0	Scott, ss	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Nehf, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	Bush, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Earl Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hoyt, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Totals	32	3	11	13	27	13	3	Totals	29	2	7	9	24	10	0

*Batted for Nehf in seventh.

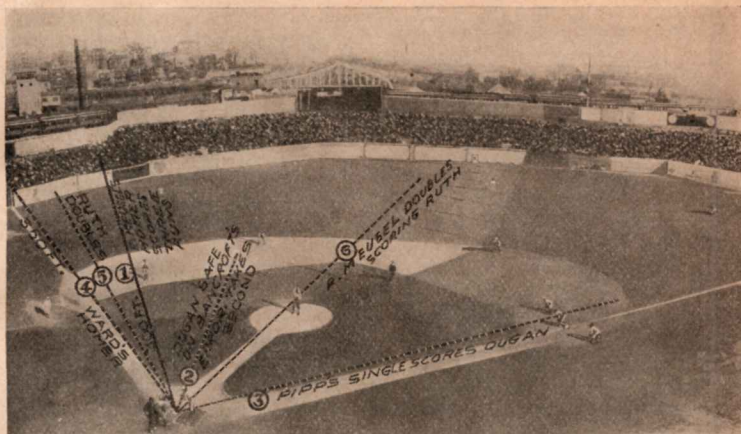
Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x-3
Yankees	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0-2

Earned runs—Giants 3, Yankees 1. Three-base hits—Groh and Witt. Sacrifice hits—Schang (2), Ward and Young. Runs batted in—E. Meusel 2, Young 1, Ruth 1, Ward 1. Double plays—Snyder and Bancroft; Young and Frisch; Scott, Ward and Pipp; Frisch and Kelly. Left on bases—Yankees 4, Giants 7. Bases on balls—Off Bush 1 (Groh), off Nehf 1 (Ward). Struck out—By Bush 3 (Kelly, Young and E. Meusel), by Nehf 3 (Ruth, R. Meusel and Pipp), by Ryan 2 (Witt and Ruth), by Hoyt 2 (Kelly and Stengel). Hits—Off Nehf, 6 in 7 innings; off Ryan, 1 in 2 innings; off Bush, 11 in 7 innings (none out, two on bases); off Hoyt, none in one inning. Passed ball—Schang. Winning pitcher—Ryan. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Klem (National), umpire-in-chief, at plate; Hildebrand (American), first base; McCormick (National), second base; Owens (American), third base. Time of game—2h. 5m. Weather—Good. Ground condition—Good. Scorers—Frederick G. Lieb, Daniel Margowitz, James Crusinberry.



1, Virgil E. Barnes; 2, Davis A. Robertson; 3, Ralph Shinnars; 4, Alexander Gaston; 5, Hugh A. McQuillan; 6, Carmen Hill; 7, Lee King; 8, Fred McGuire; 9, Clinton Blume.

GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS, 1922.



This is a photographic diagram showing how all of the runs were made in the famous ten-inning tie in the second game.

Photo Daily News, New York.

SECOND GAME, AT NEW YORK, OCTOBER 5.

This was the first American League game of the series. The contesting pitchers were Shawkey for the Yankees, whose weakness in 1921 seriously handicapped the chances of that team in its fight for the world series, and Jesse Barnes for the Giants. The latter had been one of the resplendent stars of the preceding year when he took the place of Toney and succeeded in winning two games, both of which had started against the National League contenders. The second game of 1922 ended in a tie, being called by Umpire Hildebrand at the end of the tenth inning on account of darkness. After play had ceased some of the more unruly spectators made a demonstration against Commissioner Landis which was wholly uncalled for. The Commissioner had nothing to do with the rulings of the umpires after once passing the game into their control. The umpires, the principal of whom was Hildebrand for the afternoon, were perfectly sincere in their convictions that the game should not be prolonged to the eleventh inning, as shadows were beginning to fall long and deep across the field.

FIRST INNING GIANTS—Ward threw Bancroft out at first base. Groh continued a perfect batting average by hitting safely through short. Frisch batted a Texas Leaguer back of short. The ball fell safely with Scott, Meusel and Witt looking at it, and should have been caught. With runners on first and second bases, Meusel caught a high pitch that had a slight tend toward the inside of the plate and batted it into the left field bleachers for a home run. Groh and Frisch scored ahead of him. Young flied to Witt. Kelly fouled to Schang. **3 Hits, 3 Runs.**

YANKEES—Witt hit to Groh and was out at first. Dugan batted to Bancroft, who hurried his throw to first and threw the ball over Kelly's head, Dugan going to second. Ruth rolled the ball to Kelly and died at first. Pipp hit to Kelly and the ball bounded with a corkscrew twist, Dugan scoring. Meusel flied to right field. 1 Hit, 1 Run.

SECOND INNING GIANTS—Stengel tappered the ball on top and beat it out as Scott could not come in fast enough to get it. Snyder hit over Pipp's head and Stengel went to second. The latter pulled up with a wrenched leg and was taken out of the game, Cunningham substituting for him. Barnes batted into a double play, Scott to Ward to Pipp. Bancroft flied to Ruth, who caught the ball near the right field wall. 2 Hits, No Runs.

YANKEES—Frisch threw Schang out at first. Ward was out, Groh to Kelly. Scott hit to the right of second base, seemingly a sure single, but Frisch dived for the ball, got it and threw him out. No Hits, No Runs.

THIRD INNING GIANTS—Groh received a base on balls, still holding a clean batting average. Frisch flied to Ruth. Meusel did the same thing. Young was given a base on balls. Kelly struck out. No Hits, No Runs.

YANKEES—Shawkey rapped to Groh and was thrown out at first. Witt fouled to Groh. Dugan batted over third for two bases. Ruth was given a base on balls. Meusel tapped to Barnes and was easily thrown out at first. 1 Hit, No Runs.

FOURTH INNING GIANTS—Cunningham, playing for Stengel, struck out. Snyder fouled to Dugan. Barnes struck out. No Hits, No Runs.

YANKEES—Meusel fouled to Snyder. Schang struck out, but Snyder dropped the ball and had to complete the play by a throw to first. With one ball and one strike charged against him, Ward hit far over the left field fence for a home run. Scott dropped a Texas Leaguer back of second, but Frisch got up to the ball and caught it. 1 Hit, 1 Run.

FIFTH INNING GIANTS—Bancroft smashed a line hit into Pipp's hands. Groh finally lost his perfect average when he hit to Scott and was thrown out at first base. Frisch bunted and beat the throw. Meusel batted a foul into the right field stand that needed but a few feet to make it a home run. After that Frisch stole second. A wild pitch assisted him and another wild pitch put him on third. Meusel batted to Scott and was thrown out at first. 1 Hit, No Runs.

YANKEES—Shawkey flied to Cunningham. Barnes threw Witt out on an easy chance. Dugan batted safely to left field. Ruth hit weakly to Frisch and was thrown out at first. 1 Hit, No Runs.

SIXTH INNING GIANTS—Young hit to short and beat Scott's throw by an inch or so. Kelly hit to Shawkey, who fumbled the ball but picked it up in time to get Young out on a force play at second. Cunningham flied to Ruth. Snyder gave Ruth another chance and the fielder had to hug the wall of the stadium to get the ball. 1 Hit, No Runs.

YANKEES—Pipp fouled to Snyder. Meusel was given a base on balls. Schang grounded to Frisch and was thrown out at first, Meusel going to second on the play. Ward was called out on strikes. No Hits, No Runs.

SEVENTH GIANTS—Ward threw Barnes out at first. Bancroft hit to Pipp. **INNING** Groh lifted a fly to Ward back of second. . **No Hits, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Scott was thrown out by Barnes to Kelly. Shawkey was called out on strikes after much protest. Witt struck out. . **No Hits, No Runs.**

EIGHTH GIANTS—Frisch fouled to Dugan. Meusel fouled to Pipp. Young **INNING** flied to Meusel in left. **No Hits, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Dugan bunted and Barnes threw him out. Ruth batted a clean double to left field. Pipp hit a long fly to deep center for which Cunningham had a hard chase and Ruth went to third after the ball was caught. Ruth tried to steal home, but Meusel fouled as he did so and Ruth went back to third. Barnes was in the hole against the batter and pitched a straight one, which Meusel cracked to center for two bases, Ruth scoring the tying run. Schang hit to Kelly and died at first. . . **2 Hits, 1 Run.**

NINTH GIANTS—Kelly flied to Dugan. Earl Smith, batting for Cunningham, struck out. Snyder out, Ward to Pipp. **No Hits, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Ward struck out. Scott singled to center field. Shawkey bunted poorly and forced Scott. Witt singled to left field and Shawkey pulled up at second. Dugan struck out. Had Shawkey been able to bunt successfully his game would have been won for him. . **2 Hits, No Runs.**

TENTH GIANTS—Barnes was thrown out at first by Shawkey on a weak **INNING** hit. Bancroft hit safely to center for a base, but attempted to make two and Witt threw him out. Groh tapped to Ward. **1 Hit, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Ruth whaled savagely at the ball and died on a high foul to Snyder. Pipp out to Kelly. Meusel fouled to Snyder. Umpire Hildebrand then called the game on account of darkness. . **No Hits, No Runs.**

The score of the game follows:

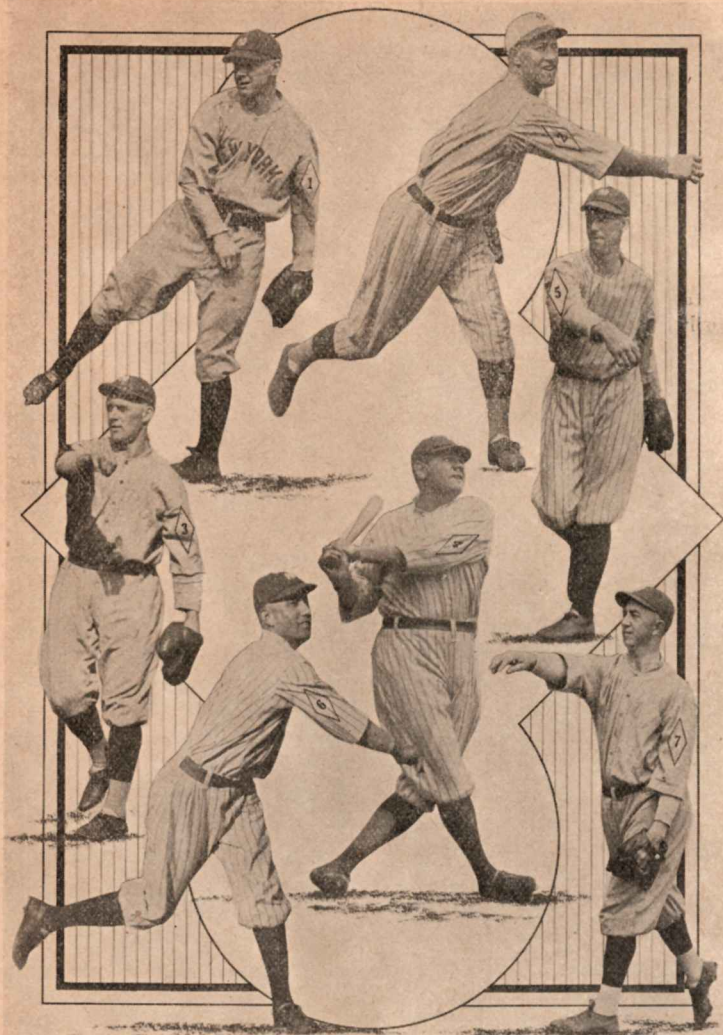
Giants.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.	Yankees.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.
Bancroft, ss	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	Witt, cf	5	0	1	1	1	1	0
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	3	0	Dugan, 3b	5	1	2	3	3	0	0
Frisch, 2b	4	1	2	2	1	4	0	Ruth, rf	4	1	1	2	5	0	0
E. Meusel, lf	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	Pipp, 1b	5	0	1	1	11	0	0
Young, rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	R. Meusel, lf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	0	0	0	15	0	0	Schang, c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Stengel, cf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	Ward, 2b	4	1	1	4	3	5	0
*Cunningham, cf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	Scott, ss	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
King, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Shawkey, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Snyder, c	4	0	1	1	9	1	0	Totals	39	3	8	14	30	11	0
J. Barnes, p	4	0	0	0	0	4	0								
†Earl Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Totals	36	3	8	11	30	12	1								

*Ran for Stengel in second.

†Batted for Cunningham in ninth.

Giants	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yankees	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—Giants 3, Yankees 2. Two-base hits—Dugan, Ruth and R. Meusel. Home runs—E. Meusel and Ward. Runs batted in—By E. Meusel 3, by Ward 1, by R. Meusel 1, by Pipp 1. Stolen base—Frisch. Double play—Scott, Ward and Pipp. Left on bases—Yankees 8, Giants 5. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey 2 (Groh and Young), off J. Barnes 2 (Ruth and R. Meusel). Struck out—By Shawkey 4 (Kelly, Cunningham, J. Barnes and Smith), by J. Barnes 6 (Schang, Ward 2, Shawkey, Witt and Dugan). Wild pitches—Shawkey 2. Umpires—Hildebrand (American), umpire-in-chief at plate; McCormick (National), first base; Owens (American), second base; Klem (National), third base. Time of game—2h. 40m. Weather—Good. Ground conditions—Good. Scorers—Frederick G. Lieb, Daniel Margowitz, James Crusinberry.



1, Lawton W. Witt; 2, L. Joseph Bush; 3, Walter H. Schang; 4, George H. Ruth; 5, Joseph A. Dugan; 6, Samuel P. Jones; 7, L. Everett Scott.

**GROUP OF NEW YORK YANKEES—AMERICAN LEAGUE
CHAMPIONS, 1922.**

THIRD GAME, AT NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6.

Jack Scott pitched for the Giants in a Giant "home" game and he proved to be a most fortunate selection, as he pitched the best game in the series from a strictly artistic standpoint. The Yankees could do nothing with him and did not score a run. They had a chance in one inning to tie the score, and that was the nearest they got to the plate during the contest. Hoyt, who had been very effective against the Giants in 1921, tried his hand against them in the third game, but did not pitch up to the standard which he had set for himself the year before.

FIRST INNING YANKEES—Witt bunted down the third base line and was thrown out at first. Dugan flied to Young. Ruth hit to Frisch, who easily threw him out at first. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

GIANTS—Hoyt picked up Bancroft's bunt and ran across to the base without throwing the ball. He took no chance of a misplay. Groh batted a single to left field. Frisch followed with a single to the left of second base. Ward stood squarely in the way of Meusel's hot line drive, catching the ball and doubling Frisch off first. . . . **2 Hits, No Runs.**

SECOND INNING YANKEES—Pipp hit safely to right. Meusel fouled to Kelly. Schang flied to Cunningham. Pipp stole second assisted by Earl Smith's poor throw. Ward batted to Bancroft at short and was thrown out at first base. . . . **1 Hit, No Runs.**

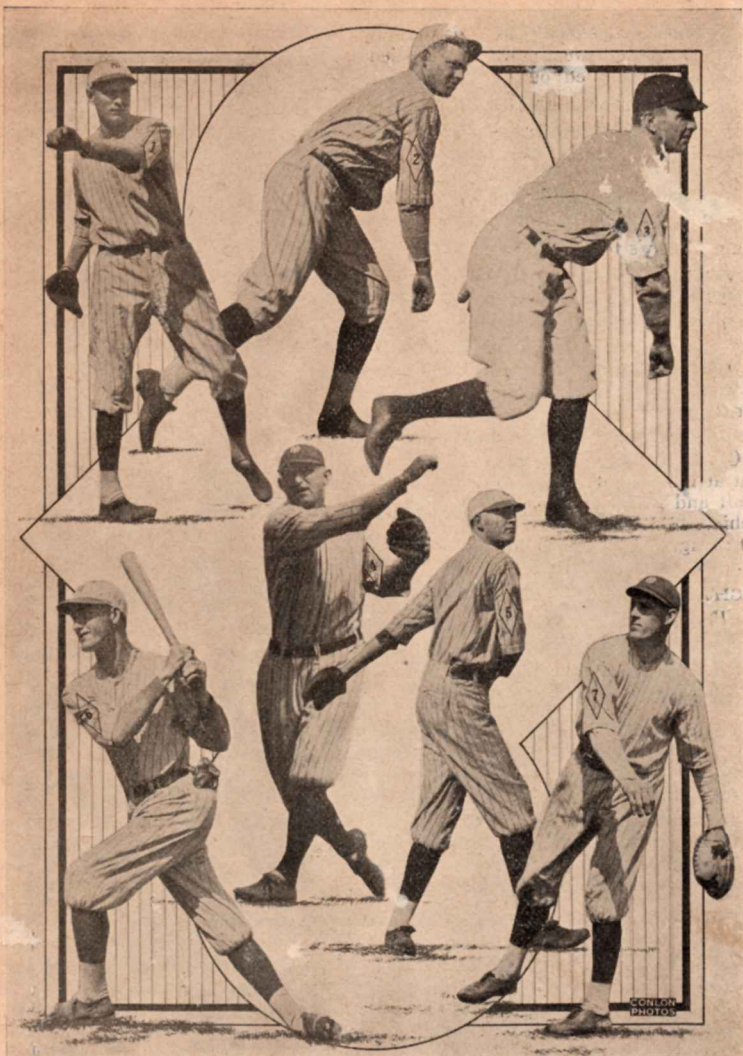
GIANTS—Young batted a Texas Leaguer safely to left, tried to stretch it and was thrown out at second by Meusel. Kelly tapped to Scott and was thrown out at first. Cunningham batted a single down the first base line to Pipp and was forced at second when Earl Smith hit to Ward, Everett Scott catching the throw. . . . **2 Hits, No Runs.**

THIRD INNING YANKEES—Scott flied to Young. Frisch threw Hoyt out at first after a weak hit. Witt received a base on balls and was thrown out by Smith while standing flat-footed off first. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

GIANTS—Scott hit for a base. Bancroft batted to Ward and the ball hit the fielder in the shin. He was given an error. Scott went to third, Groh tapped the ball to Hoyt and Scott was run down between third and home. Bancroft went to third and Groh to second on the play. Frisch batted a long sacrifice fly to Witt and Bancroft scored. Groh reached third on the hit and scored when Meusel singled to right field. Young forced Meusel at second on a grounder to Ward. . . . **2 Hits, 2 Runs.**

FOURTH INNING YANKEES—Dugan was thrown out by Groh at first base. Ruth was hit by a pitched ball. Pipp struck out. Ruth was too far off second and should have been thrown out, but Scott threw ahead of the runner and threw too soon, Ruth getting back to first. Meusel hit to Frisch, who fumbled the ball, but Ruth took a long chance trying to get to third and was thrown out by Frisch to Groh. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

GIANTS—Kelly batted safely past second, but was thrown out trying to steal. Cunningham hit to Dugan and was out at first. Smith singled over third base. Scott was called out on strikes. . . . **2 Hits, No Runs.**



1, Walter C. Pipp; 2, Waite C. Hoyt; 3, J. Robert Shawkey; 4, Carl W. Mays; 5, Robert Meusel; 6, Aaron L. Ward; 7, Albert Devormer.

**GROUP OF NEW YORK YANKEES—AMERICAN LEAGUE
CHAMPIONS, 1922.**

FIFTH INNING YANKEES—Schang hit to Kelly, who had to throw to Scott to get the batter out. Ward fled to Cunningham in center field. Everett Scott fouled to Groh. **No Hits, No Runs.**

GIANTS—Bancroft struck out. Groh bunted to Dugan. Frisch got a base on balls and died stealing, Schang to Scott. **No Hits, No Runs.**

SIXTH INNING YANKEES—Hoyt hit safely to center field and was forced at second by Witt. Dugan fled to Meusel. Ruth hit to Kelly and was out at first. **1 Hit, No Runs.**

GIANTS—Bob Meusel fled to Emil Meusel. Young singled to left. Pipp caught Kell. **1 Hit, No Runs.**

SEVENTH INNING YANKEES—Pipp hit hard, but Frisch threw him out. Meusel batted a single over the box which Scott could not reach. Schang hit down the right field line on the first ball pitched, a beautiful drive and one that happened so quickly that it caught everybody flat-footed. The ball struck the wall and was good for two bases. Elmer Smith was sent bat for Ward and struck out. A single would have made the game easy for the Yankees, but it was not forthcoming. Scott rapped a feeble grounder to Bancroft and was thrown out at first. **2 Hits, No Runs.**

GIANTS—McNally went to second for the Yankees. Hoyt tossed Smith out at first. Scott was thrown out by Dugan. Hoyt pitched poorly to Bancroft, gave him a base on balls. As Bancroft started to steal, Groh hit him and him and both runners were safe, Bancroft going to third. Frisch hit to right field for a single and Bancroft scored. Meusel batted to McNally and was thrown out at first. **2 Hits, 1 Run.**

EIGHTH INNING YANKEES—Baker batted for Hoyt and grounded out to Kelly. Witt fled to Cunningham. Dugan hit hard, but Groh got the ball and threw the batter out at first. **No Hits, No Runs.**

GIANTS—Jones pitched for the Yankees. Young batted a single. Kelly sacrificed, Young going to second. Cunningham was given a base on balls. Smith lifted a fly to McNally. Scott fouled to Dugan. **1 Hit, No Runs.**

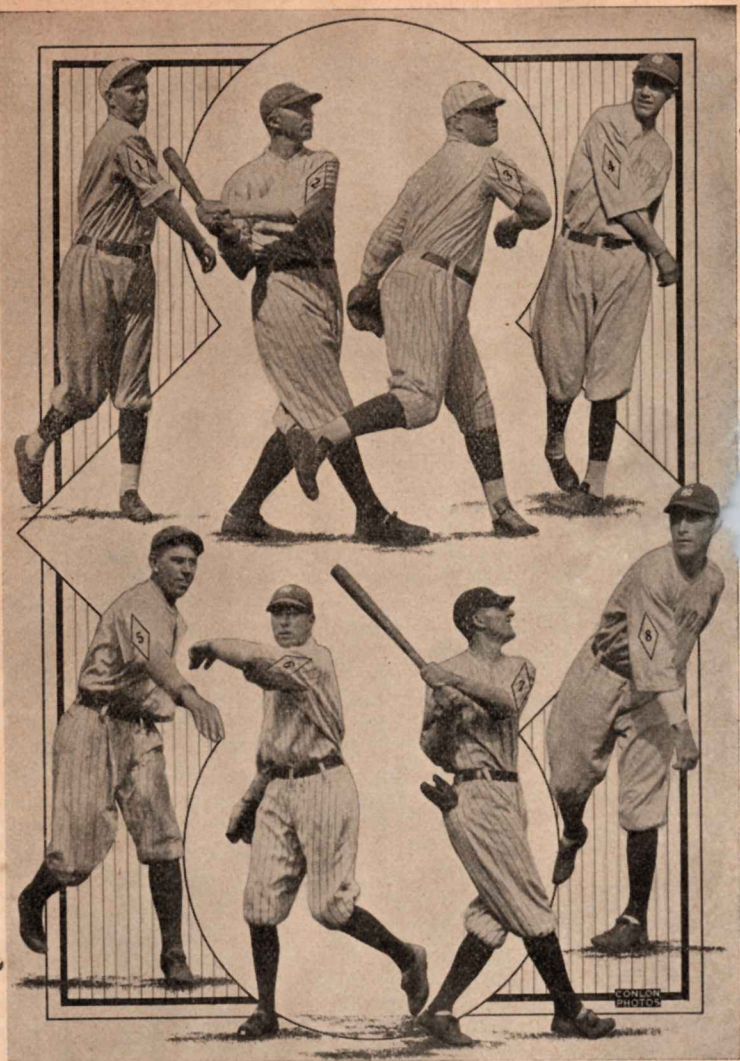
NINTH INNING YANKEES—Frisch got Ruth's hit and threw him out. Bancroft crossed in front of second base and picked up Pipp's grounder, throwing him out. Meusel was put out in the same way. **No Hits, No Runs.**

The score of the game follows:

Giants.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.	Yankees.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.
Bancroft, ss	3	2	0	0	0	5	0	Witt, cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Groh, 3b	4	1	2	2	2	2	0	Dugan, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Frisch, 2b	2	0	2	2	1	5	1	Ruth, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Meusel, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	1	10	1	0
Young, rf	4	0	3	3	2	0	0	R. Meusel, lf	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Kelly, 1b	3	0	1	1	15	1	0	Schang, c	3	0	1	2	2	2	0
Cunningham, cf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	Ward, 2b	2	0	0	0	2	4	1
Earl Smith, c	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	McNally, 2b	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
J. Scott, p	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	E. Scott, ss	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Totals	31	3	12	12	27	15	1	Hoyt, p	2	0	1	1	1	2	0
								Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
								*Elmer Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
								†Baker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
								Totals	30	0	4	5	24	17	1

*Batted for Ward in seventh.

†Batted for Hoyt in eighth.



1, Camp Skinner; 2, J. Franklin Baker; 3, George K. Murray; 4, Michael J. McNally; 5, Fred C. Hofmann; 6, Frank O'Doul; 7, Elmer J. Smith; 8, Norman A. McMillan.

**GROUP OF NEW YORK YANKEES—AMERICAN LEAGUE
CHAMPIONS, 1922.**

Giants	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	x-3
Yankees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Earned runs—Giants 1. Two-base hit—Schang. Sacrifice hits—Frisch and Kelly. Runs batted in—by Frisch 2, by E. Meusel 1. Stolen base—Pipp. Double play—Ward and Pipp. Left on bases—Yankees 5, Giants 9. Bases on balls—Off Hoyt 2 (Frisch and Bancroft), off J. Scott 1 (Witt), off Jones 1 (Cunningham). Struck out—By Hoyt 2 (J. Scott and Bancroft), by J. Scott 2 (Pipp and Elmer Smith). Hits—Off Hoyt, 11 in seven innings; off Jones, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By J. Scott (Ruth). Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—McCormick (National), umpire-in-chief, at plate; Owens (American), first base; Klem (National), second base; Hildebrand (American), third base. Time of game—1h. 48m. Weather—Good. Ground conditions—Good. Scorers—Frederick G. Lieb, Daniel Margowitz, James Crusinberry.

FOURTH GAME, AT NEW YORK, OCTOBER 7.

For the fourth game Mays received his first chance to pitch in the world series of 1922. He started the series of 1921 and won from the Giants, 3 to 0. He had not pitched in quite such good form in 1922 as in the previous season, and it was decided that it would be politic to begin the series with Bush pitching for the American League champions. Mays was unfortunate in 1922 because a single inning broke against him, and a bunt which he could not field placed him in chancery, as happened to him the year before. It was an American League game.

FIRST INNING GIANTS—Rain was falling as the game began. Bancroft hit safely over the pitcher's plate, a high bounding grounder. Groh hit to Mays and was out at first, Bancroft going to second. Frisch flied to Bob Meusel. Scott threw Emil Meusel out at first. . . . **1 Hit, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Witt hit safely over second base. Dugan rapped the ball to left for single. Ruth met the ball full and hit almost to the fence in center field, but Cunningham killed a sure three-bagger by a splendid running catch. He fell, but got to his feet in time to prevent Witt from going further than third base. Pipp batted safely to right center and Witt scored. Pipp attempted to go to second on the throw-in and was run down, the Giants playing for him and not for the man further along the bases—a fine move. Dugan reached third and scored on Meusel's single to right field. Meusel stole second and went to third on Snyder's poor throw. Schang struck out as the rain began falling very hard. . . . **4 Hits, 2 Runs.**

SECOND INNING GIANTS—Young flied to Meusel. Kelly tapped the ball in front of the plate and was thrown out at first. Cunningham received a base on balls. Dugan stopped Snyder's high bouncer and threw the batter out at first. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Ward flied to Young. Scott hit to Bancroft and was thrown out at first. Mays died at first on Frisch's throw. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

THIRD INNING GIANTS—McQuillan bunted and Schang threw him out. Bancroft was given a base on balls. Groh flied to Meusel. Ruth made a fine catch of Frisch's fly. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Witt flied to Cunningham. Dugan batted a twister which was well stopped by Groh, who threw the batter out. Ruth was given a base on balls, but Pipp flied to Young. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Frisch caught Dugan's high fly. Ruth lifted the ball far into the air only to see it settle in Snyder's glove. Pipp hit to Bancroft and was thrown out at first. **No Hits, No Runs.**

SEVENTH GIANTS—Bancroft flied to Bob Meusel in left field. Groh bunted **INNING** straight towards first base and couldn't beat the ball. Witt caught Frisch's fly for the third out. **No Hits, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Groh threw Meusel out. Schang hit to Frisch and was thrown out at first. Ward again batted a home run, this time into the left field bleachers. Scott flied to Bancroft. **1 Hit, 1 Run.**

EIGHTH GIANTS—Emil Meusel singled to center. Young flied to Bob **INNING** Meusel. Kelly quickly closed the Giants' half of the inning by batting into a double play, Pipp to Scott. **1 Hit, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Elmer Smith batted for Mays and struck out for the second time as a pinch hitter. Witt hit hard down the left field foul line for a double. Cunningham caught Dugan's fly by a fast run. Ruth lifted a high fly to Frisch. **1 Hit, No Runs.**

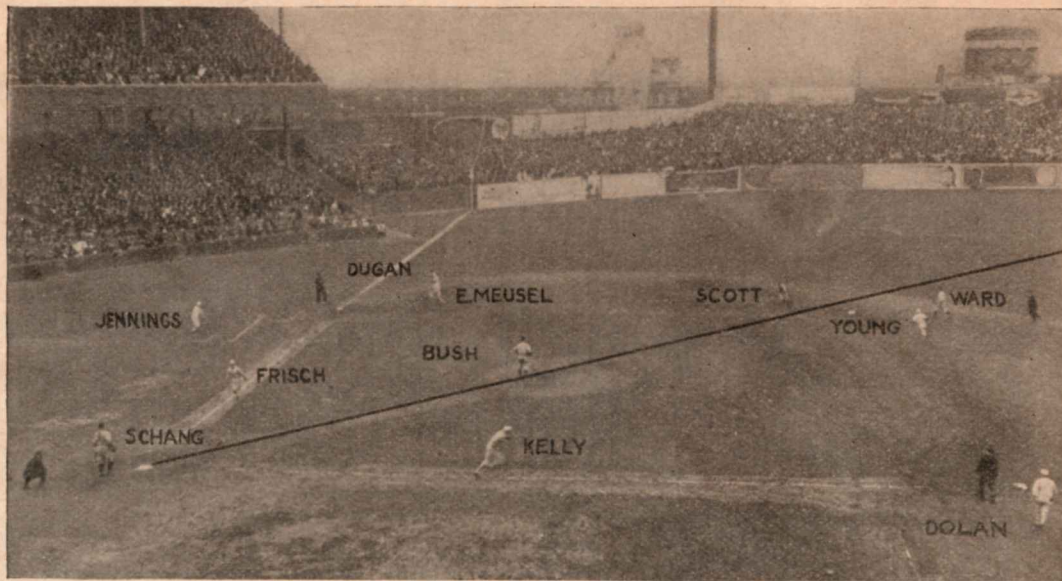
NINTH GIANTS—Sam Jones succeeded Mays, with the weakest section of **INNING** the Giants' batting order as opponents. Cunningham flied to Witt. Scott caught Snyder's pop-up. McQuillan flied to Witt. **No Hits, No Runs.**

YANKEES—Pipp rapped a double over first base. Meusel batted to Groh, and Pipp, leading too far off second, was run down between second and third. Schang singled to center and Meusel went to third base. Schang attempted to make second base, calculating that the play would be on Meusel, and was out, Cunningham to Bancroft to Frisch—another smart play by the Giants. Ward lifted a fly to Meusel. **2 Hits, No Runs.**

The score of the game follows:

Giants.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.	Yankees.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.
Bancroft, ss	3	1	2	2	3	5	0	Witt, cf	4	1	2	3	4	0	0
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	3	0	Dugan, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	3	0
Frisch, 2b	3	0	0	0	4	3	0	Ruth, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
E. Meusel, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	Pipp, 1b	4	0	2	3	12	3	0
Young, rf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0	R. Meusel, lf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	Schang, c	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Cunningham, cf	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	Ward, 2b	4	1	1	4	0	2	0
Snyder, c	4	1	2	2	5	0	1	Scott, ss	2	0	0	0	4	2	0
McQuillan, p	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	Mays, p	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
								Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								*Elmer Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	9	10	27	13	1	Totals	32	3	8	13	27	15	0
*Batted for Mays in eighth.															
Giants	0							0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Yankees	2							0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3

Earned runs—Giants 4. Yankees 3. Two-base hits—McQuillan, Witt and Pipp. Home run—Ward. Sacrifice hit—Frisch. Runs batted in—Bancroft 2, E. Meusel 1, Young 1, Pipp 1, R. Meusel 1, Ward 1. Stolen base—R. Meusel. Double plays—Frisch, Bancroft and Kelly; Pipp and Scott. Left on bases—Yankees 4, Giants 5. Bases on balls—Off Mays 2 (Cunningham and Bancroft), off McQuillan 2 (Ruth and Scott). Struck out—By Mays 1 (McQuillan), by McQuillan 4 (Schang, R. Meusel, Ward and Elmer Smith). Hits—Off Mays, 9 in ei ht innings; off Jones, none in one inning. Umpires—Owens (American), umpire-in-chief, at plate; Klem (National), first base; Hildebrand (American), second base; McCormick (National), third base. Time of game—1h. 41m. Weather—Drizzling rain. Ground conditions—Slippery and wet. Scorers—Frederick G. Lieb, Daniel Margowitz, James Crusinberry.



Kelly, Giants, with the bases filled, makes the hit that scores Frisch and Meusel with the tying and winning runs in the fifth game, Bush pitching for the Yankees.

Photo Daily News, New York.



This was the run that won the world series of 1922 and it was made by Emil Meusel of the Giants on a hit by Kelly that brought Frisch and Meusel home in the eighth inning of the fifth game.

Photo Daily News, New York.

FIFTH GAME, AT NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8.

Both teams returned to their pitchers of the first game when the fifth of the series was played. As these pitchers began it, so they ended it; for the fifth contest settled the result. The Yankees were defeated for the fourth time in five games, and in reality were defeated four straight games, as the tie game was no contest so far as standing was concerned. Nehf pitched for the New York National League team and Bush for the New York Americans. The former pitched a better game, and pitched the decisive game, as he had in 1921. That was an unusual and an excellent performance. The four successive victories of the Giants gave them a record similar to that held by the Chicago Nationals and the Boston Nationals, the latter's being a trifle superior to either that of Chicago or New York because Boston required only four games to win the series. In the case of the other two clubs a tie game was played.

FIRST INNING YANKEES—Rain was falling slightly when the game began. Witt lined to Bancroft. Dugan batted through short for a single. Ruth bunted and was out at first, Dugan going to second. Pipp batted a single between shortstop and second base and Dugan scored. Frisch ran to cover second on a possible steal, and as he did so, Meusel batted the ball over second base and Pipp was forced out. It was a sure base hit had Frisch not been going to second. **2 Hits, 1 Run.**

GIANTS—Bancroft hit to Dugan and was thrown out at first. Groh again hit safely, a single to right. Frisch batted to Bush and a double play followed, Bush to Scott (at second) to Pipp. **1 Hit, No Runs.**

SECOND INNING YANKEES—Schang fouled to Meusel in deep left. Ward flied to Cunningham in center field. Scott hit to Bancroft and was thrown out at first. **No Hits, No Runs.**

GIANTS—Meusel beat a slow hit down the third base line. Young was given a base on balls. Kelly bunted excellently but was touched out by Bush as he passed the pitcher on the base line. Both runners advanced. Cunningham hit past Scott for a single and Meusel and Young scored. Snyder batted safely to left, Cunningham running to second. Bush was wild and gave Nehf a base on balls. Bancroft rapped the ball fiercely on a line to right field, but, luckily for the Yankees, Ward was where he could catch it. Groh struck out with the bases still filled. . . . **3 Hits, 2 Runs.**

THIRD INNING **YANKEES**—Bush, Witt and Dugan batted in succession to Bancroft and he had the distinction of making all the plays of the inning to first base. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

GIANTS—Frisch batted a grounder straight to Pipp and was an easy out. Meusel flied to Ruth. Young batted a little fly to Pipp. **No Hits, No Runs.**

FOURTH INNING **YANKEES**—Ruth struck out. Pipp hit to Frisch and was thrown out at first base. Meusel struck out. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

GIANTS—Kelly batted safely, a grounder bounding over Bush's head. Cunningham hit to Bush and a double play followed, Bush to Scott to Pipp. Snyder lifted a high fly back of third, caught by Scott. . . . **1 Hit, No Runs.**

FIFTH INNING **YANKEES**—Schang struck out, but the third strike was dropped and Snyder threw the ball to first for the put-out. Ward was given a base on balls. Scott singled to right field and Ward went to second base. Bush hit hard to center for a base and Ward scored. Scott turned third on the throw-in—a bad move—and was run down between home and third. Bush went to second. McMillan batted for Witt and hit an easy bounder to Nehf. He was thrown out at first. . . . **2 Hits, 1 Run.**

GIANTS—Nehf was given a base on balls. Bancroft batted to Ward and a double play followed, Ward to Scott to Pipp. Groh rolled the ball to Pipp and was out at first. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

SIXTH INNING **YANKEES**—Bancroft threw Dugan out at first base. Ruth hit the ball to Nehf and was thrown out at first. Pipp rapped a beautiful line drive on the very edge of third base and Groh made an equally beautiful dive for the ball and came up with it in his hands, despoiling Pipp of a sure two-bagger. . . . **No Hits, No Runs.**

GIANTS—Frisch hit through the infield for a base. Ruth caught Meusel's fly, Frisch remaining at first. Young forced Frisch at second, Bush to Scott. Kelly batted to Scott and was thrown out to Pipp. . . . **1 Hit, No Runs.**

SEVENTH INNING **YANKEES**—Meusel hit to Groh and the third baseman fumbled the ball, but the batter got the benefit of the doubt and a single for his effort. Schang sacrificed and Meusel went to second. Groh got the bunt and threw to Frisch, who covered first base. A wild pitch put Meusel on third. Ward was given a base on balls by Nehf that he might have Scott for the next batter. The latter rapped a short fly to Cunningham. Meusel took the only chance left and sprinted for home. He was first declared out and then safe, as Snyder had failed to touch him with the ball. Ward went to second on the play. Frisch threw out Bush. . . . **1 Hit, 1 Run.**

GIANTS—Earl Smith batted for Cunningham and struck out on three pitched balls. Snyder struck out. Nehf flied to Ward. . No Hits, No Runs.

EIGHTH YANKEES—King went to center field for the Giants. McMillan INNING hit to Groh and was out at first. Dugan was hit by a pitched ball. Ruth, in his last effort of the series, tapped feebly to Kelly and the latter made the put-out, Dugan going to second. Pipp hit to Frisch and was thrown out at first. No Hits, No Runs.

GIANTS—Pipp made the best fielding play of the series when he stopped Bancroft's smash down the first base line with his bare hand. The ball was hit with much speed and would, without doubt, have been a two-bagger. Pipp touched first and Bancroft was out. Groh hit safely through short. Frisch batted a double to left center which never should have gone for more than a single. He went to second base when McMillan threw the ball to third, where there was no play, instead of throwing to second to head off Frisch. Meusel batted to Scott and Groh was run down between third and home, Schang making the out. Young went to first on balls. Kelly was given a ball over the plate, but high; the next ball was again over the plate, but lower, and Kelly smashed it, true and hard, almost over second base for a clean line single, Frisch and Meusel scoring the tying and winning runs. King batted a Texas Leaguer to left field, Young scoring from second. Snyder flied to McMillan. 4 Hits, 3 Runs.

NINTH YANKEES—Meusel flied to Bancroft. Young caught Schang's INNING easy fly. Ward flied to Young, who turned and threw the ball into the bleachers in the joy of victory. No Hits, No Runs.

The score of the game follows:

Giants.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.	Yankees.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	A.	E.
Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	0	2	5	0	Witt, cf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groh, 3b	4	0	2	2	1	3	0	*McMillan, cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Frisch, 2b	4	1	2	3	2	4	0	Dugan, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
E. Meusel, lf	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	Ruth, rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Young, rf	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	Pipp, lb	4	0	1	1	8	0	0
Kelly, lb	3	0	2	2	14	0	0	R. Meusel, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cunningham, cf	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	Schang, c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
King, cf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	Ward, 2b	2	1	0	0	3	1	0
Snyder, c	4	0	1	1	3	2	0	Scott, ss	2	0	1	1	5	5	0
Nehf, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	Bush, p	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
†Earl Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Totals	30	5	10	11	27	17	0	Totals	28	3	5	5	24	10	0

*Batted for Witt in fifth. †Batted for Cunningham in seventh.

Giants	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	x-5
Yankees	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0-3

Earned runs—Giants 5, Yankees 3. Two-base hit—Frisch. Sacrifice hits—Ruth, Scott, Kelly, Schang. Runs batted in—Kelly 2, Cunningham 2, King 1, Pipp 1. Scott 1, Bush 1. Double plays—Bush, Scott and Pipp (2); Ward, Scott and Pipp. Left on bases—Yankees 4, Giants 6. Bases on balls—Off Bush 4 (Young 2, Nehf 2), off Nehf 2 (Ward 2). Struck out—By Bush 3 (Groh, Earl Smith, Snyder), by Nehf 3 (Ruth, R. Meusel, Schang). Wild pitch—Nehf. Hit by pitched ball—By Nehf (Dugan). Umpires—Klem (National), umpire-in-chief, at plate; Hildebrand (American), first base; McCormick (National), second base; Owens (American), third base. Time of game—2h. Weather—Showers. Ground conditions—Damp. Scorers—Frederick G. Lieb, Daniel Margowitz, James Crusinberry.

OFFICIAL WORLD SERIES AVERAGES.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

NEW YORK NATIONALS.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	BB.	SH.	HP.	SO.	SB.	RBI.	PC.
King, cf	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1000
Groh, 3b	5	19	4	9	0	1	0	11	2	0	0	1	0	0	.474
Frisch, 2b	5	17	3	8	1	0	0	9	1	2	0	0	1	2	.471
Stengel, cf	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	.400
Young, rf	5	16	2	6	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	1	0	2	.375
Snyder, c	4	15	1	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	.333
Kelly, 1b	5	18	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	2	.278
E. Meusel, lf	5	20	3	5	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	7	.250
J. Scott, p	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.250
McQuillan, p	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	.250
Bancroft, ss	5	19	4	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	2	.211
Cunningham, cf	4	10	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	.200
Earl Smith,* c	4	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	.143
Ryan, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Nehf, p	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000
J. Barnes, p	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000
Totals	162	18	50	2	1	1	57	12	5	0	15	1	18	309	

*Batted for Nehf in seventh inning of first game, for Cunningham in ninth inning of second game, and for Cunningham in seventh inning of fifth game.

NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Player.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	BB.	SH.	HP.	SO.	SB.	RBI.	PC.
Hoyt, p	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500
R. Meusel, lf	5	20	2	6	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	3	1	2	.300
Pipp, 1b	5	21	0	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	1	3	.286
Dugan, 3b	5	20	4	5	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	.250
Witt, cf	5	18	1	4	1	1	0	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	.222
Schang, c	5	16	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	.188
Bush, p	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.167
Ward, 2b	5	13	3	2	0	0	2	8	3	1	0	3	0	3	.154
E. Scott, ss	5	14	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	.143
Ruth, rf	5	17	1	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	3	0	1	.118
Elmer Smith*	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	.000
McMillan, cf	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
McNally, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Baker†	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Mays, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Shawkey, p	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000
Jones, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals	158	11	32	6	1	2	46	8	6	2	20	2	11	203	

*Batted for Ward in seventh inning of third game and for Mays in eighth inning of fourth game. †Batted for Hoyt in eighth inning of third game.

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	BB.	SH.	HP.	SO.	SB.	RBI.	PC.
New York Nationals.....	162	18	50	2	1	1	57	12	5	0	15	1	18	.309
New York Americans.....	158	11	32	6	1	2	46	8	6	2	20	2	11	.203

COMPOSITE SUMMARY.

New York (Giants), National League.....	3	2	2	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	—18
New York (Yankees), American League..	4	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	—11

Left on Bases—Yankees 25, Giants 32.

Double Plays—Snyder and Bancroft; Young and Frisch; Scott, Ward and Pipp (2); Frisch and Kelly; Ward and Pipp; Frisch, Bancroft and Kelly; Pipp and Scott; Bush, Scott and Pipp (2); Ward, Scott and Pipp.

Struck Out—By Bush 6 (Kelly, Young, E. Meusel, Groh, Earl Smith and Snyder); by Nehf 6 (Ruth 2, R. Meusel 2, Pipp and Schang); by Ryan 2 (Witt and Ruth); by Hoyt 4 (Kelly, J. Scott, Bancroft and Stengel); by J. Barnes 6 (Schang, Ward 2, Shawkey, Witt and Dugan); by Shawkey 4 (Kelly, Cunningham, J. Barnes and Earl Smith); by J. Scott 2 (Pipp and Elmer Smith); by Mays 1 (McQuillan); by McQuillan 4 (Schang, R. Meusel, Ward and Elmer Smith).

Bases on Balls—Off Bush 5 (Groh, Young 2, Nehf 2); off Nehf 3 (Ward 3); off J. Barnes 2 (Ruth and R. Meusel); off Shawkey 2 (Groh and Young); off Hoyt 2 (Frisch and Bancroft); off J. Scott 1 (Witt); off Jones 1 (Cunningham); off Mays 2 (Cunningham and Bancroft); off McQuillan 2 (Ruth and Scott).

Pitchers' Records—Off Nehf, 11 hits in 16 innings; off Ryan, 1 hit in 2 innings; off Bush, 21 hits in 15 innings; off Hoyt, 11 hits in 7 innings; off J. Barnes, 8 hits in 10 innings; off Shawkey, 8 hits in 10 innings; off Jones, 1 hit in 2 innings; off J. Scott, 4 hits in 9 innings; off Mays, 9 hits in 8 innings; off McQuillan, 8 hits in 9 innings.

Passed Ball—Schang.

Wild Pitches—Shawkey 2, Nehf 1.

OFFICIAL PITCHING RECORDS.

NEW YORK NATIONALS.

Pitcher.	G.	W.	L.	PC.	SG.	Tie.	IP.	AB.	H.	R.	S.	B.	B.	H.	B.	SO.	P.	ER.	Ave.
Nehf	2	1	0	1000	0	0	16	61	11	5	6	3	1	6	1	4	2.25		
Scott	1	1	0	1000	1	0	9	32	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0.00		
McQuillan	1	1	0	1000	0	0	9	34	8	3	0	2	0	4	0	3	3.00		
*Ryan	1	1	0	1000	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0.00		
J. Barnes	1	0	0	.000	0	1	10	41	8	3	0	2	0	6	0	2	1.80		
Totals	4	0	1000	1	1	46	174	32	11	6	8	2	20	1	9	1.76			

*Ryan relieved Nehf in eighth after Earl Smith batted for Nehf in seventh inning.

NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Pitcher.	G.	W.	L.	PC.	SG.	Tie.	IP.	AB.	H.	R.	S.	B.	B.	H.	B.	SO.	P.	ER.	Ave.
*†Jones	2	0	0	.000	0	0	2	8	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00		
†Hoyt	2	0	1	.000	0	0	8	34	11	3	2	2	0	4	0	1	1.12		
Shawkey	1	0	0	.000	0	1	10	38	8	3	0	2	0	4	2	3	2.70		
Mays	1	0	1	.000	0	0	8	33	9	4	1	2	0	1	0	4	4.50		
Bush	2	0	2	.000	0	0	15	66	21	8	1	5	0	6	0	8	4.80		
Totals	0	4	.000	0	1	43	179	50	18	5	12	0	15	2	16	3.35			

*Relieved Hoyt in ninth after Baker batted for Hoyt in eighth inning.

†Relieved Mays in ninth after Elmer Smith batted for Mays in eighth inning.

†Hoyt relieved Bush in eighth, with runners on first and third and one out.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

NEW YORK NATIONALS.

CATCHERS.

NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Player.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	PC.	Player.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	PC.
Smith	1	2	1	0	1000		Schang	5	19	4	0	1000	
Snyder	4	23	5	1	.966								

PITCHERS.

J. Barnes	1	0	4	0	1000	Bush	2	1	3	0	1000
Scott	1	1	1	0	1000	Hoyt	2	1	2	0	1000
Nehf	2	0	3	1	.750	Jones	2	0	1	0	1000
McQuillan	1	0	0	0	.000	Shawkey	1	0	2	0	1000
Ryan	1	0	0	0	.000	Mays	1	0	4	0	1000

FIRST BASEMEN.

Kelly	5	61	1	0	1000	Pipp	5	51	4	0	1000
-------------	---	----	---	---	------	------------	---	----	---	---	------

SECOND BASEMEN.

Player.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Player.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Frisch	5	10	20	1	.968	McNally	1	1	1	0	1000
						Ward	5	13	16	1	.967

THIRD BASEMEN.

Groh	5	6	14	0	1000	Dugan	5	5	8	0	1000
------------	---	---	----	---	------	-------------	---	---	---	---	------

SHORTSTOPS.

Bancroft	5	9	17	1	.963	Scott	5	14	15	0	1000
----------------	---	---	----	---	------	-------------	---	----	----	---	------

OUTFIELDERS.

Cunningham	4	10	2	0	1000	Ruth	5	9	0	0	1000
E. Meusel	5	3	0	0	1000	R. Meusel	5	7	1	0	1000
Stengel	2	4	0	0	1000	Witt	5	7	1	0	1000
Young	5	9	2	2	.846	McMillan	1	1	0	0	1000
King	1	0	0	0	.900						

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	P.C.
New York Americans.....	129	62	1	192	.995
New York Nationals.....	138	70	6	214	.972

WORLD SERIES FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Official paid attendance.....	185,947	Purse for third place teams...	\$24,730.97
Official gross receipts.....	\$605,475.00	Each third place Detroit player, about	515.00
Contesting players' share.....	247,309.71	Each third place St. Louis and Pittsburgh player, about....	257.00
Purse for New York N.L. team	111,289.37	New York N.L. club's share...	41,218.28
Each New York N.L. player, about	4,470.00	New York A.L. club's share...	41,218.28
Purse for New York A.L. team	74,192.91	National League's share.....	41,218.28
Each New York A.L. player, about	3,225.00	American League's share.....	41,218.28
Purse for second place teams..	37,096.46	Advisory Council's share.....	72,738.15
Each second place player, about	700.00		

DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS FROM THE GAME.

The receipts of the second game of the world series of 1922, by consent of the owners of the New York National and New York American League Base Ball clubs, were given to charity after the game was called at the end of the tenth inning with the score a tie at three runs each.

It was agreed that Commissioner Landis should distribute half the fund to disabled soldier organizations and that the other half should be distributed by the owners of the New York Base Ball clubs. On December 20 they announced their allotment of the funds as follows:

DISTRIBUTED BY JUDGE LANDIS.

American Legion	\$20,352.10
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States	20,352.10
Disabled American veterans of the World War	20,352.10
Total	\$61,056.30

DISTRIBUTED BY NEW YORK CLUBS.

Federation of Jewish Philanthropical Charities	\$12,500.00
Foundling Asylum	7,500.00
United Hospital Fund of N.Y....	7,500.00

Bronx Charities	\$7,500.00
New York Tuberculosis Association	6,500.00
Mrs. W. R. Hearst's Milk Fund.	5,000.00
Catholic Guardian Society	5,000.00
Visiting Nurses' Service, Henry Street Settlement	4,000.00
Manhattan Day Nursery	1,500.00
Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor....	1,000.00
Newsboys' Club, Evening Globe..	1,000.00
Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men	1,000.00
Total	\$60,000.00

World Series Players

The Giants for the second time in succession won the National League championship and the world series in 1922. They defeated the New York American League team, which had won the championship of that league for the second time in succession. It was the first time in the history of Base Ball that two clubs of rival leagues but representing the same city had won their league championship two years in succession, and the Giants, therefore, are the first team to have won two world's championships two years in succession from their city rivals. Chicago and Detroit competed two years in succession, but they are representative of two different cities. The playing careers of the managers and players of the two New York clubs that competed in 1922 are as follows:

NEW YORK NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUB.

JOHN J. MCGRAW.

John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, was born in Truxton, N.Y., in 1873. He began to play Base Ball when a boy and has been connected with the game in a prominent capacity since he made a name for himself at Baltimore as one of the best third basemen of his time. He played his first game with Olean, N.Y., in 1890. The following year he was with Cedar Rapids, Iowa. From there he went to the Baltimore American Association team in 1891. He played his first major league game for Baltimore at Columbus, Ohio, August 26, 1891. His last game as a player was with the New York Giants, at New York, September 12, 1906. He managed the Baltimore team in 1899 with marked ability. In 1900 he was transferred to St. Louis. The next year he was with the American League at the head of its club in Baltimore. He left Baltimore in 1902 to become manager of the New York National League club and has been with it since, now being part owner and vice-president of the club, in addition to being manager. His success with the Giants has been greater than that of any other manager with other clubs. He won his first championship of the National League in 1904 and repeated in 1905. He won the championships of 1911, 1912 and 1913 in succession. Again he directed a winning team in 1917, and followed that with winners in 1921 and 1922. He won a world series in 1905, but did not win again until 1921, and followed with another victory in 1922.

DAVID JAMES BANCROFT.

Born at Sioux City, Iowa, April 20, 1892; bats right and left-handed; throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 150 pounds; played at Duluth and Superior, 1909; Superior, 1910-11; Portland P.C.L., 1912; Portland N.W.L., by optional agreement, 1913; recalled by Portland P.C.L., 1914; transferred to Philadelphia N. L., 1915; Philadelphia, 1915-16-17-18-19-20; traded to New York N. L., summer, 1920; New York, 1921-22.

JESSE L. BARNES.

Born at Guthrie, Okla., August 26, 1892; bats left-handed and throws right-handed; height, 6 feet; weight, 160 pounds; played at Keokuk, 1912; transferred to Davenport, 1913; on trial with Chicago N. L., 1914; returned to Davenport, May, 1914; Davenport, 1914-15; transferred to Boston N. L., July, 1915; Boston, 1916-17; traded to New York N. L., January, 1918; New York, 1918-19-20-21-22.

WILLIAM A. CUNNINGHAM.

Born at San Francisco, July 30, 1897; bats and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 155 pounds; Seattle, 1916-20; transferred to New York, 1921; New York, 1921-22.

FRANK F. FRISCH.

Born at Ozone Park, L. I., September 9, 1898; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 165 pounds; played at Fordham College, 1918; New York N. L., 1919-20-21-22.

HENRY KNIGHT GROH.

Born at Rochester, N. Y., September 18, 1890; bats and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 157 pounds; played at Oshkosh, 1908-09-10; drafted by Cleveland, 1910, and released to Decatur, May 11, 1910; Decatur, 1911; transferred to New York N. L., July 20, 1911; farmed out to Buffalo, 1911; recalled by New York, 1912; New York, 1912; traded to Cincinnati N. L., May,

1913; Cincinnati, 1914-15-16-17-18-19-20-21; traded to New York N. L., December, 1921; New York N. L., 1922.

GEORGE LANGE KELLY.

Born at San Francisco, Cal., September 10, 1895; bats and throws right-handed; height, 6 feet 3½ inches; weight, 198 pounds; played at California Polytechnic School; Spokane, February, 1914; released to Victoria, March, 1914; reserved for 1915; transferred to New York N. L., July, 1915; New York, 1916-17; sent to Pittsburgh, August, 1917; returned to New York N. L., and sent to Rochester, August, 1917; transferred by purchase to New York N. L., September, 1917; released to Rochester, May, 1919; transferred by purchase to New York, August, 1919; New York, 1920-21-22; in United States Army, 1918.

HUGH A. MCQUILLAN.

Born at New York City, September 15, 1897; bats and throws right-handed; height, 6 feet; weight, 170 pounds; began with Toronto, 1916; released to Bridgeport (afterward Worcester), May, 1916; Worcester, 1916-17-18; transferred to Boston N. L., July, 1918; Boston, 1918-19-20-21-22; traded to New York N. L., July, 1922.

EMIL FREDERIC MEUSEL.

Born at Oakland, Cal., June 9, 1893; bats and throws right-handed; height, 6 feet; weight, 180 pounds; played at Fresno, 1913; Los Angeles, 1913; drafted by Washington A. L., 1913; Washington, 1914; farmed out to Elmira, April, 1914; sent to Minneapolis, January, 1915; transferred to Los Angeles and released to Elmira, May, 1915; drafted by Birmingham, 1916; drafted by Chicago N. L., 1917, and released to Los Angeles, May, 1917; drafted by Philadelphia, N. L., 1918; Philadelphia, 1919-20-21; traded to New York N. L., July, 1921; New York, 1922.

ARTHUR N. NEHF.

Born at Terre Haute, Ind., July 31, 1892; bats and throws left-handed; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 170 pounds; began with Negaunee, 1912; Kansas City, 1913; released to Sioux City, August, 1913; released to Kansas City and sent to Terre Haute, July, 1914; transferred to Boston N. L., August, 1915; Boston, 1916-17-18-19; exchanged to New York N. L., August, 1919; New York, 1920-21-22.

JOHN WILLIAM RAWLINGS.

Born at Bloomfield, Ill., August 17, 1892; bats and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 158 pounds; played at Long Beach, 1910; Los Angeles, 1910; Boise, 1911; Victoria, 1912; transferred to Cincinnati, February, 1913; released to Minneapolis, July, 1914; played with Kansas City F. L., July,

1914; reserved for 1915; released to Toledo in peace agreement, January, 1916; drafted by Boston N. L., September, 1916; Boston, 1917-18-19; transferred to New York N. L. and traded to Philadelphia N. L., June, 1920; traded to New York N. L., July, 1921; New York, 1922.

DAVIS ROBERTSON.

Born at Norfolk, Va., June 10, 1889; bats and throws left-handed; height, 6 feet; weight, 185 pounds; played at Elizabeth City, 1911; New York N. L., 1912-13; farmed out to Mobile, April, 1913, and recalled August, 1913; New York, 1914-15-16-17-19; Chicago, 1920-21; traded to Pittsburgh N. L., July, 1921; released outright by Pittsburgh and engaged by New York, 1922.

WILFRED D. RYAN.

Born at Worcester, Mass., March 15, 1898; bats and throws right-handed; height, 6 feet; weight, 185 pounds; played at Holy Cross College, 1918; New York N. L., 1919; released to Buffalo, April, 1919; recalled by New York, August, 1919; released to Toronto, April, 1920; recalled by New York, September, 1920; reserved for 1921; New York, 1922.

EARL N. SMITH.

Born at Hot Springs, Ark., February 14, 1897; bats left-handed; throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 170 pounds; played in Dallas, 1916; Tulsa-Ardmore, 1917; Rochester, 1918; traded to New York N. L., September, 1918; New York, 1919-20-21-22.

FRANK SNYDER.

Born at San Antonio, Tex., May 27, 1893; bats and throws right-handed; height, 6 feet 1 inch; weight, 192 pounds; played in Victoria, 1910; Floraville, 1911; San Antonio, 1911; Flint, 1912; transferred to St. Louis N. L., August, 1912; St. Louis, 1913; sent to Springfield, May, 1913, and recalled in August; St. Louis, 1914-15-16-17-18-19; traded to New York N. L., 1919; New York, 1920-21-22.

CHARLES A. STENGEL.

Born at Kansas City, Mo., July 30, 1890; bats and throws left-handed; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 175 pounds; played at Kansas City, 1910; farmed out to Kankakee, April, 1910; transferred to Maysville, July, same year; recalled by Kansas City and farmed out to Aurora, 1911; drafted by Brooklyn, 1911, and released to Toronto, November, 1911; released to Montgomery, April, 1912; recalled by Brooklyn, August, 1912; Brooklyn, 1913-14-15-16-17; traded to Pittsburgh N. L., January, 1918; Pittsburgh, 1918-19; traded to Philadelphia N. L., 1919; Philadelphia, 1919-20-21; traded to New York N. L., 1921; New York N. L., 1922.

JOHN WILLIAM SCOTT.

Born at Ridgway, N. C., April 18, 1894; bats left-handed and throws right-handed; height, 6 feet 2½ inches; weight, 200 pounds; played at Macon, 1916; transferred to Pittsburgh, August, 1916, and returned to Macon in September; released to Columbia, 1917, and turned over to Nashville; transferred to Boston N. L., August, 1917; Boston, 1917-19-20-21; traded to Cincinnati, December, 1921; released outright by Cincinnati and signed by New York, July, 1922.

ROSS YOUNG.

Born at Shiner, Tex., April 10, 1897; bats left-handed and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 162 pounds; played at Austin, 1914; released to Lampasas, 1914; signed by Bonham at close of 1914 season; Houston, 1915-16; released, March, 1916, to Sherman; transferred to New York N. L., August, 1916, and farmed out to Rochester, April, 1917; recalled by New York, October, 1917; New York N. L., 1918-19-20-21-22.

NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB.**MILLER J. HUGGINS.**

Miller J. Huggins, manager of the New York Yankees, was born in Cincinnati. He played his first major league game with the Cincinnati Nationals in 1904. In 1914 he was made manager of the St. Louis National League club, having been transferred to that team after the season of 1909, which was the last that he played with Cincinnati. He remained with the St. Louis Nationals in the capacity of manager until 1918, but never was successful enough to win a championship. After the end of the season of 1917 he announced that he would retire from the St. Louis club and take the position of manager of the New York American League club. He began his duties in 1918 and in 1921 he was rewarded for his patience in trying to put together a championship combination when he captured the pennant of the American League after a hard fight. In 1922 he repeated his success of the previous year, having another struggle to win the pennant which carried down to the last week of the season. He has not been successful in winning a world series, although his team gave the New York Nationals a stubborn fight in two seasons of competition.

JOHN FRANKLIN BAKER.

Born at Trappe, Md., March 13, 1886, bats left-handed and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 175 pounds; played at Reading, 1908; transferred to Philadelphia, 1908; Philadelphia, 1908-14; refused to report, 1915; 1916, transferred to New York for \$25,000; New York, 1916-17-18-19; 1920 would not play with New York but played with Upland, Pa.; 1921-22 with New York.

JOSEPH LESLIE BUSH.

Born at Brainerd, Minn., November 29, 1893; bats and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 173 pounds; played with Brainerd High School, 1911; Missoula, 1912; transferred to Philadelphia A. L., 1912; Philadelphia A. L., 1913-14-15-16-17; traded to Boston A. L., December, 1917; Boston A. L., 1918-19-20-21; traded to New York A. L., December, 1921; New York A. L., 1922.

JOSEPH A. DUGAN.

Born at Mahanoy City, Pa., May 12, 1897; bats and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 155 pounds; played at Holy Cross College, 1917; Philadelphia A. L., 1917-18-19-20-21; traded to Boston A. L., January, 1922; traded to New York A. L., July, 1922; New York A. L., 1922.

WAITE CHARLES HOYT.

Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 9, 1899; bats and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 11½ inches; weight, 186 pounds; engaged by New York N. L., August, 1915; sent to Mount Carmel; released to Hartford, April, 1916; recalled by New York and sent to Lynn; recalled by New York and sent to Memphis, February, 1917; returned to New York and sent to Montreal; recalled by New York, August, 1917, and sent to Nashville, April, 1918; recalled by New York, August, 1918, and sent to Newark; recalled by New York and sent to Rochester, March, 1919, refused to report; transferred to New Orleans, June, 1919, and refused to report; transferred to Boston A. L., July, 1919; traded to New York A. L., December, 1920; New York, 1921-22.

SAMUEL POND JONES.

Born at Woodsfield, Ohio, July 26, 1893; bats and throws right-handed; height, 6 feet; weight, 175 pounds; played at Zanesville, 1913; Portsmouth, Ohio, 1914; transferred to Cleveland A. L., July, 1914; released to Cleveland A. L., January, 1915; recalled by Cleveland A. L., 1915; reserved for 1916; traded to Boston A. L., April, 1916; Boston, 1917-18-19-20-21; traded to New York A. L., December, 1921; New York, 1922.

MICHAEL J. McNALLY.

Born at Oakland, Cal., June 9, 1893; bats and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 11½ inches; weight, 167 pounds; Utica, 1912-13; sold to Boston, A. L., August, 1913; farmed out to St. Paul, January, 1914; St. Paul, 1914; recalled by Boston, 1915, and sent to Providence, June, 1915; recalled by Boston, 1916; Boston, 1916-17-18-19-20; traded to New York, December, 1920; New York, 1921-22.

CARL W. MAYS.

Born at Louisville, Ky., November 1, 1892; bats left and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 190 pounds; played at Utah, semi-pro, 1911; Boise, 1912; Portland, 1913; drafted by Providence, October, 1913; Providence, 1914; released to Boston A. L., September, 1914; to Boston under working agreement, 1915-16-17-18-19; transferred to New York A. L., July, 1919; New York, 1920-21-22.

ROBERT WILLIAM MEUSEL.

Born at San Jose, Cal., July 19, 1898; bats and throws right-handed; height, 6 feet 2½ inches; weight, 195 pounds; played at Vernon, 1917-18-19; sold to New York A. L., 1920; New York, 1921-22.

WALTER CHARLES PIPP.

Born at Chicago, Ill., February 7, 1893; bats and throws left-handed; height, 6 feet 2 inches; weight, 180 pounds; played at Hastings, semi-pro, 1910; Grand Rapids, 1910; Kalamazoo, 1911-12; transferred to Detroit, August, 1912; released to Providence, July, 1912; released to Scranton, August, 1912; recalled by Providence, 1913; Scranton, 1913; Detroit, 1914; farmed out to Rochester, April, 1914; recalled by Detroit, April, 1914; transferred to New York A. L., January, 1915; New York, 1915-16-17-18-19-20-21-22.

GEORGE HERMAN RUTH.

Born at Baltimore, Md., February 7, 1894; bats and throws left-handed; height, 6 feet 2 inches; weight, 210 pounds; played at St. Mary's Industrial School, 1913; Baltimore, 1914; transferred to Boston A. L., 1915; Boston, 1915-16-17-18-19; transferred to New York A. L., January, 1920; New York, 1920-21-22.

WALTER H. SCHANG.

Born at Wales, N. Y., August 22, 1890; bats right and left-handed; throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; weight, 185 pounds; played with Pullman, Buffalo City League, 1910-11; Buffalo I. L., 1912; drafted by Philadelphia A. L., 1913; Philadelphia, 1914-15-16-17; traded to Boston A. L., December,

1917; Boston, 1918-19-20; traded to New York A. L., 1921; New York, 1921-22.

LEWIS EVERETT SCOTT.

Born at Bluffton, Ind., November 19, 1892; bats and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; weight, 184 pounds; played at Kokomo, 1909; Fairmont, 1909; Youngstown, 1910-11-12; Boston A. L., 1913; farmed out to St. Paul and recalled at end of season; Boston A. L., 1914-15-16-17-18-19-20-21; traded to New York A. L., December, 1921; New York, 1922.

ROBERT J. SHAWKEY.

Born at Brookfield, Pa., December 4, 1890; bats and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 175 pounds; Harrisburg, 1911; to Philadelphia A. L., by working agreement, 1912; released to Baltimore, March, 1912; transferred to Philadelphia A. L., July, 1913; Philadelphia, 1914-15; released to New York A. L., by waiver route, July, 1915; New York, 1916-17-18-19-20-21-22.

ELMER SMITH.

Born at Sandusky, Ohio, September 21, 1892; bats left-handed and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 165 pounds; played at Kalamazoo, 1911-12; Duluth, 1913; transferred to Cleveland A. L., August, 1913; released to Toledo, 1913; recalled by Cleveland, 1914; farmed out to Waterbury, March, 1914; recalled by Cleveland, August, 1914; Cleveland, 1915-16; traded to Washington A. L., August, 1916; Washington, 1917; transferred to Cleveland, June, 1917; Cleveland, 1917-18-19-20-21; traded to Boston A. L., December, 1921; traded to New York A. L., 1922.

AARON LEE WARD.

Born at Booneville, Ark., August 28, 1897; bats and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 160 pounds; played at Ouachita College, 1914; Little Rock, August, 1915; released to Montgomery, March, 1916; released to Macon; recalled by Birmingham, released to Little Rock and released to Rock Island, July, 1916; recalled by Little Rock, August, 1916; released by Charleston, February, 1917; transferred to New York A. L., July, 1917; New York, 1918-19-20-21-22.

LAWTON WALTER WITT.

Born at Winchendon, Mass., September 28, 1895; bats left-handed and throws right-handed; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 155 pounds; played at Goddard Seminary, 1915; Philadelphia A. L., 1916-17-18-19-20-21; transferred to New York A. L., 1922; New York A. L., 1922.

Old Orioles Help Baltimore Celebrate

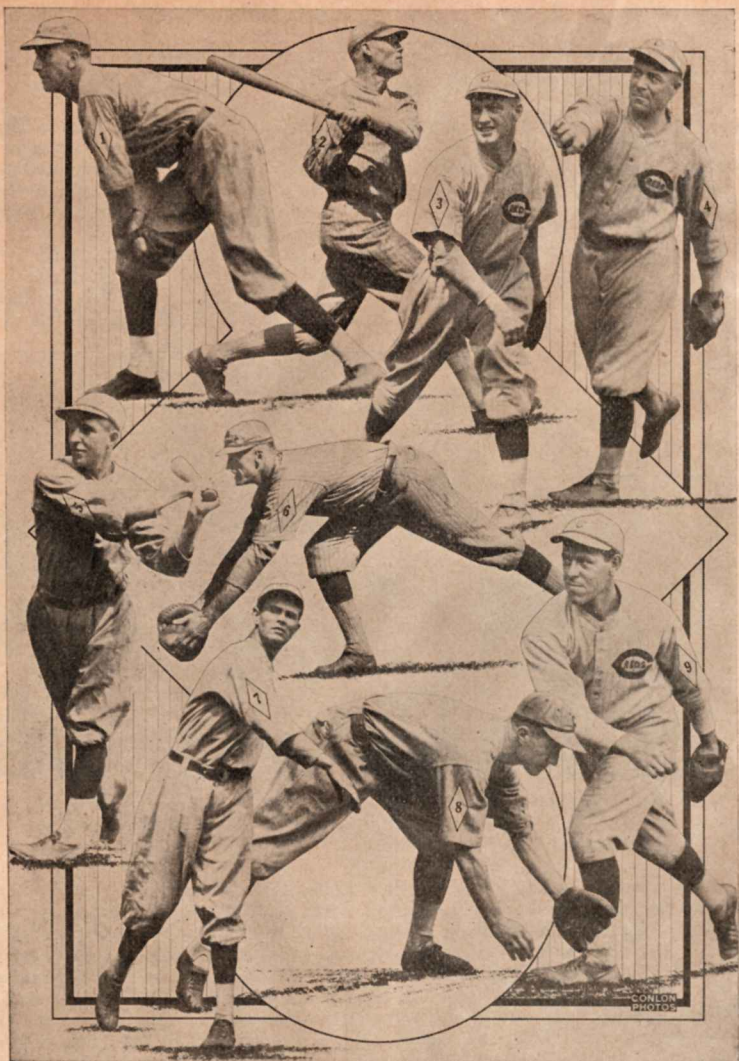
Shortly after the world series was played in New York they had "Big Baltimore" week in the metropolis of Maryland. Everybody who had something to do in the past with Baltimore's growth as a city was invited to return and celebrate with the present population, and this included the members of the old Orioles, who carried Baltimore's fame far and wide when they won championships in the National League.

Of the members of the team who went back to Baltimore there were Ned Hanlon, former manager, who is a resident of the city; John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, who played third base for Baltimore; Wilbert Robinson, catcher, "Uncle Robby," the suave manager of Brooklyn; Bill Clarke,



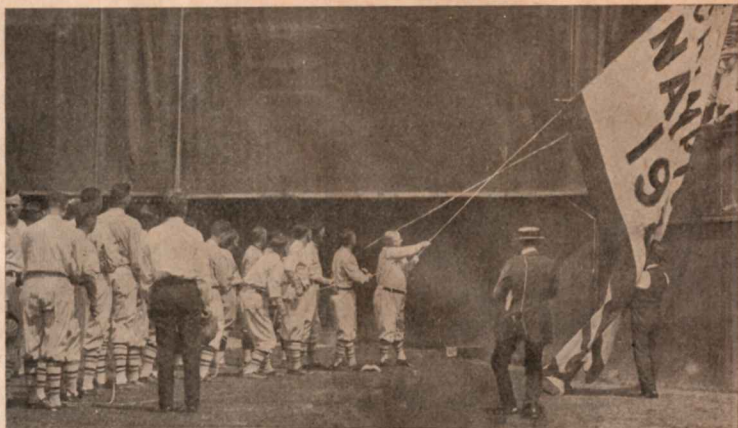
1, Bill Clarke; 2, John ("Sadie") McMahon; 3, Joe Kelley; 4, Bernie Gough, Bat Boy; 5, Hughey Jennings; 6, Walter ("Steve") Brodie; 7, Ned Hanlon; 8, John J. McGraw; 9, Wilbert Robinson; 10, Jack Doyle. Wide World Photo.

catcher, now coach at Princeton; Joe Kelley, left fielder, now scout for the Yankees; Jack Doyle, first base, now scout for the Chicago Cubs; Walter Brodie, center fielder, now a director of athletics; Hugh Jennings, short-stop, afterward a player with Brooklyn, manager for Detroit and now coach for the Giants, and John McMahon, one of the best pitchers that Baltimore ever had. The ball players were tendered a dinner at one of the hotels. The table was laid out in the form of a diamond and each player sat at the position which he had occupied when he was on the field during his playing days at Baltimore. The photograph herewith was taken while the old Orioles were getting ready to take part in a parade celebrating Baltimore's bigness.



1, Eppa Rixey; 2, Ivy B. Wingo; 3, John Couch; 4, George J. Burns; 5, James Caveney; 6, Jacob E. Daubert; 7, Peter J. Donohue; 8, Ralph Pinelli; 9, Lewis A. Fonseca.

GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.



Giants pull their championship pennant of 1922 to the top of the big pole at the Polo Grounds. Manager McGraw has the first grip on the rope and Coach Jennings is next to him.

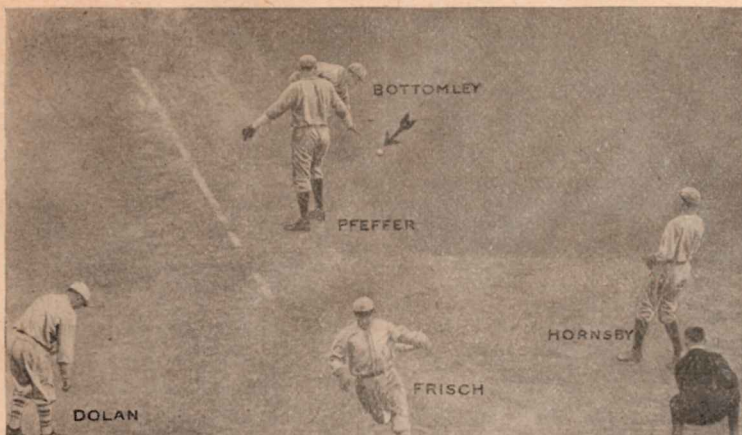
Photo Daily News, New York.

National League Season of 1922

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

The New York National League team again won the championship, and for the second year in succession, in 1922. It is doubtful if there was anything omitted that would make the contest interesting. The Giants may have had better teams; they may have had worse; there is no judgment of finality to be reached on an issue of that kind, as it is nothing but a matter of personal opinion. They never had a team of more downright grit and persistence, and to those two qualities, as well as to whatever skill they may have possessed, they owe their pennant.

They did not hold the lead constantly throughout the season, but they were out of it for such brief intervals that they can be described as having been leaders from start to finish. They were essentially a front running team that refused to be thrust back by any combination of circumstances or good play by opponents they happened to be confronted with. To maintain this resolute boldness there must have been a cause; possibly, more than one cause. From the human nature standpoint, which embraces psychology and all the other known qualities and characteristics of winning athletics, there was the dominant forcefulness of a manager who had a team which may have had its faults from an ideal Base Ball standpoint, but which had a spirit that was aggressively confident. He kept it energized almost without a break from the start of the season. Without that remarkable self-confidence, which was fostered and nourished from the day the season began, the Giants might not have pulled through.

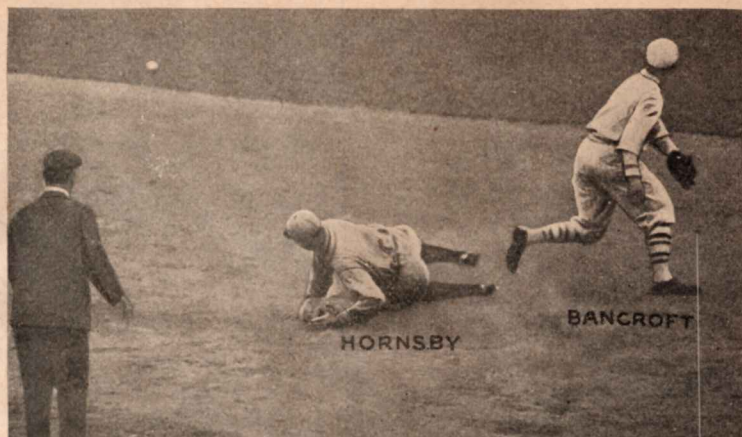


Frisch, Giants, bunts the ball, starting a rally for New York, and the St. Louis fielders look on disconsolately.

Photo Daily News, New York.

From the standpoint of the reviewer, who looks back to what has happened after a season is over, the predominant Base Ball characteristics of the winners were their batting ability, their speed and alertness on the bases, and their steadily maintained standard average of fielding. They were not a strong team in pitching, yet there have been championships won in the past by league teams which could not boast of the best pitching staff of their time. Many years ago the old Chicago Nationals won when their pitchers, as individuals, did not rate as highly as the pitchers of some other teams. In more recent times there were the Baltimores, who could win championships with pitchers who had been released by other teams as lacking ability, and sometimes managers of other clubs wondered how even the Baltimores could win with such pitchers as they had. But they did! In the days of the Chicago club it was held to be the powerful batting of the original White Sox that carried them through. In the days of the Baltimore club it was Ed Hanlon's managerial skill in developing teamwork that was accredited with the success of his teams. In the present era it is the mind of McGraw that charts the course for his players which has proved to be the actuating inspiration for the success of the Giants.

In one way the conditions of 1922 were reversed as compared with those of 1921. In the latter year the Pittsburghs were out in front for most of the season of the National League race. They were so steadily winners that the championship was as good as conceded to them long before the last day of the schedule was in sight. Then came a challenge from New York, which was in second place and by no means so close to Pittsburgh that they had better than a fighting chance to win. Pittsburgh weakened pitifully under the attack, and the preparations which were in the making to hold a world series in Pittsburgh were postponed to some other autumn. The Giants



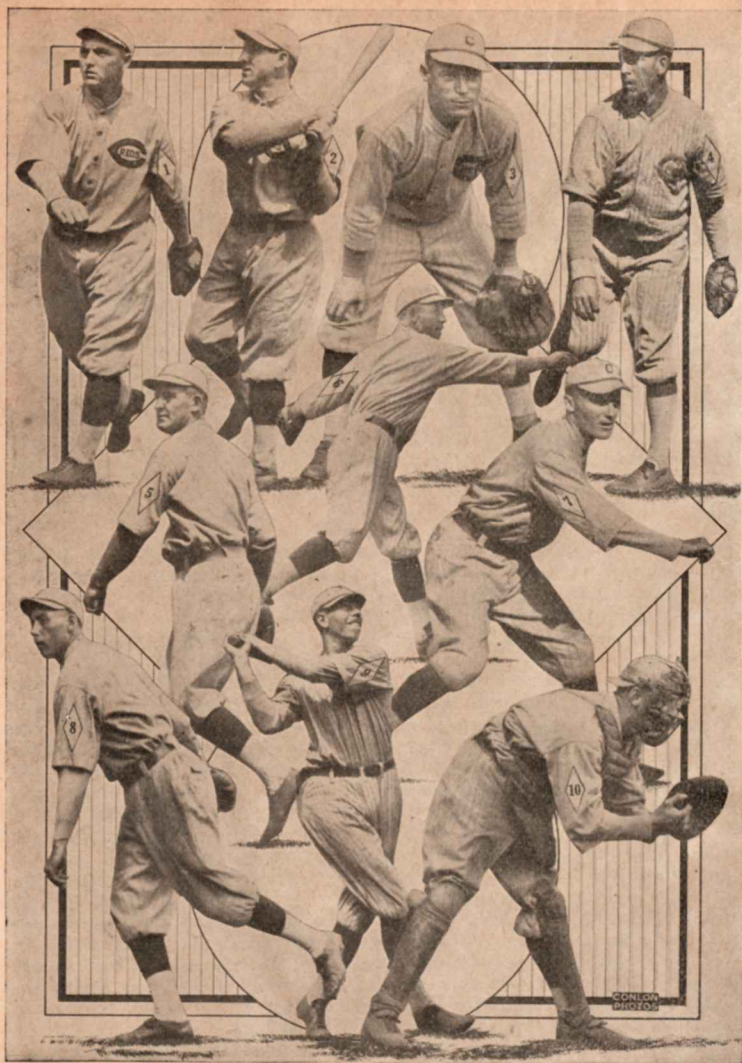
This was one time when Hornsby, the National League's champion batter, stole second base against the Giants.

Photo Daily News, New York.

thrashed them individually, as club to club. It was the meeting of the teams—New York against Pittsburgh—which settled the fate of the latter, and not an indirect winning of the championship because New York won from a second club while Pittsburgh was losing to a fourth club.

No doubt some of the confidence which was aroused in the Giants of 1921 carried over into the season of 1922. If ever they felt that the battle was going against them they remembered their fight of the previous year. They remembered, too, how they had won from the New York American League club in the world series after that team had started out with victories in the first and second games; won thoroughly because the Yankees at the start played better Base Ball. The memory of their success and the reliance which they had in themselves because of their display of courage, helped them when the St. Louis club challenged them in the latter half of the season of 1922. The challenge did not last long. The Giants fought it off. They did not succumb merely because they had lost the lead for the twinkling of a star. They fought harder and regained it. Pittsburgh, in the closing days of the season, came with a rush which never was powerful enough to force the Giants out of first place, but which menaced their hold for a brief interval. Losing to Pittsburgh but not losing the lead, New York doggedly fought its way back to its better vantage at the expense of other teams, and it was this evidence of courage in games in which the Giants were using two, three and four pitchers almost daily, that saved the pennant after they had carried the fight so long.

There is one peculiarity of the pennant race of 1922 that had not attached itself to a National League race for many years. No winning team ever offered to other teams a better chance to strike home and take the pennant away, than the Giants offered now and then as the race narrowed



1, Louis B. Duncan; 2, Samuel Bohne; 3, Eugene F. Hargrave; 4, Adolfo Luque; 5, Raymond B. Bressler; 6, George W. Harper; 7, Frank Keck; 8, Edd J. Roush; 9, A. Earle Neale; 10, Louis Lutz.

GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

and their days of non-success befell them as ordinarily befall all athletic teams. The St. Louis team, in all its history as a National League factor, never had better opportunity to win a National League championship. Once Cincinnati flared up and looked as if it might enter the struggle for first place. When Pittsburgh changed managers and McKechnie supplanted Gibson, the team entered a period of victorious achievement that carried it faster along the tide than the Giants were riding for the moment. Yet none of these organizations succeeded in displacing the champions of 1921, and while New York did look easy now and then to the very limit of exasperation, so far as other managers watched an opportunity to strike home, it seems as if the winning of the pennant, because of that condition, is a greater compliment to the successful players than it is criticism of their work during the season. To appear to be easy to defeat and then prove too powerful to overcome is very complimentary to an organization engaged in athletic contest.

The most striking incident in connection with the campaign of the Giants for the championship, so far as its relation to the affairs of the league in general has any bearing, was the suspension of Douglas, a pitcher, who involved himself in a manner that left the club no option but to cast him adrift.

Breaking the rules of discipline of the team, a fact for which he expected to be punished, led him to be charged with writing a letter to a player of the St. Louis National League club in which it was intimated that he would retire from the game if certain conditions came about. The pitcher evidently harbored the idea that if he deserted the Giants they would be unable to win the championship. At that moment the St. Louis club was threatening and appeared to be a probable vigorous contender to the closing series of the year. Douglas' presumable theory of wilful withdrawal from the Giants perhaps was in retaliation for punishment that he feared might be visited upon him. Almost upon the heels of writing the letter he recanted and tried to have it destroyed. It was too late. The letter came into the possession of the manager of the New York club and there could be but one sequel to the incident.

The Giants had at that moment started a trip through the West. They were in Pittsburgh, where Douglas was summoned before the manager, and also before the Commissioner of Base Ball, who had been asked to be present. Confronted with the information which was in possession of the New York club, Douglas had no plea to make of justification and he was informed that he had been placed on the ineligible list. That ended his career as a player in organized Base Ball.

As the pitcher was one of the best of the Giants' staff—perhaps the best right-hand pitcher in the league—and as the pitchers other than him had tottered at times, there were many persons who thought that the banishment of Douglas meant an end to championship aspirations for the Giants. He had been by far the best winner on the team. More than that, he had been pitching better than he ever did in his career. His record of victories quadrupled his defeats, a splendid achievement for a man of his age. The loss of Douglas instead of acting adversely to the Giants, infused more resolution into them than they already possessed—which is saying a very



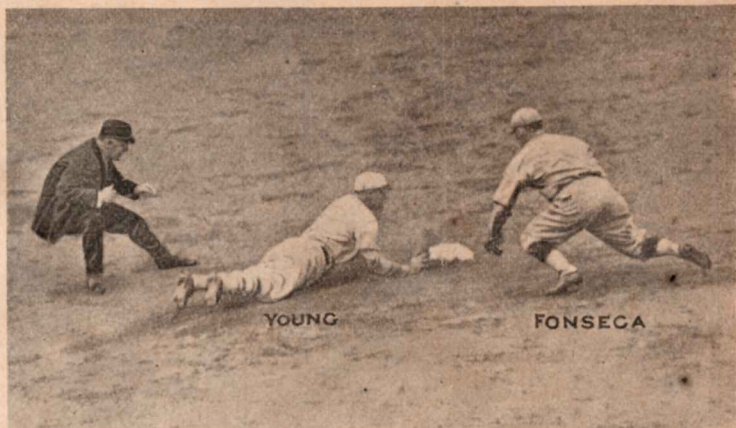
Myers, Brooklyn, slides to first against Philadelphia and keeps right on going because the ball is many feet over Leslie's head. Photo Daily News, New York.

great deal—and they fought through that Western trip as they had not struggled in any of the weeks that had preceded, and made it their best round of the season in the Western section. Their success in those games perhaps won the championship for them. As they continued to be successful away from home their nearest rival continued to falter. Thus it came about that the retiring of Douglas did not result in the downfall of the team; cumulative testimony to the ever conspicuous quality of the Giant players in general to fight their way through to success.

Before the season began it was the general opinion of Base Ball experts that the Giants would be likely to win the championship if they could muster sufficient strength on the part of their pitchers. The St. Louis club also was well thought of. Some even went so far as to insist that they could not see how New York could beat St. Louis. Pittsburgh was not in such popular favor as it had been the year before, the unpleasant taste of their defeat in 1921 still lingering. Outside of these three clubs there was none which looked like a championship team unless a wide spreading run of misfortune happened to all of the leaders.

For one year at least pre-season judgment had correctly named the three clubs which were to provide most of the excitement during the race. The others were not what can be strictly termed championship factors. They played their part more or less conspicuously as the season rolled around, but they never attained that height in the race where they could be expected to reach first place or—a much greater task—remain in first place had they once climbed that high. The line was too strictly defined between three of the clubs in one division and five in the other.

Cincinnati held its course about as expected and finished much better than predicted. The champions of 1919 closed very strong on Pittsburgh



Young, Giants, takes a headforemost slide in a game against Cincinnati and receives the decision.

Photo Daily News, New York.

in the last week of the year and took second place from them. Pittsburgh, by being defeated by Cincinnati, dropped back to a tie with St. Louis for third place. That left Chicago at the top of the second division, with Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston closing at the bottom of the race. The Boston team was as much a surprise to its home supporters as the finish of the Cincinnati was a surprise to the Pittsburghs. In 1921 Boston had done so well under the careful handling of Fred Mitchell that it was looked upon as a sure first division team in 1922 by its friends. Some thought that it might show traits of championship ability. It did manifest a few in 1921 when, for a time in Boston, they thought the team might make another fight like that of the famous fighters of 1914. Results like those of 1914, however, are not likely to happen more than once in a half century. The Boston of 1922, instead of continuing the good work of the previous year under Mitchell, began to sag early, and shortly after the middle of the season had been passed, Boston had gone to the bottom and the Philadelphia were jubilant because they were out of the humiliating position of tailenders. With Boston doing so poorly, Philadelphia never looked upon as more than one of the competing clubs, and the Brooklyn team unable to get started in the right way, one side of the league gathered all the plums and the other the Dead Sea fruit.

So far as attendance was concerned, a matter which really concerns club owners much more than it does anyone else, the National League had a capital year. Some clubs did not do so well as they might have wished, and perhaps two did rather poorly in a way; but no club ever was known to do better than it wished since Base Ball began, and there were clubs in the league in 1922 which had not always had their share of good luck, that did very well.



1, Rogers Hornsby; 2, John Lavan; 3, John Smith; 4, Clarence F. Mueller; 5, Edward Ainsmith; 6, Austin McHenry; 7, William H. Sherdel; 8, James L. Bottomley; 9, Vernon J. Clemons.

GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

The time seems to have passed when the public looked upon the professional game with the solicitude that it did years ago. In the days when many of us were boys it was a matter of pride to help out the local team if it came upon bad days, in order that Base Ball might be retained in a city. This applied to major league clubs in their earlier experiences. The sums mounting into thousands and thousands of dollars which have been expended by patrons of Base Ball within the last twenty years have established most of our more important teams substantially, and many of the minor league clubs have caught the reflex of this generous patronage. It is still an easy matter to lose a considerable sum in Base Ball, but it is not such an easy matter as it was when patrons of the sport would abruptly terminate their patronage in the middle of the season if things did not go well.

The pioneers of Base Ball—the men who bore the brunt of the fight to establish the game—never got much out of it. Those who profited did so more by the sale of franchises than by their operation. The more recent comers have made whatever substantial profits have been realized. This is also true in other sports and is the result of widespread sport development of all kinds throughout the country. The senior organization of Base Ball naturally will have its lean years as other organizations will have them when national conditions do not favor sport; but, for the moment, the National League is abundantly able to take care of itself from one end of its circuit to the other.



NEW YORK

Won	93
Lost	61
P.C.	.604

New York won in 1922 in a competition which had its occasional incidents that greatly resembled the contest for the championship in 1921. So much similarity exists in the actual result of the second year

as compared with the first, that it would be fit to call the successes of the two years the "Siamese Twins" championships.

In 1921 the Giants won 94 games and lost 59. Their percentage was .614. In 1922 they won 93 games and lost 61 for a percentage of .604. It almost might have been wished that they could have tied their seasons' records when they came so close to it. That result—a tie—would have been an unusual happening in Base Ball.

To win the pennant in 1922 the Giants won one game less than in 1921 and lost two more. They were not in actual danger, as their nearest rival was too far away to threaten when all was over. There were times when they were put to their best and they were not always in front. The last condition was of such short duration that it was not a thread of the whole season, though while it was in evidence there was great exhilaration and there were many demonstrations of joy in the city of St. Louis, whose team had wrested the lead away momentarily.

If the result in figures is to be taken as a proof of anything significant of the season, it is that the Giants were not more powerful than they were in 1921, and therefore the other clubs of the league had not strengthened sufficiently to meet a rival which could stand on its achievement of the preceding year and still win. That would be borne out by the fact that the team which finished second in the race in 1922 did not do as well as the one which finished second in 1921. That, too, is soundly based on the finish



Hargrave, Cincinnati catcher, reaches around Frisch, Giants, and tags him before he can get his foot on home plate.

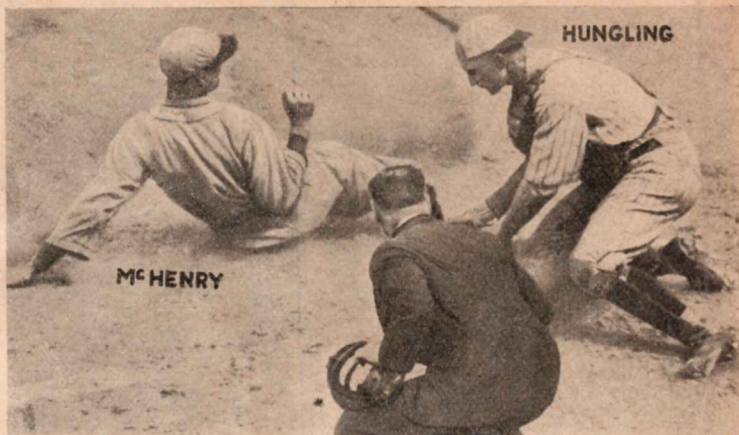
Photo Daily News, New York.

of the race, which found Pittsburgh dropping to third at the last moment in 1922 with a record not so good as that of Cincinnati, and Cincinnati finishing second with a record inferior to that of Pittsburgh in the preceding year. The conclusion to be derived is that the strength of the Giants in 1922 was virtually on a par with the strength of the team in 1921 but not enough better to be worth consideration, while the other teams of the National League trailed off. Even St. Louis, which was supposed to have been strengthened for 1922, did not make as good a fight as it did in 1921.

When the race began in 1922 there was an air of uncertainty as to whether there would be any contender against New York except St. Louis. Even the Pittsburgh enthusiasts had lost some of their affection for their home club after the team had bent double in the finish of the year before and had frittered away a championship which seemed to be won. Chicago was not given much consideration against New York—not as much as it was proved was deserved—Philadelphia and Brooklyn were not seriously considered, nor was Boston. There was a faint spark of enthusiasm for Cincinnati.

If the Giants had St. Louis to beat, they reasoned that they could win, as the Cardinals had not a pitching staff which was terrifying, nor an infield which was threatening. In the points of play which would be most necessary to maintain a better than average pace, the New York club tried to fortify. It may not have been as successful as it would have wished to be in getting together a pitching staff which would have given the team more assurance, but it established a very steady and strong infield, one which excelled in defense because of the alertness and natural speed of the players.

By a transfer which was arranged with the Cincinnati club, the Giants' outfield of 1921 was changed by the release of Burns to Cincinnati; but the Giants' infield was made better by securing Groh from Cincinnati. The



McHenry, St. Louis, makes a desperate slide to the plate in a game at Brooklyn; Hungling catching for Brooklyn.

Photo Daily News, New York.

infield had given more worriment to the manager than the outfield. Rawlings and Frisch had been a good combination at second and third, but Rawlings is a player who is easily injured and Frisch is a better second baseman than third baseman. Securing Groh meant less risk than if Rawlings had been used as a regular, and gave confidence to a team which was not always certain of results when Frisch was playing on third. The outfield problem was not easy, after Burns had departed from the team, and in the early part of the season the Giants did not meet with the best of success in outfield play. Shinnars, a recruit from Indianapolis, was tried at the position, but after meeting with an accident was unable to give the team his best. He was transferred to another club.

It was then that the Giants met their best fortune of the season. Stengel, a veteran player, who had been acquired by the team in the trade of players between New York and Philadelphia, was placed in center field and became a success envied alike by colts and older players. The Giants give a great deal of credit to Stengel. His ability as an outfielder was a known quantity. He never had been appreciated by some managers at his real value. Of the outfielders who have distinguished themselves in the past, there has been none with keener discernment as to the correct manner in which to play for batters than Stengel. He made that apparent when he had an opportunity to resume a regular position on the field. He went further by demonstrating that he could bat the ball better than ever. To discern how good Stengel might be to his team was a credit to his manager, and to make such a splendid showing was a credit to the player. The transfer of Stengel to the Giants worked out excellently in all ways.

There seems to be no dispute as to the presumably weak element of the Giants. That was its pitchers; but when the world series was played, even



1, Milton J. Stock; 2, William L. Doak; 3, Jesse Haines; 4, Del Gainer; 5, George Toporcer; 6, Clyde Barfoot; 7, Leslie Mann; 8, Edward J. Pfeffer; 9, Jacques F. Fournier; 10, Joseph Schultz.

GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

that position held its own. Before the schedule actually began there were predictions that the pitching staff would fail quickly to come up to requirements. If it did so, how much more the pitching staffs of other teams must have failed! It is conceded that the New York pitchers were not made up of men who had been rated as high as some New York pitchers of the past, but the team managed to pull through with them and that was the important result to be obtained.

Of the original staff, Toney was the first to go. He did not display much form in 1922, and when the season had advanced into the summer he was released to the Boston National League club in part exchange for the services of McQuillan, who was acquired by New York. While the Giants may not actually have saved the championship by taking on McQuillan, they got a young, strong and serviceable pitcher who may go better as he ages. The severest blow that the Giants received was the defection of Douglas. The erratic Southerner was doing better for the team than he had in the previous year until he broke training, a fault of repetition. Fearful of discipline it was alleged that he offered to desert his team as has been previously told. His margin of games won was really quite enough to have won the championship for the team. His skill is conceded and his fault deplored.

Even then, not all of the good fortune of the Giants left them. As Stengel had come into prominence when the center field problem was a source of anxiety, so John Scott, a former pitcher of the Boston National League club, came to the light of fame when Douglas was dropped. Scott had been sent by Boston to Cincinnati, and after reporting at the latter city was released because of what was believed to be a permanently disabled arm. He went back to his home in North Carolina, took a rest of many weeks, worked out as best he could, and one morning reported at the Polo Grounds, where he asked permission to practise. The privilege was extended to him and he faithfully went through the long grind that was necessary to restore his arm. Fortunately, he fell into the hands of an expert who analyzed the trouble correctly. It was not an ailment of the shoulder but an ailment underneath the shoulder, and when correct treatment began to send him on the right way, Scott discovered that he could pitch somewhat as he had in the past. Then came the day when he was asked to pitch in a game and did so. He won, and confidence came back to him in full. He was given a chance to pitch regularly and he worked as successfully as Douglas. The games which he won toward the close of the season established the Giants in a place of security, and another "old timer" had come to the rescue of a modern team.

The Giants "struck home" for the pennant on their last Western trip. They had barely reached Pittsburgh when the news of Douglas' misbehavior was broached to them. Douglas, who was in Pittsburgh, was sent back to New York that night. His career as a member of the Giants was at an end. Undiscouraged by this blow the Giants went into the attack with more determination than ever and overwhelmed the Western teams on their own fields. The New York club won nine out of eleven games. They turned the tide of conquest so strongly their way that the St. Louis team, dazed by the sudden onslaught, staggered and played inferior Base Ball when they needed their best most of all. They slipped out of the position of contender which



1, Max G. Carey; 2, Wilbur Cooper; 3, Charles F. Glazner; 4, Walter J. Maranville; 5, John B. Gooch; 6, Harold Traynor; 7, Carson L. Bigbee; 8, Charles B. Adams, 9, Ewell A. Russell; 10, James A. Tierney.

GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

The Giants later played against Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn team, which had been such a crushing factor to New York in 1920 and 1921, suddenly faltered—faltered very badly. The defeats administered to them by the champions put New York on its feet and August 12 found the Giants back in first place.

The last Western trip began immediately after. Leaving the East in a state of helplessness, not to worry them again, the Giants went West and completely reversed all previous records for play on the road. They strode forward so commandingly that the championship was conceded by Western critics and the backers of the New York club began to breathe easier. Pittsburgh made its last play against New York in September, but the Pirates did not have sustaining power.

It is interesting to note that the Giants won the championship of the National League in 1922 by exactly the same number of games won and lost as fell to the lot of Brooklyn in 1920. The championship was won by Brooklyn with 93 victories and 61 defeats. So closely has the history of these teams been interwoven that it is more than possible that the Giants might not have won the championship of 1922 if the Brooklyn team had played against them as effectively as in the past. Brooklyn could not turn the Giants back in 1922, but they turned Pittsburgh back most effectually. Thus one New York team—Greater New York—played its part in the season's campaign of its rival. Sometimes Brooklyn is an indirect help to New York, and at other times Brooklyn wields the big club that hurts the Giants.

The winning of the championship of 1922 was the eighth victory for New York under the guidance of John J. McGraw. He is now the undisputed holder of the managerial record for winning championships. Connie Mack neither leads nor ties. McGraw's first victory was in 1904, his second in 1905; then came 1911, 1912, 1913, 1917, 1921, and now 1922. He has had all kinds of ball teams, and has been compelled to treat all kinds of players with all kinds of advice and instruction; but he always has had a team that could make runs, and runs are the vital requisites for pennants. Base hits help to make runs, but base hits do not score pennant points. It is the manifested run-making energy of a New York team which is the real reason why eight New York teams have won championships since McGraw has been at their head.



CINCINNATI

Won	86
Lost	68
P.C.	.558

When Cincinnati came through at the finish of the season and took second place in the National League race, it created almost as much surprise as might have resulted if the New York team had not won the pennant. The excitement was not so much a feature because a world series was impending and the attention of the Base Ball enthusiasts was centered upon the possibilities and probabilities of the New York teams of 1922. The fact of surprise, however, cannot be gainsaid. It permeated the atmosphere of the National League, which had resigned itself without serious thought to the probability that Pittsburgh would follow New York to the finishing post.

The Cincinnati team never was looked upon as a serious contender for the championship of 1922. It was not. It flashed once as the players rallied



Schmandt, Brooklyn, slides safely over home plate before Smith of the Giants can get him, at Brooklyn.

Photo Daily News, New York.

and pushed forward when other teams lagged, but it lacked the stability and the initiative that a team must have to win a pennant. A championship organization must show ability to be a front runner, and to stay in front once it finds itself there as leader in a race against determined opposition.

It was not until the end of June that the Cincinnati had moved into the first division. All during the month of July they hung there as the semi-monthly computations were made up. The month of August found the pace too much for them and they dropped back to the top of the second division. In September they started again, and it was the lagging efforts of Pittsburgh and St. Louis that gave the Cincinnati their chance to come through and push them both back in the last week.

Base Ball men gave the Cincinnati much credit for the showing made in the finishing days of the season. The team indicated that it had fighting courage, and the collapse of the teams which had been leading Cincinnati had left unpleasant recollections and some sting, as cities had suffered for two years in succession from the same manner of defeat. The league had been disappointed in its contenders twice. It is always easy to bear the strain of victory. Even if enthusiasts for any game are not partial to too much winning by one source, they can reconcile themselves with more ease to repeated success on the part of a contender than they can to repeated defeat borne by the same individual or team. The repetition of defeat results in an accumulated loss of respect, while the continuance of victory commands admiration, even as some may hope that a team may win to change the athletic atmosphere.

There was a time when Cincinnati was seven games behind St. Louis and seemingly without a prospect of finishing better than fourth. As late as August 15 the Cincinnati were five games away from St. Louis, and it was



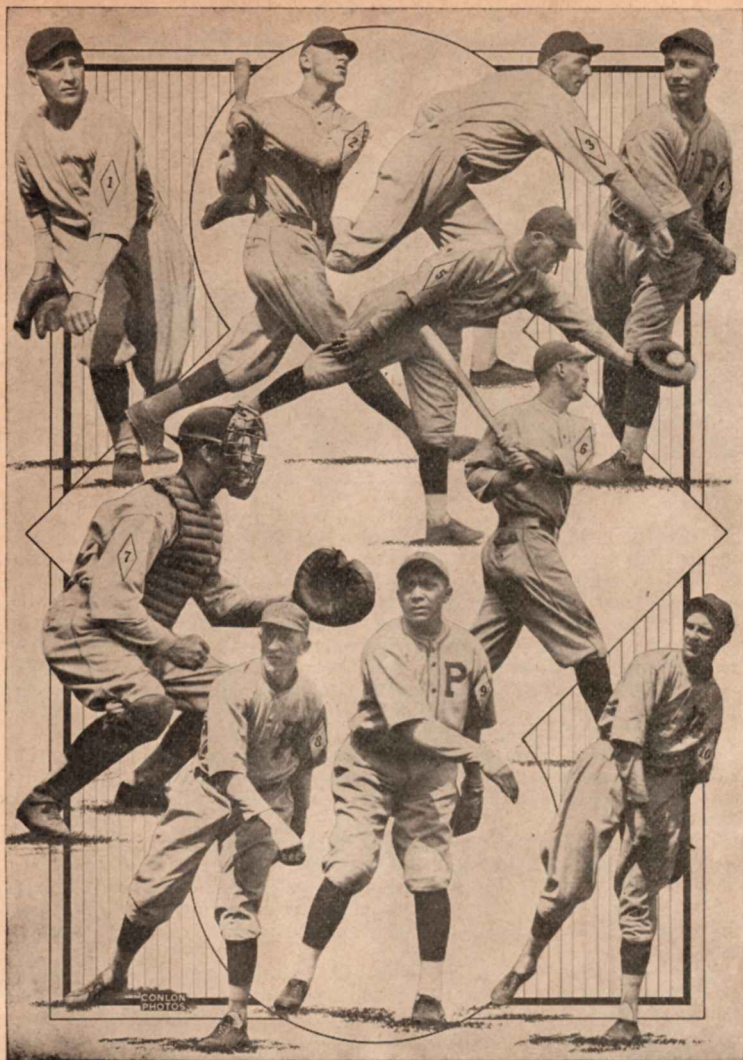
The veteran Casey Stengel, Giants, slides into first base safely, against Philadelphia.

Photo Daily News, New York.

predicted that the Cardinals would finish second if they could not win the pennant. It was in the latter part of August that Cincinnati began to make its fight to get something more out of the race than honorable mention. When the team found that it could win, and did buckle down to the task of getting in the circle of the first three, it climbed steadily forward until it was on the heels of St. Louis by September 15. Even as Cincinnati had made this fight for a better place, the Pittsburghs had made another to get out of the trailing position in which they found themselves, and on September 15 were five full games ahead of Cincinnati. Between then and the end of the season—October 1—Cincinnati caught up with the Pirates and passed them just as the season was about to end. It was a hard blow to Pittsburgh and a continuation of the non-success which the team had met the year before, when it succumbed in the pennant fight when challenged by New York.

The Cincinnati team at the beginning of the year was not a championship team on its face. The strength did not seem to be in evidence to win 90 or more games in the National League, and nothing short of 90 games seemed likely to win it. A maximum of 90 games had come to be standard since the war. There had been changes in the team which it was expected would help it.

By the transfer of Groh to New York, Cincinnati accomplished nothing for itself, even if it did secure Burns and some money, and a deal of that sort is of the nature that makes the home "fan" decry the manager's judgment. Groh is a better third baseman than the man who superseded him at Cincinnati, but the owners of the Cincinnati club thought they were acting for the best in view of the relations between them and Groh. He had been a player difficult to appease. For Groh the Reds got Burns from New York.



1, Earl Hamilton; 2, Charles Grimm; 3, Harold G. Carlson; 4, Clyde L. Barnhart; 5, Walter E. Schmidt; 6, Ray Rohwer; 7, James P. Mattox, 8, John D. Morrison; 9, Moses Yellowhorse; 10, Clarence Jonnard.

GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

The latter was and is a sterling outfielder. None is surer of a fly ball, and scores are not so sure as he is.

If Roush had been ready to enter the season with Burns, the Cincinnati team would have had a marvelous outfield. Roush balked on the question of salary, as he had before, and it was not until the schedule had entered upon its declining days that he made up his mind to play. He was slow to start for the team after he had agreed to go back, and Moran did not avail himself of his services until he was approximately in good condition. Roush took part in only 49 games. Whatever combination might have been agreed upon would have given the Cincinnati two men of wonderful judgment in the outfield if Roush had begun the year with them. Without him the outfield was average. Burns held up, Harper did unexpectedly well, and Duncan pulled through with a fine batting average.

The Cincinnati infield was experimental and continued to be so. Daubert at first base was a veteran whose ability was known and he had a good year. He played well all of the season. His batting was fine and his fielding excellent. In every way he was a valuable assistant. Bohné did fairly well at second base, but he did not improve over his work in 1921. Caveney at short was hardly up to major league requirement. Pinelli, third baseman, who had been tried in the American League, was a very agreeable surprise as a fielder and as a batter. Lacking the experience and the general knowledge of batters possessed by Groh, whom he followed, he established a record for himself that is one of the best first year performances for a third baseman which the National League has seen in some time. Fonseca developed splendidly and played second well when Bohné retired.

The Reds were good behind the bat and not strong enough in pitchers to win a championship. Luque had his worst year as a pitcher since he has been in the National League, and why he was put in as often as he was, puzzled the "fans." The fact was that Moran, the Cincinnati manager, figured that it was not always the poor pitching of Luque that resulted in defeat for the team, and hoped that the pitcher might have a change of luck. He could not overcome the pressure of fate against him and lost more games than any pitcher in the National League, being defeated in twenty-three and winning only twelve.

Couch, a pitcher obtained from San Francisco, worked well for Cincinnati. Other clubs in the National League had opportunity to take Couch, but declined. It was a fortunate thing for Moran that they did, because the seventeen games that Couch won, with nine defeats against him, put him up with the first ten pitchers of the circuit, which was quite an honor for a player who had been deemed too light by those managers who were asked to pass judgment on him. Rixey, the left-hander, was the real standby of the Cincinnati. Willing and never afraid of work he pitched in 38 games with 25 victories and 13 defeats. It was his best season in the National League and did more than any other year to establish his reputation as being one of the leading left-hand pitchers of the game. His control was better than usual, and although he was least successful against Pittsburgh, it was the Pirates who were eventually beaten out by the Reds. Rixey, by the way, led all the National League pitchers in the total number of victories gained by one pitcher during the season.



Henline, Philadelphia catcher, shows how to touch a runner out when his foot is in the air. Johnston, Brooklyn, is the victim. Photo Daily News, New York.

From the standpoint of attendance and interest the Cincinnati did very well. If there had been any disposition to resent the loss of Groh, it quickly abated when Pinelli made such a fine showing at third base. One thing that helped Pinelli with the Cincinnati enthusiasts was the frequently repeated assertion that he would hardly come up to National League requirements. When the youngster did so well, he aroused as much enthusiasm as Groh could have stirred up, and there were some who thought the trade had benefited Cincinnati, rather than the contrary.

In midseason, when the team gave evidence of improvement, Cincinnati had some excellent crowds. Of course the attendance fell off as it became evident that the championship would again go to the East, and that little or no hope existed for the Reds to get in the fight; but that always happens. There was enough variety and entertainment to the season to compensate for any criticism that might have been made as to the change of personnel, and the culmination of effort, when Cincinnati came through at the last moment into second place, put a dash of red fire on the finish that was exceedingly gratifying to the manager and the players, for they gained the second place reward that goes to the players from the world series receipts.



ST. LOUIS

Won	85
Lost	69
P.C.	.552

The nucleus of the St. Louis team is Rogers Hornsby. He is a large and well developed nucleus and also one of power. Hornsby led the batters of the National League in 1922, batted better than ever before, and played second base better; but with all the good that he did for his team, St. Louis could not win the pennant. It was impossible to build a team around him, although persistent effort was made to do so.



Young, Giants, slides home in safety against the Phillies. Henline, Philadelphia catcher, looks at umpire for information. Photo Daily News, New York.

The Cardinals were seemingly strengthened before the season began. Not by the expenditure of a large sum of money for star players, because St. Louis could not undertake that sort of thing, but by trades and claims and by the securing of players from minor teams. Prior to the beginning of the season Manager Rickey had a team which looked better than that of the preceding year. The success of the Cardinals in 1921 and the fight that they made toward the close of the season suggested them as the possible championship contender for 1922. The suggestion was so good and carried such weight with it that nearly all Base Ball enthusiasts, and most of those who make Base Ball analysis a study, put St. Louis down as the team that would "make New York go" to win the flag in 1922.

Early in the spring it seemed as if the condition had been rightly forecasted. St. Louis played in spring training much better than it did in 1921 and the team gave evidence of having fight in it as well as some playing power. The first indication that it might still be in need of strength to carry it through a championship season was in the city series, when the American League team of St. Louis proved that it was a bit better than its National League rival. However, a city series is one thing and the race for a league championship is something different.

When the National League race was actually on, the Cardinals began to give a fine account of themselves. By May 15 they were second in the race, with New York in front, and their ability to hold their own so early gratified all St. Louis and gave the West belief that the National League pennant might move back again to that section of the circuit. The St. Louis "fans," so long desirous of a pennant winning team, felt that the sun was going to shine upon them at last. At the end of May the Cardinals had not advanced higher in the race, but they hung doggedly to their average of success. They



1, Grover C. Alexander; 2, Ernest Osborne; 3, Robert A. O'Farrell; 4, Charles J. Hollocher; 5, Arnold Statz; 6, Clifton E. Heathcote; 7, Charles Hartnett; 8, George J. Maisel; 9, Zeb A. Terry; 10, Lawrence Miller,

GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

had fallen to third place, but they were winning and losing about as they had been, and there was nothing in their play which indicated that they were out of the fight. On the contrary, their team strength, especially at the bat, was carrying them through some battles in which their pitchers were none too good.

With the coming of June the teams which had been pacing along with St. Louis found that they were not strong enough to keep up the speed of the far western team of the circuit and dropped back to lower positions, again giving the Cardinals a chance to get into second place in the race. They made it and hung there through June, making a display of desperate energy at times but never quite good enough to pull even with the Giants, who were in front and always able to keep just a little distance away from their rivals, no matter how hard St. Louis tried.

By the end of July, St. Louis, fighting harder if anything, had closed in on New York until the Cardinals were a menace to the peace of mind of the leaders in the race, and in the month of August, for a few hours, at least, St. Louis led the National League. That was the apex of the team's drive. By the end of August St. Louis was in third place, and the vision of the championship for the city on the Mississippi had faded away, even as one of those gorgeous sunsets for which St. Louis is famous. The team never recovered after it lost its August advantage, and the hardest trial that it had to bear was a collapse on its own ground. It fell from its lofty estate, so to speak, under the eyes of its home followers and the break down was not confined to any one department of the team.

No nine in the history of the National League ever had more good wishes or well wishers. Year after year had passed by with the St. Louis club always unable to win a championship. Many reasons were responsible for it. Sometimes there was lack of funds with which to get the necessary players. Sometimes when players were obtained they proved to be too weak or they were incapacitated and fell out of the game. Now and then the heat of the summer was attributed as the cause of lack of success, and then someone would call attention to the fact that the old St. Louis Browns, one of the best teams in the history of the game, had played through the most trying summer months in St. Louis and had been pennant winners. The excellent finish in 1921 had given hope to many that St. Louis was about to overcome the long series of embarrassments and renew Base Ball activity throughout all the Mississippi section by winning the title in 1922. When the Cardinals started to prove that they were above the ordinary of the teams in 1922, their friends were legion. They could have commanded subjection of all the Mississippi Valley had they been successful.

There will ever be many reasons assigned as to why the team did not win the championship of 1922. One cause is conspicuous over all others. There was not a sufficiently strong pitching staff. Doak had been the leading pitcher of the National League in 1921, and naturally Manager Rickey pinned much of his faith to him for the succeeding season. As has been the case since Base Ball began, Doak followed a good year with a bad one. He did not pitch as well in 1922 as he did the previous summer by a wide margin. The spitball, upon which he had placed his faith and which had been his ally from the time that he began to play Base Ball, failed him.



Young, Giants, has been forced at second in game against Cincinnati, but Kelly is safe because Daubert lost the throw.

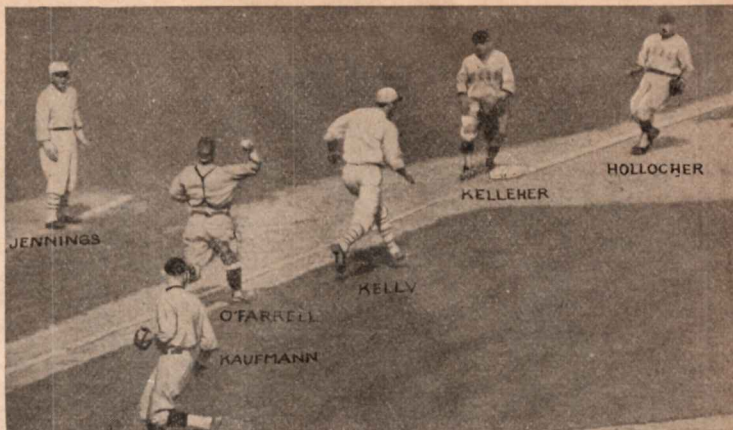
Photo Daily News, New York.

Without it he could not win his games because there was not enough deception in his delivery to carry him through when batters were meeting the ball with the force that they did last summer.

The inability of Doak to do as well as expected was partly offset by the very much better showing of Sherdel, but the latter was not of heavy enough caliber to hold up the team, and the pitchers that were taken from other sources by the club did not show unusual winning skill. The best of all of them was North, who made a very creditable record by finishing third in the league, but he was not a sturdy, iron-muscled pitcher who could stand the severe work of stars of the past who had succeeded in winning championships for the teams they represented.

There were some who considered that the manager of the club did not place enough confidence in his pitchers. They thought that he took them out of the box too quickly when they were batted for a few hits. No team used more pitchers in games than St. Louis. It was common for three to participate, and occasionally the pitchers expressed their dislike of being replaced by substitutes. They thought that their success would be better achieved if they were given more chance to show what they could do. The policy of the manager in replacing pitchers is one solely of personal judgment. He must succeed or fall upon his theory of the right thing to do. Rickey was criticised vigorously for not giving his pitchers more opportunity that they possibly might become more reliant, but he might have been criticised with the same intensity and the same outspoken disagreement had he permitted the pitchers to remain longer in games than they did with defeat following. Other managers were criticised for a policy just the opposite.

There were other faults in addition to those of lack of pitching which prevented St. Louis from doing better. The team was a bit too slow. It



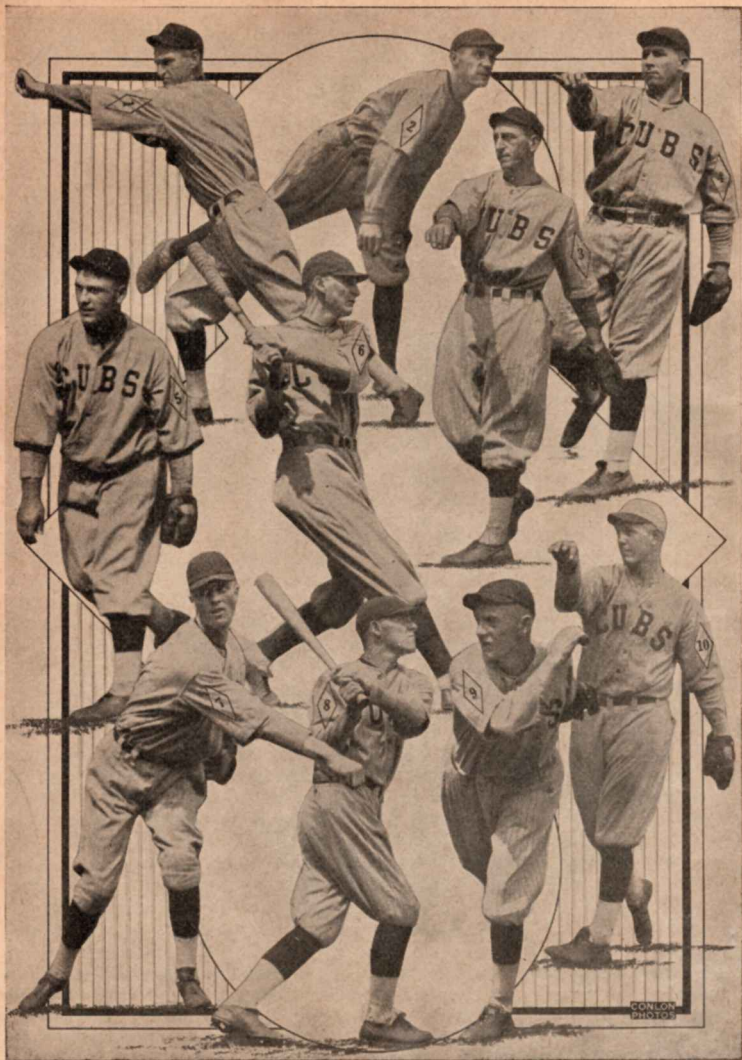
Kelly trapped between third and home by the Chicagos, in one of the September games with the Giants.

Photo Daily News, New York.

slowed up after the season started. Fournier at first base found the going too fast for him and toward the latter part of the season was replaced by Bottomley. At that time St. Louis must have about given up the chance of winning, because it was almost too daring to think of acquiring a championship with minor league substitutes receiving their introduction to major league Base Ball. Stock played below expectations all season. McHenry was out of the game much of the time with illness. That upset what promised to be a very good outfield, and illness of other outfielders added to the troubles of the manager. Lavan also was out at short with illness for some time.

On the whole, St. Louis had more than its share of misfortunes and it was not quite as well fortified against bad luck as it thought. Moves that had been made for the success of the team did not always materialize as expected. When the players found that they could not win the pennant they lapsed, which will always be found to be a condition that follows upon non-success of a Base Ball team which is not good enough to win the title and finds the floor pulled from under its feet at the closing hours of a championship race. This condition has been in evidence under similar circumstances in previous championship races and is no doubt largely psychological.

In ways other than winning pennants it is probable that St. Louis never had a better year. The attendance was excellent up to the time that the team began to slip. Then it dwindled to very small numbers. It was quite generally conceded that the Cardinals were not up to championship form. If only they had been a little stronger on the infield, had not been so unlucky in the outfield and had been served with better pitching, they might have pulled through; but three such weaknesses were too much for them.



1, Percy L. Jones; 2, Oscar Ray Grimes; 3, Martin Krug; 4, Victor Aldridge; 5, Virgil Cheeves; 6, Turner Barber; 7, George Stueland; 8, Martin Callaghan; 9, Tony C. Kaufmann; 10, Bernard A. Freiberg.

GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

PITTSBURGH

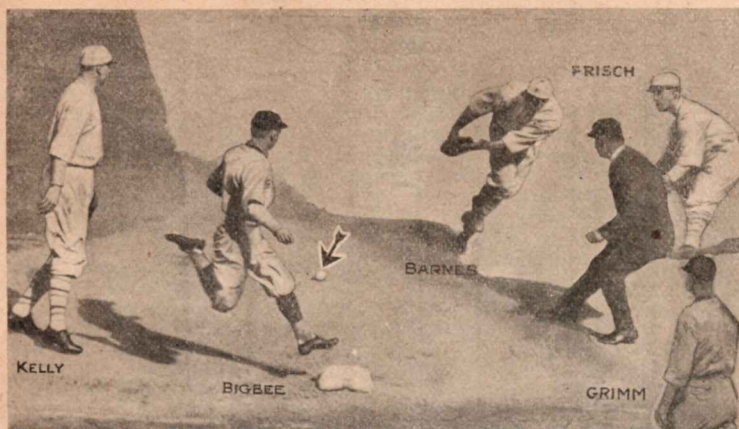
Won	85
Lost	69
P.C.	.552

Pittsburgh's Base Ball club did not look as much like a championship contender as it did in 1921. The Pirates tied with St. Louis at the end of the season for third place, but it was a sorry tie. Pittsburgh was knocked out of second place to finish in a tie for third at the last hour. The team disappointed the public and the Pittsburgh enthusiasts who had given it fine support. It disappointed them because of its instability. One day it would give every evidence that it had championship strength, and the next day would play with an uncertainty that was in marked contrast to the skill which it had displayed when all the machinery was working well.

The finish of the Pittsburghs in 1921 shook the faith of the Western Pennsylvania contingent who had beheld a world series being played at Forbes Field when they dreamed of what was to come in October. The tale of how Pittsburgh failed to win that year had been history for many months. Hoping that the lesson of 1921 had struck home, there were many who clung to the belief that Pittsburgh was still of the material to win pennants and that with the beginning of 1922 there would be an earnest endeavor to do something which would atone in a large way for the failure of the season before. Some figured that Pittsburgh would jump out at the beginning of the Base Ball year and take the fight into the camp of the Giants. Everybody counted upon the Giants as being one of the contending teams, and many looked forward to Pittsburgh to be the other. These were the enthusiasts who rightly did not believe that St. Louis was strong enough to pull through and pinned their faith to the Pirate flag.

No team in the league seemed to have quite as good an array of pitchers as Pittsburgh. Every person who was posted on Base Ball referred to their pitchers as being of the type which excelled the pitchers of other teams. With Glazner, Adams, Morrison, Hamilton and Carlson, the Pirates apparently could mass enough strength in the box to put any club in the league on the defensive, except in those occasional games when any pitcher fails to come up to his normal power to win. Trouble developed early in that department of the team which seemed to be its principal source of strength. Glazner did not pitch with the effectiveness that he had the year before. Some players in the National League thought he was to be one of the stars of the organization, but his light faded when he was put to the test of two years in succession. Morrison did not seem to have the control that he did the previous year, and Adams, the veteran who had given so faithfully and effectively of his services, could not bring as much to bear in 1922 as he did in 1921. Possibly he overexerted himself in 1921, because it was his great ambition to win another championship before he felt that he should retire from Base Ball permanently.

It may have been that the poor showing of the pitchers had its effect upon the team generally. When they found that the men from whom so much was expected were not meeting with the success which had been predicted for them, the other players may have unconsciously lost some of their winning skill. Mind and example play an important part in professional Base Ball. However, the fact that pitching is less effective than had been predicted is not much of an excuse for a player whose duty is to take care of



Three Giants—Barnes, Kelly and Frisch—can't get the bunt of Bigbee, Pittsburgh. Note the ball.

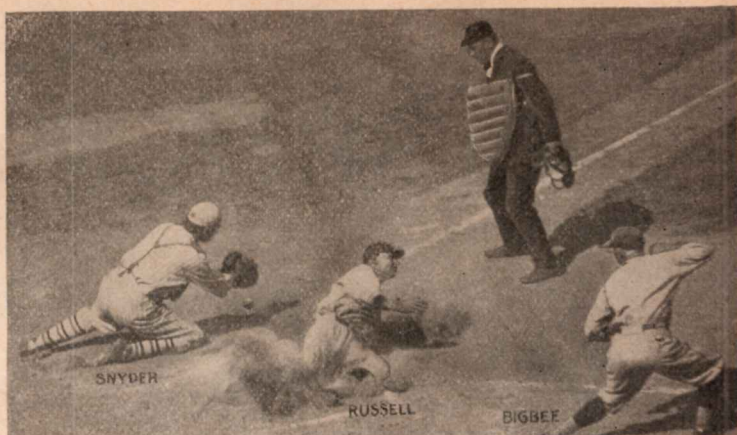
Photo Daily News, New York.

some position on the field. Courage would have taken the other side of the argument and tried harder than ever when the pitchers faltered.

There came one brief moment when the Pirates were well up with the Giants. This was in the latter part of May, and those who had assumed that Pittsburgh would be the team which New York would have to overcome were well satisfied with themselves. They saw developments shaping as they had predicted. Their self satisfaction was short lived, because the Pirates began to retreat almost at the moment when they were furthest advanced, and, once the retreat began, it did not stop until the team hit sixth place.

When this reversal came, little time elapsed before George J. Gibson, manager of the team, who had been through the slump of 1921, announced his resignation. He had served through one period of depression and did not relish going through another. He gave no reason for leaving the team except that he was taking his action for what he considered to be the best interests of all concerned. He went out as quietly as he had come in. His successor was William B. McKechnie, who had managerial experience when the Federal League was in existence and who had shown ability to handle ball players in a year when it was no easy task to get much of anything out of them.

Shortly after McKechnie became manager the Pittsburghs started to climb. They ran into a winning streak which once more aroused hope on the part of those who were sticking to the team. Winning with much regularity they got far enough along to be at the heels of the Giants. The St. Louis Cardinals had apparently given up their fight and Pittsburgh succeeded to the place which St. Louis had vacated. It is interesting to note that some of this success may have been due to the presence of Schmidt, a catcher on the team. When Gibson was manager he refused to accept



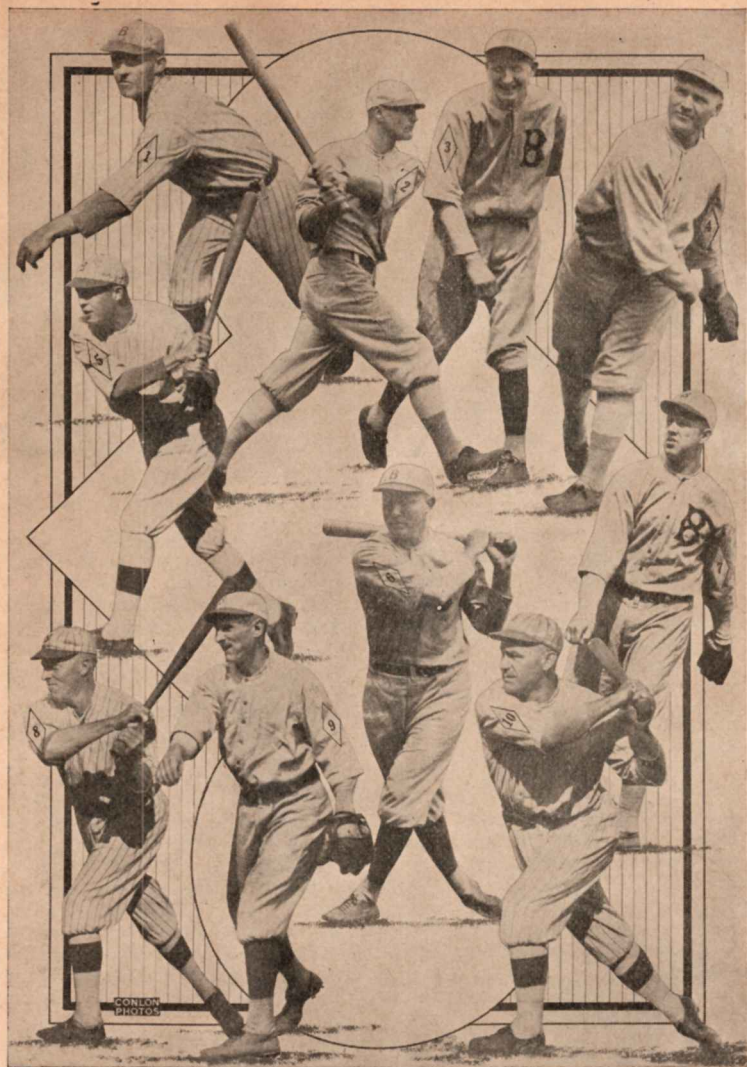
Russell, Pittsburgh, scores home run on a hit inside the Polo Grounds, with Bigbee in front of him. Snyder can't hold throw. Photo Daily News, New York.

Schmidt at the valuation which the latter had placed on his services, but when McKechnie was made manager he induced the owner of the Pittsburghs to engage Schmidt for that part of the season which remained.

Giving the team credit for what it may have done after McKechnie became manager, and extending to him the praise due him for his share in getting the team to pull together, there are many who think that the second winning period of the Pittsburghs was no credit to them as a team. If they were good enough to win under McKechnie they were good enough to win under Gibson, and the mere changing of a manager did not satisfy many Base Ball enthusiasts as to the state of mind that existed among the Pittsburgh players.

Pittsburgh carried its second spurt over quite a spell. For a time they led the second division; then they went into fourth place. Still climbing, they reached second place by September 15, and there was a revival of hope on the part of the Pittsburgh enthusiasts that New York might be beaten out, even as Pittsburgh had been beaten out in 1921. But the separation between Pittsburgh and New York was too great. More than that, the Giants profited by taking Brooklyn into camp in one of the most important moments of the season, looked at from a psychological standpoint. Brooklyn indirectly helped the Giants handsomely by squelching Pittsburgh when they met for the last time, and in one way and another the disappointing Brooklyn club did its share to clear things up as the season slipped into its closing days of play.

The force of the blow which was delivered by Brooklyn seemed to have shattered the confidence of Pittsburgh. In the few games which were left to play, the Pirates could not meet a drive by Cincinnati, and were so badly worsted in the encounter with their Western rival that they surrendered



1, Walter H. Ruether; 2, Zack D. Wheat; 3, Arthur Vance; 4, Thomas H. Griffith; 5, Raymond H. Schmandt; 6, Otto Miller; 7, Burleigh A. Grimes; 8, James H. Johnston; 9, Ivan M. Olson; 10, Harry H. Myers.

GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

second place, to which they had fallen heir when St. Louis capitulated. It was not a gorgeous ending to a season in which the team with the "greatest pitching staff" had surrendered all along the line. The last minute defeat of the Pirates contributed all the more to the glory which was achieved by Cincinnati.

Mention has been made of the failure of the Pittsburgh pitching staff to do as well as expected and of the absence of Schmidt from the game as catcher. These were not the only playing weaknesses which the team developed. The outfield was a vexation at the start. Pittsburgh lacked a capable right fielder. Bigbee, who played left field, improved to an extent that put him up with the highest class outfielders of both major leagues. A mistake was made in trying to play him at center field, because he is not a center fielder more than Carey is anything but a center fielder.

There are some players in Base Ball who cannot be converted into experts at any position, and the manager who works on the theory that it is possible to switch every player in his team around is working himself into the second division in more ways than one. Carey never should have been taken out of center field and Pittsburgh should have started the season better equipped at right field. The strength of the young man who had been first assigned to that task had not been properly estimated.

Nor was the infield all that it should have been, nor did it get settled to a condition of stability until too late. It never appeared to be an infield on which reliance could be placed. Experiments with it did nothing except to demonstrate the weaknesses of players. The general aspect of the team was that of an organization which was not quite sure of itself except in the pitcher's box, and when the pitchers failed to meet the expectations of players, as well as those of the public, there was only one result in sight, and the inevitable happened.

The trouble with the Pittsburghs of both 1921 and 1922 seemed to be that the players were prone to run to excuses after they had been generously taken care of by an owner who was entitled to more consideration and who was paying handsomely and without stint for the best efforts of men who should have given their best Base Ball to him.



CHICAGO

Won	80
Lost	74
P.C.	.519

The more that the season of the Chicago club is studied the more credit should be given to William Killefer, its manager. He never had a championship organization at any time and it was his first year in

a major league as a manager. He never had any experience in managing a Base Ball team until he started his apprenticeship with the Cubs. When he caught for the Philadelphia Nationals he was the big part of that team in spite of the fact that Alexander was pitching for the Phillies. Killefer behind the bat could direct a ball game about as well as the manager himself, and when the transfer of players was made by which the Phillies permitted Killefer and Alexander to go to Chicago, it was remarked more than once that the Philadelphia team had permitted as much to get away from it by transferring Killefer as it had by selling Alexander, even though at that time Alexander was considered a superman in the box.



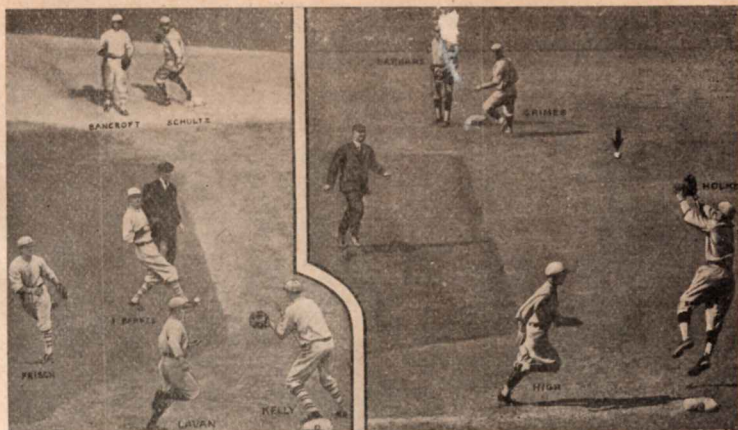
(1) Jack Smith, St. Louis, beats a bunt hit to first base. Note the ball. (2) Groh, Giants, making a desperate effort to reach first on a short hit against Cincinnati; Bancroft dare not leave second.

Photos Daily News, New York.

When the announcement was made that Killefer would undertake to pilot the Cubs for the season of 1922, some shook their heads and remarked that they thought he should have more experience before attempting such a task. When he began to gather his players for the season, others laughed at the Cubs as they were being put together and predicted that they would have their task to keep out of eighth place. Killefer was wiser than they thought. It is true that he took on some of the Pacific Coast players to help him out, but the National League season proved in more ways than one that the organization generally could gain assistance from the Pacific Coast League. The older players of the National League had gone back until their speed was not much better than the speed of the Pacific Coast stars, and the younger players of the National League were not quite ready to step into the shoes of the expert players who had preceded them.

The Chicagos were so shifted and changed that when the season began there was no one who recognized them. One or two old faces remained. There was Terry, for instance, at second base, but he was unable to play until the season had gone well along, and there was Hollocher at short-stop, nimble, sure and accurate as ever. Grimes was left over from 1921 at first base, but he was a comparatively new player, and Alexander was on the pitcher's plate. O'Farrell had played behind the bat the previous year. The new faces peered forth from everywhere, but especially from the pitcher's box, where Killefer had undertaken with a lavish outlay to try to develop something good from much green material.

The Cubs started with a rush that took away the breath of the league. They were second to New York at the end of April with one less victory and two more defeats. The other managers looked askance and the cynics re-



(1) Kelly, Giants, misses a double play against St. Louis. Both Lavan and Schultz are safe. (2) High, Brooklyn, beat the ball to first in this play against Boston. Holke had to jump too far.

Photos Daily News, New York.

marked that it could not last. They were right; it did not last; but while it was going on the Chicago club had a lot of fun. In another half month Chicago had dropped to something more normal with 13 defeats offsetting 13 victories, and the overconfidence of the Chicago fans had given way to something more conservative. The good start of the players gave them courage and spirit, and there is no doubt that both qualities lasted all of the year. The youngsters had found that they could win in the National League even if it was a Base Ball topnotcher, and the little taste of success never dropped out of their memories.

The team was pressed hard in May and June and by the end of June was down to sixth place. The trip through the East had not been much of a success. Like many teams which are composed of young players, the Cubs found that winning games on the road was not as easy as winning them on the home ground. They were hearing the jibes of the hostile fan and bearing the comment of those who did not spare the young players in telling them how much they had to learn. It is one thing to be encouraged in Base Ball and another to get a volley of criticism that is not plush lined and often leaves a youngster worrying as to whether he would better not go back to a life less public.

The Cubs began to pick up in July and from that time until the end of August they were playing ball distinctly aggressive, with life, intelligently and with pluck. They had the league guessing again as to what there might be in them. One of the older managers said they were away above their speed. Probably they were, as after events proved, but for the moment they were going on well enough to be rapidly putting others out of the race. They could not overtake New York, although they threatened to do so. On



1, Bernie Neis; 2, Albert L. Mamaux; 3, John DeBerry; 4, Andrew High; 5, Leon J. Cadore; 6, Arthur Decatur; 7, Bert Griffith; 8, Charles W. Ward; 9, Bernard Hungling; 10, Clarence E. Mitchell.

GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

August 31 they were second, but were six games behind the Giants. That was the peak of their advance. The effort may not have been too much for them, but they had a certain amount of luck while they were going good that left them and they did not have the reserve strength to keep up the pace. They also had some ill luck with players who were unable to take part in important games at various times, and they lacked some good old steadies in the field to hold them close to the grindstone of competition.

In many respects the efforts of the Cubs in 1922 resembled those of other young teams in the National League. Frequently the introduction of new blood has given the championship contest an entirely different atmosphere and the younger players have gone on doing the impossible from day to day, only to fail when the big test came. When the letdown arrived for Chicago there was no reserve left, and the heavier hitting teams of the West went by them and left them at the head of the second division, where they finished the season.

Under all the circumstances of the race, that was quite an achievement for Chicago and a great boost for Killefer. Had the Cubs started an ordinary fourth and continued to run so for week after week, finally finishing fourth, they never would have caused much comment and never would have been given a chance to be rated as anything but second division material. When they started so bravely and stumbled, only to start again and climb to second place, they became a picturesque and an interesting feature of the fight even if they did finish back in the ruck to which they had been assigned before the season began.

There was nothing about Chicago which could be classified as over good. Nothing was developed during the year which would give the slightest reason to believe that the Cubs can win the championship another year, yet the general quality of their Base Ball was such that they may, with proper strengthening, become a fighting factor for the championship in a season or two. They lack seasoned players as much as anything, and they haven't the class in the players whom they now claim except in a few instances. Their pitching improved, and the fact that they did develop something in the pitching line was one reason why they made their spurt and had much to do with their victory over their city rivals in the annual series of the year. As the Cubs had not defeated the White Sox for many seasons, their victory more than compensated for the fact that they could not finish better than fifth in their own league.

They may have far to go before they will be championship winners, or even contenders in second place, but they did so much better than was predicted for them in 1922 that "Bill" Killefer is entitled to a great deal of praise for his record as manager for the first time in the National League.



BROOKLYN

Won	76
Lost	78
P.C.	.494

Brooklyn was not as much of a fighting factor for the championship in 1922 as it was in 1921. The team would not settle to a steady gait, with the result that it did not quite reach the "500" percentage

mark in games won and lost, which is the line of demarcation in separating the sheep from the goats in the annual championship campaign. The fail-



1, Barber, Chicago, makes a great slide to the plate. 2, Olson, Brooklyn, drops ball and falls on it while Meusel, Giants, steals second. Photos Daily News, New York.

ure of the Brooklyn team to give a better account of themselves was a great disappointment to the loyal fans of the City of Churches, where rabid partisanship is of the brand that is intensely local, and which loyalty is the backbone of our national game, whether the "town team" is in the big leagues or a village representative. In New York a major league ball game to many may be only a spectacle. In Brooklyn, it is a serious matter.

Primarily, Brooklyn fell out of the reach of the rays from the spotlight because the staff of pitchers, widely placarded as the best in the National League, were no better than ordinary and sometimes not as good as that. On the face of things, Brooklyn seemed to be splendidly equipped with Grimes, Ruether, Smith and Cadore of the year before as members. Vance was an unknown quantity and so was Decatur. Ruether began as if he would lead the pitchers of the National League and finish the season with a reputation that would establish his skill as equal to that of any left-hand pitcher in the league's history. He failed to keep the pace, which was disappointing to his club and to many of his friends, who upheld him and defended him when he was criticised. No pitcher ever had a better start, and it was largely his own fault that he did not win games enough in 1922 to make him the most famous of the season's pitchers.

Grimes gave indication that he was not as effective as he had been in the past. Sooner or later all of the spitball pitchers reach the end of their tether. Without the spitball on which to rely they are not capable of enduring. There have not been a half dozen of them able to cultivate another delivery that would carry them along. Grimes did not have as much speed as he had in previous seasons, and without speed the spitball is not of avail. Lack of speed also impaired his control. He could not win in the early part of the year and did not do much better in the closing stage of



t they we
ance. Th
certain a
d



(1) Rawlings, Giants, safe at first because Daubert, Cincinnati, has an awkward throw to handle. (2) Frisch beats a bunt.

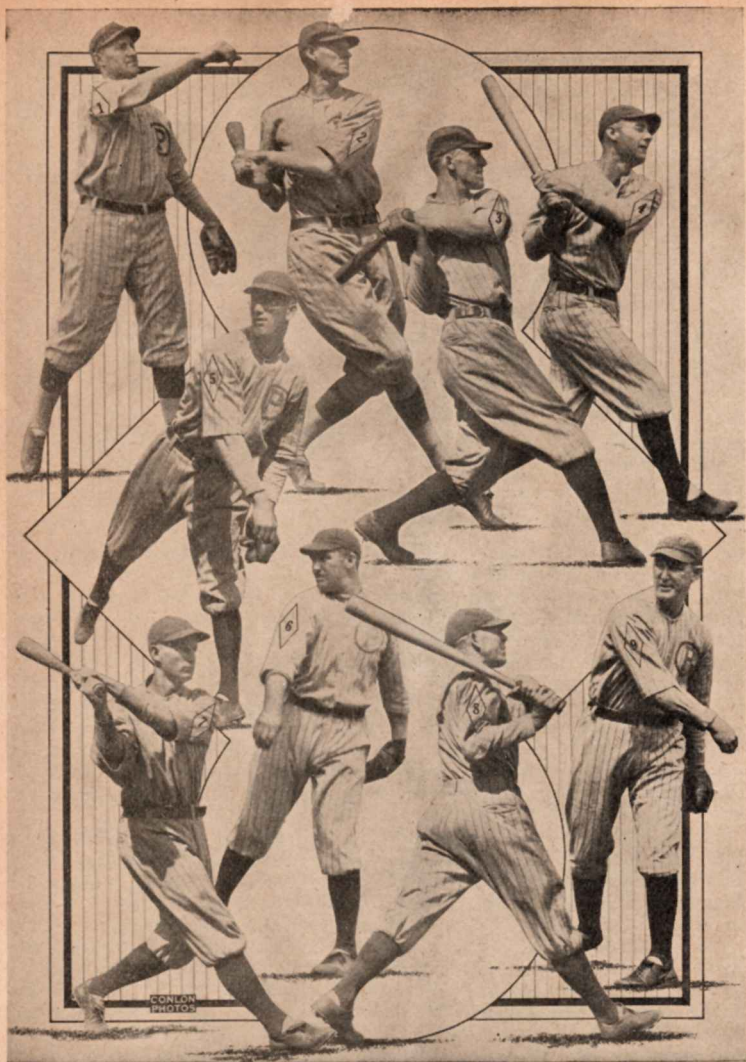
Photos Daily News, New York.

the race. His victories were only 17 as against 14 defeats, and that is a long way from championship Base Ball.

Smith, always a left-hand pitcher of promise, found the season one of bitter disappointment. He could not get started. Finally he was transferred to the Cleveland club by waiver, and one of the most hopeful left-handers that Brooklyn ever had bade farewell to the city. The record that he made in the world series of 1920 against Cleveland was brilliant, and evidently Cleveland bore that fact in mind when Smith was offered at waiver by Brooklyn. Cadore was tried again and again, but he could not win successfully, although Robinson was patient with him and persisted in giving him every opportunity. Mamaux became ill and did not come back to the form that he displayed when originally with Pittsburgh. That, too, was disappointing to the owners.

In the face of all the hardship which confronted the club, there was a little that was good in the pitching line. Vance had been obtained by Brooklyn from New Orleans. It was not the first time that the pitcher had been brought into the major leagues. It was the lucky time for Brooklyn, however, because Vance was as good as they had in many respects and his record of 18 victories and 12 defeats did much to keep the team in the fight. Decatur, a youngster who had been taken on for the season, did well and seems to have a successful future in major league Base Ball.

The team started poorly. The pitching problem thrust itself forward almost before the frost was out of the ground. However, as Pittsburgh was not going any too well in the early part of the season, it was the opinion of those who were watching the league race closely that there would soon be a change for the better in both Pittsburgh and Brooklyn. The Pirates did rally, but Brooklyn, instead of responding to the urging of the manager,



1, Arthur Fletcher; 2, Fred C. Williams; 3, Russell G. Wrightstone; 4, Joseph Rapp; 5, Lee Meadows; 6, Wilbur W. Hubbell; 7, DeWitt LeBourveau; 8, Curtis Walker; 9, James J. Ring.

GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

went from bad to worse. Much experimenting was going on with the infield, and none of it seemed to work out right. Olson was started at second base, but instead of finding the fielding easier he was out of position. After the season had worried far enough along to convince the management, Olson was put back at short. It is quite evident that he is not placed well at any other position on the infield. Third base was a problem. Johnston fielded splendidly when he succeeded Olson at second base. He had to drop out because of injuries, and that upset the infield again.

Brooklyn did better during the latter part of May, and by the end of the month had pulled up to fourth place; but the team did not look like a combination headed for the championship. There was too much uncertainty about it. Its best work began at that time, however, and through the month of June a flash of the old Brooklyn strength manifested itself. When the team had reached third place on June 30, some of the Brooklyn fans began to wonder if there was not hope for them after all.

The better playing did not last. The team again became discordant and from June 30 slipped into a rut from which it did not emerge during the remainder of the season. From July 31 to the end of the year Brooklyn settled in sixth place. The team never was very far below those of its own class, but it never displayed enough persistence to climb higher than it was. Some bad luck helped to keep the team down, but bad playing assisted more. Its batting was mediocre and its fielding was not as sprightly as that of Brooklyn teams of the past. It gave no external indication that it was a go-ahead team, but on the contrary looked as if it had reached the stage where it was impossible for its players to go further. Some of them very likely have given the best they had and nature's reservoir has been drained.

In previous years Brooklyn had been one of the teams in the National League that made the going especially hard for New York. Unable to continue this pace against the Giants in 1922, the latter had it that much easier because of the falling off of their intercity rivals. It had been the boast of the Brooklyns that they had prevented the Giants from winning a pennant when they could not win one themselves, or had defeated the Giants for the year's series when the Giants had won the championship. They could make no such boast in 1922. In one series on which the fate of the Giants seemed impending, the Brooklyns were scrapped by New York, and there are some who think that the psychological effect of that series had much to do with the Giants winning the championship. Having found that they could defeat their arch enemy, they feared nothing else in the league.

The attendance at Brooklyn was both good and fair. Naturally, when the championship chances of the team dwindled to next to nothing, the interest of the fans lessened also. Yet on occasions there were very good crowds on the Brooklyn ground even when it was evident that the team had no chance to win the championship. It was generally agreed at the finish of the season that the team needs a wide reaching reconstruction. When its star pitching staff failed to materialize as stars, other weaknesses of the team manifested themselves quickly. Now and then good pitching will hold up average batters and fielders, but when the pitching falters and the remainder of the club is weak, it is headed to sure defeat and only the best of managerial display is likely to save it from collapse.



1, Clifford Lee; 2, Frank J. Parkinson; 3, George A. Smith; 4, Walter J. Henline; 5, Jesse F. Winters; 6, John Peters; 7, Philip Weinert; 8, James L. Smith; 9, Walter M. Betts; 10, Roy Leslie.

GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

PHILADELPHIA Tidings of praise and joy were sung in Philadelphia at the end of the season of 1922, but the team did not win any championship. The good feeling arose from the fact that the Phillies were out of eighth place. They had been there for three years in succession, and when the season of 1922 began there were plenty who predicted that Philadelphias would again finish eighth in the race. But they didn't. They fooled everybody; and Boston helped them to confound fans and critics by dropping below the Phillies and remaining there.

Won	57
Lost	96
P.C.	.373

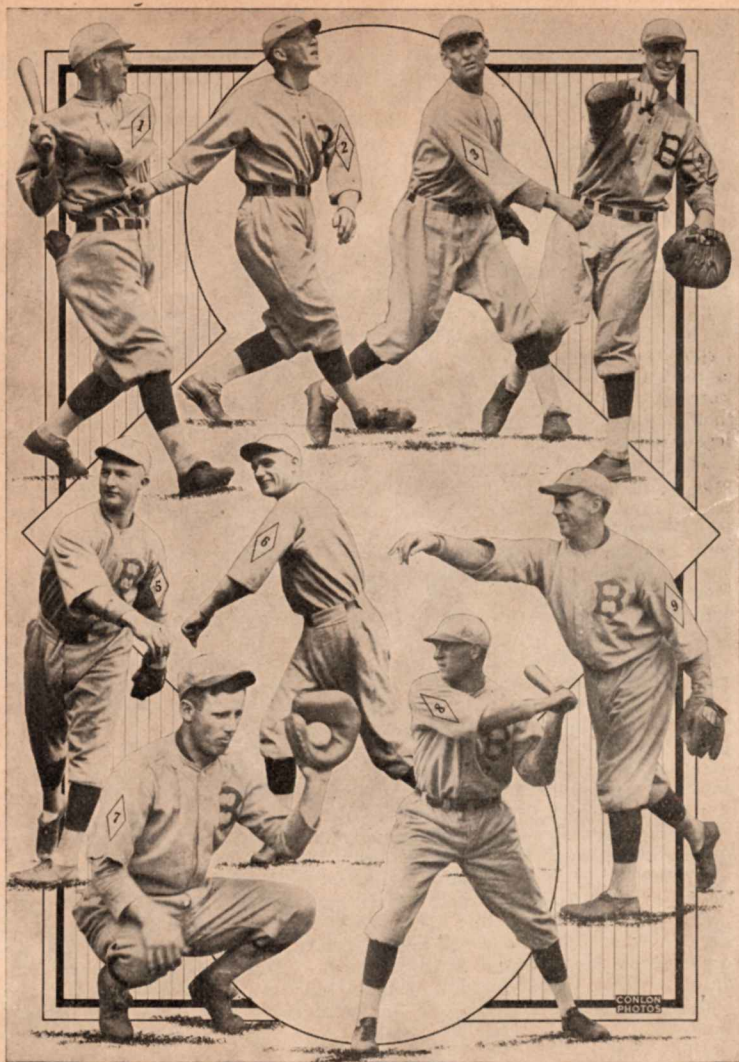
There never was any time during the season that the Philadelphia team was an actual contender in the race. It lacked the strength for anything of that kind, although better ball was played than in some of the preceding years. The Phillies were not impressive and there was no reason why they should be. In looking around for material, some had been selected which was experimental; but nothing had been found which turned out to be sensational. The quality wasn't there.

Arthur Fletcher, former shortstop of the New York National League club, who had been transferred to Philadelphia in one of those exchanges of players which are so frequently made between major league teams, was induced to come back to the Phillies and play shortstop for them. His presence helped the team. Perhaps it would have helped a great deal more if the other positions had been correspondingly strengthened. In any event, the Philadelphia club won nine more games in 1922 than it won in 1921, and that number of victories was enough to lift it from the lowly estate of last in the race. The Philadelphia club is to be congratulated that Fletcher was selected to act as manager in 1923. He is a clear sighted, intelligent ballplayer, a credit to his club and league, and endowed with that rare quality, "good Base Ball sense."

The season began with the team weak in pitchers. It was a palpable weakness from the start. The young material was not phenomenal and there was a serious question as to whether it could prove to be of major league strength. It had been tested—not thoroughly, of course, but to some extent—and the test had not developed conditions which could call for much enthusiasm. As the season went on it became evident that the pitching was never going to lift Philadelphia into the first division. The players worked hard and had plenty to do, but they failed to reach first division strength. They were well enough handled, but they were without the natural qualifications which are necessary to produce victories.

Behind the bat the Phillies were not so badly off, and as the seasons go they are likely to become better because their leading catcher—Henline—seems to be of the type that will make his reputation in major league Base Ball. He handles himself well and bats well. The infield was new and not quite to the mark needed in the majors. Third base was too uncertain. Leslie, at first, fielded his position well, but did not hit quite up to expectations. In the outfield the Phillies were fairly well served by Williams and Walker. In the other position there was too much changing around to get any results.

At the start of the season the Phillies played smart ball. Their defeats were too numerous for a high standing, but the team showed spirit and



1, Raymond R. Powell; 2, William H. Southworth; 3, Frank L. Miller; 4, Henry M. Gowdy; 5, Norman D. Boeckel; 6, Richard W. Marquard; 7, George M. O'Neil; 8, Walter L. Holke; 9, William Kopf.

GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

pluck even in defeat. It was a team that tried; and when a team tries, the quality of Base Ball is sure to be interesting, even if the success is not what is hoped for. Philadelphia led the second division in the middle of May with the players batting well and fighting hard. By the end of the month they had made the circuit of the league, and while they had been successful in some quarters, particularly with Chicago, they were so completely out-matched elsewhere that they had dropped to seventh place. June 15 found them in last place, and when they had got there they were given up as hopeless and the old story of "last in the race" seemed imminent.

All the month of June they could not get out of the bottom of the National League well. The jokers had their fun with them because the Philadelphia Americans had found the depth of their circuit as well as the Philadelphia Nationals. Then a change came over both Philadelphia teams. They seemed to run in much the same kind of channel in their respective leagues. Each stepped from eighth place to seventh, and there they remained until the end of the Base Ball season. Come what might, or go what might, the Phillies were seventh and they refused to relinquish their grip. When it was assured that they would finish seventh and would not be the target bearers of the league for the fourth time in succession, there was some consolation.

There was not enough development in the Phillies of 1922 to warrant predicting much for them this coming season unless they are greatly strengthened. The team needs an overhauling from one position to another with the exception of catcher and shortstop. Second base may get along fairly well. Parkinson, the young player who had been tried at shortstop in 1921 and had made fair progress, was put on second for 1922 when Fletcher decided that he would resume play again. Parkinson did well at second. If he is permitted to hold that position another year and is not disposed of in any trade that may be deemed worth while and to the advantage of Philadelphia, he may turn out to be a second baseman worth having. First base will be strengthened by acquiring Holke of Boston. As a team Philadelphia batted where it finished—in seventh place. It needs men who can hit regularly and not spasmodically, and something which will give the team fighting steadiness in both infield and outfield. The result of 1922 indicated the weaker spots in the club with such clearness that any one can see what is desirable to bring about more successful results.

The bulk of the pitching fell upon Meadows and Ring. Oddly enough, each of them won 12 games and lost 18. It was not the kind of season that Meadows had expected. The rumor that he had been sought by the Giants spread everywhere before the championship began, but the owner of the Phillies declared that Meadows would not be traded or sold to any club of the league. That gave confidence to the fans and should have given confidence to the team; but Meadows seemed to be doomed to have a bad year no matter what happened. Instead of winning at least one-half of the contests in which he engaged, a figure that was not out of proportion to the ability which he is presumed to have, he failed to break even and it was about all that he could do to bring through a dozen contests with success. Ring lost some games in which he pitched well until the team broke behind him, or he ran into one of those streaks of wildness which have bothered him since he has been a major league pitcher.

middle of June they were playing better yet. On June 15 they were in seventh place and the Phillies were last. No predictions were made that Boston would win the championship, but some thought they had permanently crowded Philadelphia into last place. This opinion began to waver when Boston played with less success between June 16 and June 30, although Philadelphia was still held in last place. The Bostons once more seemed to have got into their bad habit of failing to hold their close games, and by July 15 they were back again at the bottom of the league, for good.

From July 15 to July 31 they won four games. From July 31 to August 15 they won three games. In the last two weeks of August they went a little better by winning six games, and in the first two weeks of September they won six. The average of victories was too insignificant to be worth while, and the fate of the Boston club was sealed by its own inability to battle successfully for victories. The power was not there and the team dropped back to a negative proposition. It was foreshadowed from the start and it was a hard season for that reason for Mitchell, the manager, and for the club owner.

By a trade which had been made with Cincinnati, Scott, a pitcher, was sent to the Cincinnati club in exchange for Marquard and Kopf. Boston thought it could afford to spare Scott. Some thought otherwise. For a while it looked as if Boston had all the better of the trade because Scott reported to Cincinnati with an arm which was pronounced to be incurably worthless for pitching. Afterward it was proved that Scott's arm could recover and he did his share to help win the world series for the Giants. Then the trade did not look so good for Boston. It must be taken into consideration, however, that Boston might have been confronted in the spring with the same situation as that which vexed Cincinnati, and might have permitted Scott to get away. He was too good a pitcher to be thought of lightly. Boston could have retained him as a star. The acquisition of Kopf and Marquard in the place of Scott did the Bostons little or no good. On the whole, the trade did not accomplish much except to shift players from one club to another.

The team was weak in batting, but no other result was to be expected with so many of the regulars unable to fill their positions. Its infield was not good enough for the National League and its outfield could be improved. All things considered it is hardly fair to try to judge the team on what it might have been when it was afflicted so sorely. It hurt the club at home because Boston is tiring of second division Base Ball. They have had too much of the best in Boston to be amused by anything else, but the Boston Nationals are persistent that a change for the better will be developed.



The following is the semi-monthly standing of National League clubs during the season:

STANDING OF CLUBS APRIL 30.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	12	3	.800	Pittsburgh	7	8	.467
Chicago	11	5	.688	Philadelphia	6	8	.429
St. Louis	8	7	.533	Cincinnati	5	11	.312
Brooklyn	8	8	.500	Boston	3	10	.231

STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 15.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	20	7	.741	Philadelphia	11	13	.458
St. Louis	16	11	.593	Brooklyn	11	15	.423
Pittsburgh	15	11	.577	Cincinnati	12	18	.400
Chicago	13	13	.500	Boston	7	17	.292

STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 31.

New York	26	15	.634	Chicago	20	20	.500
Pittsburgh	24	16	.600	Cincinnati	22	24	.478
St. Louis	23	20	.535	Philadelphia	15	26	.366
Brooklyn	23	21	.523	Boston	14	25	.359

STANDING OF CLUBS JUNE 15.

New York	35	19	.648	Chicago	25	27	.481
St. Louis	30	25	.545	Cincinnati	27	31	.465
Pittsburgh	27	23	.540	Boston	23	28	.451
Brooklyn	29	27	.518	Philadelphia	17	33	.340

STANDING OF CLUBS JUNE 30.

New York	43	24	.642	Pittsburgh	32	33	.492
St. Louis	37	29	.561	Chicago	31	35	.470
Brooklyn	37	32	.536	Boston	26	39	.400
Cincinnati	34	33	.507	Philadelphia	25	40	.385

STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 15.

New York	49	29	.628	Brooklyn	41	42	.494
St. Louis	51	34	.600	Pittsburgh	38	43	.469
Chicago	43	39	.524	Philadelphia	30	47	.390
Cincinnati	44	40	.524	Boston	28	50	.359

STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 31.

New York	58	38	.604	Pittsburgh	48	47	.505
St. Louis	60	41	.594	Brooklyn	47	49	.490
Chicago	53	45	.541	Philadelphia	35	57	.380
Cincinnati	53	47	.530	Boston	32	62	.340

STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 15.

New York	65	45	.591	Cincinnati	60	53	.531
St. Louis	64	47	.577	Brooklyn	52	56	.481
Chicago	62	49	.559	Philadelphia	38	65	.369
Pittsburgh	59	49	.546	Boston	35	71	.330

STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 31.

New York	74	48	.607	Cincinnati	68	57	.544
Chicago	69	55	.556	Brooklyn	61	63	.492
St. Louis	68	55	.553	Philadelphia	42	76	.356
Pittsburgh	68	56	.548	Boston	41	81	.336

STANDING OF CLUBS SEPTEMBER 15.

New York	84	53	.613	Chicago	72	65	.526
Pittsburgh	79	60	.560	Brooklyn	69	69	.500
St. Louis	76	63	.547	Philadelphia	49	86	.363
Cincinnati	74	65	.532	Boston	47	89	.346

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS, OCTOBER 1.

Club.	N.Y.	Cin.	St.L.	Pitts.	Chi.	Bk'n.	Phila.	Bos.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	..	12	13	11	14	14	15	14	93	61	.604
Cincinnati	10	..	8	11	11	14	15	17	86	68	.558
St. Louis	9	14	..	13	9	14	15	11	85	69	.552
Pittsburgh	11	11	9	..	12	11	19	12	85	69	.552
Chicago	8	11	13	10	..	11	9	18	80	74	.519
Brooklyn	8	8	8	11	11	..	15	15	76	78	.494
Philadelphia	7	7	7	3	13	7	..	13	57	96	.373
Boston	8	5	11	10	4	7	8	..	53	100	.346

P.C.

336

335

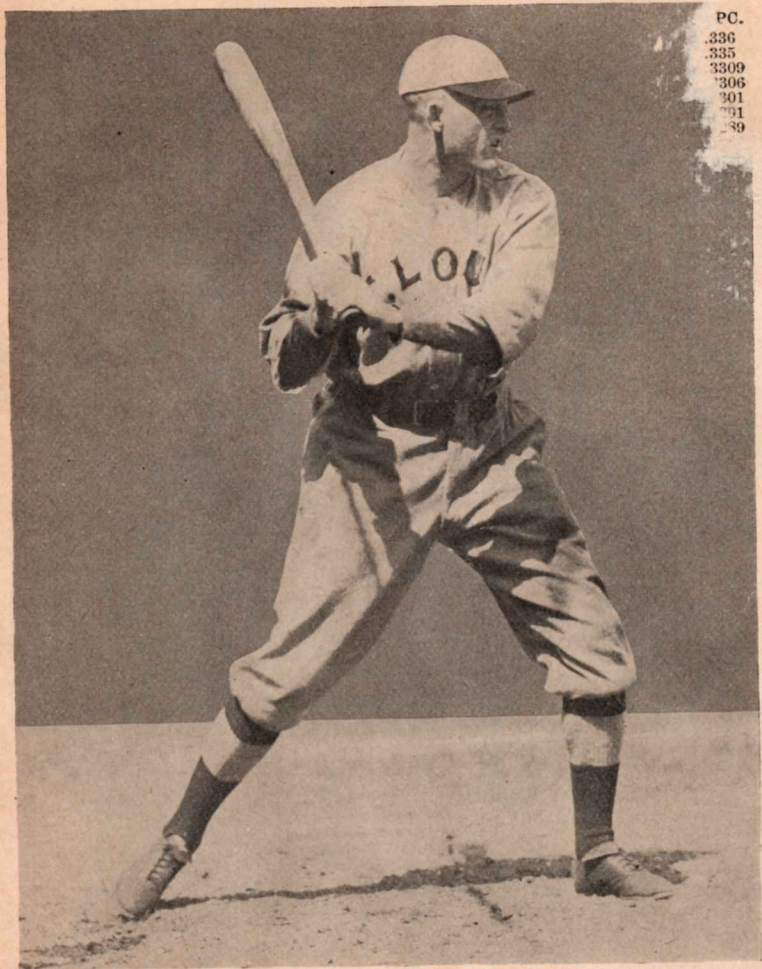
3309

306

301

291

39



ROGERS HORNSBY,

St. Louis.

Leading Batsman, National League, 1920-21-22.

National League Averages, 1922

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

athletics	.759	1888—New York.....	.641	1905—New York.....	.668
-Boston	.830	1889—New York.....	.659	1906—Chicago	.765
-Boston	.729	1890—Brooklyn	.667	1907—Chicago	.704
-Boston	.717	1891—Boston	.630	1908—Chicago	.643
-Boston	.809	1892—Boston	.680	1909—Pittsburgh	.724
Chicago	.788	1893—Boston	.667	1910—Chicago	.676
1871—Boston	.646	1894—Baltimore	.669	1911—New York.....	.647
1878—Boston	.683	1895—Baltimore	.669	1912—New York.....	.682
1879—Providence	.702	1896—Baltimore	.698	1913—New York.....	.664
1880—Chicago	.798	1897—Boston	.795	1914—Boston	.614
1881—Chicago	.667	1898—Boston	.685	1915—Philadelphia	.592
1882—Chicago	.655	1899—Brooklyn	.682	1916—Brooklyn	.610
1883—Boston	.643	1900—Brooklyn	.603	1917—New York.....	.636
1884—Providence	.750	1901—Pittsburgh	.647	1918—Chicago	.651
1885—Chicago	.770	1902—Pittsburgh	.650	1919—Cincinnati	.686
1886—Chicago	.726	1903—Pittsburgh	.741	1920—Brooklyn	.604
1887—Detroit	.637	1904—New York.....	.693	1921—New York.....	.614

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	N.Y.	Cin.	St.L.	Pitts.	Chi.	Bk'n.	Phila.	Bos.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	..	12	13	11	14	14	15	14	93	61	.604
Cincinnati	10	..	8	11	11	14	15	17	86	68	.558
St. Louis	9	14	..	13	9	14	15	11	85	69	.552
Pittsburgh	11	11	9	..	12	11	19	12	85	69	.552
Chicago	8	11	13	10	..	11	9	18	80	74	.519
Brooklyn	8	8	8	11	11	..	15	15	76	78	.494
Philadelphia	7	7	7	3	13	7	..	13	57	96	.373
Boston	8	5	11	10	4	7	8	..	53	100	.346

The Official Batting Records of National League players for the season of 1922 show that Hornsby of St. Louis, for the third successive year, won the individual batting championship with a percentage of .401, being the highest mark since Ed Delahanty led the League in 1899 with .408. Hornsby also won the season's major league home run honors with 42, and set a new National League record of 250 hits during the season, thus breaking the record held by Willie Keeler, who made 243 hits in 1897.

Two hundred and fifty-three players took part in games with the eight National League clubs, as follows: Cincinnati, 24 players; Philadelphia, 28; Brooklyn, 31; Boston, 33; Pittsburgh, 34; Chicago and St. Louis, 36 each, and New York, 37 players. Six players engaged in games for two clubs—Max Flack with Chicago and St. Louis, Clifton Heathcote with St. Louis and Chicago, John Moken with Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Hugh McQuillan with Boston and New York, John Scott with Cincinnati and New York, and Lee King with Philadelphia and New York.

The batting records of the players who took part in 15 or more games follows:

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	Bats.G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	P.C.
Hornsby, Rogers, St. Louis.....	R 154	623	141	250	450	46	14	42	15	17	.4013
Russell, Ewell A., Pittsburgh.....	L 60	220	51	81	147	14	8	12	9	4	.3681
Stengel, Charles D., New York.....	L 84	250	48	92	141	8	10	7	3	4	.3680
Fonseca, Lewis A., Cincinnati.....	R 81	291	55	105	143	20	3	4	13	7	.361
Grimes, Oscar Ray, Chicago.....	R 138	509	99	180	291	45	12	14	6	7	.354
Barfoot, Clyde, St. Louis.....	R 42	34	3	12	15	1	1	0	0	0	.353
Miller, Lawrence, Chicago.....	R 122	466	61	164	238	28	5	12	6	3	.3519
Roush, Edd J., Cincinnati.....	L 49	165	29	58	76	7	4	1	2	5	.3515
Bigbee, Carson L., Pittsburgh.....	L 150	614	113	215	289	29	15	5	20	24	.350
Mann, Leslie, St. Louis.....	R 84	147	42	51	73	14	1	2	3	0	.347
Tierney, James A., Pittsburgh.....	R 122	441	58	152	227	26	14	7	23	7	.345
Snyder, Frank, New York.....	R 104	318	34	109	155	21	5	5	13	1	.343
Harper, George W., Cincinnati.....	L 128	430	67	146	190	22	8	2	11	11	.3395
Hollocher, Charles J., Chicago.....	L 152	592	90	201	263	37	8	3	37	19	.3395
Walker, Curtis, Philadelphia.....	L 148	581	102	196	290	36	11	12	14	11	.337

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Bats.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.
Daubert, Jacob E., Cincinnati.....	L	156	610	114	205	300	15	22	12	31	14
Wheat, Zack D., Brooklyn.....	L	152	600	92	201	302	29	12	16	8	9
Young, Ross, New York.....	L	149	559	105	185	260	34	10	7	21	17
Meusel, Emil F., New York.....	R	154	617	100	204	314	28	17	16	22	12
Barnhart, Clyde L., Pittsburgh.....	R	75	209	30	69	89	7	5	1	5	3
Carey, Max G., Pittsburgh.....	Both	155	629	140	207	289	28	12	10	19	51
Schmidt, Walter E., Pittsburgh.....	R	40	152	21	50	63	11	1	0	3	2
Gooch, John B., Pittsburgh.....	Both	105	353	45	116	140	15	3	1	4	1
Duncan, Louis B., Cincinnati.....	R	151	607	94	199	291	44	12	8	22	12
Kelly, George L., New York.....	P	151	592	96	194	294	33	8	17	15	12
Cunningham, William A., N. Y.....	R	85	229	37	75	100	15	2	2	6	4
Frisch, Frank F., New York.....	Both	132	514	101	168	225	16	13	5	18	31
Bottomley, James L., St. Louis.....	L	37	151	29	49	82	8	5	5	2	3
O'Farrell, Robert A., Chicago.....	R	128	392	68	127	173	18	8	4	9	5
Toporcer, George, St. Louis.....	L	116	352	56	114	160	25	6	3	13	2
Southworth, William H., Boston.....	L	43	158	27	51	75	4	4	4	6	4
Lee, Clifford, Philadelphia.....	R	122	422	65	136	228	29	6	17	7	2
Bancroft, David, New York.....	Both	156	651	117	209	272	41	5	4	12	16
Johnston, James H., Brooklyn.....	R	138	567	110	181	227	20	7	4	10	18
Myers, Harry H., Brooklyn.....	R	153	618	82	196	252	20	9	6	27	9
Gowdy, Henry M., Boston.....	R	92	221	23	70	86	11	1	1	6	2
Henline, Walter J., Philadelphia.....	R	125	430	57	136	206	20	4	14	7	2
Griffith, Thomas H., Brooklyn.....	L	99	329	44	104	149	17	8	4	12	7
Yellow Horse, Moses, Pittsburgh.....	R	28	19	2	6	6	0	0	0	2	0
Hargrave, Eugene F., Cincinnati.....	R	98	320	49	101	164	22	10	7	10	7
Schultz, Joseph, St. Louis.....	R	112	344	50	108	135	13	4	2	10	3
Meadows, Lee, Philadelphia.....	L	33	86	8	27	31	4	0	0	5	0
Friberg, Bernard A., Chicago.....	R	97	296	51	92	104	8	2	0	8	8
Smith, John, St. Louis.....	L	143	510	117	158	229	23	12	8	15	18
Barber, Turner, Chicago.....	L	84	226	35	70	85	7	4	0	6	7
Williams, Fred C., Philadelphia.....	L	151	584	98	180	300	30	6	26	12	11
Griffith, Bert, Brooklyn.....	R	106	325	45	100	144	22	8	2	12	5
Pinelli, Ralph, Cincinnati.....	R	156	547	77	167	203	19	7	1	21	17
Wrightstone, Russell G., Phila.....	L	99	331	56	101	146	18	6	5	7	4
Stock, Milton J., St. Louis.....	R	151	581	85	177	243	33	9	5	26	7
McHenry, Austin, St. Louis.....	R	64	238	31	72	111	18	3	5	4	2
DeBerry, John, Brooklyn.....	R	85	259	29	78	99	10	1	3	9	4
Blades, Raymond F., St. Louis.....	R	37	130	27	39	58	2	4	3	4	3
Gibson, Frank G., Boston.....	L	66	164	15	49	69	7	2	3	5	4
Janvrin, Harold C., Brooklyn.....	R	30	57	7	17	22	3	1	0	1	0
Statz, Arnold, Chicago.....	Both	110	462	77	137	169	19	5	1	4	16
Powell, Raymond R., Boston.....	L	142	550	82	163	225	22	11	6	6	3
Ens, Jewel, Pittsburgh.....	R	47	142	18	42	55	7	3	0	8	3
Maranville, Walter J., Pittsburgh.....	R	155	672	115	198	254	26	15	0	12	24
Rohwer, Ray, Pittsburgh.....	L	53	129	19	38	59	6	3	3	5	1
Fournier, Jacques F., St. Louis.....	L	128	404	64	119	190	23	9	10	11	6
Mattox, James P., Pittsburgh.....	L	29	51	11	15	18	1	1	0	2	0
Ainsmith, Edward, St. Louis.....	R	119	379	46	111	172	14	4	13	10	2
Grimm, Charles, Pittsburgh.....	L	154	593	64	173	227	28	13	0	10	6
Holke, Walter L., Boston.....	Both	105	395	35	115	132	9	4	0	14	6
Mitchell, Clarence E., Brooklyn.....	L	56	155	21	45	66	6	3	3	3	0
Boeckel, Norman D., Boston.....	R	119	402	61	116	165	19	6	6	11	14
Terry, Zeb A., Chicago.....	R	131	496	56	142	170	24	2	0	39	2
Adams, Charles B., Pittsburgh.....	L	27	56	6	16	21	2	0	1	5	0
Burns, George J., Cincinnati.....	R	156	631	104	180	223	20	10	1	12	30
Wingo, Ivy B., Cincinnati.....	L	80	260	24	74	102	13	3	3	3	1
High, Andrew, Brooklyn.....	L	153	579	82	164	229	27	10	6	17	3
Bressler, Raymond B., Cincinnati.....	R	52	53	7	15	18	0	2	0	1	1
Rawlings, John W., New York.....	R	88	308	46	87	119	13	8	1	10	7
Traynor, Harold, Pittsburgh.....	R	142	571	89	161	214	17	12	4	13	17
Flack, Max, 17 Chgo.; 66 St. Louis.....	L	83	321	53	90	111	13	1	2	4	5
Fletcher, Arthur, Philadelphia.....	R	110	396	46	111	162	20	5	7	9	3
Cruise, Walton E., Boston.....	L	104	352	51	98	145	15	10	4	16	4
Smith, Earl, New York.....	L	90	234	29	65	111	11	4	9	1	1
Robertson, Davis A., New York.....	L	42	47	5	13	18	2	0	1	0	0
Krug, Martin, Chicago.....	R	127	450	67	124	167	23	4	4	28	7
Parkinson, Frank J., Philadelphia.....	R	141	545	86	150	225	18	6	15	15	3
Ward, Charles W., Brooklyn.....	R	33	91	12	25	32	5	1	0	6	1

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	Bats.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TP.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	P.C.
Bohne, Samuel, Cincinnati.....	R	112	383	53	105	138	14	5	3	11	13	.2742
Olson, Ivan M., Brooklyn.....	R	136	551	63	150	191	26	6	1	17	8	.272
Ford, Horace H., Boston.....	R	143	515	58	140	187	23	9	2	25	2	.2718
Leslie, Roy, Philadelphia.....	R	141	513	44	139	184	23	2	6	17	3	.2709
Mueller, Walter, Pittsburgh.....	R	32	122	21	33	46	5	1	2	6	1	.2705
Mueller, Clarence F., St. Louis.....	L	61	159	20	43	63	7	2	3	5	2	.2704
Heathcote, C. E., 34 St. L.: 76 Chgo.....	L	110	341	48	92	126	13	9	1	12	5	.2698
LeBourveau, DeWitt W., Phila.....	L	74	167	24	45	65	8	3	2	4	0	.2695
Cooper, A. Wilbur, Pittsburgh.....	R	41	108	18	29	48	5	1	4	3	0	.2685
Gainer, Del, St. Louis.....	R	43	97	19	26	47	7	4	2	5	0	.2680
Carlson, Harold G., Pittsburgh.....	R	39	56	10	15	20	2	0	1	4	0	.2678
Schmandt, Raymond H., Brooklyn.....	R	110	396	54	106	135	17	3	2	11	6	.2677
Cadore, Leon J., Brooklyn.....	R	29	71	7	19	27	0	1	2	3	0	.2676
Kopf, William L., Boston.....	Both	126	466	59	124	139	6	3	1	16	8	.266
Groh, Henry K., New York.....	R	115	426	63	113	149	21	3	3	13	5	.265
Nixon, Albert R., Boston.....	R	86	318	35	84	112	14	4	2	4	6	.2641
Miller, Otto, Brooklyn.....	R	59	180	20	47	63	11	1	1	13	0	.261
Aldridge, Victor, Chicago.....	R	36	100	8	26	33	1	3	0	7	1	.260
Kelleher, John P., Chicago.....	R	63	193	23	50	59	7	1	0	13	5	.259
Scott, John W., 1 Cin.: 17 N. Y.....	L	18	31	2	8	8	0	0	0	1	0	.258
Callaghan, Martin, Chicago.....	L	74	175	31	45	60	7	4	0	2	2	.2571
Smith, Sherrod M., Brooklyn.....	R	28	35	5	9	13	1	0	1	0	0	.2571
Clemons, Vernon J., St. Louis.....	R	71	160	9	41	45	4	0	0	1	1	.256
Winters, Jesse F., Philadelphia.....	R	34	43	3	11	13	2	0	0	2	0	.2558
Nehf, Arthur N., New York.....	L	37	98	9	25	28	0	0	1	4	0	.2551
Mokan, John L., 31 Pitts.: 47 Phila.....	R	78	240	29	61	84	10	2	3	9	1	.254
Rapp, Joseph, Philadelphia.....	Both	119	502	58	127	159	26	3	0	16	6	.253
Nicholson, Fred, Boston.....	R	78	222	31	56	76	4	5	2	7	5	.2522
Shinners, Ralph, New York.....	R	56	135	16	34	42	4	2	0	5	3	.2518
Christenbury, Lloyd R., Boston.....	L	71	152	22	38	50	5	2	1	5	2	.250
Kimmick, Walter, Cincinnati.....	R	39	39	11	22	26	2	1	0	1	0	.247
Glazner, Charles F., Pittsburgh.....	R	33	65	5	16	25	4	1	1	5	0	.246
Pfeffer, Edward J., St. Louis.....	R	45	98	3	24	30	6	0	0	2	0	.2449
Peters, John, Philadelphia.....	R	55	143	15	35	58	9	1	4	3	0	.2447
Weinert, Philip, Philadelphia.....	L	34	58	10	14	15	1	0	0	1	1	.241
Roser, John J., Boston.....	L	32	113	13	27	38	3	4	0	8	2	.239
Caveney, James, Cincinnati.....	R	118	394	41	94	133	12	9	3	24	6	.2386
Causey, Cecil A., New York.....	L	25	21	4	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	.2381
Grimes, Burleigh A., Brooklyn.....	R	36	93	15	22	27	3	1	0	4	2	.237
Mamaux, Albert L., Brooklyn.....	R	37	17	2	4	9	2	0	1	2	0	.235
North, Louis A., St. Louis.....	R	53	47	5	11	16	0	1	1	2	0	.234
Neale, A. Earle, Cincinnati.....	L	25	43	11	10	14	2	1	0	1	5	.233
Barbare, Walter, Boston.....	R	106	373	38	86	99	5	4	0	14	2	.231
Neis, Bernie, Brooklyn.....	Both	61	70	15	16	25	4	1	1	2	3	.229
Lavan, John, St. Louis.....	R	89	264	24	60	70	8	1	0	13	3	.227
Hungling, Bernard, Brooklyn.....	R	39	102	9	23	31	1	2	1	3	2	.2254
Vance, Arthur, Brooklyn.....	R	36	89	9	20	23	3	0	0	6	1	.2247
O'Neill, George M., Boston.....	R	83	251	18	56	65	5	2	0	5	1	.223
Marquard, Richard W., Boston.....	Both	39	63	3	14	14	0	0	0	3	0	.222
Smith, James L., Philadelphia.....	R	38	114	13	25	29	1	0	1	6	1	.219
Cheeves, Virgil, Chicago.....	R	39	62	6	13	19	1	1	1	2	0	.210
Luque, Adolfo, Cincinnati.....	R	39	86	9	18	23	5	0	0	3	0	.209
Ruether, Walter H., Brooklyn.....	L	67	125	12	26	40	6	1	2	5	0	.208
King, Lee, 19 Phila.: 20 N. Y.....	R	39	87	14	18	34	8	1	2	2	1	.2069
Douglas, Philip B., New York.....	R	24	58	4	12	17	0	0	1	1	0	.2069
Kaufmann, Tony C., Chicago.....	R	38	45	4	9	16	2	1	1	5	0	.200
Shotton, Burton E., St. Louis.....	L	34	30	5	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	.200
Morrison, John D., Pittsburgh.....	R	45	101	7	20	21	1	0	0	10	0	.198
Henry, Fred M., Boston.....	L	18	66	5	13	19	4	1	0	3	2	.197
Watson, John R., Boston.....	R	41	66	4	13	16	1	1	0	3	0	.197
Hartnett, Charles, Chicago.....	R	31	72	4	14	17	1	1	0	4	1	.1944
Ryan, Wilfred D., New York.....	L	46	62	3	12	14	2	0	0	3	0	.1935
Sherdel, William L., St. Louis.....	L	48	88	11	17	24	2	1	1	2	0	.1932
Rixey, Eppa, Cincinnati.....	R	40	109	8	21	24	3	0	0	11	1	.1927
Gaston, Alexander, New York.....	R	16	26	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	.1923
Oeschger, Joseph, Boston.....	R	46	63	3	12	15	3	0	0	1	0	.1905
Maisel, George J., Chicago.....	R	38	84	9	16	19	1	1	0	6	1	.1905
Donohue, Peter J., Cincinnati.....	R	33	88	4	16	18	2	0	0	5	0	.1818
Barnes, Jesse L., New York.....	L	37	77	9	14	16	0	1	0	4	0	.1818

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	Bats.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Pertica, William, St. Louis.....	R	35	33	3	6	9	1	1	0	0	0	.1818
McQuillan, H. A., 28 Bos.; 15 N. Y. R	R	43	79	4	14	16	2	0	0	5	0	.177
Alexander, Grover C., Chicago.....	R	33	85	4	15	16	1	0	0	4	0	.176
Wirts, Elwood V., Chicago.....	R	31	58	7	10	15	2	0	1	0	0	.172
Hubbell, Wilbur W., Philadelphia.....	R	35	70	6	12	16	4	0	0	2	0	.171
Haines, Jesse, St. Louis.....	R	30	72	6	12	15	1	1	0	1	1	.167
Barnes, Virgil E., New York.....	R	22	12	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	.167
Keck, Frank, Cincinnati.....	R	27	44	2	7	7	0	0	0	3	0	.159
Fillingim, Dana, Boston.....	L	25	38	0	6	6	0	0	0	1	0	.158
Hamilton, Earl, Pittsburgh.....	L	33	58	2	9	11	2	0	0	3	0	.155
Markle, Clifford M., Cincinnati.....	R	25	20	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	.150
Ring, James J., Philadelphia.....	R	40	88	4	13	18	2	0	1	4	0	.148
Singleton, John E., Philadelphia.....	R	22	36	3	5	6	1	0	0	1	0	.139
Osborne, Ernest, Chicago.....	L	41	67	6	9	11	2	0	0	2	1	.134
Gillespie, John, Cincinnati.....	R	31	15	2	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	.133
Couch, John, Cincinnati.....	L	43	91	3	12	17	1	2	0	3	0	.132
Doak, William L., St. Louis.....	R	37	54	2	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	.130
Stueland, George, Chicago.....	Both	35	31	2	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	.129
Miller, Frank L., Boston.....	R	31	68	4	8	8	0	0	0	5	0	.118
McNamara, Timothy A., Boston.....	R	24	17	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	.118
Jones, Percy L., Chicago.....	Both	44	47	2	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	.085
Decatur, Arthur, Brooklyn.....	R	29	25	2	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	.080
Smith, George A., Philadelphia.....	R	42	66	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	.076
Braxton, F. Garland, Boston.....	R	25	16	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	.063
Jonnard, Claude, New York.....	R	33	24	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	.042
Shriver, Harry G., Brooklyn.....	R	25	27	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	.037
Lansing, Eugene, Boston.....	R	15	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

PLAYERS IN LESS THAN FIFTEEN GAMES.

Name and Club.	Bats.	G.	PC.	Name and Club.	Bats.	G.	PC.
McCurdy, Harry H., St. Louis.....	L	13	.296	Rudolph, Richard, Boston....	B	3	.400
Toney, Fred A., New York.....	R	13	.067	Vick, Henry A., St. Louis.....	R	3	.333
Bailey, William, St. Louis.....	L	12	.286	Crane, Samuel, Brooklyn.....	R	3	.250
Walker, Roy, St. Louis.....	B	12	.143	Sullivan, Thomas A., Phila....	L	3	.250
Adams, Earl J., Chicago.....	R	11	.250	Stewart, John F., Pittsburgh..	R	3	.154
Freeman, Alex. V., Chicago.....	R	11	.125	Miller, Jacob G., Pittsburgh..	R	3	.091
Shea, Patrick J., New York.....	R	11	.000	Freitag, Howard E., St. L....	R	3	.000
Fitzgerald, Howard C., Chi. L.	L	10	.333	Matthews, James, Boston.....	L	3	.000
Withrow, Frank B., Philadel..	R	10	.333	Fussell, Fred, Chicago.....	L	3	.000
Schnell, Karl, Cincinnati.....	R	10	.250	Jackson, Travis, New York....	R	3	.000
Jonnard, Clarence, Pittsb'g....	R	10	.238	Eubanks, Uel, Chicago.....	R	2	1.000
Post, Samuel G., Brooklyn....	L	9	.280	Weis, Arthur J., Chicago.....	L	2	.500
Hammond, Walter, Pittsb'g....	R	9	.273	Boone, Ike M., New York....	L	2	.500
Pinto, Lerton, Philadelphia....	L	9	.111	MacPhee, Walter S., N. Y. R.	L	2	.283
Hollingsworth, John, Pitts....	R	9	.000	Klugman, Joseph, Chicago....	R	2	.250
Hill, Carmen, New York.....	R	8	.182	Hood, Wallace, Brooklyn....	R	2	.000
Sell, Lester, St. Louis.....	R	7	.333	Stuart, John Davis, St. Louis..	R	2	.000
Keen, Howard V., Chicago.....	R	7	.333	Morgan, Cyril A., Boston.....	R	2	.000
Brown, Myrl, Pittsburgh.....	R	7	.273	Goodwin, Marvin E., St. L....	R	2	.000
Behan, Charles P., Philadel..	R	7	.250	Golvin, Walter G., Chicago....	L	2	.000
Taylor, James W., Brooklyn..	R	7	.214	Johnson, Fred, New York....	R	2	.000
Grantham, George, Chicago....	L	7	.174	Blume, Clinton, New York....	R	1	1.000
Hulihan, Harry J., Boston.....	R	7	.154	Cotter, Harvey, Chicago.....	L	1	1.000
Gallagher, Lawrence K., Bos. B	B	7	.045	Lutz, Louis, Cincinnati.....	R	1	1.000
Betts, Walter M., Philadel....	L	7	.000	Knight, Jack, St. Louis.....	R	1	.500
Dyer, Edwin H., St. Louis....	L	6	.333	Wheeler, Floyd, Pittsburgh..	R	1	.000
Baumgartner, Stan. F., Phila..	L	6	.333	Schreiber, Paul, Brooklyn....	R	1	.000
Benton, Stanley, Philadel....	R	6	.211	Cuyler, Hazen S., Pittsburgh..	R	1	.000
Genewich, Jos. E., Boston.....	R	6	.167	Dolan, Albert J., New York....	R	1	.000
Berry, J. Howard, New York..	B	6	.000	Benton, Sidney W., St. L....	R	1	.000
Maguire, Fred, New York....	R	5	.333	Lovelace, Grover T., Pitts....	R	1	.000
Morris, Walter E., Chicago....	L	5	.250	Merewether, Arthur, Pitts....	R	1	.000
Zinn, James E., Pittsburgh..	L	5	.000	McNamara, Thos. H., Pitts....	R	1	.000
Gordonier, Ray, C., Bklyn....	B	5	.000	Martin, Elwood G., Chicago..	R	1	.000
Murray, James, Brooklyn....	L	4	.500	Whitted, George B., Bklyn....	R	1	.000
Cooney, John W., Boston.....	R	4	.000	Cvengros, Michael, New York..	L	1	.000
Higbee, Mahlon, New York....	R	3	.400	Yeargin, James A., Boston....	R	1	.000

The Club Batting Record for the 1922 season shows Pittsburgh to be the leading club in batting, with a three-point advantage over the World's Champion Giants.

St. Louis made the most total bases on hits, 2,411; Pittsburgh made the most one-base hits, 1,297; St. Louis the most two-base hits, 280. Philadelphia led in home runs with 116, and Pittsburgh in triples with 110. Chicago led in number of sacrifice hits, and Pittsburgh in stolen bases.

New York made most hits in a nine-inning game, 28 against Pittsburgh. The record:

CLUB BATTING, 1922.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Pittsburgh	155	5521	865	1698	2313	239	110	52	175	145	.308
New York	156	5454	852	1661	2334	253	90	80	159	116	.305
St. Louis	154	5425	863	1634	2411	280	88	107	161	73	.301
Cincinnati	156	5282	766	1562	2120	226	99	45	189	120	.296
Chicago	156	5335	771	1564	2080	248	71	42	205	97	.293
Brooklyn	155	5413	743	1569	2124	235	76	56	178	79	.290
Philadelphia	154	5459	738	1537	2263	268	55	116	140	48	.282
Boston	154	5161	596	1355	1759	162	73	32	174	67	.263

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

An unusually close race for fielding honors took place among the first basemen, less than two percentage points separating the four leading contenders among the regulars. Jacob Daubert, Cincinnati, led with a percentage of .9936, just a slight fraction ahead of Charles Grimm, Pittsburgh, with George Kelly, New York, and Walter Holke, Boston, close behind. Daubert made the most putouts, 1652. Kelly had the most assists, 103, and the most total chances, 1758. Oscar R. Grimes, Chicago, committed the most errors, 19.

Samuel Post, as the first baseman for Brooklyn, on May 1 equaled the National League record set in 1916 by William Hinchman, Pittsburgh, by having only one putout at first base. Both games lasted nine innings.

Although John Rawlings and Frank Frisch, New York, and Lewis Fonseca, Cincinnati, hold higher fielding percentages, the leading second baseman is Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis, with a percentage of .967. Hornsby made the most putouts, 398. Frank Parkinson, Philadelphia, had the most assists, 562—a new major league record—had the most total chances, 919, and committed the most errors, 34.

Parkinson came within one assist of equaling the major league record of twelve assists in one game by a second baseman, when, in three successive games, played September 4 and 5, he made eleven assists in each game.

Henry Groh, New York, is the leading third baseman with a percentage of .965. Ralph Pinelli, Cincinnati, made the most putouts, 204, had the most assists, 350, committed the most errors, 32, and had the most total chances, 586.

Charles Hollocher, Chicago, leads the shortstops with a percentage of .965. David Bancroft, New York, made the most putouts, 405, had the most assists, 579, committed the most errors, 62, and had the most total chances, 1046. By accepting 984 chances, Bancroft set a new major league record.

Russell Wrightstone, Philadelphia, on September 4 came within two chances of equaling the major league record of shortstops for chances accepted in a game. Of 18 chances offered, Wrightstone accepted 17.

Zack Wheat, Brooklyn, leads the outfielders with a percentage of .991. Max Carey, Pittsburgh, made the most putouts, 449, and had the most total chances, 486, both of these figures establishing new National League records for these attempts. Ross Young, New York, had the most assists, 28, and committed the most errors, 19.

In the second game at Boston, September 13, Raymond Powell, Boston, by accepting eleven chances, of which ten were putouts and one an assist, equaled the National League record for a center fielder.

Walter Henline, Philadelphia, is the leading catcher with a percentage of .983. Robert O'Farrell, Chicago, made the most putouts, 446, had the most assists, 143, and also the most total chances, 603. Edward Ainsmith, St. Louis, committed the most errors, 20.

Among the pitchers, fifteen finished the season with perfect fielding records. Grover Alexander, Chicago, leads this group by virtue of accepting the most total chances. Arthur Nehf, New York, and Tony Kaufmann, Chicago, made the most putouts, 14. Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn, had the most assists and the most total chances. Hugh McQuillan, of Boston and New York, committed the most errors, 9.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—Continued.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	D.P.	P.C.
Barber, Turner, Chicago	R	16	164	4	..	168	11	1000
Henry, Fred M., Boston	L	18	170	12	1	183	7	.995
Daubert, Jacob E., Cincinnati	L	156	1652	79	11	1742	127	.9936
Grimm, Charles, Pittsburgh	L	154	1478	68	10	1556	104	.9935
Kelly, George L., New York	R	151	1642	103	13	1758	123	.9927
Holke, Walter L., Boston	L	105	1017	44	8	1069	65	.9925
Mitchell, Clarence E., Brooklyn	L	42	365	27	3	395	32	.9924
Leslie, Roy, Philadelphia	R	139	1517	63	16	1596	110	.990
Schmandt, Raymond H., Brooklyn	R	110	1017	65	12	1094	83	.989
Grimes, Oscar Ray, Chicago	R	138	1378	68	19	1465	106	.987
Bottomley, James L., St. Louis	L	34	346	12	5	363	22	.986
Lee, Clifford, Philadelphia	R	18	173	7	3	183	16	.984
Gibson, Frank G., Boston	R	20	162	9	3	174	9	.983
Fournier, Jacques F., St. Louis	R	109	902	60	18	980	63	.982
Gainer, Del, St. Louis	R	26	175	9	4	188	6	.979

FIRST BASEMEN IN LESS THAN 15 GAMES.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.C.	Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.C.
Barbare, Walter, Boston.....	R	14	.982	Ens, Jewel, Pittsburgh.....	R	2	1000
Post, Samuel G., Brooklyn...L	8	.982		Wrightstone, Russ. G., Phila.R	2	1000	
Friberg, Bernard A., Chicago.R	6	1000		Golvin, Walter G., Chicago..L	2	1000	
Griffith, Bert, Brooklyn....R	6	.980		McCurdy, Harry H., St. L..R	2	.000	
King, Lee, New York.....R	5	1000		Janvrin, Harold C., Brooklyn.R	1	1000	
Kelleher, John P., Chicago...R	4	1000		Gowdy, Henry M., Boston...R	1	1000	
Bressler, Raymond B., Cinci..L	3	1000		Haines, Jesse, St. Louis.....R	1	1000	
Cruise, Walton E., Boston...R	2	1000					

SECOND BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	D.P.	P.C.
Rawlings, John W., New York	R	77	166	252	7	425	45	.984
Ford, Horace H., Boston	R	28	68	94	3	165	13	.982
Maranville, Walter J., Pittsburgh	R	18	60	59	3	122	12	.9754
Frisch, Frank F., New York	R	85	176	288	12	476	40	.9747
Barbare, Walter, Boston	R	45	95	157	9	261	27	.973
Fonseca, Lewis A., Cincinnati	R	71	197	251	14	462	40	.970
Hornsby, Rogers, St. Louis	R	154	398	473	30	901	81	.967
Terry, Zeb A., Chicago	R	125	298	442	28	768	75	.965
Tierney, James A., Pittsburgh	R	105	179	302	18	499	52	.964
Parkinson, Frank J., Philadelphia	R	139	323	562	34	919	78	.963
Bohne, Samuel, Cincinnati	R	85	183	320	22	525	50	.958
Olson, Ivan M., Brooklyn	R	85	193	283	20	496	39	.9576
Ens, Jewel, Pittsburgh	R	29	50	66	6	122	7	.951
Johnston, James H., Brooklyn	R	62	162	210	21	393	36	.947
Kopf, William L., Boston	R	78	175	243	25	443	35	.944
Krug, Martin, Chicago	R	23	44	66	11	121	10	.909
Janvrin, Harold C., Brooklyn	R	15	13	35	6	54	3	.889

SECOND BASEMEN IN LESS THAN 15 GAMES.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.C.	Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.C.
Smith, James L., Philadel....R	13	.954		Maguire, Fred, New York....R	3	.944	
Adams, Earl J., Chicago....R	11	.914		Stewart, John F., Pittsburgh.R	3	.875	
Christenbury, Lloyd R., Bos.R	5	.952		Klugman, Joseph, Chicago....R	2	1000	
Benton, Stanley, Philadel....R	5	.889		High, Andrew, Brooklyn....R	1	1000	
Hammond, Walter, Pitts....R	4	1000		Toporcer, George, St. Louis..R	1	1000	
Kimmick, Walter, Cincinnati.R	3	1000		Myers, Harry H., Brooklyn..R	1	.833	
Friberg, Bernard A., Chicago.R	3	1000					

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—Continued.

THIRD BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	DP.	PC.
Barbare, Walter, Boston	R	38	44	72	3	119	5	.975
Wrightstone, Russell G., Philadelphia..	R	40	28	79	3	110	4	.973
Groh, Henry K., New York	R	110	100	207	11	318	25	.965
High, Andrew, Brooklyn	R	130	131	257	17	405	23	.958
Boeckel, Norman D., Boston	R	103	123	188	15	311	13	.952
Stock, Milton J., St. Louis	R	143	172	245	22	439	22	.950
Rapp, Joseph, Philadelphia	R	117	117	249	20	386	20	.948
Pinelli, Ralph, Cincinnati	R	156	204	350	32	586	19	.9454
Traynor, Harold, Pittsburgh	R	124	147	216	21	384	21	.9453
Frisch, Frank F., New York	R	53	52	117	10	179	12	.944
Krug, Martin, Chicago	R	104	123	184	21	334	20	.937
Johnston, James H., Brooklyn	R	26	36	35	5	76	1	.934
Kelleher, John P., Chicago	R	46	44	93	10	147	9	.932
Barnhart, Clyde L., Pittsburgh	R	30	35	32	6	73	4	.918

THIRD BASEMEN IN LESS THAN 15 GAMES.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	PC.	Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	PC.
Kopf, William L., Boston..	R	13	.969	MacPhee, Walter S., N. Y..	R	2	.889
Toporcer, George, St. Louis..	R	6	.818	Mokan, John L., Philadel..	R	2	.800
Grantham, George, Chicago..	R	5	1000	Christenbury, Lloyd R., Bos.	R	2	.667
Friberg, Bernard A., Chicago..	R	5	1000	Blades, Raymond F., St. L..	R	1	.750
Rawlings, John W., N. Y..	R	5	1000	Tierney, James A., Pitts..	R	1	.667
Lavan, John, St. Louis.....	R	5	.882	Cunningham, Wm. A., N. Y..	R	1	.000
Terry, Zeb A., Chicago.....	R	3	1000	Freigan, Howard E., St. L..	R	1	.000
Ens, Jewel, Pittsburgh.....	R	3	.889	Kimmick, Walter, Cincinnati.	R	1	.000
Janvrin, Harold C., Brooklyn..	R	2	1000	Smith, Jas. L., Philadelphia.	R	1	.000
Ward, Charles W., Brooklyn..	R	2	1000	Lee, Clifford, Philadelphia..	R	1	.000

SHORTSTOPS.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	DP.	PC.
Wrightstone, Russell G., Philadelphia..	R	35	81	148	8	237	21	.966
Hollocher, Charles J., Chicago	R	152	332	502	30	884	89	.9352
Kimmick, Walter, Cincinnati	R	30	38	73	4	115	11	.9651
Maranville, Walter J., Pittsburgh	R	138	359	453	33	845	81	.961
Olson, Ivan M., Brooklyn	R	51	139	149	13	301	43	.957
Ford, Horace H., Boston	R	115	267	387	32	686	58	.953
Smith, James L., Philadelphia	R	23	43	56	5	104	13	.952
Johnston, James H., Brooklyn	R	50	102	189	16	307	34	.948
Toporcer, George, St. Louis	R	91	163	246	23	457	34	.947
Bancroft, David, New York	R	156	405	579	62	1046	93	.941
Fletcher, Arthur, Philadelphia	R	106	202	379	38	619	63	.939
High, Andrew, Brooklyn	R	22	35	56	6	97	6	.938
Lavan, John, St. Louis	R	82	169	246	28	443	39	.937
Ward, Charles W., Brooklyn	R	31	54	88	10	152	13	.9342
Caveney, James, Cincinnati	R	118	256	404	47	707	74	.9335
Bohne, Samuel, Cincinnati	R	20	43	71	9	123	10	.927
Kopf, William L., Boston	R	33	77	115	19	211	22	.90995
Traynor, Harold, Pittsburgh	R	18	39	62	10	111	7	.90991

SHORTSTOPS IN LESS THAN 15 GAMES.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	PC.	Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	PC.
Kelleher, John P., Chicago..	R	7	.923	Rapp, Joseph, Philadelphia..	R	2	.846
Gallagher, Lawrence K., Bos.	R	6	.893	Ens, Jewel, Pittsburgh.....	R	1	1000
Terry, Zeb A., Chicago.....	R	4	.952	Krug, Martin, Chicago.....	R	1	1000
Blades, Raymond F., St. L..	R	4	.773	Stock, Milton J., St. Louis..	R	1	1000
Janvrin, Harold C., Brooklyn..	R	4	.400	Frisch, Frank F., New York..	R	1	1000
Jackson, Travis, New York..	R	3	.909	Tierney, James A., Pitts....	R	1	1000
Crane, Samuel, Brooklyn....	R	3	.875	Pertica, William, St. Louis..	R	1	.000
Freigan, Howard E., St. L..	R	2	1000				

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—Continued.

OUTFIELDERS.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	DP.	P.C.
Maisel, George J., Chicago	R	26	50	2	..	52	..	1000
Wheat, Zack D., Brooklyn	R	152	317	14	3	334	1	.991
Roush, Edd J., Cincinnati	L	43	96	8	1	105	..	.990
Cunningham, William A., New York	R	71	155	7	2	164	3	.988
Griffith, Bert, Brooklyn	R	77	148	7	3	158	3	.981
Powell, Raymond R., Boston	L	133	377	18	8	403	2	.9801
Meusel, Emil F., New York	R	154	279	15	6	300	1	.9800
Mann, Leslie, St. Louis	R	57	87	3	2	92	1	.978
Mueller, Walter, Pittsburgh	R	31	74	8	2	84	1	.976
Burns, George J., Cincinnati	R	156	386	20	10	416	3	.9759
Schultz, Joseph, St. Louis	R	89	195	7	5	207	1	.9758
Nixon, Albert R., Boston	L	79	189	6	5	200	..	.975
Myers, Harry H., Brooklyn	R	152	399	16	11	426	2	.974
Williams, Fred C., Philadelphia	L	150	376	19	11	406	2	.973
Friberg, Bernard A., Chicago	R	74	126	13	4	143	6	.972
Duncan, Louis B., Cincinnati	R	151	316	19	10	345	4	.971
Heathcote, Clifton E., 32 St. L., 60 Chi. ..	L	92	224	7	7	238	1	.9706
Carey, Max G., Pittsburgh	R	155	449	22	15	486	4	.9691
Stengel, Charles D., New York	L	77	179	7	6	192	2	.9687
Russell, Albert E., Pittsburgh	L	60	115	5	4	124	2	.9677
Lee, Clifford, Philadelphia	R	89	167	10	6	183	3	.9672
Flack, Max, 15 Chi., 66 St. L.	L	81	144	5	6	155	3	.961
King, Lee, 15 Phila., 5 New York	R	20	48	1	2	51	1	.9608
Miller, Lawrence, Chicago	R	116	219	15	10	244	3	.959
Statz, Arnold, Chicago	R	110	309	16	14	339	4	.9587
Bigbee, Carson L., Pittsburgh	R	150	345	27	17	389	5	.956
Barnhart, Clyde L., Pittsburgh	R	26	41	2	2	45	..	.9556
Southworth, William H., Boston	R	41	100	7	5	112	..	.9553
Harper, George W., Cincinnati	R	109	220	15	11	246	2	.9552
Walker, Curtis, Philadelphia	R	147	295	24	15	334	8	.9551
Barber, Turner, Chicago	R	47	78	4	4	86	1	.953
Griffith, Thomas H., Brooklyn	R	82	167	13	9	189	4	.952
Smith, John, St. Louis	L	136	282	11	15	308	3	.951
Cruise, Walton E., Boston	R	100	212	9	12	233	3	.948
Mueller, Clarence F., St. Louis	L	44	83	6	5	94	2	.947
Christenbury, Lloyd R., Boston	R	32	65	5	4	74	..	.9459
Callaghan, Martin, Chicago	L	53	85	2	5	92	..	.9456
Young, Ross, New York	R	147	280	28	19	327	6	.942
Rohwer, Ray, Pittsburgh	L	30	56	5	4	65	1	.938
McHenry, Austin, St. Louis	R	61	132	13	10	155	3	.935
Blades, Raymond F., St. Louis	R	29	61	6	5	72	..	.931
LeBourveau, DeWitt W., Philadelphia ..	R	42	77	4	7	88	1	.920
Roser, John J., Boston	L	32	63	2	6	71	..	.9155
Nicholson, Fred, Boston	R	63	125	5	12	142	..	.9154
Shinners, Ralph, New York	R	37	84	2	8	94	2	.9149
Mokan, John L., 23 Pitts., 37 Phila.	R	60	87	8	10	105	3	.905
Neis, Bernie, Brooklyn	R	27	32	3	4	39	..	.897
Neale, A. Earle, Cincinnati	R	16	18	1	3	22	..	.864

OUTFIELDERS IN LESS THAN 15 GAMES.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.C.	Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.C.
Gainer, Del, St. Louis	R	10	.941	Miller, Jacob G., Pittsburgh ..	R	3	.889
Robertson, Davis A., N. Y.	L	8	.909	Tierney, Jas. A., Pittsburgh ..	R	2	.833
Fitzgerald, Howard C., Chi.	R	6	.818	Bressler, Raymond B., Cinci. ..	L	2	.000
Higbee, Mahlon, New York	R	3	1000	Janvrin, Harold C., Brooklyn ..	R	1	1000
Shotton, Burton E., St. Louis ..	R	3	1000	Toporcer, George, St. Louis ..	R	1	.667

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	DP.	P.C.	Passed Balls.
Clemons, Vernon J., St. Louis	R	63	172	50	1	223	2	.996	2
Schmidt, Walter E., Pittsburgh	R	40	159	22	1	182	1	.995	3
Mattox, James P., Pittsburgh	R	21	52	11	1	64	2	.984	2
Hennline, Walter J., Philadelphia	R	119	400	113	9	522	13	.953	7
Hartnett, Charles, Chicago	R	27	79	29	2	110	..	.9818	..

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—CATCHERS—Continued.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	TC.	DP.	PC.	Passed Balls.
Hargrave, Eugene F., Cincinnati.....R	87	261	60	6	327	5	.9816	6	
Gibson, Frank G., Boston.....R	29	83	19	2	104	5	.9807	..	
Snyder, Frank, New York.....R	97	272	74	7	353	10	.9802	5	
Smith, Earl, New York.....R	75	214	56	6	276	3	.978	11	
O'Neil, George M., Boston.....R	79	239	70	7	316	3	.9778	6	
O'Farrell, Robert A., Chicago.....R	125	446	143	14	603	22	.9767	3	
DeBerry, John, Brooklyn.....R	81	309	64	11	384	5	.971	9	
Gowdy, Henry M., Boston.....R	72	204	63	8	275	7	.9709	2	
Gooch, John B., Pittsburgh.....R	103	382	102	15	499	10	.9699	8	
Hungling, Bernard, Brooklyn.....R	36	130	23	5	158	2	.9683	1	
Wirts, Elwood V., Chicago.....R	27	55	6	2	63	1	.9682	3	
Miller, Otto, Brooklyn.....R	57	216	56	9	281	3	.9679	8	
Wingo, Ivy B., Cincinnati.....R	78	211	81	11	303	6	.964	..	
Ainsmith, Edward, St. Louis.....R	116	428	99	20	547	14	.960	5	
Peters, John, Philadelphia.....R	39	118	24	7	149	3	.953	3	

CATCHERS IN LESS THAN 15 GAMES.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.C.	Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.C.
Gaston, Alexander, N. York.....R	13	1000		Taylor, James W., Brooklyn.....R	6	.950	
Jonnard, Clarence, Pitts.....R	10	.974		Vick, Henry A., St. Louis.....R	3	.857	
McCurdy, Harry H., St. L.....R	9	.987		Lutz, Louis, Cincinnati.....R	1	.000	
Withrow, Frank B., Phila.....R	8	.909					

PITCHERS.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	TC.	DP.	PC.
Alexander, Grover C., Chicago.....R	33	9	69	..	78	5	1000	
Couch, John, Cincinnati.....R	43	9	65	..	74	3	1000	
Ruether, Walter H., Brooklyn.....L	35	9	56	..	65	6	1000	
Cooper, A. Wilbur, Pittsburgh.....L	41	7	55	..	62	5	1000	
Vance, Arthur, Brooklyn.....R	36	10	51	..	61	2	1000	
Cheeves, Virgil, Chicago.....R	39	3	38	..	41	3	1000	
Hamilton, Earl, Pittsburgh.....L	33	4	35	..	39	1	1000	
Osborne, Ernest, Chicago.....R	41	3	26	..	29	1	1000	
Fillingim, Dana, Boston.....R	25	2	24	..	26	1	1000	
Mamaux, Albert L., Brooklyn.....R	37	2	22	..	24	..	1000	
Gillespie, John, Cincinnati.....R	31	4	20	..	24	..	1000	
Stueland, George, Chicago.....R	35	3	20	..	23	..	1000	
Markle, Clifford M., Cincinnati.....R	25	4	15	..	19	..	1000	
McNamara, Timothy A., Boston.....R	24	3	14	..	17	..	1000	
Barnes, Virgil E., New York.....R	22	3	13	..	16	1	1000	
Meadows, Lee, Philadelphia.....R	33	8	71	1	80	2	.988	
Pfeffer, Edward J., St. Louis.....R	44	4	65	1	70	3	.986	
North, Louis A., St. Louis.....R	53	9	49	1	59	3	.983	
Oeschger, Joseph, Boston.....R	46	6	51	1	58	3	.9827	
Hubbell, Wilbur W., Philadelphia.....R	35	8	45	1	54	2	.9814	
Glazner, Charles F., Pittsburgh.....R	33	8	43	1	52	2	.9807	
Adams, Charles B., Pittsburgh.....R	27	5	43	1	49	2	.9795	
Ryan, Wilfred D., New York.....R	46	9	35	1	45	3	.978	
Rixey, Eppa, Cincinnati.....L	40	10	72	2	84	3	.976	
Cadore, Leon J., Brooklyn.....R	29	8	30	1	39	3	.974	
Morrison, John D., Pittsburgh.....R	45	3	69	2	74	..	.973	
Barfoot, Clyde, St. Louis.....R	42	2	33	1	36	1	.972	
Ring, James J., Philadelphia.....R	40	6	75	3	84	4	.964	
Haines, Jesse, St. Louis.....R	29	11	42	2	55	2	.9636	
Nehf, Arthur N., New York.....L	37	14	64	3	81	3	.9629	
Luque, Adolfo, Cincinnati.....R	39	13	61	3	77	..	.961	
Carlson, Harold G., Pittsburgh.....R	39	5	44	2	51	1	.9608	
Donohue, Peter J., Cincinnati.....R	33	7	62	3	72	2	.9583	
Doak, William L., St. Louis.....R	37	3	43	2	48	2	.9583	
Yellow Horse, Moses, Pittsburgh.....R	28	4	15	1	20	..	.950	
Miller, Frank L., Boston.....R	31	4	51	3	58	..	.9482	
Barnes, Jesse L., New York.....R	37	10	63	4	77	5	.9481	
Aldridge, Victor, Chicago.....R	36	3	68	4	75	2	.947	
Pertica, William, St. Louis.....R	34	2	33	2	37	..	.946	
Watson, John R., Boston.....R	41	4	47	3	54	1	.9444	

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—PITCHERS—Continued.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	DP.	PC.
Weinert, Philip, Philadelphia	L	34	3	31	2	36	1	.9444
Shriver, Harry G., Brooklyn	R	25	4	13	1	18	..	.9444
Braxton, F. Garland, Boston	L	25	3	13	1	17	..	.941
Grimes, Burleigh A., Brooklyn	R	36	12	79	6	97	2	.938
Decatur, Arthur, Brooklyn	R	29	1	14	1	16	..	.9375
Jonnard, Claude, New York	R	33	..	15	1	16	1	.9375
Scott, John W., 1 Cincinnati, 17 N. Y. ..	R	18	..	14	1	15	..	.933
Kaufmann, Tony C., Chicago	R	37	14	28	3	45	..	.933
Marquard, Richard W., Boston	L	39	4	51	4	59	4	.932
Winters, Jesse F., Philadelphia	R	34	5	36	3	44	2	.9318
Douglas, Philip B., New York	R	24	13	36	4	53	2	.925
Cansey, Cecil A., New York	R	24	5	19	2	26	1	.923
Smith, George A., Philadelphia	R	42	4	41	4	49	1	.9184
Jones, Percy L., Chicago	L	44	3	42	4	49	1	.9184
Smith, Sherrod M., Brooklyn	L	28	3	35	4	42	1	.905
Sherdel, William L., St. Louis	L	47	5	41	5	51	1	.902
Lansing, Eugene, Boston	R	15	1	8	1	10	..	.900
Singleton, John E., Philadelphia	R	22	2	19	3	24	1	.875
McQuillan, Hugh A., 28 Bos., 15 N.Y. ..	R	43	5	55	9	69	4	.870
Keck, Frank, Cincinnati	R	27	2	17	4	23	2	.826

PITCHERS IN LESS THAN 15 GAMES.

Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	PC.	Name and Club.	Throws.	G.	PC.
Toney, Fred A., New York	R	13	.938	Cooney, John W., Boston	L	4	1000
Bailey, William, St. Louis	L	12	.929	Murray, James, Brooklyn	L	4	1000
Walker, Roy, St. Louis	R	12	.500	Fussell, Fred, Chicago	L	3	1000
Shea, Patrick J., New York	R	11	1000	Rudolph, Richard, Boston	R	3	1000
Freeman, Alexander V., Chi. ..	R	11	.846	Sullivan, Thomas A., Phila. ..	R	3	1000
Snell, Karl, Cincinnati	R	10	.857	Matthews, James, Boston	L	3	1000
Hollingsworth, John, Pitts. ..	R	9	1000	Johnson, Fred, New York	R	2	1000
Pinto, Lerton, Philadelphia	L	9	.714	Dyer, Edwin H., St. Louis	L	2	1000
Hill, Carmen, New York	R	8	1000	Eubanks, Uel, Chicago	R	2	1000
Sell, Lester, St. Louis	R	7	1000	Goodwin, Marvin E., St. L. ..	R	2	.750
Betts, Walter M., Phila.	R	7	1000	Morgan, Cyril A., Boston	R	2	.000
Brown, Myrl, Pittsburgh	R	7	.917	Stuart, John D., St. Louis	R	2	.000
Behan, Charles P., Phila.	R	7	.888	Cvengros, Michael, New York ..	L	1	1000
Keen, Howard V., Chicago	R	7	.888	Schreiber, Paul, Brooklyn	R	1	1000
Hullihan, Harry J., Boston	L	7	.857	Yeargin, James A., Boston	R	1	1000
Genewich, Joseph E., Boston ..	R	6	1000	Fournier, Jacques F., St. L. ..	R	1	1000
Baumgartner, Stanley F., Ph. L.	R	6	1000	Knight, Jack, St. Louis	R	1	1000
Mitchell, Clarence E., Bklyn. L.	L	5	1000	Wheeler, Floyd, Pittsburgh ..	R	1	1000
Gordonier, Raymond C., Bkn. R.	R	5	.750	Martin, Elwood G., Chicago ..	R	1	.000
Zinn, James E., Pittsburgh	R	5	.667	Benton, Sidney W., St. Louis ..	R	1	.000
Morris, Walter E., Chicago	R	5	.600	Blume, Clinton, New York	R	1	.000

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	Double Plays.	Triple Plays.	Left on Bases.	PC.
New York	156	4181	2083	194	6458	145	1	1106	.9698
Pittsburgh	155	4159	1820	187	6166	126	..	1139	.9696
Cincinnati	156	4152	2084	205	6441	147	..	1037	.9682
Chicago	156	4183	2007	204	6394	154	..	1141	.9681
Brooklyn	155	4150	1933	208	6291	139	..	1054	.9674
Philadelphia	154	4132	2147	225	6504	152	..	1151	.9651
Boston	154	4038	1901	215	6154	121	1	1049	.9651
St. Louis	154	4088	1873	239	6200	122	..	1118	.961

Probably the closest race in club fielding took place in the National League during the season of 1922, a margin of only nine percentage points separating the eight rival clubs.

New York led in fielding with a percentage of .970. Chicago made the most putouts, 4183. Philadelphia made the most assists, 2147. St. Louis committed the most errors, 239. Philadelphia had the most total chances, 6504. Chicago executed the most double plays, 154.

New York and Boston each executed one triple play, these clubs being the only ones to do so during the season. Philadelphia had the most runners left on bases, 1151.

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

In arranging the National League pitchers of 1922 in the order of their effectiveness, it was expedient to classify them into three groups, the same arrangement as the past five years. The first group embraces all those who bore the brunt of the campaign and pitched at least ten (10) complete games; the second, those who participated in a minimum of ten (10) games, regardless of the length of same; the third comprises all others who took part in a championship contest.

The percentage of games won and lost is given, with notation of the relative position of each pitcher, this special record being supplied in order that comparison may be made with the official earned run rating.

Wilfred Ryan, New York, has the title of leading pitcher, with the lowest average of 3.00 runs earned per game. Peter Donohue, Cincinnati, leads in percentage of games won and lost, with 18 victories and 9 defeats, for a pitching percentage of .667. Eppa Rixey, Cincinnati, won the most games, 25. Adolfo Luque, Cincinnati, lost the most games, 23. Louis North, St. Louis, pitched in the most games, 53. Wilbur Cooper, Pittsburgh, pitched in the most complete games, 27. Clyde Barfoot, St. Louis, finished the most games, 25. Eppa Rixey, Cincinnati, pitched the most innings, 313.

Arthur Vance, Brooklyn, leads in scoreless victories, with 6 shutouts. Vance also leads in strikeouts, with 134. James Ring, Philadelphia, allowed the most bases on balls, 103, and Charles Adams, Pittsburgh, repeated his record of 1921, by allowing the least, 15, which was three less bases on balls than Adams issued the previous season. James Ring, Philadelphia, with Joseph Oeschger, Boston, made the most wild pitches, 11 each, while Arthur Nehf, New York, made none. Victor Aldridge and Ernest Osborne, Chicago, hit the most batsmen, 12 each, and Adolfo Luque, Cincinnati, Hugh McQuillan, of Boston and New York, and Leon Cadore, Brooklyn, hit the least batsmen, 1 each.

Eppa Rixey, Cincinnati, allowed the most hits, 337, and Philip Weinert, Philadelphia, allowed the least, 189. Rixey pitched to the greatest number of batters, 1303.

William Sherdel, St. Louis, allowed the most sacrifice hits, 36, and Jesse Barnes, New York, allowed the least, 15. James Ring, Philadelphia, allowed the most runs to be scored, 160, and Charles Adams, Pittsburgh, allowed the least, 77. Burleigh Grimes, Brooklyn, allowed the most earned runs, 135, and Philip Weinert, Philadelphia, allowed the least, 63.

Wilbur Cooper, Pittsburgh, with Eppa Rixey, Cincinnati, enjoyed the longest consecutive winning streak. Each won 9 straight victories.

Joseph Oeschger, Boston, suffered the longest consecutive losing streak, 13 straight defeats.

Jesse Barnes, New York, on May 7, pitched the only no-hit game of the season. Barnes shut out Philadelphia, only twenty-seven batters facing the New York pitcher. Of this number, Fred Williams, with a base on balls, was the only Philadelphia player to reach first base, but he was retired soon after when Arthur Fletcher hit into a double play.

William Doak, St. Louis, pitched the only one-hit games of the season. Doak shut out New York with one hit on May 11 and repeated against Philadelphia on July 13.

James Ring, Philadelphia, on September 27 set a record for the season by striking out eleven New York batters in eight innings.

The 1922 season produced 71 shutouts, four more than in 1921. The clubs suffered scoreless defeats as follows: Chicago and Philadelphia, 13 each; Boston, 10; Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 8; New York and Cincinnati, 7 each, and Pittsburgh, 4. In 1921, the Pittsburgh club was shut out the greatest number of times, 14.

RECORD OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHERS WHO PITCHED AT LEAST TEN (10) COMPLETE GAMES IN 1922, BASED ON LOWEST PERCENTAGE OF EARNED RUNS PER NINE (9) INNING GAME.

Name and Club.	Throws.	No. Games Pitched.	No. Complete Games.	No. Games Finished.	No. Innings Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Rating.	P. C. Won and Lost.	Shutouts.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strikeouts.	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned Off Pitchers.	Average Runs Earned per 9 Inn. Game.
1. Ryan, Wilfred D., New York..R	46	12	14	192	17	12	11	.586	1	817	194	19	2	74	75	6	87	64	3.00	
2. Donohue, Peter J., Cincinnati..R	33	18	3	242	18	9	1	.667	2	1003	257	24	2	43	66	1	110	84	3.12	
3. Cooper, A. Wilbur, Pittsburgh..L	41	27	3	295	23	14	5	.622	4	1251	330	31	7	61	129	4	130	104	3.18	
4. Nehf, Arthur N., New York....L	37	20	2	268	19	13	10	.594	3	1125	286	22	4	64	60	..	122	98	3.29	
5. Luque, Adolfo, Cincinnati.....R	39	18	5	261	13	23	23	.361	..	1093	266	27	1	72	79	4	123	96	3.31	
6. Weinert, Philip, Philadelphia..L	34	10	11	167	8	11	19	.421	..	758	189	29	5	70	58	7	103	63	3.39	
7. Morrison, John D., Pittsburgh..R	45	20	10	286	17	11	8	.607	5	1231	315	35	6	87	104	5	130	109	3.43	
8. Barnes, Jesse L., New York....R	37	14	3	213	13	8	6	.619	2	905	236	15	3	38	52	1	108	83	3.507	
9. Miller, Frank L., Boston.....R	31	14	5	200	11	13	17	.458	2	851	213	26	2	60	65	3	100	78	3.510	
10. Aldridge, Victor, Chicago.....R	36	20	2	258	16	15	16	.516	2	1099	287	29	12	56	66	6	129	101	3.52	
11. Rixey, Eppa, Cincinnati.....L	40	26	2	313	25	13	2	.658	2	1303	337	27	4	45	80	3	146	123	3.536	
12. Ruether, Walter H., Brooklyn..L	35	26	..	267	21	12	4	.636	2	1157	290	31	6	92	89	1	123	105	3.539	
13. Adams, Charles B., Pittsburgh..R	27	12	4	171	8	11	19	.421	4	707	191	23	4	15	39	1	77	68	3.579	
14. Pfeffer, Edward J., St. Louis...R	44	19	6	261	19	12	7	.613	1	1124	286	30	11	58	83	4	126	104	3.58	
15. Alexander, Grover C., Chicago..R	33	20	2	246	16	13	13	.552	1	1014	283	18	3	34	48	4	111	99	3.62	
16. Vance, Arthur, Brooklyn.....R	36	16	4	246	18	12	9	.600	6	1069	259	28	8	94	134	5	122	101	3.70	
17. Haines, Jesse, St. Louis.....R	29	11	..	183	11	9	14	.550	2	803	207	25	4	45	62	3	103	78	3.83	
18. Sherdel, William L., St. Louis..L	47	15	11	242	17	13	12	.567	3	1085	298	36	5	62	79	1	132	104	3.87	
19. Couch, John, Cincinnati.....R	43	18	5	264	16	9	3	.640	2	1128	301	25	5	56	45	2	132	114	3.89	
20. Meadows, Lee, Philadelphia....R	33	19	..	237	12	18	21	.400	2	1027	264	27	11	71	62	5	127	106	4.02	
21. McQuillan, H. A., 28 Bos., 15 N. Y. R	43	12	8	230	11	15	18	.423	..	1010	265	35	1	90	57	7	118	104	4.07	
22. Cadore, Leon J., Brooklyn....R	29	13	7	190	8	15	24	.348	..	839	224	32	1	57	40	3	115	92	4.36	
23. Ring, James J., Philadelphia..R	40	17	6	249	12	18	21	.400	..	1117	292	27	3	103	116	11	160	127	4.59	
24. Grimes, Burleigh, A., Brooklyn..R	35	18	1	256	17	14	15	.548	1	1153	318	24	7	84	99	6	157	135	4.75	
25. Hubbell, Wilbur W., Philadel..R	35	11	8	189	7	15	25	.318	1	874	257	19	4	41	33	4	136	105	5.00	
26. Oeschger, Joseph, Boston.....R	46	10	15	196	6	21	26	.222	1	891	234	30	8	81	51	11	137	110	5.05	

Balks—Luque 2, Meadows 2, Donohue 1, Weinert 1, Rixey 1, Grimes 1, Oeschger 1.

RECORD OF PITCHERS PARTICIPATING IN TEN (10) OR MORE GAMES BUT NOT PITCHING
TEN (10) COMPLETE GAMES.

Name and Club.	Throws.	No. Games Pitched.	No. Complete Games.	No. Games Finished.	No. Innings Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	P.C. Won and Lost.	Shutouts.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strikeouts.	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned Off Pitchers.	Average Runs Earned per 9 Inn. Game.
McNamara, Timothy A., Boston.....	R	24	4	14	71	3	4	.429	1	280	55	9	1	26	16	2	26	19	2.41
Douglas, Philip B., New York.....	R	24	9	2	158	11	4	.733	1	652	154	13	4	35	33	3	56	46	2.62
Schnell, Karl, Cincinnati.....	R	10	..	6	20	..	..	.000	..	92	21	4	..	18	5	1	10	6	2.70
Decatur, Arthur, Brooklyn.....	R	29	1	18	88	3	4	.429	..	374	87	16	1	29	31	1	31	27	2.76
Shriver, Harry G., Brooklyn.....	R	25	4	8	108	4	6	.400	2	468	114	21	2	48	38	5	49	36	3.00
Causey, Cecil A., New York.....	R	24	1	15	71	4	3	.571	..	312	69	15	..	34	13	..	34	25	3.17
Barnes, Virgil E., New York.....	R	22	1	7	52	1	..	1.000	1	206	46	6	..	11	16	3	27	20	3.29
Braxton, F. Garland, Boston.....	L	25	2	13	67	1	2	.333	..	297	75	7	4	24	15	..	37	25	3.36
Keck, Frank, Cincinnati.....	R	27	5	10	131	7	6	.538	1	550	138	16	5	29	27	..	71	49	3.37
Mamaux, Albert L., Brooklyn.....	R	37	1	15	88	1	4	.200	..	383	97	14	2	33	35	1	46	36	3.68
Markle, Clifford M., Cincinnati.....	R	25	2	16	76	4	5	.444	1	328	75	15	..	33	34	..	41	32	3.79
Jonnard, Claude, New York.....	R	33	..	19	96	6	1	.857	..	402	96	18	3	28	44	3	45	41	3.84
Hamilton, Earl, Pittsburgh.....	L	33	9	10	160	11	7	.611	1	686	183	26	1	40	34	2	84	71	3.99
Kaufmann, Tony C., Chicago.....	R	37	4	18	153	7	13	.350	1	667	161	16	5	57	45	4	81	69	4.06
Cheeves, Virgil, Chicago.....	R	39	9	9	183	12	11	.522	1	802	195	21	10	76	40	1	99	83	4.09
Toney, Fred A., New York.....	R	13	6	..	86	5	6	.455	..	370	91	8	2	31	10	2	44	40	4.186
Barfoot, Clyde, St. Louis.....	R	42	1	25	118	4	5	.444	..	520	139	27	10	30	19	1	75	55	4.194
Glazner, Charles F., Pittsburgh.....	R	34	6	8	193	11	12	.478	1	846	238	21	2	52	77	4	118	94	4.38
North, Louis A., St. Louis.....	R	53	4	20	150	10	3	.769	..	663	164	14	6	64	84	2	90	74	4.44
Scott, John W., 1 Cin., 17 N.Y.....	R	18	5	6	81	8	2	.800	..	350	85	7	2	24	37	2	43	40	4.45
Osborne, Ernest, Chicago.....	R	41	7	15	184	9	5	.643	1	814	183	31	12	95	81	4	113	92	4.50
Gillespie, John, Cincinnati.....	R	31	1	19	78	3	3	.500	..	336	84	17	4	29	21	1	43	39	4.50
Yellow Horse, Moses, Pittsburgh.....	R	28	2	12	78	3	1	.750	1	337	92	13	2	20	24	..	48	39	4.50
Fillingim, Dana, Boston.....	R	25	5	6	117	5	9	.357	1	522	143	24	1	37	25	..	74	59	4.54
Smith, Sherrod M., Brooklyn.....	L	28	3	9	109	4	8	.333	1	481	128	25	7	35	15	2	71	55	4.55
Shea, Patrick J., New York.....	R	11	..	6	23	..	3	.000	..	101	22	4	..	11	5	..	14	12	4.695
Watson, John R., Boston.....	R	41	8	8	201	8	14	.364	1	914	262	23	5	59	53	1	140	105	4.70
Jones, Percy L., Chicago.....	L	44	7	14	164	8	9	.471	2	732	197	24	5	69	46	6	104	86	4.72
Smith, George A., Philadelphia.....	R	42	6	17	194	5	14	.263	1	849	250	17	6	35	44	7	124	103	4.778
Walker, Roy, St. Louis.....	R	12	..	6	32	1	2	.333	..	139	34	8	..	15	14	2	20	17	4.78
Marquard, Richard W., Boston.....	L	39	7	10	198	11	15	.423	..	884	255	26	..	66	57	3	131	112	5.09
Bailey, William, St. Louis.....	L	12	..	5	32	..	2	.000	..	149	38	9	..	23	11	2	22	19	5.35
Winters, Jesse F., Philadelphia.....	R	34	4	16	138	6	6	.500	..	636	176	25	4	56	29	1	100	82	5.47
Doak, William L., St. Louis.....	R	37	8	5	180	11	13	.458	2	800	222	14	3	69	73	5	127	111	5.50
Carlson, Harold G., Pittsburgh.....	R	39	6	11	145	9	12	.429	..	684	193	24	4	58	64	1	106	92	5.71
Lansing, Eugene, Boston.....	R	15	..	8	41	..	1	.000	..	183	46	8	..	22	14	2	28	27	5.83
Singleton, John E., Philadelphia.....	R	22	3	8	93	1	10	.091	1	431	127	21	5	38	27	5	80	61	5.90
Stueland, George, Chicago.....	R	34	4	12	111	9	4	.692	..	501	129	12	5	48	43	3	91	73	5.919
Pertica, William, St. Louis.....	R	34	2	9	117	8	8	.500	..	544	153	17	3	65	30	4	94	77	5.92
Freeman, Alexander, Chicago.....	R	11	..	5	26	..	1	.000	..	131	47	5	2	10	10	..	28	25	8.66

Balks—Decatur, Kaufmann, Toney, Glazner, North, Osborne, Yellow Horse, Jones, Walker, Marquard, Doak, Stueland, and George Smith, each committed one Balk.

1922 PITCHERS NOT OTHERWISE RATED.

Name and Club.	Throws.	Games.	Complete Games.	Games Finished.	Innings Pitched.	Won.	Lost.	Name and Club.	Throws.	Games.	Complete Games.	Games Finished.	Innings Pitched.	Won.	Lost.
Baumgartner, Stanley F., Phila.L	6	3	3	10	1	1		Johnson, Fred, New York.....R	2	1	1	18	1	2	
Behan, Charles P., Philadel...R	7	3	2	47	4	2		Keen, Howard V., Chicago.....R	1	1	2	35	1	2	
Benton, Sidney W., St. Louis...R	1	2	2	15	1	1		Knight, Jack, St. Louis.....R	1	1	2	4	1	2	
Betts, Walter M., Philadelphia.R	7	1	2	15	1	1		Martin, Elwood G., Chicago....R	1	1	2	6	1	1	
Blume, Clinton, New York.....R	1	1	2	9	1	1		Matthews, James, Boston.....L	3	2	2	10	1	1	
Brown, Myrl, Pittsburgh.....R	7	2	1	35	3	1		Mitchell, Clarence E., Bklyn..L	5	1	1	13	1	3	
Cooney, John W., Boston.....L	4	1	1	25	1	2		Morgan, Cyril A., Boston.....R	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Cvengros, Michael, New York...L	1	1	2	9	1	1		Morris, Walter E., Chicago....R	5	3	12	1	1	1	
Dyer, Edwin H., St. Louis.....L	2	2	2	4	1	1		Murray, James, Brooklyn....L	4	4	6	1	1	1	
Eubanks, Uel, Chicago.....R	2	1	2	1	1	1		Pinto, Lerton, Philadelphia...L	9	5	25	1	1	1	
Fournier, Jacques F., St. L....R	1	1	1	1	1	1		Rudolph, Richard, Boston....R	3	1	16	1	1	1	
Fussell, Fred, Chicago.....L	3	1	1	19	1	1		Schreiber, Paul, Brooklyn....R	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Genewich, Joseph E., Boston...R	6	1	3	23	2	2		Sell, Lester, St. Louis.....R	7	1	33	4	2	2	
Goodwin, Marvin M. St. Louis.R	2	1	1	4	1	1		Stuart, John D., St. Louis....R	2	1	2	1	1	1	
Gordonier, Raymond C., Bklyn.R	5	3	11	1	1	1		Sullivan, Thomas A., Philadel.L	3	2	8	1	1	1	
Hill, Carmen, New York.....R	8	1	28	2	1	1		Wheeler, Floyd, Pittsburgh...R	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hollingsworth, John, Pittsbh..R	9	6	14	2	3	3		Yeargin, James A., Boston....R	1	1	7	1	1	1	
Hulihan, Harry J., Boston....L	7	2	40	2	3	3		Zinn, James E., Pittsburgh....R	5	2	10	1	1	1	

Balks—Betts, Hulihan, Morris, Stuart and Yeargin, each committed one balk.

The following are the Official Runs-Batted-In Records and other interesting Miscellaneous Records of National League players who participated in twenty-five (25) or more games for the season of 1922:

Roger Hornsby, St. Louis, not only leads in runs batted in, with 152, but established a new runs-batted-in record for the National League, breaking the former record of 129 set by Clifford Cravath in 1913.

Besides Hornsby, three players—Emil Meusel, with 132; Zack Wheat, with 112, and George Kelly, with 107—qualified as members in the "Century Runs-Batted-In Club" for the year of 1922. Five players batted in one hundred or more runs in 1921 and Hornsby led this group both years, while George Kelly, who finished second in 1921, ran fourth in 1922.

Max Carey, Pittsburgh, received the greatest number of bases on balls, 80, deposing George Burns, who led three successive years. Bert Griffith, Brooklyn, walked but five times in 106 games.

Charles Hollocher, Chicago, had the distinction of striking out only five times in the 152 games he took part in. Hollocher struck out the first time on May 30, in the second game, when William Doak of St. Louis turned the trick.

Hollocher began the season by going forty games without once striking out, and closed the season by failing to strike out in his last forty-one games. Since the start of the season of 1920, to and including the season just ended, Hollocher established the remarkable record of striking out only thirty-three times in 372 consecutive games. Frank Parkinson, Philadelphia, struck out the most times, 93.

Carey, Pittsburgh, champion base-runner of the National League, was caught out stealing only twice. Hollocher, Chicago, was caught out stealing the most times, 29.

Charles Stengel, New York, was hit by pitchers the most times, 9.

Two players—Lee King, Philadelphia, and Albert Russell, Pittsburgh—batted in seven runs in one game. King drove in seven runners on April 28 and Russell batted in seven on August 8, second game.

Henry Groh, New York, set the season's record by securing five bases on balls in six times at bat, on May 26.

Among the club leaders, St. Louis batted in the most runs, 787. Chicago received the most bases on balls, 525. Philadelphia struck out the most times, 611. Cincinnati was caught out stealing the most times, 136, and New York was hit most by pitchers, 48 times.

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS ON RUNS BATTED IN, BASES ON BALLS, STRIKEOUTS, OUT STEALING AND HIT BY PITCHER.

Arranged According to Number of Runs Batted In.

Name and Club.	G.	RBI.	BB.	SO.	OS.	HP.	Name and Club.	G.	RBI.	BB.	SO.	OS.	HP.
Hornsby, Rogers, St. Louis.....	154	152	65	50	12	1	Schmidt, Walter E., Pittsburgh..	40	22	1	5	1	..
Meusel, Emil F., New York.....	154	132	35	33	10	2	Rohwer, Ray, Pittsburgh.....	53	22	10	17	..	1
Wheat, Zack D., Brooklyn.....	152	112	45	22	6	7	Nixon, Albert R., Boston.....	86	22	9	19	6	..
Kelly, George L., New York.....	151	107	30	65	3	3	Blades, Raymond F., St. Louis...	37	21	25	21	3	4
Grimes, Oscar R., Chicago.....	138	99	75	33	7	6	Kelleher, John P., Chicago.....	63	20	15	14	7	1
Bigbee, Carson L., Pittsburgh....	150	99	56	13	15	1	Gibson, Frank G., Boston.....	66	20	10	27	1	..
Duncan, Louis B., Cincinnati....	151	94	40	31	28	1	Ruether, Walter H., Brooklyn..	67	20	12	11	..	1
Williams, Fred C., Philadelphia..	151	92	74	49	14	6	LeBourveau, DeWitt W., Phila..	74	20	24	29	3	2
Walker, Curtis, Philadelphia....	148	89	56	46	4	4	Callaghan, Martin, Chicago.....	74	20	17	17	3	1
Myers, Harry H., Brooklyn.....	153	89	13	26	10	..	Mann, Leslie, St. Louis.....	84	20	16	12	1	1
Tierney, James A., Pittsburgh....	122	86	22	40	8	2	Mueller, Walter, Pittsburgh....	32	18	5	7	..	1
Young, Ross, New York.....	149	86	55	50	9	7	Southworth, William H., Boston	43	18	18	1	..	1
Traynor, Harold, Pittsburgh....	142	81	27	28	3	4	Ens, Jewel, Pittsburgh.....	47	17	7	9	..	2
Stock, Milton J., St. Louis.....	151	79	42	29	12	..	Roser, John J., Boston.....	32	16	10	19	1	1
Miller, Lawrence, Chicago.....	122	78	26	39	3	2	King, Lee, Phila.-New York....	39	15	13	8	..	..
Lee, Clifford, Philadelphia.....	122	77	32	43	3	1	Cooper, A. Wilbur, Pittsburgh..	41	15	6	6	..	..
Grimm, Charles, Pittsburgh.....	154	76	43	15	10	3	Shinners, Ralph, New York.....	56	15	5	22	5	6
Russell, Albert, Pittsburgh.....	60	75	14	18	2	7	Clemons, Vernon J., St. Louis..	71	15	18	5	..	..
Pinelli, Ralph, Cincinnati.....	156	72	48	37	22	6	Ward, Charles W., Brooklyn....	33	14	5	8	1	1
Parkinson, Frank J., Philadel....	141	70	55	93	4	2	Aldridge, Victor, Chicago.....	36	13	1	6	..	..
Carey, Max G., Pittsburgh.....	155	70	80	26	2	4	Hungling, Bernard, Brooklyn..	39	13	6	20	..	..
Hollocher, Charles J., Chicago...	152	69	58	5	29	5	Christenbury, Lloyd R., Boston.	71	13	18	11	4	2
Harper, George W., Cincinnati....	128	68	35	22	10	6	Glazner, Charles F., Pittsburgh.	33	12	1	15	..	..
Terry, Zeb A., Chicago.....	131	67	34	16	11	2	Kimmick, Walter, Cincinnati....	39	12	3	12	..	..
Daubert, Jacob E., Cincinnati....	156	66	56	21	17	3	Pfeffer, Edward J., St. Louis....	45	12	4	17	..	..
High, Andrew, Brooklyn.....	153	65	59	26	12	4	Alexander, Grover C., Chicago...	33	11	6	16	..	..
Schultz, Joseph, St. Louis.....	112	64	19	10	1	..	Grimes, Burleigh A., Brooklyn..	36	11	9	15	..	..
Henline, Walter J., Philadelphia..	125	64	36	33	2	8	Nehf, Arthur N., New York.....	37	11	6	7	2	..
Maranville, Walter J., Pittsbh....	155	63	61	43	13	2	Cadore, Leon J., Brooklyn.....	29	10	2	15	..	..
Fournier, Jacques F., St. Louis...	128	61	40	21	8	7	Barnes, Jesse L., New York.....	37	10	5	4	..	..
O'Farrell, Robert A., Chicago.....	128	60	79	34	3	1	Conch, John, Cincinnati.....	43	10	6	28	..	..
Krug, Martin, Chicago.....	127	60	43	43	9	3	Sherdel, William L., St. Louis...	48	10	2	10	..	..
Ford, Horace H., Boston.....	143	60	30	36	11	4	Carlson, Harold G., Pittsburgh..	39	9	2	7	..	..
Bancroft, David, New York.....	156	60	79	27	11	3	Rixey, Eppa, Cincinnati.....	40	9	2	15	..	1
Ainsmith, Edward, St. Louis.....	119	59	28	43	3	1	Morrison, John D., Pittsburgh..	45	9	1	19	1	..
Hargrave, Eugene F., Cincinnati..	98	57	26	18	4	2	Neis, Bernie, Brooklyn.....	61	9	13	8	2	..
Caveney, James, Cincinnati.....	118	54	29	33	6	6	Bressler, Raymond B., Cincinnati	52	8	4	4	..	..
Fletcher, Arthur, Philadelphia....	110	53	21	14	2	5	Adams, Charles B., Pittsburgh..	27	6	4	7	..	..
Burns, George J., Cincinnati.....	156	53	78	38	23	2	Wirts, Elwood V., Chicago.....	31	6	12	15	..	..
Snyder, Frank, New York.....	104	51	23	25	5	..	Donohue, Peter J., Cincinnati...	33	6	..	17	..	..
Bohne, Samuel, Cincinnati.....	112	51	39	18	8	2	Vance, Arthur, Brooklyn.....	36	6	3	25	..	2
Groh, Henry K., New York.....	115	51	53	21	6	5	Maisel, George J., Chicago.....	38	6	8	2	3	..
Frisch, Frank F., New York.....	132	51	47	13	17	3	Smith, James L., Philadelphia..	38	6	5	9	3	1
Leslie, Roy, Philadelphia.....	141	50	37	49	7	..	Luque, Adolfo, Cincinnati.....	39	6	4	18	..	1
Griffith, Thomas H., Brooklyn....	99	49	23	10	1	..	McQuillan, Hugh A., Bos.-N.Y.	47	6	1	15	..	..
Johnston, James H., Brooklyn....	138	49	38	17	9	2	Meadows, Lee, Philadelphia.....	33	5	1	25	..	1
Stengel, Charles D., New York..	84	48	21	17	2	9	Mamaux, Albert L., Brooklyn....	37	5	5	2	..	..

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS ON RUNS BATTED IN, ETC.—Continued.

Name and Club.	G.	RBI.	BB.	SO.	OS.	HP.	Name and Club.	G.	RBI.	BB.	SO.	OS.	HP.	
Heathcote, Clifton E., St. L.-Chi.	110	48	27	19	4	1	Oeschger, Joseph, Boston.....	46	5	2	8	..	..	
Boeckel, Norman D., Boston.....	119	47	35	32	8	2	North, Louis A., St. Louis.....	53	5	1	3	..	..	
Olson, Ivan M., Brooklyn.....	136	47	25	10	5	2	Hartnett, Charles, Chicago.....	31	4	6	8	..	..	
Cruise, Walton E., Boston.....	104	46	44	20	4	1	Kaufmann, Tony C., Chicago...	38	4	2	14	..	..	
Holke, Walter L., Boston.....	105	46	14	23	8	1	Marquard, Richard W., Boston..	39	4	..	9	..	..	
Smith, John, St. Louis.....	143	46	50	30	7	3	Ring, James J., Philadelphia....	40	4	1	32	..	..	
Wingo, Ivy B., Cincinnati.....	80	45	23	11	4	..	Osborne, Ernest, Chicago.....	41	4	..	17	..	1	
Fonseca, Lewis A., Cincinnati..	81	45	14	18	8	..	Barfoot, Clyde, St. Louis.....	42	4	4	3	..	..	
Schmandt, Raymond H., Bklyn.	110	44	21	28	6	1	Causey, Cecil A., New York.....	25	3	..	5	..	..	
McHenry, Austin, St. Louis.....	64	43	14	27	2	1	Smith, Sherrod, Brooklyn.....	28	3	1	3	..	..	
Gooch, John B., Pittsburgh.....	105	42	39	15	1	5	Mattox, James P., Pittsburgh...	29	3	1	3	..	..	
Barbare, Walter, Boston.....	106	40	21	22	..	..	Haines, Jesse, St. Louis.....	30	3	1	16	..	..	
Smith, Earl, New York.....	90	39	37	12	1	3	Weinert, Philip, Philadelphia..	34	3	3	11	..	..	
Barnhart, Clyde L., Pittsburgh..	75	38	25	7	2	..	Hubbell, Wilbur W., Philadel..	35	3	4	14	..	..	
Rapp, Joseph, Philadelphia.....	119	38	32	29	12	1	Cheeves, Virgil W., Chicago.....	39	3	2	16	1	2	
Kopf, William L., Boston.....	126	37	45	22	9	1	Robertson, Davis A., New York..	42	3	3	7	..	..	
Powell, Raymond R., Boston.....	142	37	59	66	12	4	Jones, Percy L., Chicago.....	44	3	2	18	..	..	
Toporcer, George, St. Louis.....	116	36	24	18	1	2	Ryan, Wilfred D., New York.....	46	3	7	13	1	..	
Bottomley, James L., St. Louis..	37	35	6	13	1	2	Markle, Clifford M., Cincinnati..	25	2	2	7	..	..	
Mokan, John L., Pitts.-Phila....	78	35	25	28	1	1	Neale, A. Earle, Cincinnati.....	25	2	6	3	2	2	
DeBerry, John, Brooklyn.....	85	35	20	9	1	1	Keck, Frank, Cincinnati.....	27	2	2	18	1	1	
Griffith, Bert, Brooklyn.....	106	35	5	11	7	2	Shotton, Burton E., St. Louis... 34	2	4	6	1	..	..	
Statz, Arnold, Chicago.....	110	34	41	31	13	1	Winters, Jesse F., Philadelphia. 34	2	..	11	..	..	..	
Cunningham, William A., N.Y.....	85	33	7	9	5	1	Stueland, George, Chicago.....	35	2	1	17	..	..	
Wrightstone, Russell G., Phila... 99	33	28	17	5	3	0	Doak, William L., St. Louis.....	37	2	1	20	..	1	
Rawlings, John W., New York.....	88	30	23	15	6	5	Smith, George A., Philadelphia... 42	2	..	24	..	..	..	
Nicholson, Fred, Boston.....	78	29	23	24	7	5	Braxton, F. Garland, Boston.....	25	1	..	6	..	..	..
Barber, Turner, Chicago.....	84	29	30	9	4	..	Fillingim, Dana, Boston.....	25	1	1	3	..	..	..
Mitchell, Clarence E., Brooklyn..	56	28	19	6	..	1	Yellow Horse, Moses, Pittsburgh	28	1	..	3	..	..	..
Gowdy, Henry M., Boston.....	92	27	24	13	1	3	Janvrin, Harold C., Brooklyn... 30	1	4	4	..	..	..	
Lavan, John, St. Louis.....	89	27	13	10	1	3	Miller, Frank L., Boston.....	31	1	1	17	..	1	..
Flack, Max, Chicago-St. Louis....	83	27	33	15	6	1	Watson, John R., Boston.....	41	1	1	17	..	1	..
Mueller, Clarence F., St. Louis....	61	26	14	18	1	..	Shriver, Harry G., Brooklyn.... 25	..	2	11	..	..	..	
O'Neil, George M., Boston.....	83	26	14	11	..	1	Decatur Arthur, Brooklyn.....	29	..	1	11	..	..	..
Roush, Edd J., Cincinnati.....	49	24	19	5	3	3	Gillespie, John, Cincinnati.....	31	..	..	4	..	..	..
Peters, John, Philadelphia.....	55	24	9	18	1	4	Jonnard, Claude, New York.....	33	..	1	16	..	..	..
Gainer, Del, St. Louis.....	43	23	14	6	2	..	Hamilton, Earl, Pittsburgh.....	33	..	2	13	..	..	..
Miller, Otto, Brooklyn.....	59	23	6	13	..	..	Pertica, William, St. Louis.....	35	..	..	13	..	..	..
Friberg, Bernard A., Chicago....	97	23	37	37	10	2								

144

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

CLUB RECORDS ON RUNS BATTED IN, BASES ON BALLS, STRIKEOUTS, OUT STEALING AND HIT BY PITCHER.

Club.	G.	RBI.	BB.	SO.	OS.	HP.	Club.	G.	RBI.	BB.	SO.	OS.	HP.
St. Louis ...154	787	447	425	63	28	28	Philadelphia .154	685	450	611	60	39	39
Pittsburgh ...155	777	423	326	59	32	32	Brooklyn155	674	339	318	60	25	25
New York ...156	756	448	421	83	48	48	Chicago156	667	525	447	108	27	27
Cincinnati ...156	686	436	381	136	36	36	Boston154	509	387	451	65	28	28

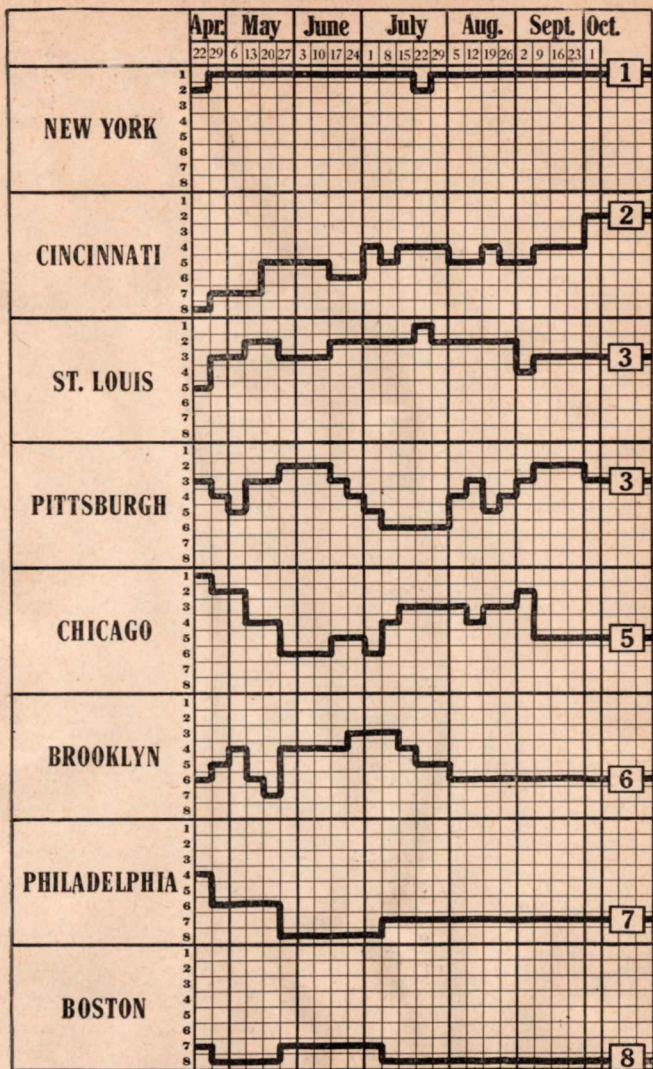


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE STANDING EACH SATURDAY OF CLUBS
IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE RACE, 1922.

National League Club Rosters, 1922

BOSTON.

Fred F. Mitchell, Manager.

Pitchers.....	F. Garland Braxton John W. Cooney Dana Fillingim Joseph E. Genewich Harry J. Hulihan Eugene Lansing	Timothy A. McNamara Hugh A. McQuillan Richard W. Marquard James Matthews Frank L. Miller	Cyril A. Morgan Joseph Oeschger Richard Rudolph John R. Watson James A. Yeargin
Catchers.....	Frank G. Gibson	Henry M. Gowdy	George M. O'Neil
Infielders.....	Walter Barbare Norman D. Boeckel Horace H. Ford	Lawrence K. Gallagher Fred M. Henry	Walter L. Holke William L. Kopf
Outfielders.....	Walton E. Cruise Albert R. Nixon	Raymond R. Powell John J. Roser	William Southworth
Substitutes....	Lloyd R. Christenbury	Fred Nicholson	

BROOKLYN.

Wilbert Robinson, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Leon J. Cadore Arthur Decatur Raymond C. Gordonier Burleigh A. Grimes	Albert L. Mamaux James Murray Walter H. Ruether Paul Schreiber Otto Miller	Harry G. Shriver Sherrod M. Smith Arthur Vance
Catchers.....	John DeBerry Bernard Hungling		James W. Taylor
Infielders.....	Samuel Crane Andrew High James H. Johnston	Ivan M. Olson Samuel G. Post	Raymond H. Schmandt Charles W. Ward
Outfielders.....	Bert Griffith Thomas H. Griffith	Harry H. Myers	Zachary D. Wheat
Substitutes.....	Wallace Hood Harold C. Janvrin	Clarence E. Mitchell Bernie Neis	George B. Whitted

CHICAGO.

William Killefer, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Victor Aldridge Grover C. Alexander Virgil Cheeves Uel Eubanks Alexander V. Freeman	Fred Fussell Percy L. Jones Tony C. Kaufmann Howard V. Keen	Ernest Osborne Elwood G. Martin Walter E. Morris George Stueland
Catchers.....	Charles Hartnett	Robert A. O'Farrell	Elwood V. Wirts
Infielders.....	Earl J. Adams Walter G. Golvin George Grantham	Oscar Ray Grimes Charles J. Hollocher John P. Kelleher	Joseph Klugmann Martin Krug Zeb A. Terry
Outfielders.....	Martin Callaghan Howard C. Fitzgerald Max Flack	Bernard A. Friberg Clifton E. Heathcote George J. Maisel	Lawrence Miller Arnold Statz
Substitutes.....	Turner Barber	Harvey Cotter	Arthur J. Weis

CINCINNATI.

Patrick J. Moran, Manager.

Pitchers.....	John Couch Peter J. Donohue John Gillespie	Frank Keck Adolfo Luque Clifford M. Markle	Eppa Rixey Karl Schnell John W. Scott
Catchers.....	Eugene F. Hargrave	Louis Lutz	Ivy B. Wingo
Infielders.....	Samuel Bohne James Caveney	Jacob E. Daubert Lewis A. Fonseca	Walter Kimmick Ralph Pinelli
Outfielders.....	George J. Burns Louis B. Duncan	George W. Harper A. Earle Neale	Edd J. Roush
Substitute.....	Raymond B. Bressler		

NEW YORK.

John J. McGraw, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Jesse L. Barnes Virgil E. Barnes Clinton Blume Cecil A. Causey Michael Cveingros	Phillip B. Douglas Carmen Hill Fred Johnson Claude Jonnard Hugh A. McQuillan Earl Smith	Arthur N. Nehf Wilfred D. Ryan John W. Scott Patrick J. Shea Fred A. Toney Frank Snyder Fred Maguire John W. Rawlings
Catchers.....	Alexander Gaston	Travis Jackson	
Infielders.....	David Bancroft Frank F. Lester Henry K. Groh	George L. Kelly Walter S. MacPhee	Charles D. Stengel Ross Young
Outfielders.....	Wm. A. Cunningham Mahlon Higbee Lee King	Emil F. Mense Ralph Shinnors	
Substitutes.....	J. Howard Berry Ike M. Boone	Albert J. Dolan	Davis A. Robertson

PHILADELPHIA.

Irvin K. Wilhelm, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Stanley F. Baumgartner Charles P. Behan Walter M. Betts Wilbur W. Hubbell	Lee Meadows Lerton Pinto James J. Ring John E. Singleton John Peters	George A. Smith Thomas A. Sullivan Philip Weinert Jesse F. Winters Frank B. Withrow James L. Smith R. G. Wrightstone
Catchers.....	Walter J. Henline	Frank J. Parkinson	
Infielders.....	Stanley Fletcher Arthur Fletcher Roy Leslie	Joseph Rapp	
Outfielders.....	Lee King DeW. W. LeBourveau	Clifford Lee John L. Mogan	Curtis Walker Fred C. Williams

PITTSBURGH.

George Gibson, William B. McKechnie, Managers.

Pitchers.....	Charles B. Adams Myrl Brown Harold G. Carlson A. Wilbur Cooper	Charles F. Glazner Earl Hamilton John Hollingsworth John D. Morrison James P. Mattox	Floyd Wheeler Moses Yellow Horse James E. Zinn
Catchers.....	John B. Gooch Clarence Jonnard		Walter E. Schmidt
Infielders.....	Jewell Ens Charles Grimm Walter Hammond	Walter J. Maranville John F. Stewart	James A. Tierney Harold Traynor
Outfielders.....	Carson L. Bigbee Max G. Carey Jacob G. Miller	John L. Mogan Walter Mueller	Ray Rohwer Ewell Albert Russell
Substitutes.....	Clyde L. Barnhart Hazen S. Cuyler	Grover T. Lovelace Thomas H. McNamara	Arthur Merewether

ST. LOUIS.

Branch Rickey, Manager.

Pitchers.....	William Bailey Clyde Barfoot Sidney W. Benton William L. Doak Edwin H. Dyer	Marvin E. Goodwin Jesse Haines Jack Knight Louis A. North William Pertica Harry H. McCurdy	Edward J. Pfeffer Lester Sell William L. Sherdel John D. Stuart Roy Walker Henry A. Vick
Catchers.....	Edward Ainsmith Vernon J. Clemons		
Infielders.....	James L. Bottomley Jacques F. Fournier Howard E. Freigau	Rogers Hornsby John Lavan	Milton J. Stock George Toporcer
Outfielders.....	Raymond F. Blades Max Plack Clifton E. Heathcote	Leslie Mann Austin McHenry Clarence F. Mueller Burton E. Shotton	Joseph Schultz John Smith
Substitutes.....	Del Gainer		

NATIONAL LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1922.

Robert D. Emslie	E. C. Quigley	Charles Pfirman
Charles Rigler	Charles B. Moran	Frank Wilson
Henry O'Day	William J. McCormick	Fred Westervelt
William J. Klem	Robert Hart	John J. O'Sullivan



1, Henry Severeid; 2, George H. Sisler; 3, William C. Jacobson; 4, Kenneth R. Williams; 5, Urban J. Shocker; 6, John T. Tobin; 7, C. H. Shorten; 8, T. P. Collins; 9, Ed C. Foster.

GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.



Hoisting the first American League pennant ever won by a New York club; opening day of the 1922 season.

Photos Daily News, New York.

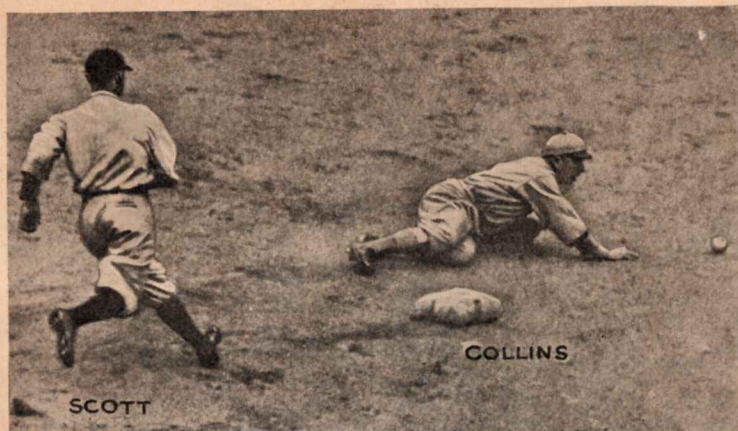
American League Season of 1922

In one respect the outcome of the playing season of the American League in 1922 was ideal. A club representing the East was in the thick of the fight for the championship against a club representing the West. Better than that, the club which represented the West was a team that had struggled for year after year without much success—St. Louis.

Detroit in the past had won its championships; Chicago, too, many of them, and Cleveland had reached the climax of effort in 1920. St. Louis had not won a championship. It did not win one in 1922, to the unspeakable regret of the thousands of Base Ball enthusiasts who dwell in the fertile fields of the Mississippi Valley, but it battled to the last minute to overcome New York.

The New York American League club, which won the title in 1921, was successful for the second consecutive time in 1922. After all the effort which had been put forth for season after season without avail trying to gain a pennant for New York in the junior major circuit, it seemed as if the New York club suddenly became pennant winners with a sledge-hammer blow, somewhat after the fashion of the old Athletics. The Yankees crashed their way into their first championship by their good batting and fought for their right to their second title by a batting rally in the latter part of the season when the Browns were met on their own field in St. Louis.

There were many points of resemblance between the pennant races of the two years. In 1921 the competition for the championship resolved itself into a duel between New York and Cleveland. Both teams in that season were handicapped by injuries to their players. Of the two, Cleveland suffered more because it lost for a time the services of Speaker, manager and



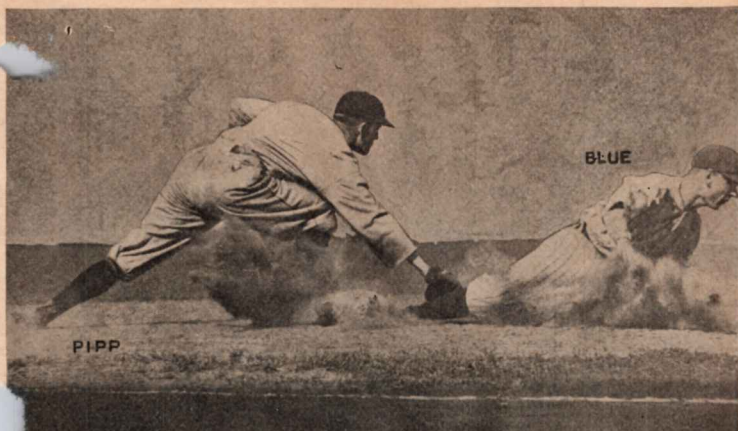
Collins, Chicago, muffs a throw—a rare occurrence. Scott, Yankees, was safe, and the misplay started trouble for Chicago.

Photo Daily News, New York.

outfielder, who is surpassed by none, and O'Neill, one of the best catchers of any league. The Yankees had an injured player list, but in no way as disadvantageous to the success of the club as that of Cleveland.

In 1922 there was another duel for the American League pennant, but this time the contenders were New York and St. Louis. The Yankees in this struggle for supremacy were under a greater handicap than the Browns, thus reversing the conditions of the season before. Prior to the beginning of the playing year a ruling by Commissioner Landis of the Advisory Council had suspended Ruth and Meusel until about the middle of May because the players had transgressed the rule forbidding world series contestants to take part in exhibition games after the world series games were completed. The New York club went through the half month of April and into the middle of May without either Ruth or Meusel. Both players had been permitted to enter spring training with their teams, but neither of them was allowed on the ball field to participate in a regular game.

In stating that the Yankees were under a greater handicap it must also be conceded that it was not one of playing strength, because the team would have had to be superhuman to do better than it did even with its two outfielders out of the game. The handicap was embraced in the effect that the suspension had upon the patrons. There did not seem to be any loss of morale or spirit on the part of the players. They won game after game with as brilliant exhibitions of Base Ball as they could have been asked to produce. While Ruth was idle without any part in the immediate success of the team, Miller Huggins, with indomitable grit and courage, kept up the fighting advance of his players, and it was one of the best achievements that this much criticised manager accomplished in his history as a director of players. By the end of April the Yankees had won eleven games and



Fast work at first base when Pipp, Yankees, just failed to get Blue, Detroit, in a rapid fire play.

Photo Daily News, New York.

lost five, and that they would have done better with Ruth and Meusel on the field is a question. They would have had to make almost a complete sweep to do so.

The career of Huggins, even in the days of his trials in St. Louis as manager of the Cardinals, never contained anything which proved more conclusively his ability as the director of play for a Base Ball team than his success with the Yankees in 1922. The genius of Huggins in planning the playing details of a game has been underestimated. He has won two championships. That is good evidence enough of his skill. He has twice failed in a world series; and both times not because of any particularly uncertain or unsound strategy, but because his players were not up to the task of winning.

Contending against the loss of the two outfielders, which it was predicted before the season began might cost the New York Americans a championship, Huggins brought the team through to a supreme height, and when the punished players were eligible to return to the game, they found that the Yankees were in the lead and that they had only to continue the good work that had been going on to assist in winning another pennant for their club.

As New York and St. Louis began to assert their strength in the early part of the year, the other clubs of the league also began to give indication that they were not strong enough to be championship factors. True, they played their parts in the schedule and by their victories over New York and St. Louis affected the standing of either team for the moment; but they did not give a hint of being able to win a championship themselves.

When that condition arises in a Base Ball league it usually has a depressing effect upon a season. Patrons of the game in cities where there



1, F. R. Ellerbee; 2, E. R. VanGilder; 3, Frank T. Davis; 4, Walter Gerber;
5, William L. Bayne; 6, Wayne B. Wright; 7, M. J. McManus; 8, John A.
Billings; 9, Herbert Pruett; 10, Ray C. Kolp.

GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.



Fred Schang, Boston, forced at the plate on a hard hit. Note how Schang, Yankee pitcher, is in the air above him.

Photo Daily News, New York.

no hope that a pennant may be won become disaffected and remain away from the games. There is nothing for them of particular interest. In some ways the attendance fell off in 1922 at the games of the six clubs other than New York and St. Louis, and yet situations arose from time to time which fanned the spark of attendance and great crowds saw contests which were vital to the race. Collectively it was a successful season.

It took time to develop which club of the American League was likely to force its way to the front and become a contender against New York and St. Louis. Before the season began, much was expected of Washington. The infield had been strengthened and, on the basis of the good work which had been done by the players in 1921, there were hopes that if Washington could do nothing more it might force its way to third place and by its skill demonstrate that by another year it might be one of the fighting factors for the pennant. Washington faltered early and became uncertain of step. They dropped to last place by the middle of May.

Cleveland pushed its way toward the top for awhile, but it was not with the confidence of the Cleveland team of 1921. The stubborn resistance, the timely batting, the alertness and the speed with which Cleveland had won a championship in 1920 and fought for another the next year, were missing. The team had poor success with its pitchers. Weak pitching is too much of a load for any Base Ball nine to carry.

At length, after a little switching around here and there, stepping up and falling back, the Detroiters settled into third place and began to play with more steadiness than any of their rivals. Detroit had not been expected by all to do that well. The wise men of Base Ball had said that if Cobb could hold his team to the top of the second division he would make a very good record with it. They would not concede him a chance for the first division;



Severeid, St. Louis, dived after Meusel, Yankees, at home plate, but could not quite get him and St. Louis lost.

Photo Daily News, New York.

but he fought his way to it and, once he had it, he made a greater fight retain it. There was a time when he seemed to be a threat to both St. Louis and New York with Detroit, and if either had weakened for any length of time he might have stepped in with his team and fought a three-cornered round for the championship. He had fire in his nine. That was one of its excellent traits. He lacked good pitchers. His veterans were not up to the task of carrying on enough of the race for him, and a young pitcher from the Northwest, Pillette by name, was the medium by which he did so well.

Chicago played with about the result expected of the team. It was not good enough in pitchers and not good enough in other ways to win a championship. Its manager was sure that he had a good team if he had only a little more strength in the box. Others were inclined to agree with him on that score, but from year to year Base Ball races are affected by exactly the same cause. The lack of successful pitching is what constitutes the difference between ability to finish first, second, third, or in the ruck.

There was one feat of achievement in the race for 1922 that inaugurated an epoch in the league. For the first time in eight years Philadelphia pulled out of last place. Beginning with 1915 when the famous Athletics and the famous Giants conjointly settled into the sub-basement of their respective organizations, Philadelphia had been consistently eighth, although with no desire on the part of the Athletics to remain there. In 1922 they started out bravely, and although at one time they did drop back to eighth place, they refused to be held there. When the season was finished Boston was last and Philadelphia seventh. It was a bitter dose for Boston, which had not been in last place since 1906, and except that year and 1907 had made a record in the American League of splendid playing skill.



Schang, Yankees, spilled Bassler, Detroit's catcher, on the ground, but not until Bassler had put him out.

Photo Daily News, New York.

NEW YORK

Won	94
Lost	60
P.C.	.610

The Yankees won the championship of 1922 by exactly the same percentage that Cleveland made in second place in 1921. In 1921 the Yankees won the championship with a percentage of .641. Of course in 1922, St. Louis, finishing second, could not have played with the same effectiveness as Cleveland did in 1921; yet it was not far from it. St. Louis finished with a percentage of .604. That was six points under Cleveland's record of 1921. The logical deduction from that array of figures is that New York did not play as effectively in 1922 as in 1921—and it did not.

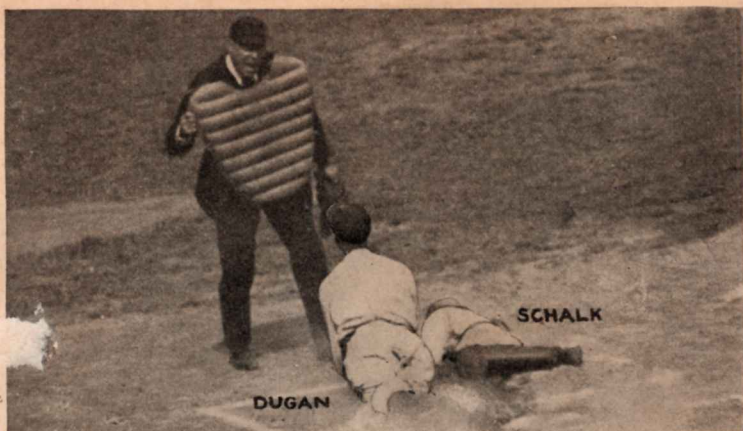
It was Boston and Detroit that helped to set the Yankees down in 1922. They were unable to beat the champions out of their grip for the pennant, but they played better ball against them than the clubs did in the year before. The Yankees of 1922 won eleven games from Detroit and in 1921 they won seventeen. They won nine from Boston in 1922 and in 1921 they won fifteen. There is a loss of twelve games to New York from one year to the other. They picked up a game with St. Louis, another with Cleveland, four with Chicago and two with Washington, and that helped them out for some of their failures against Detroit and Boston.

Beginning the season with the presumably best pitching staff in Base Ball, the good judgment of the Yankees in trying to fortify against the suspension of Ruth and Meusel was early in evidence. An effort was made to strengthen an outfield which had been weak the year before, and which showed weakness in the world series of 1921, by securing the services of Witt from Philadelphia. Temporarily it was a capital move. Witt started off for New York with speed and assurance and undoubtedly added winning power to the team in the beginning of the season. The Yankees should be grateful to him for what he did in the early part of the campaign.



1. Tyrus R. Cobb; 2, L. A. Blue; 3, George W. Cutshaw; 4, Herman Pillette;
5, John C. Oldham; 6, Harry E. Heilmann; 7, John L. Bassler; 8, Sylvester
W. Johnson; 9, George Dauss.

GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.



Yankees try a squeeze play against Chicago, but Schalk gets Dugan before he can score.

Photo Daily News, New York.

The "very best" pitching staff failed to develop. Jones, who has been considered to be an excellent pitcher, ran into a season of poor luck and was of little winning use to the team. Mays did not begin to pitch with the skill that he had displayed the year before. If it had not been for the good work of Bush and the faithful sincerity of Shawkey, who worked with the interest of the team always at heart, the Yankees might not have won the pennant for the second time in succession. Hoyt did not have a season up to expectation. He had a hard time to keep in the column of the winners for awhile, but later he fought his way to a better winning standard and helped his team when the race narrowed at the finish.

The infield was strengthened in midsummer by securing Dugan from Boston. When Dugan was transferred from Philadelphia to Boston it was predicted that New York would be his ultimate destination—and it was. He improved third base greatly. Scott was not as good at shortstop as he had been for Boston and Ward played second base with an earnest determination. The great improvement on the infield was at first base, where Pipp excelled over his work of the previous year. Schang handled the pitchers with his usual good judgment.

Without the services of Ruth and Meusel the Yankees continued to the end of May in first place, and when the middle of June had arrived they still held the lead though not playing ball as well as in the early part of the year. Ruth and Meusel had joined the team by that time and Ruth was not in good condition. He improved as the months went by, but he did not play ball as well as he did the season before.

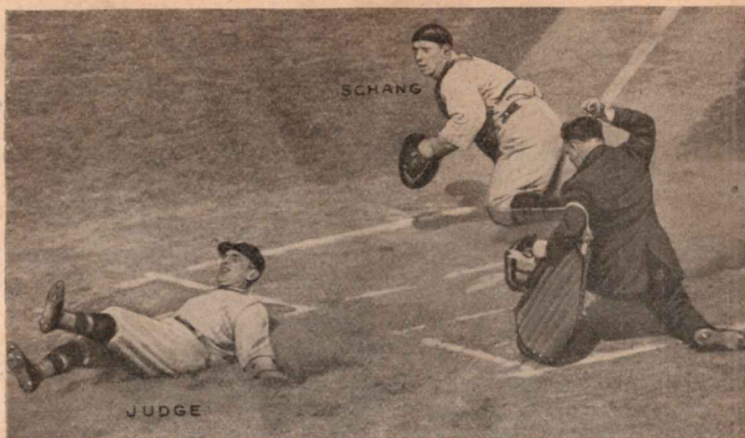
When June 30 had arrived the St. Louis team had passed New York and was in first place. The owners of the Yankees were worried and feared that the team would not be able to pull through for its second year pennant.



Witt, Yankees, and Severeid, St. Louis, come together in a squeeze play, during the important St. Louis series; Witt called safe. Photos Daily News, New York.

The middle of July and the end of July and the middle of August found the St. Louis club still leading. The margin of separation was slight, but for six weeks it had proved to be too much for the Yankees to overcome. Then came a hand to hand fight with the Browns in St. Louis and the Yankees won. The pennant race had turned again toward New York, although the title was not actually won until three weeks after that. In fact it was not definitely held by the New York club until their last series of the year in Boston. The Yankees slumped after leaving St. Louis and their inability to bat successfully carried consternation again to the hearts of their supporters, who feared that they might be thrust into a tie with their St. Louis rivals.

There was no home run record for Ruth in 1922. It was out of the question for him to make one unless he had been possessed of physical skill which no other human being in Base Ball ever had enjoyed in like measure. He batted a plentiful number of home runs, and perhaps if he had started the season without the blight of suspension hanging over his head and with the buoyancy with which he began the playing year of 1921, he might have surpassed his own home run record. That his individuality had an attraction for the enthusiasts of Base Ball was plainly in evidence when a huge throng gathered to see him in the first regular game in which he was permitted to take part. On the whole, he did not play as well as he had played in the preceding year. His suspension seemed to have left its effect upon him mentally. Very fortunately for the owners of the club, the punishment visited upon the player did not result in the loss of the pennant; but it did palpably curtail the club revenues, for the attendance at the beginning of the season fell off to an extent that was marked and which could be traced to the fact that Ruth was not on the field for the home team.



Judge, Washington, slid home on his back and Schang, Yankees, touched him out before he hit the plate.

Photos Daily News, New York.

It was an interesting season for the Yankees, but without the sensational attendant feature of 1921, when the "fans" appeared to be as much concerned in seeing whether Ruth could break the home run record as they were in the general success of the New York club.



ST. LOUIS

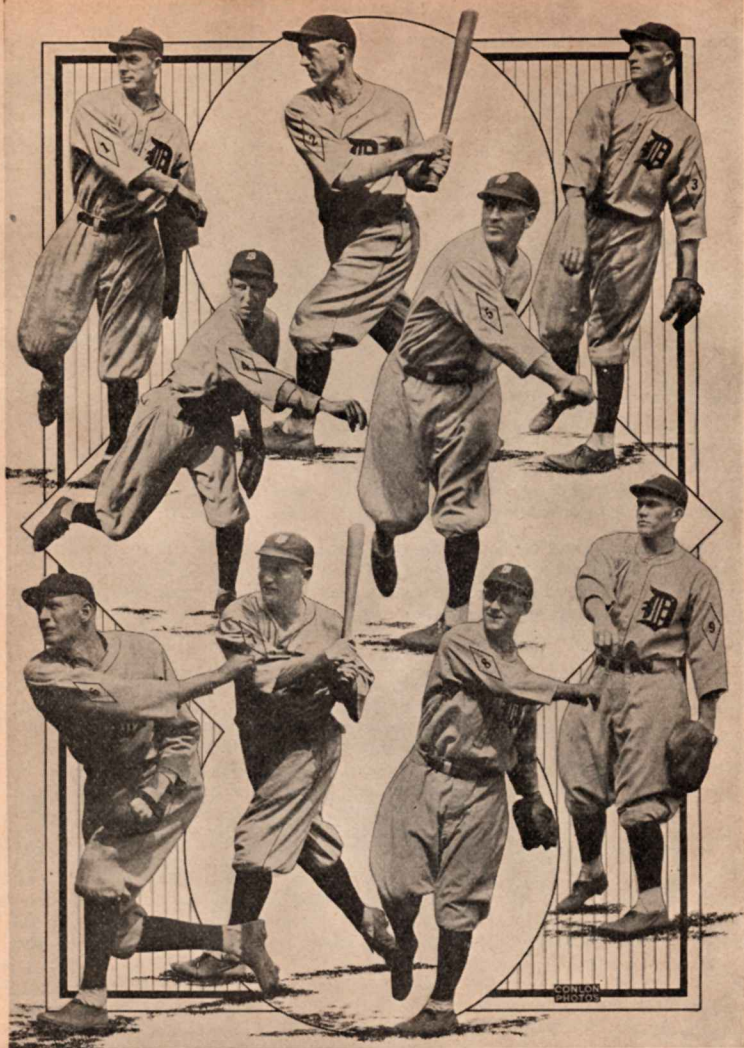
Won	93
Lost	61
P.C.	.604

St. Louis closed the race so well in 1921 that it became a self-established factor for the championship of 1922. It was reasoned that any club able to show so much strength as St. Louis had manifested in its fight for place in the American League race of 1921, must be considered for the title of 1922; and the logic that arrived at that conclusion was sound.

It is not easy to say how St. Louis was regarded by all on the showing that the team made in the 1922 campaign. That is not in disparagement of St. Louis. It is exactly the reverse. There were good judges of Base Ball who thought that it was too early to declare the Browns a possible contender against the Yankees. They held that the team should have at least one more year in which to "age." They considered McManus a trifle too inexperienced at second base and were none too confident that the Browns were soundly fitted out at third base.

There could be no objection to the outfield, which made a splendid showing in 1921, and behind the bat the team was well cared for. In the pitching department it was better off, apparently, than it was the season before, but the pitchers did not seem to be of the high standard of those who had been signed by New York.

The outcome of the fight for the championship, it will be seen, must have exceeded their expectations by several yards of brain throbs. The infield



1, Robert H. Veach; 2, E. E. Rigney; 3, Robert W. Jones; 4, Arthur Olsen;
5, Ira Flagstead; 6, Howard J. Ehmke; 7, Fred Haney; 8, Dan C. Clark; 9,
Larry Woodall.

GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.



Milan, Washington, was nearly caught napping at first by one of the Yankees' pitchers.

Photo Daily News, New York.

proved to be quite as good as that of New York. It did have a setback at third base. That was due to injury to Ellerbe more than because Ellerbe played inferior Base Ball. At first base Sisler was superior to the New York player, although Pipp was a better first baseman last season than the season before. At second base McManus came on like corn in a hot sun, and at shortstop Gerber was not surpassed by Scott, who had been considered to be the star shortstop of the American League.

The outfield of the Browns did not do as well as it did the year before. The driving power at bat of the St. Louis outfield in 1921 was one of the biggest items in Base Ball. Three outfielders batted so close together and so well that it established something new for any Base Ball race. They did not do as well singly or conjointly in the next year. Perhaps the importance of the fight and the closeness of the competition got on their nerves. It would not be the first time that happened. It may also be the case that the batters of the St. Louis Browns had approached their zenith as a combination in 1921 and were due to retrograde. If they had been up to form, it is questionable whether they would have pulled the pennant through for St. Louis; but the current sets toward "form." It would have taken so little for the Browns to win that the difference between the batting of the outfielders in 1921 and in 1922 might have earned the first championship for St. Louis if the trio had found 1922 the year of their supremacy.

St. Louis might have been a little better in the pitching department. Shocker was willing and a hard worker—an enthusiastic worker. He seems now to have attempted to do too much, but that is so totally different from the attitude of many of the professional ball players of the present time that he should be credited for his good intentions and given a blue ribbon. If Pruett, the young left-hand pitcher brought back into the team, had not



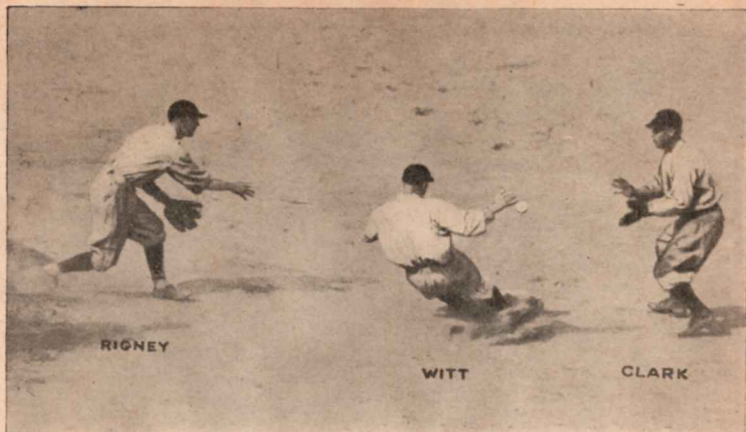
McInnis, Cleveland first baseman, "stretches a mile" to catch the ball trying to make a play on Witt, Yankees.

Photos Daily News, New York.

proven to be so capable the Browns might have been little, if any, superior to their general manifestation of skill the year before.

One principal weakness of the team seemed to be its lack of an aggressive punch. The opportunity was offered to the Browns on more occasions than one to come through with a decisive victory which would have established more than a day by day lead over their rivals. They missed out on their double-headers, and usually at the time when winning them would have set the odds against the Yankees to an extent that would have demanded from them the winning of a complete series, or the winning of two or three double-headers, or a similar successful undertaking better than is demanded in the daily run of Base Ball. The Browns never could acquire this advantage, which would have given them at least five more victories, and five more victories would have ensured them the championship.

It is not necessarily the test of a championship team to win all of the double-headers that are to be played, but it is proof that a team has championship mettle when, if it be first or second in the race, it can win double-headers and force the other team to take two steps, instead of one, to keep up with the advance. In playing against Washington, Philadelphia and Boston, the St. Louis nine could have become winners of the pennant last season had they captured the majority of the double-headers with those teams, and they would have put the Yankees in the shadow had they won all of them. In that test of their strength as players they failed to meet requirements. It would have been all well enough if the Yankees had been failing on the same test, or if the Yankees had been behind in the race; but as it happened, most of the double-headers confronted the Browns when their power to remain in first place hung in the balance. If they only broke even it was almost as serious for them as if they lost doubly.



Rigney, Detroit shortstop, is trying to toss Witt out to Clark, but the photograph shows how he failed to make it.

Photos Daily News, New York.

Defeats are what cut down the percentage in a race for the championship, and toward the latter part of the season the percentage that is taken off for a defeat is more than that which is gained for a victory. If one team loses half of a double-header and its rival wins, the net gain for the rival is very important. If a team loses both games, it is naturally worse off; but if it can win two games and the rival wins but one, it gains, and if the rival loses, the team winning the double-header and which is behind the other, has picked up twofold on its opponents.

Could St. Louis have struck home on some of those double-headers the story in the American League race might have been different. The Browns, losing that opportunity, also lost in the series with the Yankees. They won only eight games. Between Yankees and double-headers it is easy to see why they did not win.



DETROIT

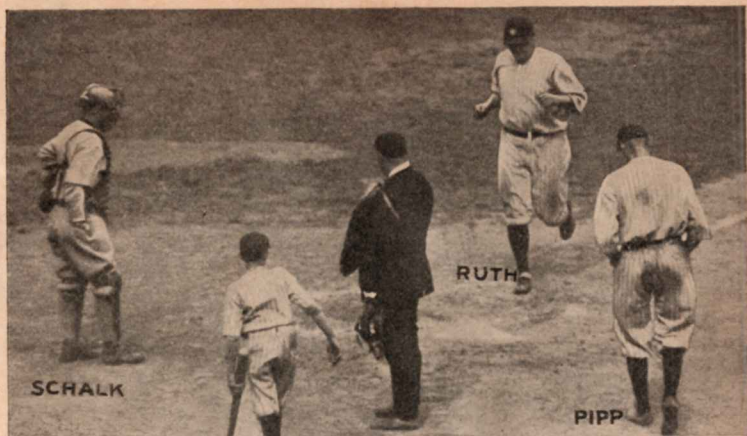
Won	79
Lost	75
P.C.	.513

Had Detroit been able to win as successfully from the Western teams as it won from the teams of the Eastern half of the circuit the club might have captured the American League championship in 1922. Under the leadership of Cobb the Tigers won 11 games from New York, 14 from Washington, 16 from Philadelphia and 17 from Boston. That is championship Base Ball with a vengeance. They could win but 5 games from Chicago, 9 from St. Louis and 7 from Cleveland. Successful in 58 contests against the East, they won only 21 from the West. That is significant of one thing—the strength of the fight that the Western teams were making throughout the season, although no team made such a poor showing in the Western half as did Detroit.



1, S. F. O'Neill; 2, John P. McInnis; 3, Guy Morton; 4, Tris Speaker; 5, George E. Uhle; 6, Enoch E. Shinault; 7, Leslie Nunamaker; 8, Joseph Sewell; 9, W. Lawrence Gardner; 10, J. C. Edwards.

GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.



Ruth scores his twenty-fourth home run of the season in a game against the Chicago Americans on the Polo Grounds.

Photo Daily News, New York.

Part of the season was spent by Cobb in experiments. In the early months of the year he was not quite sure of his men, and the bad start which he got against Chicago was a stumbling block in his path all the remainder of 1922. The Detroit batters could not hit the Chicago pitchers, but the Chicago batters did not have any trouble to speak of to get a plethora of runs against the Detroit pitchers, and before the Detroits had a chance to get their second breath they had been smitten right and left by the Sox.

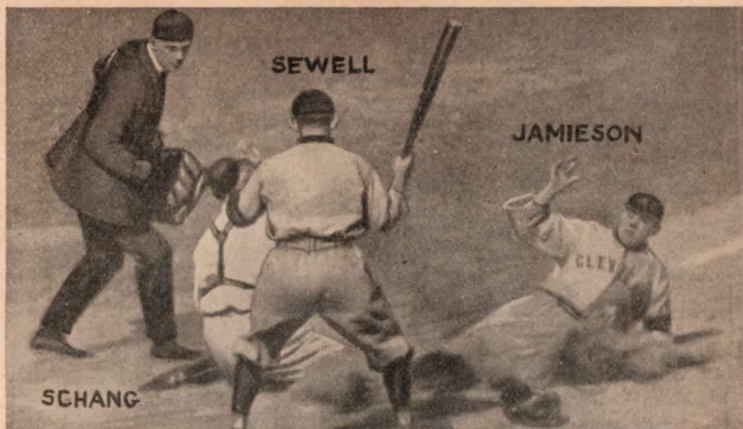
Toward the latter part of the season the Detroits lost Heilmann, and when he was compelled to sit on the bench the team was not quite strong enough to come through and fight all the way down the stretch. It began to droop. It was fairly evident that it could not win the pennant by that time, although the players never relaxed their efforts to cling to third place. It meant a prize to them in a share of the world series money.

Two excellent reasons were in evidence why the Detroits could not keep up in the fight. Their infield was not strong enough and their pitching staff was not skillful enough. Cobb persisted in using Ehmke to pitch for him in a great many games, although Ehmke never indicated that he was likely to have a winning season. Perhaps it was the hope of the Detroit manager that the pitcher would get back to the form that he had shown in previous years, and possibly he had nothing else on which to rely to help him through. Ehmke could not pull together and Dauss, another veteran pitcher who had been fairly capable for the Detroits in other years, did not have a good season. Pillette, a youngster who had been secured from the Northwest before the season opened, developed into a fine winner, and when he was going at his best speed the Detroits for a brief period looked as if they could fight their way into a three-cornered battle for the pennant. They



1, James C. Bagby; 2, William A. Wambsganss; 3, Stanley Coveleskie; 4, Joseph P. Evans; 5, Joseph Wood; 6, James K. Lindsey; 7, Louis J. Guisto; 8, J. Walter Mails; 9, Charles D. Jamieson; 10, J. R. Stephenson.

GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.



Jamieson, Cleveland, scores against the Yankees in a double steal at the Polo Grounds, Sewell getting out of the way.

Photos Daily News, New York.

failed to hold the pace on their own ground against the Western teams, and they failed on the grounds of the other Western clubs with quite as much regularity as they failed at home.

Cutshaw had been taken from the Pittsburgh club when waivers were asked on him and he proved to be a great help to Detroit. In spite of the many years that he had put in as a player for the National League he batted well and fielded well. Without him it is not likely that Detroit would have been as well up as it finished. Clark, a youngster who could bat hard, was tried at second, but he lacked the experience that was necessary for a team which aimed as high as Detroit.

The Tigers reached their maximum in August. They made a trip through the East that carried them on the crest of the wave and then returned home only to lose it. They could not be fought away from third place, however, and during the latter part of the race hung there, with Chicago making a vain effort to overtake them.

Cobb played admirably in spite of the fact that he has been in harness for almost a score of years, and his batting was as much a factor in the success of the club as it had been in seasons past when he was the leader of his league.



CLEVELAND

Won	78
Lost	76
P.C.	.507

Cleveland refused to be crowded out of the first division although Chicago made a drive to do it. At one time the Sox had all the better of the argument with Cleveland, which was beneath them in

the race and seemingly in a condition of prostration. The Cleveland pitchers were feebly making their way, the Cleveland batters seemed to have lost



1, Ray W. Schalk; 2, Harry B. Hooper; 3, Edward T. Collins; 4, Charles C. Robertson; 5, John A. Mostil; 6, E. R. Johnson; 7, Amos A. Strunk; 8, Urban C. Faber; 9, Earl H. Sheely.

GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.



Fewster, Yankees, makes a desperate slide for the plate, doing his level best to touch it; but Perkins of the Athletics got him. Photos Daily News, New York.

their strength with the bat, and the Cleveland fielders were not beginning to cover the ground that they had.

Speaker rallied his team and it came back. As a fighter there is no manager more inspirational than the veteran who handles the Cleveland players. He is never at rest. Physically he may be unable at times to take his place on the field, but his spirit is there and it is incorporated in his players until they are almost as much a part of it as he is. Although he finished the season making experiments here and there from day to day, he got the courage of the men to the surface and the fight out of their bodies. When it looked as if Cleveland were about to sink into the second division after the brilliant showing that it had made in two years preceding, he brought the players back and beat Chicago for fourth place.

It was the failure of his pitchers that helped to bring about defeat to Speaker in 1921. In other respects his team did not fall off very much. His batters were going well and his fielders occasionally gave some evidence of losing their speed, but the fact that New York was able to beat him out was mostly due to the failure of Bagby and one or two others.

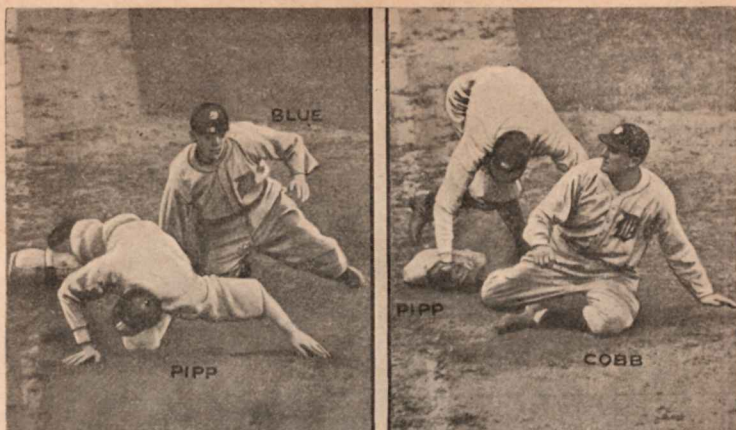
In 1922 all his pitchers had a bad time of it except Morton and Uhle. The former, who had not been counted upon as much of an asset, was back in the form of earlier years. Uhle, a Cleveland boy, pitched better than he ever did before. At one time he led his league, and while he was going at his best he was as good a pitcher as there was in the organization. His curve ball was breaking admirably and he had capital control. He may have been worked a little too hard. In the latter part of the season he was not doing quite so well.

Prior to the beginning of the year Cleveland had made a move to strengthen the team by securing McInnis to play first base. It may not have



1, C. E. Yaryan; 2, E. J. Mulligan; 3, B. A. Falk; 4, G. V. Leverette; 5, Harry S. Courtney; 6, C. C. Hodge; 7, J. L. Davenport; 8, Ted Blankenship; 9, H. M. McClellan; 10, Frank Mack.

GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.



(1) Pipp overran first trying to get back, and Blue was smart enough to tag him at once. It made a big difference to Detroit. (2) Cobb, Detroit, is as clever as ever in getting back to first base. Pipp, Yankees, lurched for him, but Ty's foot was on the bag.

Photo Daily News, New York.

been a bad shift, but it did not bring the team nearer the championship. McInnis fielded superbly, as he always had, but the infield, generally, did not respond as it had in 1921, and the slower work of the players was perceptible to the onlookers. It was the general impression that the infield needed reinforcement all around and that it could not hope to cope with New York and St. Louis until it secured players who could vie with the leaders in speed and ability to cover ground.

Injuries to players had something to do with Cleveland's misfortunes as well as the failure of the players to come up to the mark expected. In many ways the team was embarrassed when it seemed to have a chance to come through, and probably a player less vigorous than Speaker would have felt like giving up.

In the middle of May Cleveland was third in the race, but even then did not have a winning percentage of .500. That showed how far it was from the Cleveland club of other years, which was away above .500 most of the time and a great deal of the time up to .600. By the end of May Cleveland dropped back to sixth place. When June 15 came it had crept up to fourth place, but it could not remain fixed when it got into the first division. That was why the Cleveland fans finally had to give up and concede that there was no championship in sight for them.

By the end of July Cleveland was playing better ball but not championship ball. The players got over the .500 mark and generally stuck there, although as late as the middle of September Chicago pushed them below the dead line, by four points, but they recovered and were able to finish the season in fourth place with a percentage of .507, Chicago getting an even .500.



1, E. C. (Sam) Rice; 2, Stanley R. Harris; 3, Jezebel T. Zachary; 4, George Mogridge; 5, Ed P. Gharrity; 6, Earl Smith; 7, Joseph I. Judge; 8, Walter P. Johnson; 9, Val J. Picinich.

GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.



(1) Ward, Yankees, hooked his foot into the base before Rigney, Detroit, could touch him at second and was safe while Scott reached first. (2) Witt and Dugan are out on a double play in one of the important Yankee-Cleveland games on the Polo Grounds.

Photo Daily News, New York.

CHICAGO

Won	77
Lost	77
P.C.	.500

"Had I the pitchers," said William Gleason, manager of the Chicago American League team, during the summer of 1922, "I could win the championship in spite of St. Louis and New York." Other managers thought they could do the same thing under like conditions, but Gleason especially was proud of his team, which he considered to be of championship timber except in the box. Others in the American League disagreed with the enthusiastic Gleason. They gave him credit for having a great deal that was good, but they could not figure that the Sox were an all-round combination which needed only pitchers to take it to the top of the race.

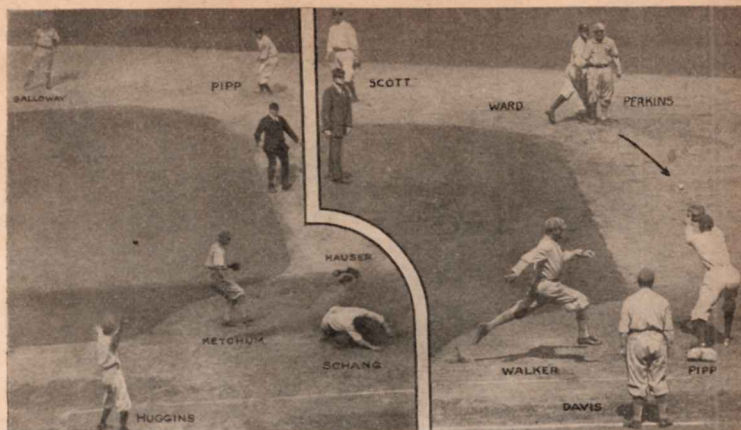
The journey of the Sox through the year was interesting. They gave their admirers all the thrills of a fine start and a fine recovery later on after they had lost some of their standing in the race. They went through the April schedule of the league with so much speed that they were a good third at the end of the month. Their percentage was .571, and a team which can do .571 at the beginning of a Base Ball season is to be reckoned with until it falters and breaks down completely. The Sox defeated Detroit in such an impressive manner that the Base Ball prophets began to wonder if they were not all wrong and were about to see an exploitation of one of those spectacular spurts in the national game which break out every now and then knock the guessers to their knees. It looked promising, and all Chicago was hopeful.

Chicago's success was not to last. The team fell as rapidly as it had gone up, and apparently much more easily. By May 15 the Sox were in



1, Roger T. Peckinpough; 2, Leon Goslin; 3, Howard Shanks; 4, J. Clyde Milan; 5, Robert E. LaMotte; 6, Joseph Gleason; 7, Eric G. Erickson; 8, Frank W. Brower; 9, Frank R. Woodward; 10, Owen Bush.

GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.



1, Schang, Yankees, makes a close play and kicks up so much dust that Hauser, Athletics, can barely be seen. 2, Perkins and Walker, Athletics, retired in a fast double play by the Yankees.

Photos Daily News, New York.

seventh place and the prophets were breathing easier. Chicago never got any lower than that and never played worse ball than they did between April 30 and May 31. For the thirty days included in that period they had a hard time of it, but they stuck it out, and by June began to climb.

It was about June 5 when they struck the pace which was to take them back to the first division, and it was near that time when Gleason delivered himself of his speech about winning the championship. Their pitchers began to work well. They batted better than they had, and when July 15 had arrived they were in third place with a percentage of .518 and had crowded Detroit back to fourth place. Hoping for a sensational advance by some team which should overcome the headway of New York and St. Louis, the fans of the West pinned their faith for the moment to Chicago. The Sox did better during the latter part of the month of July than they had done at any previous time during the season and were as good as .535 in the percentage table on the last day of the month. That was not so far behind New York and St. Louis by that time because both of the leading teams had gradually dropped toward the field as the race extended into summer.

The pace, however, proved too much for Chicago. Washington, St. Louis and New York were the bugbears for the Sox. Washington, especially, seemed to take pleasure in knocking the team down when it appeared as if it might again get away at a good pace. The players dropped back little by little, until on September 15 they found themselves exactly at 500 per cent with 71 games won and 71 lost. Cleveland was a game lower but crowding them, and the Sox could not stand Cleveland off. Speaker and his nine gained and lost and gained again until September 15. At the end of the year the best that Chicago had done was to win as many games as it



1, E. J. (Bing) Miller; 2, Clarence W. Walker; 3, Ralph S. Young; 4, Bryan Harris; 5, Joseph J. Hauser; 6, Ralph Perkins; 7, James J. Dykes; 8, Edwin A. Rommel; 9, Frank Welch.

GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS.

lost, and so it finished the season with a percentage of .500 and 77 victories against 77 defeats. Good pitching might have lifted it up as high as .550, but the team did not have enough strength in the outfield or on the infield to win the championship against the players of other clubs.



WASHINGTON

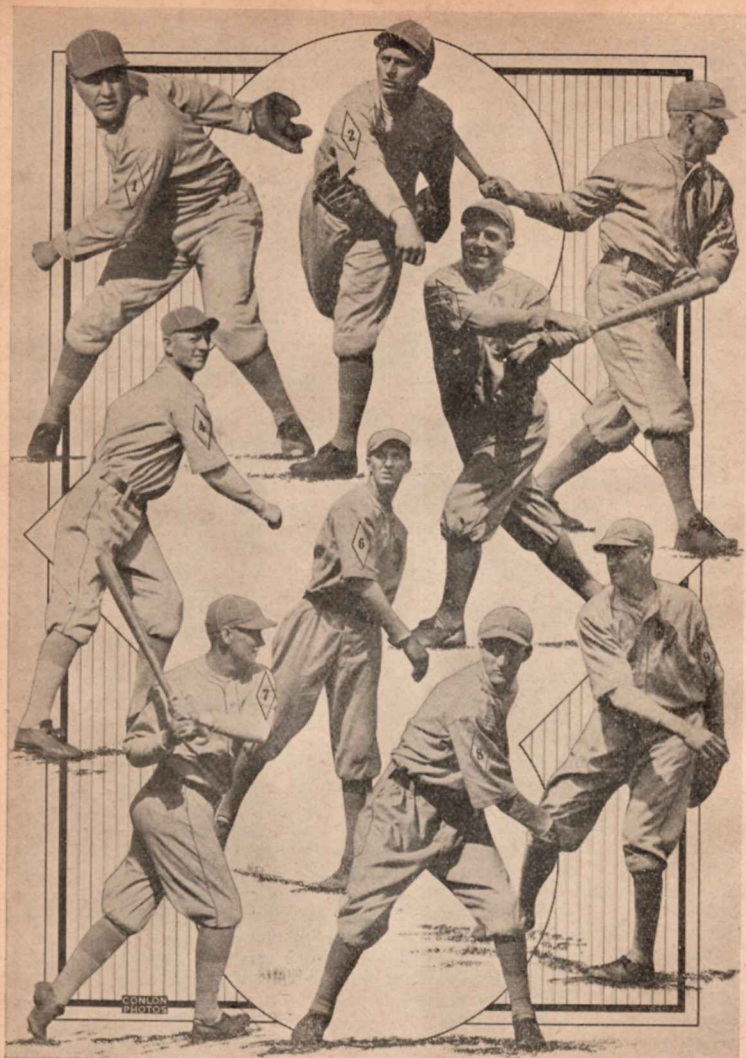
Won	69
Lost	85
P.C.	.448

It was not solely because Washington did not win the championship. No one thought the Senators were quite equal to that, but it was because they did not play a bigger part in keeping New York from winning. It had been expected that the Washingtons would prove to be particularly strong against the Yankees. Not for any immediate grudge that might exist between the teams, but for the reason that the Washingtons had done their share in other years to make life hard for New York, and with the strength which had been added to the Senators they seemed to be better qualified than ever in 1922 to continue.

The addition of Peckinpaugh as shortstop was a capital move from every indication. All during the summer of 1921 Washington had been weak at short. The crying need of the team had been for an expert infielder who could come to the help of a second baseman who was covering more territory than any other second baseman in the American League. When Peckinpaugh was taken by Washington to play shortstop, there were many who considered that the combination of Peckinpaugh and Harris would be one of the best in Base Ball. The expected good failed to materialize. Peckinpaugh did not play as well as he had played the year before with New York, and the Washington infield failed to show that dash and nimbleness which everyone had predicted it would show when the Washingtons engaged the former captain of the Yankees.

The season began adversely. Washington with its added strength at once fell a victim to the Yankees. Perhaps this one fact, as much as anything, had a depressing bearing upon the future of the team. Instead of springing to the front as one of the best in the league and one of the probable contenders in the race, Washington hesitated and lost. When it hesitated on the first series it remained in a condition of hesitation. The New York team was not presumed to be as good at the start of the year as it was in 1921, yet it swept Washington off its feet and the Senators never rallied. This early lack of success on the part of Washington helped to give the Yankees more confidence in their ability. Thus at the start of the year an influence had been put to work in the American League race that was not to help Washington, which needed encouragement, and which was bound to help the Yankees, who were champions.

Shanks was unable to play third base and a series of experiments which began on that side of the infield never finished all of the year. No team without a good third baseman can hope to be a contender in a championship. Much is written about the necessity of a second baseman, all of which is quite true; but how many teams have there been in Base Ball which could finish year after year in the first division, but never in first place because they did not have a competent third baseman? Star second basemen cannot supply the lack of a competent third baseman.



1, Fred A. Heimach; 2, C. E. Galloway; 3, Wheeler R. Johnston; 4, C. R. Naylor; 5, Frank Bruggy; 6, W. H. Ogden; 7, Frank B. McGowan; 8, Charles W. Eckert; 9, Robert K. Hasty.

GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS.

PHILADELPHIA The Philadelphia club finished in seventh place in 1922. That was the big event in Base Ball in that city. After seven years of punishment at the bottom of the race, a combination of players was formed by

Won	65
Lost	89
P.C.	.422

Connie Mack which got him out of eighth place. He owes them an eternal debt of gratitude. It is true that they did not finish very far away from the bottom, and equally true that at one time they were resting there; but it is also a matter of joy to Philadelphia fans, and particularly so to Mack, that the Athletics could be something better than tailenders. As a matter of fact, Mack had so resigned himself to being last in the race, that if his team had finished there again he would have accepted the seeming inevitable with the solemn but regretful welcome that he had given in other years.

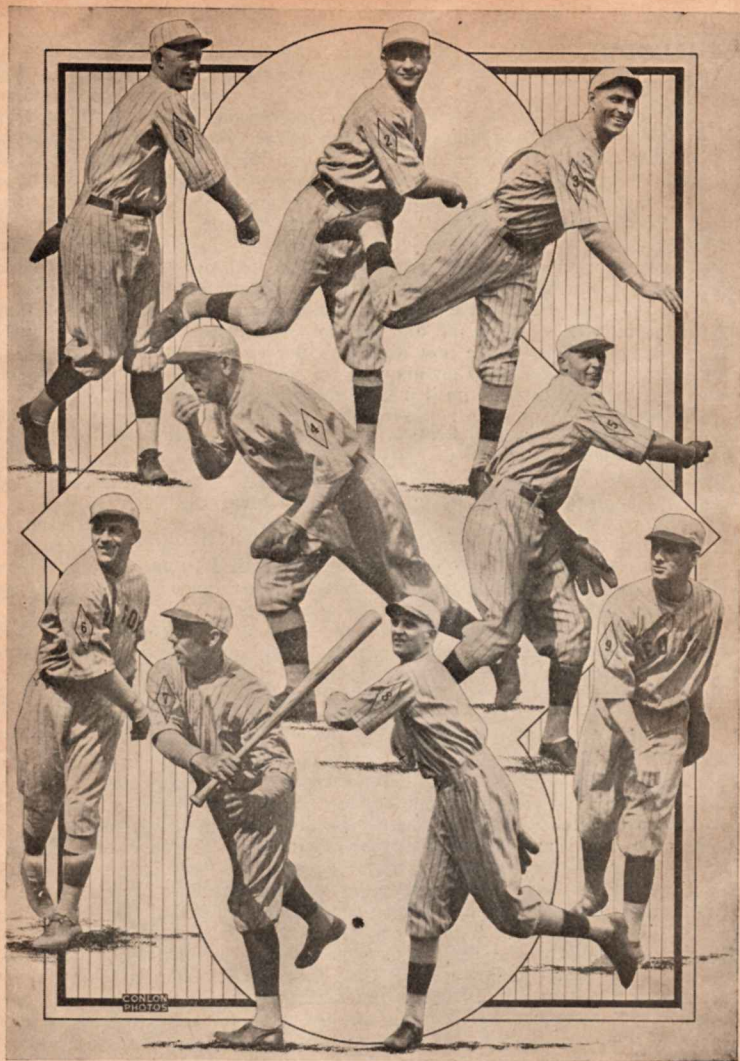
Now that the Athletics are out of eighth place it is possible that they have determined to remain out and that they will crawl up in the fight until they are somewhere in the first division. Before their manager ceases his connection with Base Ball they may win another pennant. If they do, Mack may not disband the team until it falls apart from old age.

Philadelphia did not start away with a flash in 1922. The team began with their usual conservative disposition to keep as close to the bottom as possible. Suddenly the pitchers began to throw the ball with so much effectiveness that the Athletics moved up to fifth place. This caused much good natured congratulation all over the circuit. However, the Athletics were not through. They were so excited over being in fifth place that they went to fourth, and when they were that high they had won 19 games and lost 20. That is almost 500 per cent Base Ball, and while it does not win championships it was much better than the kind that the Athletics had been playing when they could win only one game out of a series.

Fourth place made them giddy and by June 30 they had dropped back into their own. They were eighth again. They advanced to seventh place and hung there until the shutters had been put up for Base Ball in 1922. However, seventh place was far more agreeable than eighth, and the Athletics played much better ball than in those years when they were last.

As a team the Athletics are still far from being champions and were far from winning a first division place in the race last season. There are players on the team who are good, but not ready to be champions. It is one thing to be a good player and another to be a pennant winner. Mack has a collection of pitchers who will hardly be able to win the pennant for him unless they pitch much better than they did in 1922. Whether some of them can improve to the standard of major league Base Ball is a very serious question. What helped the Athletics as much as anything in 1922 was the fine success of Rommel. For many seasons the team had not had a pitcher of his ability and he won many games in situations where other pitchers might be unable to prove their right to be rated as first division possibilities.

As batters the Athletics are fair, and that is all. They gained a great record for home runs in 1922, but much of that record was due to a short outfield. The outfield had been encroached upon for a world series and it is now considered doubtful as to whether it is good Base Ball to continue a short field for the regular season. There are spectators at games who like to see good outfielding as well as home runs, and where the stands are built too far into the playing space and prevent spectacular catches or long runs for the ball, part of the fun is lost to Base Ball fans.



1, John Mitchell; 2, Derrill B. Pratt; 3, Mike Menosky; 4, Joseph Harris;
5, Benjamin J. Karr; 6, Warren H. Collins; 7, Elmer Miller; 8, Herbert J.
Pennock; 9, Harold Ruel.

GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS.

BOSTON

Won	61
Lost	93
P.C.	.396

Two things about the Boston club of 1922 are unfamiliar. In the first place, it is in last place. In the second, it finished the season with a percentage less than .400. When Boston is last and when a Boston team cannot win 400 per cent of its games, the world is turning upside down for New England. Boston is one city in the United States with a great knowledge of Base Ball and with a keen admiration of good ball players. When it gets neither players nor a good game it is as cold as the east wind that blows from Boston Bay.

Hugh Duffy undertook the management of a team that had little to commend it in the way of players. The assurances that were made in regard to the probable strengthening of the nine by such trades as were made for other players could not fool the wiser heads of Base Ball. They knew that the combination set in front of Duffy, with which he was to work miracles, could not perform a good sleight-of-hand trick.

The Boston outfield was ordinary. The pitching staff was not that of a major league team. Now take the other side of the situation. With a team which no one conceded could do much more than to beat the Athletics for eighth place, Duffy plugged and hammered away, winning a fair share of games, trying always to keep out of last place, giving every team the best fight that he could, and really winning more with what he had to use as winning force than any one thought probable. That is good management no matter where the team finished.

He actually won more games from the New York champions than they won from him, and if the St. Louis team had been smart enough to break even with the Yankees, Duffy and his Boston outfit indirectly would have won the championship for St. Louis. That has some very good features about it. With what he had he tried to do his best. There is a tendency on the part of teams which gravitate toward the bottom in a major league race to play without taking too much personal risk. It is only human, because it is very hard to get a team of athletes to crowd themselves when they know that the reward is not for them and that they may not even be rated in the trial. Boston at least finished far better in eighth place in 1922 than the Athletics finished as eighth place holders in 1921. If there was nothing else disclosed in Boston's favor it is certain that they played better ball than the Athletics did the year before. It is equally certain that the Athletics played much better in 1922 than they had in the previous year because Boston crowded them until they had to.



The standing of the teams in the American League race by half months is as follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS APRIL 30.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	11	5	.688	Cleveland	7	8	.467
St. Louis	11	5	.688	Boston	6	8	.429
Chicago	8	6	.571	Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Washington	8	9	.471	Detroit	4	11	.267

STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 15.

New York	19	11	.633	Philadelphia	13	14	.481
St. Louis	18	11	.621	Boston	12	13	.480
Cleveland	14	15	.483	Chicago	11	16	.407
Detroit	14	15	.483	Washington	12	18	.400



1, John F. Collins; 2, Aleck Ferguson; 3, John J. Quinn; 4, George Burns;
5, Frank J. O'Rourke; 6, Clark Pittenger; 7, Albert Walters; 8, Curtis H.
Fullerton; 9, Harry L. Leibold.

GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS.

STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 31.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	28	17	.622	Detroit	20	22	.476
St. Louis	25	18	.581	Cleveland	20	24	.455
Washington	23	24	.489	Chicago	19	23	.452
Philadelphia	19	20	.487	Boston	17	23	.425

STANDING OF CLUBS JUNE 15.

New York	35	23	.603	Washington	27	30	.474
St. Louis	34	23	.596	Chicago	26	30	.464
Detroit	28	28	.500	Philadelphia	22	27	.449
Cleveland	27	29	.482	Boston	22	31	.415

STANDING OF CLUBS JUNE 30.

St. Louis	42	29	.592	Washington	33	35	.485
New York	39	32	.549	Cleveland	32	38	.457
Chicago	34	30	.531	Boston	30	39	.435
Detroit	35	33	.515	Philadelphia	27	36	.429

STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 15.

St. Louis	49	36	.576	Washington	40	42	.488
New York	49	37	.570	Cleveland	41	44	.482
Chicago	43	40	.518	Philadelphia	34	45	.430
Detroit	44	42	.512	Boston	35	49	.417

STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 31.

St. Louis	57	41	.582	Cleveland	52	50	.510
New York	57	44	.564	Washington	45	52	.464
Chicago	53	46	.535	Philadelphia	39	56	.411
Detroit	53	47	.530	Boston	39	59	.398

STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 15.

St. Louis	66	45	.595	Cleveland	58	57	.504
New York	66	46	.589	Washington	53	57	.482
Detroit	59	53	.527	Philadelphia	43	64	.402
Chicago	57	53	.518	Boston	41	68	.376

STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 31.

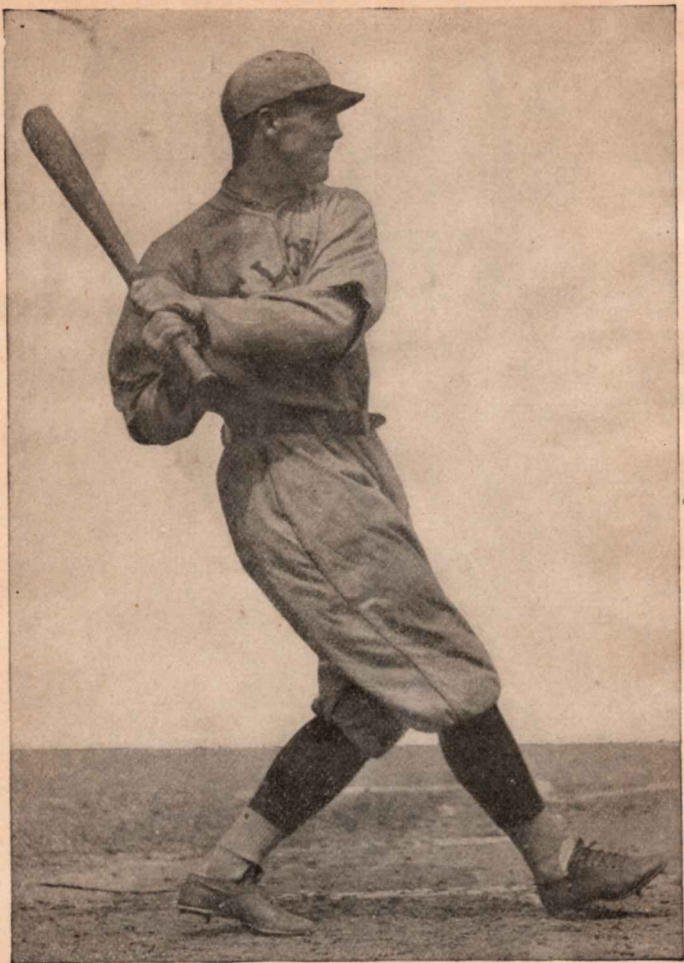
New York	77	50	.606	Chicago	63	63	.500
St. Louis	75	53	.586	Washington	58	68	.460
Detroit	68	60	.531	Philadelphia	51	72	.415
Cleveland	64	63	.504	Boston	48	75	.390

STANDING OF CLUBS SEPTEMBER 15.

New York	86	55	.610	Cleveland	70	71	.496
St. Louis	86	56	.606	Washington	62	76	.449
Detroit	75	68	.524	Philadelphia	57	82	.410
Chicago	71	71	.500	Boston	56	84	.400

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS, OCTOBER 1.

Club.	N. Y.	St. L.	Det.	Cleve.	Chi.	Wash.	Phila.	Bos.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	..	14	11	15	13	15	17	9	94	60	.610
St. Louis	8	..	13	16	14	14	13	15	93	61	.604
Detroit	11	9	..	7	5	14	16	17	79	75	.513
Cleveland	7	6	15	..	10	13	11	16	78	76	.507
Chicago	9	8	17	12	..	7	12	12	77	77	.500
Washington	7	8	8	9	15	..	10	12	69	85	.448
Philadelphia	5	9	6	11	10	12	..	12	65	89	.422
Boston	13	7	5	6	10	10	10	..	61	93	.396



GEORGE H. SISLER,
St. Louis.
Leading Batsman, American League, 1922.

American League Averages, 1922

Compiled by Irwin M. Howe, Chicago.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Chicago	.607	1908—Detroit	.588	1916—Boston	.591
1901—Chicago	.610	1909—Detroit	.645	1917—Chicago	.649
1902—Athletics	.610	1910—Athletics	.680	1918—Boston	.595
1903—Boston	.659	1911—Athletics	.669	1919—Chicago	.629
1904—Boston	.617	1912—Boston	.691	1920—Cleveland	.636
1905—Athletics	.621	1913—Athletics	.627	1921—New York	.641
1906—Chicago	.614	1914—Athletics	.651		
1907—Detroit	.613	1915—Boston	.669		

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	N.Y.	St.L.	Det.	Cleve.	Chi.	Wash.	Phila.	Bos.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	..	14	11	15	13	15	17	9	94	60	.610
St. Louis	8	..	13	16	14	14	13	15	93	61	.604
Detroit	11	9	..	7	5	14	16	17	79	75	.513
Cleveland	7	6	15	..	10	13	11	16	78	76	.507
Chicago	9	8	17	12	..	7	12	12	77	77	.500
Washington	7	8	8	9	15	..	10	12	69	85	.448
Philadelphia	5	9	6	11	10	12	..	12	65	89	.422
Boston	13	7	5	6	10	10	10	..	61	93	.396

steady rattle of base hits, frequently interspersed with the resounding echoes of long drives, again characterized American League games during the past season. The advance guard of a new army of extra-base sluggers appeared in 1922, and it was largely through the efforts of these new men that the greatly improved pitching staffs made so little impress on the season averages. While a few familiar and honored names head this list, no less than sixteen men in their first or second year are found among the 300 batters.

The past season 12,041 safe drives of assorted sizes were hammered out of 42,328 times at bat, which is an average of .284. This is a decline of 484 in the number of hits as compared with 1921 and a decrease in the batting average of about 2-3-10 points, the grand average being just under .287 in 1921. Two-base hits dropped 108 to 2032; three-baggers from 694 to 585, but home runs increased from 477 to 524.

St. Louis, making a valiant bid for the championship, ousted Detroit from its favorite position as batting leader. The Browns' record is .313 as compared with .316 for the Tigers in 1921, while Boston, low club with 263, is 11 points below the Athletics' 1921 mark of .274.

There was a slight increase in the use of the sacrifice to advance runners, 1582 as compared with 1551 in 1921, but there were 12 fewer bases stolen, the figures being 681 against 693. Whether the art of pilfering the runner's way from sack to sack is really lost can not be told, for only the fleetest of players are allowed to match their speed and skill against opposing pitchers and catchers, and then only occasionally and under exceptional circumstances. The policy of playing for a number of runs in a single attack also accounts for the further decline in the use of the sacrifice, the hit and run play having superseded both the stolen base and the sacrifice.

The base on balls has not been so profoundly affected by the desire for making long hits and getting runs in bunches as is the case with stolen bases and sacrificing. Batters are still permitted to "wait 'em out," with the result that five of the teams accumulated very respectable totals during the season. Cleveland, with its smart veterans, worked opposing pitchers for 554 free passes to first base, Detroit, had 530, the champion New York team 497, Chicago, 482, and St. Louis, 473.

Exploits of home run hitters occupied the attention of fans throughout the country and there was much interest in the home run "race" between certain of the leaders. Every team had its home run hero, Kenneth R. Williams of the Browns being the leader with 39, twenty less than the mark set by Ruth in 1921. C. W. Walker of Philadelphia was second with 37, while "Babe" Ruth, in 110 games cracked out 35 circuit smashes. Several other "fly ball hitters" made home run records that would have won them much attention in former years.

The leading batter of the year was George H. Sisler of St. Louis, while the incomparable veteran, Manager Cobb of Detroit, was second. Cobb reached a mark of .400 for the third time, a feat no other player has ever achieved in the American League. Many truly remarkable performances in batting were recorded during the season.

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	OR.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	HB.	SO.	LB.	PC.
St. Louis	154	5416	867	643	1693	2463	291	94	97	203	132	473	36	381	1092	.313
Detroit	155	5377	828	791	1641	2227	250	87	54	244	78	530	36	378	1145	.305
Cleveland	155	5293	768	817	1544	2106	320	73	32	203	89	554	45	331	1151	.292
New York	154	5245	758	618	1504	2159	220	75	95	218	62	497	40	532	1075	.287
Chicago	155	5267	691	691	1463	1965	243	62	45	231	106	482	43	463	1083	.278
Philadelphia	155	5241	705	830	1409	2097	229	63	111	170	60	437	36	591	1012	.269
Washington	154	5201	650	706	1395	1911	229	76	45	152	94	458	57	442	1076	.268
Boston	154	5288	598	769	1392	1887	250	55	45	161	60	366	44	455	1084	.263

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Fifteen or More Games.

Name and Club.	Bats	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	HB.	F.	CS.	SO.	PC.
G. H. Sisler, St. L.....	L	142	586	134	246	348	42	18	8	16	51	49	3	105	19	14	.420
T. R. Cobb, Detroit.....	L	137	526	99	211	297	42	16	4	27	9	55	4	99	13	24	.401
Tris Speaker, Cleve.....	L	131	426	85	161	258	48	8	11	12	8	77	1	71	3	11	.378
H. E. Heilmann, Det.....	R	118	455	92	162	272	27	10	21	11	8	58	3	92	4	28	.356
Fred Haney, Det.....	R	81	213	41	75	90	7	4	..	12	3	32	1	25	7	14	.352
H. W. Summa, Cleve.....	L	12	46	9	16	28	3	3	1	..	1	3	6	1	1	..	.345
L. Woodall, Det.....	R	50	125	19	43	49	2	2	..	2	..	8	1	18	1	11	.24
E. R. Van Gilder, St. L..	L	45	93	16	32	52	10	2	2	9	..	5	3	11	..	11	.24
J. R. Stephenson, Cleve..	R	85	233	47	79	119	24	5	2	1	3	27	6	32	..	18	.33
Edw. Miller, Phila.....	R	143	535	90	180	295	29	12	21	16	10	24	7	90	10	42	.3
D. E. Keefe, Cleve.....	L	18	6	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	.2
C. M. Durst, St. L.....	L	15	12	5	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.7
K. R. Williams, St. L..	L	153	585	128	194	367	34	11	39	12	37	74	7	155	19	..	..
J. T. Tobin, St. L.....	L	146	625	122	207	296	34	8	13	16	7	56	2	66	9	22	..
W. C. Pipp, N. Y.....	L	152	577	96	190	269	32	10	9	27	7	56	4	90	12	31	..
R. H. Veatch, Det.....	L	155	618	96	202	289	34	13	9	36	9	42	8	126	1	27	..
L. J. Bush, N. Y.....	R	39	95	15	31	41	6	2	..	5	..	3	..	12	1	..	..
C. E. Galloway, Phila..	R	155	571	83	185	247	26	9	6	18	10	39	1	69	4	..	..
E. T. Collins, Chi.....	L	154	598	92	194	241	20	12	1	27	20	73	3	69	12	..	..
L. Goslin, Wash.....	L	101	353	44	116	158	19	7	3	8	4	25	3	53	4	..	..
P. Lapan, Wash.....	R	11	34	7	11	15	1	1	..	1	1	3	..	6	..	..	..
C. D. Jamieson, Cleve..	L	145	567	87	183	243	29	11	3	14	15	54	6	57	8	..	..
J. L. Bassler, Det.....	R	121	372	41	120	134	14	..	..	17	2	62	2	41	1	..	..
J. J. Hauser, Phila.....	L	111	368	61	119	177	21	5	9	8	1	30	2	43	5	..	..
R. R. Fothergill, Det..	R	42	152	20	49	69	12	4	..	3	1	8	..	29	5	9	.322
H. Severid, St. L.....	R	137	517	49	166	221	32	7	3	14	1	28	..	78	4	12	.321
W. H. Schang, N. Y..	R	124	408	46	130	168	21	7	1	23	12	53	6	53	6	36	.319
R. Menzel, N. Y.....	R	121	473	61	151	247	26	11	16	11	13	40	3	84	9	58	.319
E. H. Sheely, Chi.....	R	149	526	72	167	230	37	4	6	29	4	60	5	80	6	27	.317
W. C. Jacobson, St. L..	R	145	555	88	176	257	22	16	9	19	19	46	9	102	6	36	.317
Joe Harris, Boston.....	R	119	408	53	129	195	30	9	6	9	2	30	1	54	6	15	.316
G. H. Ruth, N. Y.....	L	110	406	94	128	273	24	8	35	4	2	84	1	96	6	80	.315
M. J. McManus, St. L..	R	154	606	88	189	278	34	11	11	15	9	38	6	109	6	41	.312
S. F. O'Neill, Cleve....	R	133	392	33	122	163	27	4	2	9	2	73	3	65	2	25	.311
Ira Flagstead, Det.....	R	44	91	21	28	48	5	3	3	3	..	14	2	8	1	16	.308
R. D. Moore, Pa. D..	R	24	26	3	8	9	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	4	.308
T. P. Collins, St. L....	R	63	127	14	39	69	6	..	..	8	1	..	21	..	23	1	.307
Geo. Burns, Boston.....	R	147	558	71	171	249	32	5	12	15	8	20	9	73	2	30	.307
J. P. McInnis, Cleve..	R	142	537	58	164	209	28	7	1	27	1	15	1	78	5	..	..
H. B. Hooper, Chi.....	L	152	602	111	183	267	35	8	11	10	16	68	5	80	12	..	..
J. A. Mostil, Chi.....	R	132	458	74	139	216	28	14	7	13	14	38	14	70	10	..	.304
D. B. Pratt, Boston....	R	154	607	73	183	259	44	7	6	9	7	53	4	86	10	..	.302
E. E. Rigney, Det.....	R	155	536	68	161	198	17	7	2	39	17	68	1	63	8	44	.300
L. Blue, Detroit.....	R	145	584	131	175	242	31	9	6	8	8	82	7	45	5	45	.300
J. Sewell, Cleve.....	L	153	558	80	167	215	28	7	2	19	10	73	6	83	12	20	.299
B. A. Falk, Chicago....	L	131	483	58	144	209	27	..	12	24	2	27	..	79	..	55	.298
R. C. Kolp, St. L.....	R	32	57	7	17	25	6	..	..	11	..	3	..	6	..	9	.298
Joe Wood, Cleve.....	R	142	505	74	150	223	33	8	8	22	5	50	6	92	1	63	.297
L. W. Witt, N. Y.....	L	140	528	98	157	192	11	6	4	10	5	89	1	40	8	29	.297
F. C. Hoffman, N. Y....	R	37	91	13	27	44	5	3	2	1	..	9	..	10	..	12	.297
J. T. Zachary, Wash....	L	32	71	4	21	28	2	1	1	2	..	3	..	14	..	20	.296
E. E. Robertson, St. L.	L	18	27	2	8	12	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	.296
E. C. Rice, Wash.....	L	154	633	91	187	268	37	13	6	6	20	48	2	69	9	13	.295
J. I. Judge, Wash.....	L	148	591	84	174	266	32	15	10	14	5	50	6	81	15	20	.295
F. W. Brower, Wash....	L	139	471	61	138	197	20	6	9	13	8	52	10	71	6	25	.293

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.																	
Name and Club.	Bats	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	HB.	P.	CS.	SO.	PC.
D. C. Clark, Detroit.....	L	83	185	31	54	80	11	3	3	5	1	15	..	26	..	11	.292
J. A. Austin, St. L.-R-L	L	15	31	6	9	14	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	.290
A. A. Strunk, Chi.....	L	92	311	36	90	109	11	4	..	8	9	33	..	33	6	28	.289
J. A. Dugan, Bos.-N.Y.R.	L	144	593	89	170	227	31	4	6	22	3	22	5	63	3	49	.287
W. L. Gardner, Cleve.....	L	137	470	74	134	177	31	3	2	17	9	49	2	68	8	21	.285
C. W. Walker, Phila.....	R	153	565	111	160	310	31	4	37	15	4	61	4	99	6	64	.283
M. Menosky, Boston.....	L	126	406	61	115	150	16	5	3	11	9	40	5	32	5	33	.283
H. Shanks, Wash.....	R	84	272	35	77	108	10	9	1	13	6	25	4	32	..	25	.283
R. W. Schaak, Chi.....	R	142	442	57	124	164	22	3	4	22	12	67	3	60	4	36	.281
H. C. Bronkie, St. L.....	R	23	64	7	18	24	4	1	..	4	..	6	..	2	2	7	.281
F. Bruggy, Phila.....	R	53	111	10	31	38	7	..	..	1	1	6	1	9	2	11	.279
G. K. Murray, N. Y.....	R	22	18	1	5	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	.278
J. F. Baker, N. Y.....	L	69	234	39	65	104	12	3	7	7	1	15	2	36	3	14	.277
J. Dykes, Phila.....	R	145	501	66	138	211	23	7	12	15	6	55	10	63	2	98	.275
E. J. Smith, Bos.-N. Y.L	L	94	258	44	71	117	13	6	7	7	..	28	1	37	3	26	.275
C. H. Shorten, St. L.....	L	55	131	22	36	64	12	5	2	5	..	16	..	16	1	8	.275
C. J. Manion, Det.....	R	42	69	9	19	25	4	1	..	3	..	4	..	12	1	6	.275
J. Collins, Boston.....	R	135	472	33	128	169	24	7	1	20	7	7	5	52	9	16	.271
E. Goebel, Wash.....	R	37	59	13	16	20	1	..	1	..	1	8	..	3	1	16	.271
P. McNulty, Cleve.....	L	22	59	10	16	20	2	1	..	3	4	9	..	5	1	5	.271
P. B. Calloway, Phila.....	R	29	48	5	13	17	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	13	.270
S. R. Harris, Wash.....	R	154	602	95	162	208	24	8	2	17	25	52	14	40	11	38	.269
C. B. Scott, N. Y.....	R	154	557	64	150	192	23	5	3	28	2	23	5	45	3	22	.269
V. P. Evans, Cleve.....	R	75	145	35	39	49	6	2	..	11	11	8	..	22	2	4	.269
P. L. Ward, N. Y.....	R	154	558	69	149	199	19	5	7	32	7	45	6	68	4	64	.267
Bos. Berber, St. L.....	R	153	604	81	161	202	22	8	1	32	6	52	1	51	4	34	.267
W. Perkins, Phila.....	R	148	505	58	135	185	20	6	6	14	4	60	1	69	7	30	.267
A. W. Outshaw, Det.....	R	132	499	57	133	169	14	8	2	33	11	20	4	61	5	13	.267
of Uhle, Cleve.....	R	56	109	21	29	41	8	2	..	3	1	13	1	14	2	6	.266
The Foster, B.-St. L.....	R	85	253	40	67	74	7	..	..	8	4	29	2	15	2	18	.265
is large Rourke, Bos.....	R	67	216	28	57	80	14	3	1	7	6	20	3	17	6	28	.264
made Jones, N. Y.....	R	45	87	14	23	35	9	1	4	1	6	5	8	..	28	.264	
named Hill, Cleve.....	R	41	87	14	23	28	5	..	..	2	1	5	1	10	1	8	.264
among Swamsganss, C.R.	L	143	538	89	141	175	22	6	..	42	17	60	4	47	10	26	.262
La Bagby, Cleve.....	R-L	25	42	4	11	17	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	3	.262
at base Fewster, N.Y.-B.R	R	67	215	28	56	74	8	2	2	14	10	22	1	18	6	33	.260
.. Oldham, Det.....	L	43	73	11	19	25	4	1	..	1	1	6	..	13	..	10	.260
F. Welch, Phila.....	R	114	375	43	97	153	17	3	11	14	3	40	3	49	4	40	.259
C. Pittenger, Boston.....	R	66	186	16	48	51	3	..	..	6	2	9	2	7	5	10	.259
Earl Smith, Wash.....	L	65	205	22	53	72	12	2	1	6	4	8	2	23	4	17	.259
H. L. Leibold, Boston.....	L	81	271	42	70	83	8	1	1	6	1	41	2	18	6	14	.258
R. W. Jones, Detroit.....	L	124	455	65	117	148	10	6	3	29	8	36	2	44	6	18	.257
E. P. Gharrry, Wash.....	R	96	273	40	70	113	16	6	5	9	3	36	4	45	3	30	.256
N. A. McMillan, N. Y.....	R	33	78	7	20	25	1	2	..	5	4	6	..	11	1	10	.256
Harold Ruel, Boston.....	R	116	361	34	92	109	15	1	..	11	4	41	1	28	2	26	.255
R. T. Peckinpaugh, W.R	L	147	520	62	132	160	14	4	2	23	11	55	3	48	6	36	.254
E. Johnson, Chicago.....	L	145	603	85	153	176	17	3	..	26	21	40	4	56	18	30	.254
G. V. Leverette, Chi.....	R	33	83	6	21	29	8	..	1	..	2	1	12	..	25	.253	
R. E. LaMotte, Wash.....	R	68	214	22	54	71	10	2	1	10	6	15	2	23	1	21	.252
M. J. McNally, N. Y.....	R	52	143	20	36	42	2	2	..	17	2	16	1	18	..	14	.252
W. R. Johnston, Phila.....	L	71	260	41	65	93	11	7	1	15	7	24	1	29	6	15	.250
W. Heimach, Phila.....	L	37	60	6	15	20	3	1	..	3	1	5	..	7	..	12	.250
W. Mays, N. Y.....	L	35	92	7	23	26	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	7	..	10	.250
W. Guisto, Cleve.....	R	35	84	7	21	33	10	1	..	3	..	2	1	9	..	7	.250
C. Fullerton, Bos.....	L	31	8	2	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	.250
F. R. Ellerbe, St. L.....	R	91	342	42	84	109	16	3	1	20	1	25	3	33	..	37	.246
J. Mitchell, N. Y.-B.R-L	L	63	207	21	51	60	4	1	1	15	1	16	4	8	2	18	.246
G. McGridge, Wash.....	L	34	86	6	21	27	3	..	1	9	..	8	..	10	..	30	.244
J. G. Connolly, Cleve.....	R	12	45	6	11	15	2	1	..	1	1	5	..	6	..	8	.244
H. S. Courtney, W.-Chi.L	L	23	37	3	9	14	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	.243
W. H. Ogden, Phila.....	L	17	29	1	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	.241
O. Bush, Wash.....	R-L	41	134	17	32	38	4	1	..	4	1	21	..	7	1	7	.238
E. J. Mulligan, Chi.....	R	103	372	39	87	117	14	8	..	28	7	22	1	31	7	32	.234
W. L. Bayne, St. L.....	L	26	30	2	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	.233
E. Miller, N. Y.-Bos.....	R	95	319	47	74	114	9	5	7	8	5	16	1	34	4	22	.232
F. B. McGowan, Phila.....	L	99	300	36	69	92	10	5	1	17	6	40	1	20	5	46	.230
J. C. Milan, Wash.....	L	42	74	8	17	22	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	2	.230
V. J. Picinich, Wash.....	R	76	210	16	48	64	12	2	..	9	1	23	2	19	..	33	.229
H. M. McClellan, Chi.....	R	91	301	28	68	97	17	3	2	18	3	16	3	28	2	32	.226

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Bats	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	HB.	F.	CS.	SO.	P.C.
R. S. Young, Phila.....R-L	125	470	62	105	131	19	2	1	10	8	55	3	35	6	21	.223	
S. W. Johnson, Det.....R	29	36	5	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	.222	
W. C. Hoyt, N. Y.....R	37	92	4	20	26	2	2	1	3	5	6	12	217				
F. M. Schupp, Chi.....R	18	23	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.217	
B. J. Karr, Boston.....L	66	98	7	21	23	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	7	7	.214	
Geo. Dauss, Detroit.....R	39	72	4	15	21	3	1	1	3	8	1	7	20	.208			
C. C. Hodge, Chicago....L	35	58	4	12	13	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	10	.207			
W. P. Johnson, Wash....R	43	108	8	22	28	3	1	2	2	15	12	20	.207				
A. Devormer, N. Y.....R	24	59	8	12	18	4	1	1	1	11	6	.203					
U. C. Faber, Chi.....R-L	43	125	8	25	27	2	1	10	7	1	5	2	.200				
C. R. Naylor, Phila.....R	36	55	7	11	17	3	1	2	4	3	19	.200					
R. K. Hasty, Phila.....R	28	75	3	15	19	1	1	1	1	1	9	19	.200				
C. E. Yaryan, Chi.....R	36	71	9	14	22	2	2	1	1	6	1	9	10	.197			
O. L. Blunge, Wash.....R	19	61	5	12	13	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	7	.197			
A. Walters, Boston.....R	38	98	4	19	21	2	1	5	6	6	6	8	.194				
J. A. Boone, Cleve.....R	11	26	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.192				
U. J. Shocker, St. L.....R	48	115	14	22	30	3	1	1	6	1	14	6	34	.191			
G. Morton, Cleve.....R	38	68	4	13	16	1	1	6	2	9	6	8	.191				
B. E. Chaplin, Boston....L	28	69	8	13	16	1	1	2	2	9	6	1	9	.189			
C. C. Robertson, Chi....R	37	87	3	16	15	1	1	8	8	7	10	.184					
J. R. Shawkey, N. Y.....R	39	115	12	21	26	2	1	7	2	1	12	18	.183				
C. Skinner, N. Y.....L	27	33	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	.182				
E. A. Rommel, Phila.....R	51	94	3	17	20	3	1	6	3	3	7	15	.180				
A. Olsen, Detroit.....R	39	39	1	7	9	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	6	.179			
B. Harris, Phila.....R	47	74	4	13	13	1	1	4	4	1	3	19	.176				
H. Pillette, Detroit....R	40	99	5	17	20	3	1	3	3	4	11	28	.172				
H. Scheer, Phila.....R	51	135	10	23	38	3	4	7	1	3	12	25	.171				
T. Blankenship, Chi.....R	24	41	3	7	10	1	1	3	1	1	3	8	.171				
R. Francis, Wash.....L	39	78	2	13	15	2	1	3	5	3	15	.167					
J. K. Lindsey, Cleve....R	29	24	1	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	.167				
B. W. Yarrison, Phila....R	18	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.167				
B. Cole, Detroit.....L	27	25	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.160				
J. W. Mails, Cleve.....L	26	31	2	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.160				
W. H. Collins, Bos.....R-L	32	76	2	12	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	35	.158				
H. J. Ehmke, Detroit....R	45	102	6	16	22	4	1	4	2	8	10	.157					
J. G. Graney, Cleve....L	37	58	6	9	9	1	1	3	9	1	2	12	.155				
T. Phillips, Wash.....R	17	20	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	.150				
H. Pruett, St. L.....L	39	34	1	5	6	1	1	3	4	1	1	12	.148				
W. Piercy, Boston.....R	29	34	2	5	7	2	1	4	4	2	3	3	.148				
W. B. Wright, St. L.....R	31	50	6	7	9	2	1	4	4	5	1	16	.140				
H. J. Penneck, Bos.....R-L	32	65	5	9	12	1	1	2	4	4	2	9	.138				
F. T. Davis, St. L.....R	25	59	4	8	9	1	1	6	4	2	8	.136					
E. G. Erickson, Wash....R	30	45	1	6	7	1	1	1	3	3	2	18	.133				
E. E. Shinault, Cleve....R	13	15	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.133				
L. E. Maynard, Bos.....L	12	24	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	.125				
S. Coveleskie, Cleve....R	35	99	4	10	13	1	1	2	6	1	7	21	.101				
L. E. Stoner, Detroit....R	17	20	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	.100					
J. J. Quinn, Boston.....R	40	91	5	9	15	3	1	3	6	1	5	28	.099				
A. Ferguson, Boston....R	39	65	1	6	6	1	1	6	2	6	22	.092					
C. Eckert, Phila.....R	21	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	.091				
J. R. Sullivan, Phila....R	20	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	.091				
J. C. Edwards, Cleve....R	25	23	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	.087					
D. C. Danforth, St. L....L	20	23	1	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	6	.087					
J. B. Brillheart, Wash..R	31	36	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	.083				

In a general sense, fielding in the American League was not of the high character in 1922 that obtained during many past seasons. However, individual exploits of the most sensational description were so frequent as to be almost commonplace. These brilliant feats were greeted with generous approval and they served to offset the defects in play that were evident to all students of the game.

The champions tied in fielding percentage with Chicago with the fine average of .975. In fact, New York was first, for excepting one outfield position the daily performances, individual and team play ranked from good to excellent. The White Sox in their second year of rebuilding were much better in the field, but still lack skill in several places. Detroit owes its third place position to the tremendous improvement attained in two infield positions, while Philadelphia and St. Louis displayed stars in stations that had been guarded in mediocre fashion in recent previous years.

Taking the various positions in detail it may be said that the most brilliant work was done around first base. The catching also was most excellent, but the work of

outfielders as a whole was not equal to that of some former years, though individuals here and there displayed amazing skill throughout the season. The weak spot in the league is at third base, where mediocre ability has the doubly hard task daily, of knocking down drives that the great players of previous years rarely encountered.

An unprecedented number of double and triple plays were sparkling features throughout the season. Washington set a record with 168 double and one triple play. St. Louis beat all former counts with 153, while Cleveland, Chicago and Boston all executed more than 140 two-ply killings. Chicago and Boston each made two triple plays, and Cleveland, Washington and Philadelphia one each.

Probably the best individual records are those of first baseman Sisler, who made 125 assists in 141 games; first baseman Pipp, with 1667 putouts; second baseman Harris, with 962 chances accepted, only twenty-six less than the record established by him in 1908; and catcher Schalk, who in his tenth full year of service caught 142 bases, led in putouts for catchers with 591, partly because of his uncanny skill in catching fouls, and made 150 assists, also a greater number than that of any other catcher in the league.

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	DP.	TP.	PB.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
New York	154	124	..	17	4163	1991	157	.975
Chicago	155	143	2	3	4185	1967	155	.975
Detroit	155	133	..	10	4155	2016	191	.970
Washington	154	168	1	11	4080	2020	196	.969
St. Louis	154	158	..	7	4168	1880	201	.968
Cleveland	155	147	1	20	4141	1949	202	.968
Philadelphia	155	118	1	16	4077	1981	215	.966
Boston	154	145	2	10	4116	1988	224	.965

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

Ten or More Games.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	Thr.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Judge, Wash.....L	148	1378	101	6	.996	
C. Munin, Cleve....R	140	1376	73	5	.996	
J. Guisto, Cleve....R	24	202	14	1	.995	
C. Pipp, N. Y.....L	152	1667	88	13	.993	
C. Sheely, Chi.....R	149	1512	103	12	.993	
L. Blue, Detroit.....L	144	1506	95	15	.991	
Name and Club.	Thr.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
W. R. Johnston, Phil.L	65	641	31	7	.990	
G. H. Sisler, St. L....L	141	1293	125	17	.988	
Geo. Burns, Boston....R	140	1412	94	20	.987	
J. J. Hauser, Phila....L	94	936	55	14	.986	
Joe Harris, Boston....R	21	173	14	3	.984	
Fred Haney, Detroit....R	11	115	7	2	.984	

SECOND BASEMEN.

E. T. Collins, Chi.....R	154	406	451	21	.976	
H. Scheer, Phila.....R	29	60	101	4	.976	
A. L. Ward, N. Y.....R	154	358	489	23	.974	
G. W. Cutshaw, Det....R	132	334	390	21	.972	
S. R. Harris, Wash....R	154	479	483	30	.970	
D. B. Pratt, Boston....R	154	362	484	30	.966	
M. J. McManus, St. L..R	154	398	467	32	.964	
W. A. Wambsganss, Cl.R	124	297	376	27	.961	
R. S. Young, Phila....R	120	302	350	27	.960	
Joe Sewell, Cleve.....R	12	27	35	3	.954	
J. R. Stephenson, C.R	24	44	67	6	.949	
D. C. Clark, Detroit..R	38	73	100	10	.945	
F. B. Calloway, Phil.R	11	13	31	6	.880	

THIRD BASEMEN.

M. J. McNally, N. Y.R	34	41	74	2	.983	
H. M. McClellan, Chi.R	71	77	159	7	.971	
E. J. Mulligan, Chi....R	84	94	205	9	.970	
R. W. Jones, Det.....R	119	161	267	17	.962	
J. F. Baker, N. Y.....R	60	68	108	7	.962	
F. J. O'Rourke, Bos....R	19	12	36	2	.960	
W. L. Fewster, N. Y.-B.R	23	30	63	4	.959	
Owen Bush, Wash.....R	37	31	79	5	.957	
F. R. Ellerbe, St. L.R	91	137	224	17	.955	
J. A. Dugan, B.-N. Y.R	123	131	260	19	.954	
R. E. LaMotte, Wash.R	62	90	138	11	.954	
J. R. Stephenson, Cl..R	33	31	69	5	.952	
W. L. Gardner, Cleve.R	128	133	259	20	.951	
Jas. Dykes, Phila.....R	141	186	295	28	.945	
Fred Haney, Detroit..R	44	43	105	10	.937	
O. L. Bluge, Wash....R	17	17	32	4	.925	
C. Pittenger, Boston..R	33	41	62	9	.920	
H. Shanks, Wash.....R	54	60	111	15	.919	
H. Scheer, Phila.....R	10	11	23	3	.919	
H. C. Bronkie, St. L.R	18	24	31	5	.917	
E. C. Foster, B.-St.L.R	65	62	120	19	.905	

SHORTSTOPS.

L. E. Scott, N. Y....R	154	302	538	30	.966	
J. Mitchell, B.-N. Y.R	62	98	185	11	.963	
C. E. Galloway, Phil.R	155	321	493	41	.952	
E. Johnson, Chicago..R	141	259	468	37	.952	
R. T. Peckinpaugh, W.R	147	265	524	41	.951	
W. Gerber, St. L....R	152	322	470	47	.944	
Joe Sewell, Cleve....R	139	295	462	49	.939	
E. E. Rigney, Det....R	155	262	493	50	.938	
J. A. Dugan, Boston..R	20	45	46	6	.938	
C. Pittenger, Boston..R	28	47	86	13	.911	
W. A. Wambsganss, Cl.R	16	29	42	7	.910	
F. J. O'Rourke, Bos..R	48	86	134	22	.909	
L. E. Maynard, Bos...R	12	13	21	5	.872	

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—Continued.

OUTFIELDERS.

Name and Club.	Thr.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
C. H. Shorten, St. L.	R	31	58	2	..	1000
E. Goebel, Wash.	R	15	29	1	..	1000
J. C. Milan, Wash.	L	11	18	3	..	1000
H. W. Summa, Cleve.	R	12	14	3	..	1000
A. A. Strunk, Chi.	L	75	170	9	2	.989
T. Speaker, Cleve.	L	110	285	13	5	.983
R. H. Veach, Det.	R	154	375	16	7	.982
T. R. Cobb, Det.	R	137	330	14	7	.980
C. D. Jamieson, Cleve.	L	144	289	18	7	.978
E. Miller, Phila.	R	139	314	19	8	.977
F. W. Brower, Wash.	R	121	208	9	5	.977
M. Menosky, Boston.	L	103	240	14	6	.977
L. W. Witt, N. Y.	R	138	312	9	8	.976
W. L. Fewster, N. Y.	B.-R	38	70	9	2	.975
J. G. Connolly, Cleve.	R	12	33	2	1	.972
H. Shanks, Wash.	R	27	65	3	2	.971
K. R. Williams, St. L.	R	153	372	16	12	.970
E. Miller, N. Y.-Bos.	R	86	186	10	6	.970
W. C. Jacobson, St. L.	R	137	367	9	12	.969
J. P. Evans, Cleve.	R	49	92	1	3	.969
I. Flagstead, Det.	R	31	54	4	2	.967
J. A. Mestil, Chi.	R	123	333	9	12	.966

Name and Club.	Thr.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
H. L. Leibold, Bos.	R	71	190	10	7	.966
F. B. McGowan, Phil.	R	82	210	13	8	.965
G. H. Ruth, N. Y.	L	110	226	14	9	.964
B. A. Falk, Chicago.	L	129	273	10	10	.963
H. B. Hooper, Chi.	R	149	288	19	12	.962
J. Wood, Cleveland.	R	141	249	18	11	.960
P. McNulty, Cleve.	R	22	43	..	2	.956
J. Harris, Boston.	R	83	186	15	10	.953
E. C. Rice, Wash.	R	154	385	32	..	..
J. Collins, Boston.	R	117	245	..	..	..
C. W. Walker, Phila.	R	148	309	19	..	..
R. Mensel, N. Y.	R	121	202	24	..	..
F. Welch, Phila.	R	104	191	12	..	..
H. E. Heilmann, Det.	R	115	275	..	..	..
R. J. Smith, B.-N. Y.	R	69	128	..	..	..
R. R. Fothergill, Det.	R	39	50	2	..	..
J. T. Tobin, St. L.	L	145	221	15	15	.931
L. Goslin, Wash.	R	92	197	8	15	.932
N. A. McMillan, N. Y.	R	23	35	..	3	.921
E. L. Smith, Wash.	R	49	88	12	9	.917
J. A. Graney, Cleve.	L	13	24	1	4	.862

CATCHERS.

R. W. Schalk, Chgo.	R	142	591	150	8	.989
H. Severeid, St. L.	R	134	552	123	11	.985
R. Perkins, Phila.	R	141	432	130	9	.984
E. P. Gharrity, Wash.	R	85	282	85	7	.981
T. L. Bassler, Det.	R	117	421	113	11	.980
J. P. Collins, St. L.	R	27	129	19	3	.980
Harold Ruel, Boston.	R	112	359	96	10	.978
L. Woodall, Det.	R	50	117	11	3	.977
W. H. Schang, N. Y.	R	119	456	102	14	.976
V. J. Picinich, Wash.	R	76	273	55	8	.976
S. F. O'Neill, Cleve.	R	130	450	116	15	.974

A. DeVormer, N. Y.	R	17	50	11	2	.968
A. Walters, Boston.	R	36	117	30	5	.967
C. E. Yaryan, Chgo.	R	25	71	14	3	.966
L. Sewell, Cleveland.	R	38	108	21	5	..
F. C. Hoffman, N. Y.	R	28	91	11	..	..
B. E. Chaplin, Bos.	R	21	56	..	..	..
P. Lapan, Wash.	R	11	36	10	1	..
C. J. Manion, Det.	R	21	61	7	..	..
Frank Brugg, Phila.	R	30	73	..	..	..
E. E. Shinault, Cleve.	R	11	11	..	..	..

PITCHERS.

W. P. Johnson, Wash.	R	41	11	66	..	1000
L. J. Bush, N. Y.	R	39	16	61	..	1000
C. R. Naylor, Phila.	R	35	10	46	..	1000
J. T. Zachary, Wash.	L	32	4	48	..	1000
C. H. Fullerton, Bos.	R	30	3	22	..	1000
Wm. Piercy, Boston.	R	29	4	42	..	1000
J. W. Mails, Cleve.	L	26	6	24	..	1000
W. L. Bayne, St. L.	L	26	6	12	..	1000
J. C. Bagby, Cleve.	R	25	6	28	..	1000
T. Blankenship, Chgo.	R	24	3	31	..	1000
H. S. Courtney, W.-Ch.	L	23	..	22	..	1000
C. Eckert, Phila.	R	21	1	20	..	1000
D. C. Danforth, St. L.	L	20	6	11	..	1000
B. W. Yarrison, Phil.	R	18	..	8	..	1000
T. Phillips, Wash.	R	17	2	14	..	1000
J. A. Boone, Cleve.	R	11	2	25	..	1000
J. J. Quinn, Boston.	R	40	12	89	1	.990
U. J. Shocker, St. L.	R	48	33	59	1	.989
H. J. Pennock, Bos.	L	32	8	56	1	.985
E. R. VanGilder, St. L.	R	44	14	47	1	.984
W. H. Collins, Bos.	R	32	16	45	1	.984
C. C. Robertson, Chgo.	R	37	6	48	1	.982
G. K. Murray, N. Y.	R	22	..	51	1	.981
W. B. Wright, St. L.	R	31	6	40	1	.979
H. Pruett, St. L.	L	39	7	37	1	.978
A. Olsen, Detroit.	R	37	8	36	1	.978
H. J. Ehmke, Det.	R	45	11	75	2	.977
Geo. Dauss, Detroit.	R	39	5	61	2	.971
W. C. Hoyt, N. Y.	R	37	9	58	2	.971
G. V. Leverett, Chgo.	R	33	12	51	2	.969
R. C. Kolp, St. L.	R	32	13	18	1	.969

S. Coveleskie, Cleve.	R	35	14	69	3	.965
Alex. Ferguson, Bos.	R	39	10	43	2	.964
U. C. Faber, Chi.	R	43	4	94	4	.961
F. T. Davis, St. L.	R	25	8	40	2	.960
S. P. Jones, N. Y.	R	45	11	60	3	.959
H. Pillette, Det.	R	40	11	82	4	.959
G. Morton, Cleve.	R	38	6	64	3	.959
J. C. Oldham, Det.	L	43	7	57	3	.955
E. A. Rommel, Phila.	R	51	12	92	5	.954
J. R. Shawkey, N. Y.	R	39	13	70	4	.954
C. W. Mays, N. Y.	R	34	8	94	5	.952
J. K. Lindsey, Cleve.	R	29	1	17	1	.947
F. M. Schupp, Chi.	L	17	1	17	1	.947
F. A. He nach, Phila.	L	37	7	46	3	.946
B. Harris, Phila.	R	47	3	60	4	.940
C. C. Hodge, Chi.	R	35	..	46	3	.932
G. E. Uhle, Cleve.	R	51	16	53	5	.932
B. Cole, Detroit	L	24	6	21	2	.931
R. Francis, Wash.	L	39	10	54	5	.928
L. E. Stoner, Det.	R	17	1	23	2	.923
Geo. Mogridge, Wash.	L	34	12	59	6	.922
J. C. Edwards, Cleve.	L	25	4	19	2	.920
B. J. Karr, Boston	R	41	9	44	5	.914
W. H. Ogden, Phila.	R	15	5	16	2	.913
S. W. Johnson, Det.	R	29	3	17	2	.909
D. E. Keefe, Cleve.	R	18	2	8	1	.909
R. D. Moore, Ph.-Det.	L	24	4	14	2	.900
E. G. Erickson, Wash.	R	30	6	23	4	.879
R. K. Hasty, Phila.	R	28	8	41	7	.875
J. B. Brilleheart, W.	L	31	3	22	4	.862
J. R. Sullivan, Phila.	R	20	2	12	3	.824

the

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

The quality of pitching served to American League batsmen in 1922 was a noticeable improvement over that of the preceding year, even though the general batting average showed only a slight decline. As stated in the introduction to the batting records, the ranks of American League sluggers were reinforced by the addition of a considerable number of young and skilful hitters, while the quality of the fielding was not up to the standard of former years, as heretofore explained. These conditions made the task of the pitchers somewhat more difficult and accounts for the comparatively slight decrease in the batting records.

Collectively the slabmen of the Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia teams showed the greatest improvement, but all of the other teams, save only Boston, were strengthened by the addition of one or more young pitchers whose work justifies large expectations for the future.

Lajoie's C. Faber, White Sox veteran, is leading pitcher, as he was in 1921. Faber gets all competitors in pitching complete games, 31; held opponents to the lowest category of earned runs per game, 2.81; worked the most innings, 353; won 21 games, fifth largest number of victories, and struck out 148 opponents, one less than

of St. Louis. Clavin Rommel, Mack's star of the Athletics, won 27 games for his seventh place season, a truly great record. Rommel worked 22 complete games, 294 innings and allowed 3.28 runs per game. L. J. Bush, with the champion Yankees behind him, garnered 26 victories and lost only 7 games, leading the league in percentage of games won and lost, with an average of .788. Opponents scored 3.32 earned runs per game off "Bullet Joe's" "fork ball" delivery. Urban J. Shocker, anchor man of the Browns' staff, won 24 games, pitched 348 innings, more than any one except Faber, held the opposition to 2.97 earned runs, being fourth best in point of effectiveness. Shocker led in strikeouts with 149 and it was largely through his sterling all-round work throughout the year that St. Louis battled the Yankees for the championship until a few days before the close of the season.

The most gratifying feature of the mound work was the showing made by a large number of young pitchers, some of whom speedily won places as regulars, while the veterans turned in such excellent performances that they are regarded by their respective managers as certain to qualify for regular American League duty next

year. Among the best of these are G. K. Murray, of the champion Yankees; J. Herman Pilette and Sylvester Johnson of Detroit; Hubert Pruett, St. Louis; Phil L. Good and G. D. Metevier, Cleveland; C. C. Robertson, G. V. Leverette and Ted W. C. Philadelphia. Warren Collins of Boston, though in his third American season, was allowed to take a regular turn for the first time and his work was sensational. The Texan won eight of his last nine starts for the eighth place Red Sox, six of his victories being in succession.

Owing to the increasing practise of changing pitchers it has been found expedient to divide American League pitchers into four groups. In the first group are those who hurled ten or more complete games. In the second group are those who worked forty-five or more innings but less than ten complete games. Both of these groups are rated according to the lowest number of earned runs allowed per nine-inning game. The third group contains all those not included in either of the first or second lists but who are credited with winning or charged with losing one or more games. The fourth division includes all others who pitched any portion of a championship game.

Pitchers who worked 10 or more complete games, rated according to lowest number of earned runs per nine-inning game.

Name and Club.	C					E					S					B					S					H					W					ER.				
	P.	G.	G.	W.	L.	P.	C.	IP.	AB.	H.	R.	R.	H.	S.	B.	O.	B.	P.	Bk.	Av.	P.	G.	G.	W.	L.	P.	C.	IP.	AB.	H.	R.	R.	H.	S.	B.	O.	B.	P.	Bk.	Av.
U. C. Faber, Chicago		R	43	31	21	17	.553	353	1324	334	128	110	51	13	83	148	6	2	..	2.81		R	40	18	19	12	.613	275	1048	270	110	87	25	16	95	71	15	6	..	2.84
H. Pilette, Detroit		R	40	18	19	12	.613	275	1048	270	110	87	25	16	95	71	15	6	..	2.84		R	39	19	20	12	.625	300	1118	286	112	97	37	9	98	130	..	3	..	2.91
J. R. Shawkey, N. Y.		R	39	19	20	12	.625	300	1118	286	112	97	37	9	98	130	..	3	..	2.91		R	48	29	24	17	.585	348	1342	365	141	115	38	14	57	149	4	2	2	2.97
U. J. Shocker, St. L.		R	48	29	24	17	.585	348	1342	365	141	115	38	14	57	149	4	2	2	2.97		R	41	23	15	16	.484	280	1060	283	115	93	29	11	99	105	7	3	..	2.99
W. P. Johnson, Wash.		R	41	23	15	16	.484	280	1060	283	115	93	29	11	99	105	7	3	..	2.99		L	32	13	15	10	.600	185	690	190	74	64	24	2	43	37	3	5	3	3.11
J. T. Zachary, Wash.		L	32	13	15	10	.600	185	690	190	74	64	24	2	43	37	3	5	3	3.11		R	51	22	27	13	.675	294	1102	294	128	107	33	10	63	54	5	3	..	3.28
E. A. Rommel, Phila.		R	51	22	27	13	.675	294	1102	294	128	107	33	10	63	54	5	3	..	3.28		R	35	21	17	14	.548	277	1066	292	120	102	31	16	64	98	2	4	..	3.31
S. Coveleskie, Cleve.		R	35	21	17	14	.548	277	1066	292	120	102	31	16	64	98	2	4	..	3.31		R	39	20	26	7	.788	255	952	240	109	94	24	16	85	92	1	5	..	3.32
L. J. Bush, N. Y.		R	39	20	26	7	.788	255	952	240	109	94	24	16	85	92	1	5	..	3.32		R	33	16	13	10	.565	225	848	224	95	83	33	9	79	60	3	2	1	3.32
G. V. Leverette, Chi.		R	33	16	13	10	.565	225	848	224	95	83	33	9	79	60	3	2	1	3.32		R	42	19	19	13	.594	245	920	248	109	93	23	9	48	63	6	1	..	3.42
E. R. Vangilder, St. L.		R	42	19	19	13	.594	245	920	248	109	93	23	9	48	63	6	1	..	3.42		R	37	17	19	12	.613	265	1007	271	114	101	25	17	76	95	9	5	..	3.43
W. C. Hoyt, N. Y.		R	37	17	19	12	.613	265	1007	271	114	101	25	17	76	95	9	5	..	3.43		R	40	16	13	15	.464	256	984	263	119	99	47	15	59	67	3	3	1	3.48
J. J. Quinn, Boston		R	40	16	13	15	.464	256	984	263	119	99	47	15	59	67	3	3	1	3.48		L	34	18	18	13	.581	252	1086	300	120	100	35	6	72	61	11	2	..	3.57
G. Mogridge, Wash.		L	34	18	18	13	.581	252	1086	300	120	100	35	6	72	61	11	2	..	3.57		R	34	21	12	14	.462	240	903	257	111	96	28	11	50	41	7	1	..	3.60
C. W. Mays, N. Y.		R	34	21	12	14	.462	240	903	257	111	96	28	11	50	41	7	1	..	3.60		R	27	21	14	15	.483	272	1029	294	124	110	44	9	89	83	4	..	1	3.64
C. C. Robertson, Chi.		R	27	21	14	15	.483	272	1029	294	124	110	44	9	89	83	4	..	1	3.64																				

PITCHERS' RECORDS—Continued.

Name and Club.	C	P.G.	G.	W.	L.	P.C.	IP.	AB.	H.	R.	E.	S.	B.	S.	H.	W.	ER.
S. Jones, New York	R	45	21	13	13	.500	260	984	270	132	106	28	7	76	81	3	4 1 3.67
W. Collins, Boston	R	32	15	14	11	.560	211	798	219	101	88	28	25	103	69	10	7 .. 3.75
G. Morton, Cleveland	R	38	13	14	9	.609	203	786	218	117	90	24	9	85	102	4	5 .. 3.99
G. E. Uhle, Cleveland	R	50	23	22	16	.579	287	1132	328	147	130	29	9	89	82	13	6 1 4.08
G. Dauss, Detroit	R	39	12	13	13	.500	219	868	251	123	102	34	15	59	78	6	... 4.19
H. J. Ehmke, Detroit	R	45	13	17	17	.500	280	1065	299	146	131	43	24	101	108	23	1 1 4.21
R. K. Hasty, Phila.	R	28	14	9	14	.391	192	756	225	110	91	33	4	41	33	3	5 .. 4.27
R. Francis, Wash.	L	39	15	7	18	.280	225	875	265	136	107	36	16	66	64	6	7 .. 4.28
H. J. Pennock, Boston	L	32	15	10	17	.370	202	775	230	108	97	35	15	74	59	1	7 .. 4.32
A. Ferguson, Boston	R	39	10	9	16	.360	198	758	201	108	95	25	10	62	44	6	2 .. 4.32
C. R. Naylor, Phila.	R	35	11	10	15	.400	171	686	212	115	90	34	9	51	37	3	1 1 4.74
B. Harris, Philadelphia....	R	47	13	9	20	.310	230	902	262	148	128	25	12	94	102	3	1 1 5.01

Pitchers who worked 45 or more innings and less than 10 complete games.

H. Pruett, St. Louis	R	39	4	7	7	.500	120	421	99	48	31	24	11	59	70	5	1 .. 2.32
W. B. Wright, St. Louis....	R	31	5	9	7	.563	154	565	148	64	50	21	16	50	44	8	5 .. 2.92
W. H. Ogden, Phila.	L	15	4	1	4	.200	72	249	59	29	25	10	10	33	20	5	2 .. 3.12
J. B. Brillheart, Wash.	L	29	3	4	6	.400	120	436	120	58	48	20	15	72	47	8	4 2 3.22
D. C. Danforth, St. Louis..	L	20	3	5	2	.714	80	306	93	37	29	13	2	38	48	1	.. 4.37
S. Johnson, Detroit	R	29	3	7	3	.700	97	362	99	52	40	11	11	30	29	4	.. 3.71
T. Blankenship, Chicago....	R	24	7	8	10	.444	128	467	124	58	54	14	10	47	42	2	3 .. 3.80
R. C. Kolp, St. Louis	R	32	9	14	4	.778	170	681	199	89	74	16	3	36	54	5	2 1 3.92
G. K. Murray, N. Y.	R	22	..	3	2	.600	57	208	53	27	25	6	3	26	14	1	.. 3.95
J. A. Boone, Cleveland	R	11	4	4	6	.400	75	292	87	39	34	8	8	19	9	1	4 .. 4.08
F. T. Davis, St. Louis....	R	25	7	11	6	.647	174	649	162	91	79	18	4	87	65	8	1 1 4.09
C. C. Hodge, Chicago	R	35	2	7	6	.538	139	513	154	73	64	25	8	65	37	2	1 .. 4.14
B. J. Karr, Boston	R	41	7	5	12	.294	183	702	212	115	91	32	10	45	41	5	2 .. 4.47
A. Olsen, Detroit	R	37	5	7	6	.538	137	523	147	84	69	20	11	40	52	14	2 .. 4.54
W. L. Bayne, St. Louis....	L	26	3	4	5	.444	93	345	86	49	47	14	4	37	38	9	3 .. 4.55
J. C. Oldham, Detroit	R	43	9	10	13	.435	212	840	256	130	110	28	9	59	72	11	4 .. 4.67
C. Eckert, Philadelphia	R	21	..	..	2	.000	50	191	61	33	26	11	4	23	15	1	2 .. 4.68
Wm. Piercy, Boston	R	29	7	3	9	.250	121	260	140	77	63	26	7	62	24	6	4 .. 4.69
J. C. Edwards, Cleveland..	L	25	..	3	8	.273	88	361	113	56	46	27	7	40	44	5	1 .. 4.71
H. S. Courtney, Wash.-Ch.	L	23	5	6	6	.455	96	380	111	56	52	11	5	46	32	1	7 .. 4.88
T. Phillips, Washington..	R	17	2	3	7	.300	70	264	72	43	38	9	3	22	19	4	2 .. 4.89
B. Cole, Detroit	L	23	2	1	6	.143	79	335	105	60	43	8	10	39	21	1	1 1 4.90
E. G. Erickson, Wash.	R	30	6	4	12	.250	142	516	144	95	78	30	11	73	61	3	3 1 4.94
F. A. Helmach, Phila.	L	37	7	7	11	.389	172	697	220	117	96	21	14	63	47	3	3 .. 4.97
A. Russell, Boston	R	34	1	6	7	.462	126	484	152	81	70	27	8	57	34	5	1 .. 5.00
J. W. Mails, Cleveland	L	26	4	4	7	.364	104	419	122	69	61	14	17	40	54	4	2 .. 5.28
J. R. Sullivan, Phila.	R	20	1	..	2	.000	51	204	76	43	31	15	7	25	15	1	4 .. 5.47
C. H. Fullerton, Boston	R	31	..	1	4	.200	64	241	70	40	39	12	5	35	17	5	2 .. 5.48
J. K. Lindsey, Cleveland..	R	29	..	4	5	.444	84	324	105	60	56	21	10	24	29	3	1 2 6.00
F. M. Schupp, Chicago	L	18	3	4	4	.500	74	278	79	61	50	11	4	66	38	2	.. 6.08
J. C. Bagby, Cleveland	R	25	4	4	5	.444	98	394	134	77	69	15	5	39	25	3	.. 6.34
L. E. Stoner, Detroit	R	17	2	4	4	.500	63	241	76	53	49	10	3	35	18	3	2 .. 7.00
R. D. Moore, Phila.-Det....	L	24	..	..	3	.000	71	283	94	57	56	9	6	42	38	8	1 .. 7.10

Pitchers who worked less than 45 innings but were credited with games won or charged with games lost.

Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	P.C.
G. D. Metevier, Cleve....	2	2	..	1000	G. B. Winn, Cleveland...	8	1	2	.333
W. W. Warmoth, Wash. 5	1	..	..	1000	Rettig, Philadelphia	4	1	2	.333
R. McCabe, Chicago.....	3	1	..	1000	A. Sothoron, Cleveland..	6	1	3	.250
S. Smith, Cleveland	2	1	..	1000	J. Acosta, Chicago	5	..	2	.000
P. Bedgood, Cleveland..	2	1	..	1000	Ketchum, Philadelphia..	6	..	1	.000
J. Gleason, Washington..	8	2	2	.500	R. H. Wilkinson, Chi....	4	..	1	.000
F. Mack, Chicago	8	2	2	.500	D. McWeeny, Chicago....	4	..	1	.000
J. L. Davenport, Chicago	9	1	1	.500	J. Russell, Chicago	4	..	1	.000
C. Holling, Detroit	5	1	1	.500	E. Myers, Boston	3	..	1	.000
C. Duff, Chicago	3	1	1	.500	W. Middleton, Cleveland	2	..	1	.000
B. W. Yarrison, Phila....	17	1	2	.333					

The following pitchers were used in portions of one or more games: Chicago—

E. T. Cox, Bowles, H. Blankenship, Cleveland—D. E. Keefe, J. B. Schaute, M. A. Pott, T. J. Odenwald, E. Jeanes, C. D. Jamieson, Hamon, G. H. Edmondson, L. Drake, Detroit—Holloway, New York—Llewellyn, F. O'Doul, Philadelphia—O'Neill, Schilling, St. Louis—F. J. Henry, H. W. Meine, Washington—Youngblood, F. R. Woodward, L. N. Turk, W. McGrew.

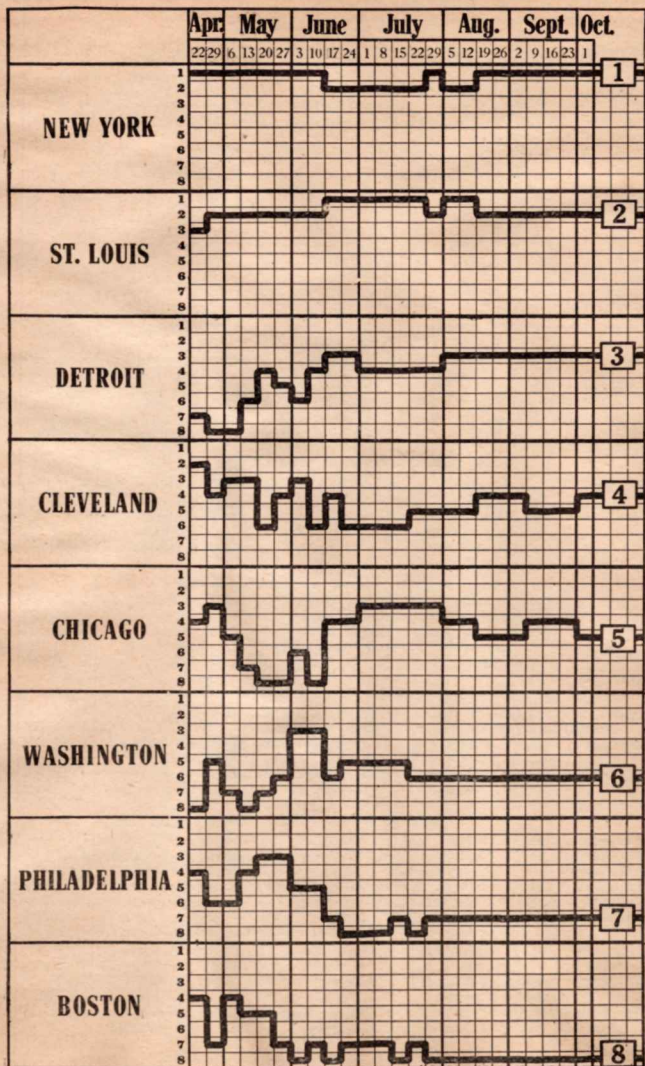


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE STANDING EACH SATURDAY OF CLUBS
IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE RACE, 1922.

American League Club Rosters, 1922

BOSTON—Hugh Duffy, Manager.

George Burns	Alex. Ferguson	H. L. Leibold	Elmer Myers	J. J. Quinn
B. E. Chaplin	W. L. Fewster	W. E. Lynch	F. J. O'Rourke	Richard Reichle
John Collins	E. C. Foster	L. E. Maynard	H. J. Pennock	Harold Ruel
W. A. Collins	C. H. Fullerton	M. Menosky	William Piercy	Allan Russell
S. E. Dodge	Joseph Harris	Elmer Miller	Clark Pittenger	E. J. Smith
J. A. Dugan	Benjamin J. Karr	John Mitchell	D. B. Pratt	A. Walters

CHICAGO—William Gleason, Manager.

Jose Acosta	J. L. Davenport	H. B. Hooper	D. McWeeney	R. W. Schalk
H. Blankenship	Cecil Duff	J. R. Jenkins	Frank Mack	F. M. Schupp
Ted Blankenship	J. J. Evers	E. R. Johnson	J. A. Mostil	E. H. Sheely
E. J. Bowles	U. C. Faber	G. V. Leverette	E. J. Mulligan	A. A. Strunk
Harold Bubser	B. A. Falk	James Long	Russell Pence	A. W. Swentor
E. T. Collins	R. V. Graham	R. McCabe	C. C. Robertson	R. H. Wilkinson
H. S. Courtney	C. C. Hodge	H. M. McClellan	John Russell	C. E. Yaryan
E. T. Cox				

CLEVELAND—Tris Speaker, Manager.

J. C. Bagby	J. P. Evans	D. E. Keefe	T. J. Odenwald	R. E. Sorrells
Phillip Bedgood	W. L. Gardner	J. K. Lindsey	S. F. O'Neill	Allan Sothoron
J. A. Boone	J. G. Graney	J. W. Mails	N. A. Pott	Tris Speaker
E. Clanton	L. J. Guisto	G. D. Metevier	Joseph Rabbitt	J. R. Stephenson
S. Coveleskie	W. C. Hammond	Wayne Middleton	J. B. Schaute	H. W. Summa
J. G. Connolly	Hamon	J. P. McInnis	Joseph Sewell	George E. Uhle
W. J. Doran	C. D. Jamieson	P. McNulty	Luke Sewell	W. A. Wambsganss
Logan Drake	E. Jeanes	Guy Morton	E. E. Shinault	George B. Winn
G. H. Edmonson	I. Kahdot	L. G. Nunamaker	S. M. Smith	Joe Wood
J. C. Edwards				

DETROIT—Tyrus R. Cobb, Manager.

J. L. Bassler	George Dauss	H. E. Heilmann	C. J. Manion	H. Pillette
L. A. Blue	H. J. Ehmke	Carl Holling	J. H. Mohardt	E. E. Rigney
D. C. Clark	Ira Flagstead	K. E. Holloway	R. D. Moore	L. E. Soner
T. R. Cobb	R. B. Fothergill	S. W. Johnson	J. C. Oldham	R. H. Veach
Bert Cole	H. Gagnon	R. W. Jones	Arthur Oleson	L. C. Woodall
G. W. Cutshaw	Fred Haney			

NEW YORK—Miller Huggins, Manager.

J. F. Baker	W. C. Hoyt	C. W. Mays	F. J. O'Doul	J. R. Shawkey
L. J. Bush	S. P. Jones	R. Meusel	W. C. Pipp	Camp Skinner
A. DeVormer	C. M. Llewellyn	Elmer Miller	G. H. Ruth	E. J. Smith
J. A. Dugan	N. A. McMillan	John Mitchell	W. H. Schang	A. L. Ward
W. L. Fewster	M. J. McNally	G. K. Murray	L. E. Scott	L. W. Witt
F. C. Hoffman				

PHILADELPHIA—Connie Mack, Manager.

John Berger	C. E. Galloway	August Ketchum	W. H. Ogden	Ely Schilling
Frank L. Brazill	Bryan Harris	Frank McCue	J. H. O'Neill	J. R. Sullivan
Frank Bruggy	R. K. Hasty	F. B. McGowan	Ralph Perkins	C. W. Walker
F. B. Calloway	J. J. Hauser	Edmund Miller	Adolph S. Rettig	F. Welch
James Dykes	F. A. Heimach	R. D. Moore	E. A. Rommel	B. W. Yarrison
C. Eckert	W. R. Johnston	C. R. Naylor	H. Scheer	Stuart R. Young
Ollie Fuhrman				

ST. LOUIS—Lee A. Fohl, Manager.

J. P. Austin	F. T. Davis	F. J. Henry	Hubert Pruett	George H. Sisler
W. L. Bayne	C. M. Durst	W. C. Jacobson	E. E. Robertson	J. T. Tobin
John A. Billings	F. R. Ellerbe	R. C. Kolp	H. Severeid	E. R. Vangilder
H. C. Bronkie	E. C. Foster	M. J. McManus	U. J. Shooker	K. R. Williams
T. P. Collins	Walter Gerber	Henry Meine	C. H. Shorten	W. B. Wright
D. C. Danforth				

WASHINGTON—George F. McBride, Manager.

O. L. Bluege	E. P. Gharrity	J. I. Judge	George Mogridge	Earl L. Smith
J. B. Brillheart	J. Gleason	R. E. LaMotte	R. T. Peckinpaugh	Ricardo Torres
F. W. Brower	Edward Goebel	P. Lapan	Thomas Phillips	L. N. Turk
Owen Bush	Leon Goslin	W. H. McGrew	V. J. Picinich	W. W. Warmoth
E. G. Erickson	S. R. Harris	G. F. McNamara	E. C. Rice	F. R. Woodward
Ray Francis	W. P. Johnson	J. C. Milan	Howard Shanks	

AMERICAN LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1922.

O. H. Chill	Wm. Dinneen	Geo. Hildebrand	R. F. Nallin	Ed A. Walsh
T. H. Connolly	W. G. Evans	Geo. J. Moriarty	C. B. Owens	Frank Wilson

The Minor Leagues

The National Association of Minor Leagues of the United States is to be congratulated. In its history as an association and in the history of the various leagues which compose it, the general condition of its existence never has been as good as it is now.

During the war the minors were hit hard. Some of them retired from trying to continue competitions, and more of them wished they had before they did. The minors are the recruiting stations of Base Ball, and when the United States began to recruit young soldiers for its army, the recruiting stations of the minor leagues of necessity closed their doors.

When Base Ball was resumed by the minors after the war, they were not always blessed with the best of luck, and some of them possibly were ready to give up the ship more than once. However, there is a patience to Base Ball which passes all understanding when one considers how impatient clubs and players are to win. Perhaps it is the impatience of the desire to win that gives men the patience to organize.

Generally speaking, the meeting at Louisville in December, which brings together the sinew of the game that stands the buffeting of bringing up ball players in the manner in which they should walk, developed an opinion that Base Ball is better off in the smaller circuits than it ever has been. It is not certain by any means that all Base Ball clubs made a profit on their venture. There are undoubtedly some teams which are still operated in the United States because the owners enjoy the sport and are satisfied to break even. Such teams are mostly those of the smaller towns where Base Ball has not outgrown its greatest asset, "local pride." In the larger cities the spectacular possibly has become an added lure to the game, augmenting to some extent the implicit faith of the masses that theirs is the better team "even if it was licked." It was that indomitable faith in the home players that established Base Ball so firmly in the hearts of the people of the United States when the game began to increase from the rivalry of teams of the same vicinity to the rivalry of cities, and, eventually, to the rivalry of states.

It is true that not all of the minor leagues are wholly satisfied with the part that they are bearing in Base Ball. Some of them at times complain that they carry the burden of the task. They make their complaint and declare their steadfastness in the same breath, because year after year they continue from one ocean to the other in their purpose of organization, their search for young players, and their maintenance of grounds and parks for the purpose of interleague competition.

Not all conditions are satisfactory today to the leagues of the National Association. They feel that they are entitled to more consideration than they are receiving; and yet, when their present fine standing and their unification of interest is compared with the circuits of thirty years ago, and the division of interest and strength, what a wonderful organization this association has come to be. The minors are a united power among themselves, and their regulations are respected in all the states in which their clubs are located. United they are a force, and when that force is wisely applied there is none for more good in Base Ball.



1, Jacobson; 2, Porter; 3, Walsh; 4, Owens; 5, Ogden; 6, Bentley; 7, Groves; 8, McAvoy; 9, Boley; 10, Thomas; 11, Frank; 12, John Dunn, Pres.-Mgr.; 13, John Dunn, Jr., Treas.; 14, Bishop; 15, Parnham; 16, Styles; 17, Dixon; 18, Lawry; 19, Barry; 20, Weidner, Trainer; 21, Reid; 22, Maisel.

BALTIMORE CLUB—CHAMPIONS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE, 1922.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

The championship of the International League was won by Baltimore, which had a team too strong for the remaining members of the organization. The outcome of the race had been predicted in advance. The Baltimore club had not been weakened by the sale of its players, as John Dunn had promised Baltimore enthusiasts that it would not be, and when he was ready for the championship struggle to begin in 1922 he was still the manager of a team that was a very strong Class AA organization.

The Baltimore players not only had the advantage which comes with individual strength, but they had played together for some time and were better fitted to win a pennant than any of their rivals. They knew what they had to meet in the International League and they knew how to meet it.

It is impossible to note a time when the Baltimores appeared as if they might be overtaken in their fight to hold their title. They were not pressed. They may not have played as well at every moment of the season as they did when they had their days of better performance, but they always dominated their league and occasional defeats could be easily sustained by an organization that could win when it struck hard.

The Baltimores did not lead the league as batsmen. The Rochester club managed to beat them out. It was a small margin for Rochester, but enough to give them the lead. The Rochester team's percentage was .302 and that of Baltimore .301. Between Baltimore and the team that was third in the race there was a margin of points which indexed faithfully the actual difference in batting. Reading, Syracuse and Newark were all weak hitters, which is one reason why they were not able to win enough games to put them in the race from the moment that it began.

Baltimore never suffered because of a lack of batting even if the Rochester club did beat it for the leadership of the league. The players usually were able to get home the hits that were needed to win their important games. The champions were timely hitters, and their superior development in that respect had much to do with their success during the summer.

In fielding, the champions were the best club of their circuit by a narrow margin. They finished the year with a general team average of .964, but were crowded by Toronto and Buffalo, the first with a percentage of .9634 and the second with .9633. The poorest fielding club was Newark, which was also the weakest batting club. Newark seemed to find it impossible to get together an organization that could push the team up, and the club suffered correspondingly because the major league teams are so close to Newark that when the home team ceases to do well the patronage is diverted to New York and Brooklyn.

Fothergill of Rochester was the leading batter of the league. He hit for .383. The Detroit club will have the benefit of his services in 1923, as he has been transferred to that organization. The second best batter was Frank Gilhooley of Reading, a player who had seen service in the major leagues.

The batting percentage of Bentley of Baltimore was .351 and he led his club. It was that which had something to do with the acquisition of his services after the season was over by the New York National League club. Although Bentley played first base some of the time for Baltimore,

it was announced by New York when the player was secured that he would be started as a pitcher. He has had some success as a left-hand pitcher, and the Giants have been looking for left-handers who might be able to show well. Boley, another Baltimore player, at shortstop, batted for .343 in 1922 and proposals were made to the owners of the Baltimore club to take Boley into major league company, but the offers made during the winter were not high enough and Baltimore again signed Boley to play shortstop in 1923.

Many players who were in the International League in 1922 were really players under the control of major league clubs, and this season they will have their chance to show whether they are able to go on with the major organizations. Onslow of the Toronto club was the best first baseman;



1, Metzger; 2, Bernard Moan, Bus. Mgr.; 3, Day; 4, Swingler; 5, Geller; 6, Schinament; 7, W. J. Clymer, Mgr.; 8, Ross; 9, Graber; 10, Steinfelt; 11, Knelsch; 12, J. Fitzsimmons, Trainer; 13, Peterson; 14, Hammen; 15, Filesifter; 16, Baldwin; 17, Sauder; 18, Shanahan; 19, Hanna; 20, Ray; 21, Krumenaker; 22, Woods; 23, Gordy; 24, Webb; 25, Benes.

NEWARK CLUB—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Bishop, Baltimore, the best second baseman, Anderson, Toronto, the leading third baseman; Boley, Baltimore, the leading shortstop, and Bengough of Buffalo, without much doubt, the best catcher.

Bentley was the leading pitcher of the league and the only boxman who had an average of less than two earned runs to show for his season's work. Next to him was Bender of Reading, the same famous old "Chief" who had done so well with the Athletics in the past. Collectively the pitching in the league was not very promising, and among the younger pitchers from whom the experts of the future are to come there was little strength shown.

The league met with some success in part of its circuit, but on the whole the season was not as gratifying as some seasons have been in the

past. Baltimore did well and Rochester had a healthy season. The Jersey City club made a good showing after a bad start. The change in ownership at Syracuse injected some new blood and plenty of enthusiasm in that city, and the future for Syracuse will be bright enough if the disposition of the owners is indicative of what is to come. Buffalo was capably handled. Not all the players of the team met expectations. Bengough, a capital catcher, was turned up at Buffalo, and he was secured by the New York American League club for the season of 1923.

The statistics of the league developed that Brady of Rochester went to bat the most times of any player, and then he was unfortunate enough after he was through with a hard Base Ball season to meet with an accident while engaged in outdoor work. It is believed that he will be all right for the season of 1923. Archdeacon was the best run getter in the league. It is not surprising, as his speed is much above the average. If he can get on the bases he is likely to make the circuit with any kind of assistance. Wingo of Toronto was the leading home run hitter of the league. Like Wingo, who plays in the National League, this Toronto outfielder has driving power in his arms and the ball speeds and lines straight out when he meets it. Merkle of Rochester was one of the leaders in batting and his performance gives an excellent idea of the average power that the players of the organization had with their bats during the scheduled games.

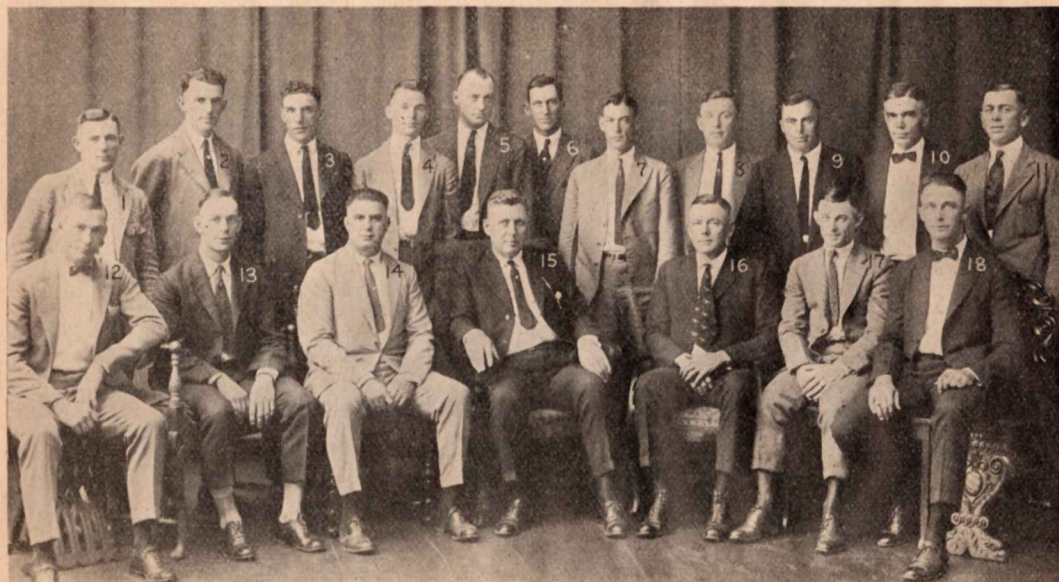
It is a fact of interest that the Baltimore club, which won the championship, went through the season with fewer players on the roster than were carried by any team in the organization, showing that it is not quantity that always tells where championships are concerned.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bal.	Roch.	Buf.	J.C.	Tto.	Read.	Syra.	Nwk.	W.	L.	PO.
Baltimore	14	15	18	15	15	17	21	115	52	.689	
Rochester	10	13	13	14	21	21	13	105	62	.629	
Buffalo	9	10	12	15	17	17	15	95	72	.569	
Jersey City	6	11	12	17	12	12	13	83	82	.503	
Toronto	9	10	9	7	11	12	18	76	88	.463	
Reading	8	3	7	11	11	14	17	71	93	.433	
Syracuse	7	3	7	11	11	10	15	64	102	.386	
Newark	3	11	9	10	5	7	9	54	112	.325	

Reading and Toronto, Jersey City and Reading, and Reading and Baltimore each played tie games. Jersey City and Baltimore, and Buffalo and Rochester played games that afterwards were thrown out because of protests allowed.

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



1, Christensen; 2, Rogers; 3, Morrison; 4, Armstrong; 5, Sheehan; 6, Gonzales; 7, Riggert; 8, Hendryx; 9, Haas; 10, Merritt; 11, Berghammer; 12, Golvin; 13, Boone; 14, Hall; 15, M. J. Kelley, Mgr.; 16, Benton; 17, Dressen; 18, Martin.

Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

ST. PAUL CLUB—CHAMPIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, 1922.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

The American Association never had a better season than that of 1922. The success of the organization was so gratifying that when Thomas J. Hickey was re-elected president at the annual meeting his term of office was increased in years because of his success in keeping peace in the family. The attendance at the games was better than it had ever been. The Kansas City club went over all marks for patronage for a single organization. There were three clubs which did not do so well, but the average of success was beyond anything which had been experienced in previous years.

The championship was won by St. Paul in a race that was marked by an abundance of close skirmishing in the early part of the season. At various



1, Smallwood; 2, Rondeau; 3, Cravath; 4, Owens; 5, Yingling; 6, Mayer; 7, Mangum; 8, Shaw; 9, Schauer; 10, Haid; 11, Jennings; 12, Fisher; 13, McGraw; 14, Browne; 15, Joe Cantillon, Mgr.; 16, Thormahlen; 17, Wade; 18, Russell.

Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

MINNEAPOLIS CLUB—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

times different teams were springing into prominence in the competition, and all of them doing well financially while they were going well in other ways. Kansas City had a hard time to get started, but once under way was a power in the circuit. The fans gave the team splendid support and the team gave its rivals many a close game. It could not overtake St. Paul and win a pennant by doing so, but it played good Base Ball.

It so happened that the East division of the circuit was the hardest hit, which affected the attendance in that section. Columbus never seemed to have much, and little by little dropped down until it struck the bottom of the list, and there it remained. The team lacked generally in the essentials of a winning organization. Toledo was very backward at the start of the

season and the long setback which the club received put it out of the running completely. Help was sought in every direction, and some was obtained. The team got out of last place; but that was all that it could do, although Toledo played very much better ball at the end of the year than it did at the start. Louisville went into the doldrums after winning a pennant, and the support given to the team was very indifferent. With a new stand and an abundance of hope the Louisville management anticipates a much better season in 1923. The old wooden stand was burned during the fall and Louisville is to have a modern concrete structure.

Indianapolis made a fight in the middle of the season, but the pace was too much for the Hoosiers and they passed the battle along further west, where it centered until the year was over.



1, Dawson; 2, Butler; 3, Wilkinson; 4, Shinault; 5, Bono; 6, Carter; 7, Wright; 8, McCarty; 9, Wilbur Good, Mgr.; 10, Blackburne; 11, Brief; 12, Hammond; 13, Becker; 14, Lutzke; 15, Zwilling; 16, Zinn; 17, Luderus; 18, Caldwell. Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

KANSAS CITY CLUB—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The better players of the American Association who did not belong to major league clubs, were quickly in demand and almost all of the clubs in the circuit had a chance to transfer men. Cleveland was able to get Lutzke, a third baseman from Kansas City, who may turn out to be a high-class infielder. He is of the long, rangy type which is specially desirable for a third baseman. Lutzke batted .325 in 1922 and is looked upon as strong enough to keep up that gait with the major leagues. Cleveland also obtained Myatt, the Milwaukee catcher, who led the Association in batting, with a percentage of .370. Myatt's advent into the higher class of ball players is interesting. He was permitted to go by the Athletics as part of a trade for another player, although it was not known at the time that he had possibilities as a catcher. He was looked upon as a likely outfielder

after he had been given time to develop. Milwaukee found that he could catch, and the player who was thrown in as part of a trade suddenly became the central figure in a deal in which Cleveland is said to have paid quite a sum. As the owner of the Milwaukee club held Myatt at \$30,000, some idea may be had of what it cost Cleveland to secure his services. With two of the best players of the Association in the Cleveland team, the progress of the latter organization will be watched with interest.

Old major league players showed that they could bat in the Association. Becker and Magee, both of whom had been with the majors in other years, were second and third in the year's performances. Becker batted for .367 with Kansas City and Magee for .358 with Minneapolis. Kirke, an old Association standby, who has been a batter ever since he got into Base Ball,



1, Causey; 2, Covington; 3, Cavet; 4, Brown; 5, Weaver; 6, Lotshaw; 7, Smith; 8, Whelan; 9, Dixon; 10, Fitzsimmons; 11, Schreiber; 12, Krueger; 13, Hammel; 14, Bartlett; 15, Baird; 16, Rehg; 17, Petty; 18, John C. Hendricks, Mgr.; 19, Seib; 20, Sicking; 21, Purcell. Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

INDIANAPOLIS CLUB—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

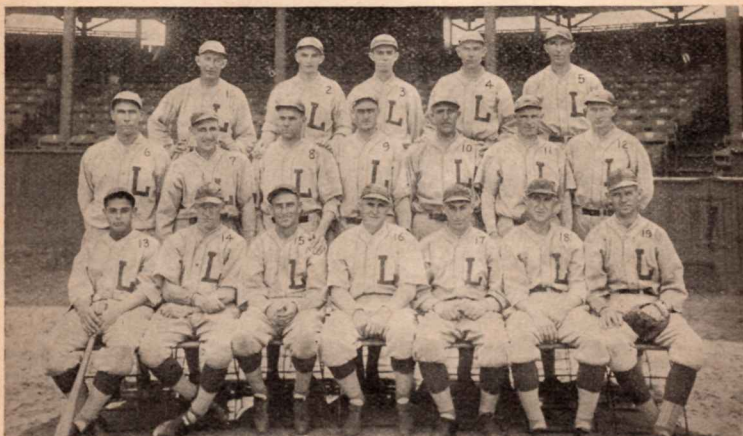
finished the season with a percentage of .355. His batting would have made him one of the great ball players of all time if he had been a player of more speed. Lack of it has sent him back to the Class AA organizations whenever he has tried to find a permanent place in the majors. Among the first twenty batters in the Association are many names of players who worked in other years with the majors, and the fact that these men could still bat well enough to be found at the top of a list in a Class AA organization, proved their ability as natural hitters.

Kansas City led the circuit in team batting. With a percentage of .315, the players hammered their way out of the second division. Milwaukee was second, with .305. St. Paul, the championship team, was fifth, with the com-



1, Bigbee; 2, Lear; 3, Lingrel; 4, Schneider; 5, Myatt; 6, Clarke; 7, Griffin; 8, Johnson.
9, Riviere; 10, Cooney; 11, Schultz; 12, Lober; 13, Gossett; 14, Pott; 15, Mellilo;
16, Clark; 17, McCarthy. Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

MILWAUKEE CLUB—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Massey; 2, Baylin; 3, King; 4, Brottem; 5, DeBerry; 6, Tincup; 7, Koob; 8, Cullop;
9, Combs; 10, Kirke; 11, Ballenger; 12, Ellis; 13, Acosta; 14, Long; 15, Betzel; 16, J. F.
McCarthy, Mgr.; 17, Meyer; 18, Schepner; 19, Estell. Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

LOUISVILLE CLUB—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

paratively small team percentage of .287. That would indicate that there must have been something more to the St. Paul team than mere mechanical batting in order that it might win the championship—and there was. The players fielded well and they had good pitching, the best of any club on the circuit, Hall and Benton going especially strong when the spurt was made that took the team to the top. Once there it hung on.

The earned run average, however, will not show that the pitchers of the Association were much above the required grade. In fact, some of them were only average, although they were successful against the batters whom they had to face. Many games in the American Association were won by large scores, and clever management of the run-making possibilities of the teams in the first division helped to win their places for them. Sheehan



1, Wickland; 2, Giard; 3, Kocher; 4, Grimes; 5, F. Murphy; 6, Ayres; 7, Lindstrom; 8, Wright; 9, J. Murphy; 10, Hill; 11, Bedient; 12, King; 13, Lamar; 14, Terry; 15, George B. Whitted, Mgr.; 16, Black; 17, McCullough; 18, Konetchy; 19, E. W. Wicks, Sec. Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

TOLEDO CLUB—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

of St. Paul and Benton were championship winners so far as their rating by victories is concerned. Sheehan won .684 per cent of his games and Benton .667. Hall of St. Paul was even better, with .733. When a ball team has three pitchers who can turn in records of that kind at the finish of the year, it is evident that it is on the way to success. Rogers of the same team won .619 per cent of his games, and that simply added to the ease of winning the pennant.

The Athletics took Matthews, an outfielder, from Milwaukee and Konetchy was permitted to leave Toledo to manage the Omaha team. There were no very extraordinary infielders turned up, except Lutzke, and the fielding of the Association, on the whole, was without sensation.

Shortly after the season was finished the Louisville club was unfortunate enough to lose its stands, which were burned to the ground. In some respects it may have been more good fortune than bad luck, because a new site has been selected for a ball park and a new concrete stand will replace the old time-worn affair which was destroyed. It is the impression that a modern, well built structure in Louisville will give Base Ball a firmer standing in the Kentucky city than it had even in the days when it was a member of the major leagues.

The Kansas City club has purchased property for a new park and in another year will have a plant which will be one of the best outside of the largest cities of the major league circuits. The success which was enjoyed by the Association in 1922 is responsible for this air of assurance on the



1, J. Gleason; 2, Northrop; 3, Snyder; 4, Todt; 5, Rogge; 6, Joe Shannon; 7, Murphy; 8, Sullivan; 9, Pechous; 10, Palmero; 11, C. H. Rowland, Mgr.; 12, M. Shannon; 13, W. Gleason; 14, Burwell; 15, Lee; 16, Paskert; 17, Davis; 18, Burrus.

Baker Art Gallery, Photo.

COLUMBUS CLUB—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

part of the owners now making up the organization, who are positive they have the best minor league circuit in the United States.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Paul	107	60	.641	Milwaukee	85	83	.506
Minneapolis	92	75	.551	Louisville	77	91	.458
Kansas City	92	76	.548	Toledo	65	101	.392
Indianapolis	87	80	.521	Columbus	63	102	.382

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco won the championship of the Pacific Coast League in 1922 after an exciting and prosperous season. Never have the states of the western ocean line been more aroused over the playing of a championship schedule. It was unfortunate that the Northern half of the circuit was not as well provided with winning teams as the Southern half, although perhaps it was as well for the peace of mind of the citizens, because the same amount of excitement stirred up in Oregon and Washington as was aroused in California would have had all the Pacific Coast dancing in anticipation of a pennant.

The struggle for the title was not one to bring about early realization. San Francisco did not go out and quickly kill off all competition at the start of the season. The "fans" of the city by the bay had to wait for the fulfillment of their hopes until late in the year, although they never despaired of ultimate success. They felt that their team would overcome all competitors.

It was the first year with Jack Miller as manager of San Francisco. It has been said that he found a club ready for the pennant when he arrived in California, but if he did he was wise enough to direct the team in the way that it should go, and handle it through some critical situations when he knew that it would take the best that his players had to pull them along.

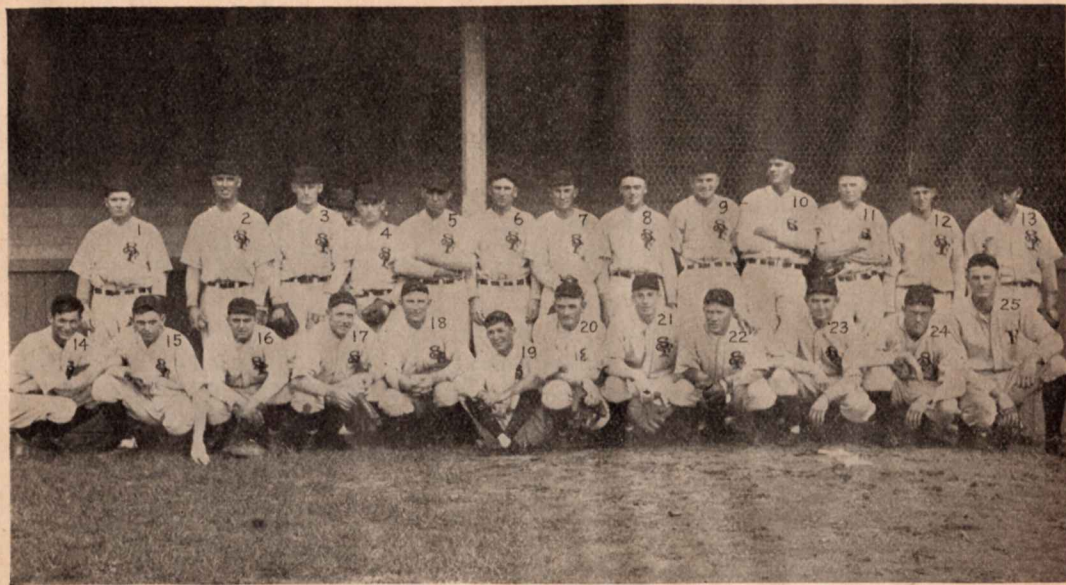
The attendance was excellent at San Francisco and it was good at Los Angeles. Oakland did not have quite the success that it had in some previous seasons and Salt Lake City just managed to hold its own. There wasn't strength enough in the Northern half of the circuit to make the teams in that section first division contenders. If there had been, the attendance would have broken all records. Sacramento could not get going and Portland finished excellently after a bad start. Seattle hung on longest and played some games that were masterpieces.

More than ordinary interest attached itself to the San Francisco club because it contained O'Connell, whose title had been transferred to the New York Nationals for the sum of \$75,000 in 1921, and Kamm, whose title had been transferred to Chicago for \$100,000 in 1922, both men to be released outright to the major leagues after they finished their season of 1922. Kamm was given an ovation on the occasion of his last game in San Francisco, the "fans" showering him with presents and cheering every play that he made.

Among the players of the San Francisco champions there were some who had made a name for themselves in the East. One was Kilduff, who had been on the world series Brooklynns since 1920, and See, Yelle and Agnew. Of pitchers there were Mitchell, Scott and Shea.

The champions of the league tied with Vernon in fielding with a team record of .964. The latter played exactly the same number of games, 200. Los Angeles gave both of them a hard race, for they finished with .963 for 201 games. Seattle came next with a team record of .960 for 198 games, and then there were three clubs—Salt Lake City, Oakland and Sacramento—each with .959. Portland brought up the bottom with .952.

San Francisco had the best batting team, with a percentage of .298 for 200 games. Two more points and it would have been up to the mark of great strength, but no team that can bat .298 is to be despised, especially in a schedule as long as that of the Pacific Coast, and in a league where the travel jumps are quite as severe as those in the major leagues.



1, Walsh; 2, Scott; 3, Alten; 4, Rhyne; 5, Yelle; 6, Compton; 7, Ellison; 8, Kamm; 9, O'Connell; 10, Hodge; 11, Shea; 12, Courtney; 13, R. Miller; 14, Mitchell; 15, McWeeny; 16, Vargus; 17, Geary; 18, Agnew; 19, Jack Miller, Mgr.; 20, Kelly; 21, See; 22, Kilduff; 23, Valla; 24, Coumbe; 25, Stanton.

SAN FRANCISCO CLUB—CHAMPIONS PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE, 1922.

Salt Lake City was second in batting, but Salt Lake is favored a little by the short fields of its ground and by the altitude of the city. The players who are members of the Pacific Coast circuit tell with great gusto how the ball slips by them when it is batted hard in Salt Lake City. The weakest team in batting was Sacramento. It finished with a percentage of .262. If it was weakest in batting it was strongest in base running, for it stole 226 bases, nine more than its next nearest rival, San Francisco, with 217. These were the only two teams in the league that had more than 200 stolen bases. The base running was no more conspicuous in the Pacific Coast League than it was in some others.

The best individual batter was Strand, who played with Salt Lake City and finished the season with a percentage of .384. Once upon a time Strand played with the majors, but he did not hit the ball at that speed when he was in the East. Duffy Lewis was second in the league, with a percentage of .362, and when Salt Lake City had two players who were hammering the ball like that, it is easy to understand why it led the league in batting. Hale of Portland, who was taken by the Athletics by purchase, finished fourth, with .358. The third in rating played only eighteen games.

May of the St. Louis National League club prior to going to San Francisco, was the best pitcher. He finished the season taking part in fifty-three games, with an earned run percentage of 1.84. That is excellent. Small wonder that the owners of the Cardinals would like to have him back again. The league had three pitchers with earned run percentages better than "2." Yarrison of Portland came next to May, with 1.87, and Courtney of San Francisco was third, with 1.89. On the basis of games won and lost, Ponder of Los Angeles, who had been with Pittsburgh and Chicago in the National League, was at the top with a percentage of .833. He won 10 games and lost 2 to make that mark. May was close upon him with .795. Two former National League pitchers bore off the honors in the league, with Mitchell of San Francisco third. The latter, by the way, is considered by California men to be the best pitcher they had and they cannot understand why the East did not go after him, although there is reason to believe that San Francisco is not ready to permit him to go. They want Mitchell to help win another championship for them.

Collectively the Pacific Coast had good pitchers because it needs them to go through the long schedule which is played on that circuit between spring and autumn. Almost all of the pitchers who were sent from the major leagues to the Pacific circuit did well, the change in climate seeming to add to their skill and durability.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
San Francisco	127	72	.638	Seattle	90	107	.457
Vernon	123	76	.618	Oakland	88	112	.440
Los Angeles	111	88	.558	Portland	87	112	.438
Salt Lake	95	106	.473	Sacramento	76	124	.380

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



1, Mulrey; 2, Leathers; 3, Ellam; 4, Turk, Bat Boy; 5, Mullen; 6, Pope; 7, Fuhr; 8, Schulte; 9, Henry; 10, Huhn; 11, R. Williams; 12, Bert Niehoff, Mgr.; 13, Frank Roos, Sec.; 14, Cueto; 15, Baker; 16, D. Williams; 17, Acosta; 18, Sigman; 19, Fulton.

MOBILE CLUB—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION. 1922.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Mobile enjoyed a fine triumph in the Southern Association in 1922, winning the pennant in a race which aroused enthusiasm over all the circuit. It was not a one-team fight. There were three other clubs in cities of the league that buckled down to business and gave the Mobile team a battle before they would relinquish their honors to the city in Alabama. Quite naturally, the Memphis club wished to repeat its success of the previous year; but the Mobile team would have none of it. As often as the players were challenged by Memphis they accepted the defiance, and defeated their rivals in an important series that turned the tide their way.

New Orleans at one time seemed to be a factor that would break up the attack both of Mobile and Memphis, but the New Orleans pitchers were not up to the speed that was necessary to win the championship. The fact that the team failed to win finally ended in Johnnie Dobbs relinquishing his position as manager, after he had been so long with New Orleans that he seemed to be a part of the city.

Mobile won 97 games during the season and lost 55. The victories were seven fewer than those earned in 1921 by Memphis. The Mobile club did not paint a streak of fire from horizon to horizon, as the Memphis club had done the year before, but it is possible that the "fans" of the Southern circuit got more enjoyment out of it because of that fact. Memphis finished in second place in 1922 and won 94 games with 58 defeats. New Orleans was third with 89 victories and Little Rock fourth with 86. The race for first and second places was a good fight while it lasted. That for the third and fourth was interesting; but after it became apparent that Memphis could not win, the fans of that city lost interest.

The deciding game of the league race was won by Mobile in New Orleans. When the Mobile players arrived home, even though it was after midnight, they were greeted with a torchlight procession, and the fun of celebrating the victory did not cease until daylight was dawning.

Manager Niehoff of the winning club, who had served as a major league player with both the Philadelphia Nationals and the New York Nationals, and who had made a good record on the field in the Pacific Coast League even when he was not at his best physically, demonstrated that he knew how to handle a team on sound principles.

Atlanta and Birmingham, which have always been factors for good Base Ball in the Southern Association, were decidedly out of it in 1922, and it probably hurt the league to some extent. To have a tailend club in Atlanta is imposing a handicap too severe for a city that knows good Base Ball and has had it in the past. The same thing can be said about Birmingham. Chattanooga declined to be pushed into last place and finished sixth, with Nashville and Atlanta both below it.

Before the season ended the Atlanta club changed ownership and the new company, with more experience than the previous organization, is likely to give Atlanta much better Base Ball as soon as the necessary reorganization can be made.

The Southern Association transferred many players to the major leagues. The Little Rock club and Nashville sent some up. The Washingtons got



1, Boone; 2, Kelleher, Scout; 3, Brown; 4, Schliebner; 5, Wickham; 6, E. C. Allen, Sec.; 7, Graff; 8, Ritter; 9, Cvengros; 10, Wisrock; 11, McLaughlin; 12, Clary; 13, Barrett; 14, Robinson; 15, Lapan; 16, Zoellers; 17, R. G. Allen, Pres.; 18, Norman Elberfeld, Mgr.; 19, Warmoth; 20, Marberry; 21, Jackson. Harris, Photo.

LITTLE ROCK CLUB—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Lucas; 2, Morrow; 3, Werre; 4, Brown; 5, Burke; 6, Warmoth; 7, Gallagher; 8, Emery; 9, Fuhry; 10, Larry Doyle, Mgr.; 11, Knaupp; 12, Morse; 13, Fields; 14, Porter; 15, Webster; 16, Harris; 17, Sewell; 18, Thompson.

NASHVILLE CLUB—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Lapan, catcher, and Warmoth, pitcher, and the Giants took Cvangros and Jackson, all from Little Rock. Brooklyn received Schliebner, a first baseman. As the latter was the batting champion of the Association, with his percentage of .354 in 150 games, it looks as if Brooklyn had made a good purchase, provided Schliebner is able to show at least 75 per cent of his good work when he becomes a member of the majors.

With Schliebner batting champion, second place in the race went to Henry of New Orleans. He finished with a percentage of .343. Henry was secured by Philadelphia N. L. in 1922, but was transferred to New Orleans in part compensation for Leslie, a first baseman taken by Philadelphia from New Orleans. Henry seemed to play as well or better for New Orleans than Leslie for Philadelphia, and the former received his reward when he was taken by the Boston Nationals for a trial in 1923.

The annual series with the Texas League was won by Mobile, which added to the enthusiasm of Mobile fans; but Mobile undertook too much by playing a second post-season series with Tulsa, and lost. It would have been as well if the series had been declined, but the Mobile management was anxious to prove that it was operating on a basis of good sportsmanship and took the series on in spite of the fact that their players had been well exhausted by travel and the excitement of the series with the Texas League.

Walker of New Orleans led the pitchers with a record that is remarkable in these days when pitchers are being batted harder than they were in old times. He played in 19 games. He won 12 games and lost one, and on the earned run basis he was one of the few pitchers able to keep within the limit of two runs. His average was 1.58. Robinson of Little Rock was second best with 26 victories and 11 defeats, and an earned run average of 2.03. That, too, is good pitching.

Lapan caught 142 games for Little Rock and batted for .335. He accepted more chances than any catcher in the league. In 115 games he had 550 putouts, which is an unusually large number. His percentage was .975, also a capital record considering the number of chances that he handled. Robertson of Birmingham led the catchers with a percentage of .983 and 577 chances accepted.

Lucas, a Nashville pitcher who was taken over by the New York National League club, batted for .307 in 63 games, which is a very creditable performance for a pitcher. Mullen, third baseman of Mobile, was obtained by Brooklyn. He batted .312 in 155 games and his fielding percentage was .929.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Mobile	97	55	.638	Birmingham	74	80	.481
Memphis	94	58	.618	Chattanooga	59	93	.388
New Orleans	89	64	.582	Nashville	56	96	.368
Little Rock	87	67	.562	Atlanta	55	97	.362

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.

EASTERN LEAGUE

New Haven not only won the championship of the Eastern League but vanquished the Baltimore club in a post-season series of games, and by the victory over the International League champions created more enthusiasm on the Eastern League circuit and in New Haven that has existed for years. The runner-up to New Haven was Waterbury, which was not picked for a contender before the race began, but which played much good Base Ball and was ably handled.

The league suffered quite a little handicap by the inability of the Fitchburg team to get going. After the club was purchased and moved to Worcester, it failed to gain much in the way of victories; but the club owners on



1, George Weiss, Pres.; 2, Eayrs; 3, Shay; 4, Osborne; 5, Carrigan; 6, St. Angelo; 7, Cooney; 8, Hargrave; 9, Cycowski; 10, Wilson; 11, Martin; 12, Malone; 13, Riconda; 14, W. E. Donovan, Mgr.; 15, Joyce; 16, Stryker; 17, Bowman; 18, Woodward.

NEW HAVEN CLUB—CHAMPIONS EASTERN LEAGUE, 1922.

the Eastern circuit are satisfied that they will be able to provide better Base Ball at Worcester and that the city will again rally to the support of its team, as Worcester never has lost its Base Ball spirit.

Many of the players of the Eastern circuit were from the majors and most of them played good ball. The leader in batting was Bowman, the New Haven first baseman, who, with his fine percentage of .365 for 152 games, did his full share to keep his club up in the fight for the pennant. In addition to that he tied with Rodriguez of Bridgeport in playing first base, with a fielding percentage of .989. Thorpe, formerly of the Giants, was second in the league in batting with a percentage of .344, but he did not play all of the season with the league. Another excellent batter in the circuit was Riconda of the New Haven club, with a percentage of .385 for

113 games. He played third base and, between his good work on third and his steadiness with the bat, he went a long way to help his team to a pennant.

The New Haven club led the league in batting, with a percentage of .299, exactly a point less than .300. The team was twenty-nine points better than Waterbury, which finished in second place, and Springfield was only one point under Waterbury. The percentage for Waterbury was .270 and that for Springfield .269.

The best fielding team in the league was Pittsfield. Its percentage was .960. But Pittsfield was best by such a narrow margin that it is defined only by decimals. New Haven had a fielding percentage of .960, but played one more game than Pittsfield. The number of assists for the Pittsfield players showed how keen they were in following the ball.



1, Emrich; 2, Smith; 3, Rodriguez; 4, Eugene McCann, Mgr.; 5, Robinson, C. Chief; 7, Falk; 8, Stauffer; 9, J. H. Kelly, Bus. Mgr.; 10, Vines; 11, Bomhoff; 12, Fielder; 13, Loftus; 14, Irving; 15, LePard; 16, Leasure. Broadbrook, Photo.

BRIDGEPORT CLUB—EASTERN LEAGUE.

Hesse led the first basemen, with a percentage of .994 in 77 games. Rodriguez of Bridgeport, once with the Giants, and Bowman of New Haven led the first basemen who played in more than 100 games, each making a percentage of .989. Second base honors went to Silva of Springfield and Pittsfield for any player less than 100 and more than 50 games, and to Irving of Bridgeport for a player taking part in more than 100 games. Riconda of New Haven was the best third baseman of the circuit and Bates of Pittsfield was the best shortstop. Hargreaves of Pittsfield was the hardest working catcher, taking part in 140 games and finishing with a percentage of .966, which was earned against all kinds of pitching.

In 1922 the Eastern League had two of those rare pitchers in Base Ball—men who could finish the season with an earned run percentage under two.

One of them was Vines of Bridgeport, who led the league with 1.656, and the other, Cooney of New Haven, who finished with 1.935. On the won and lost basis, three New Haven pitchers topped the circuit. Carigan won 6 games and lost none, finishing with a percentage of 1000. Cooney won 19 and lost 3, finishing with .864, and Stryker won 19 and lost 7, finishing with .731. With three pitchers winning 44 games and losing only 10, New Haven surely was splendidly provided with good pitching, and then there was Woodward of the same team, who was third in earned run percentages with 2.268 and sixth on the won and lost basis with 23 victories and 12 defeats.

Eastern League pitchers were watched closely by the scouts all of last season and the cream of everything was taken by the major teams. In mid-



1, Baker; 2, Bosse; 3, Gus Gardella, Mgr.; 4, Hargreaves; 5, Frank, Bus. Mgr.; 6, Capes; 7, Silva; 8, Stapleton; 9, Bates; 10, Zimmerman; 11, VanAlstyne; 12, Snover; 13, Tillman; 14, Neitzke; 15, Swartz.

PITTSFIELD CLUB—EASTERN LEAGUE.

winter the New Haven club gave a dinner at the Hotel Taft to celebrate winning the championship and also to celebrate the victory over the Baltimore team in the post season series.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Haven	100	51	.632	Springfield	77	76	.503
Waterbury	84	66	.560	Hartford	73	76	.490
Bridgeport	78	73	.516	Albany	69	84	.451
Pittsfield	77	74	.510	Worcester	47	105	.399

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Good ball players abounded in the Western League in 1922 and many of them graduated to leagues of higher classification when the season was over. Good ball players make a good race, and the Western League had that kind of a race, Tulsa winning the pennant. The team which had been put together for the Oklahoma city, and which has shown keen advancement in professional Base Ball, started out making the fight brisk and never flagged, although opposition was vigorous throughout the entire season.

The chief contender in the race was St. Joseph. For a time it looked as if St. Joe might overhaul the leaders, but Tulsa held its own and kept in front. Wichita played good ball and so did Omaha. The disappointments



1, James K. Crawford, Pres.; 2, W. E. Friel, Bus. Mgr.; 3, Boehler; 4, McLaughlin; 5, Bauman; 6, Black; 7, Russell; 8, Thompson; 9, Stuart; 10, Jack Lelivelt, Mgr.; 11, Davis; 12, Crosby; 13, Witte; 14, McGinnis; 15, Danforth; 16, Hoagland; 17, Bennett; 18, Lamb; 19, James K. Crawford, Jr., Mascot.

TULSA CLUB—CHAMPIONS WESTERN LEAGUE, 1922.

in the league were Oklahoma City, Denver and Des Moines, which never seemed to get going well. Sioux City was unable to move up in the rank of the winners and at the end of the season announced that it would not go on in 1923.

The very last game of the season, which was played by Tulsa and Oklahoma City, showed something of the spirit around the circuit when the Oklahoma City nine, although it could not hope to win the championship, forced Tulsa to go ten innings to win. The victory gave Tulsa a total of 103 successes for the year and ended the season with the "Oilers" four and one-half games in front of St. Joseph. Of the Tulsa players there was one, an outfielder, Howard Bennett, who was secured by the St. Louis Browns and who appears to be a very capable player.

The Tulsa club led the league in batting with a percentage of .323. Wichita was second with .316, Sioux City third with .307, and Omaha fourth with .305. That is something of which but few minor leagues can boast. To have four teams batting better than .300 on the season's work is indicative of much batting strength in a league, and the batters in the Western League were good enough in 1922 to keep the pitchers in hot water most of the time. Warden of Oklahoma City batted .471 in 12 games, Roth of Sioux City hit for .440 in 10 games, Herman of Omaha batted .416 in 92 games, and Blossom of Sioux City batted .400 in 11 games. These were all the .400 batters in the organization, and of course not one of them completed all of the season, although Herman's record of .416 in 92 games is excellent. The individual batting honors really belonged to East of Wichita, who made a mark of .391 in 168 games. He played the outfield and his work during the summer attracted a great deal of attention from outside sources because of the heavy hitting in which he indulged. Lelivelt of Tulsa, who has been a good batter all of his life, hit for .369. He is always able to roll up a mark when he plays with a minor league organization, although he has not been so successful when he attempted to break his way into the major leagues.

Tulsa also was the best fielding club in the league with a percentage of .964, but was hard pressed by Sioux City with its .962. The strength of the latter team was in its fielding, and its skillful work on the diamond in handling grounders went a long way toward making the Sioux City team successful. Of the individual fielders, Metz of Sioux City was the best baseman; Bauman of Tulsa, the best second baseman; Patterson of Tulsa, the best third baseman, and Berger of Wichita, the best shortstop. East of Tulsa was the best outfielder and his work was good enough to bring it to the attention of the scouts. Crosby of Tulsa was the best catcher.

Tipple of Omaha, who had once been with the New York American League club but who went back to the minors because of the lack of experience, was the leading pitcher of the league so far as rating by games won and lost was concerned. His season's record was 23 victories and 6 defeats. His percentage for that excellent performance was .793. Boehler of Tulsa was second with a percentage of .745, and he was considered to be one of the best pitchers of the league. His successful work on the plate had much to do with the winning of the pennant by Tulsa.

At the finish of the season the Tulsa club played a post-season series with the Mobile club, winners of the Southern Association championship, and defeated them. Naturally that brought much elation to the "fans" of Tulsa, as the Mobile team had previously defeated Fort Worth in the annual post-season series between the Texas League and the Southern Association.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Tulsa	103	64	.617	Sioux City	86	79	.518
St. Joseph	98	70	.584	Oklahoma City	73	94	.435
Wichita	94	73	.568	Denver	63	105	.374
Omaha	91	77	.549	Des Moines	61	107	.363

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.

TEXAS LEAGUE

By W. G. BYRNE, (BILLY BEE), FORT WORTH.



W. G. BYRNE.

Fort Worth again took first place honors in the Texas League. It was the third successive win of a split season without having to play off for the championship, but in an effort to win their third successive Dixie series, the champion Panthers were unsuccessful. Their failure to beat Mobile, champions of the Southern Association, in the play-off was such a surprising shock that fans who saw the series have not recovered yet.

Bluntly speaking, the Panthers, after shutting out the Bears in the first two games, seemed to outclass them; but in Mobile, where the next four games were played, the Bears pulled out with a tie when apparently hopelessly beaten in the ninth, won the next three by coming from behind, and took the deciding game at Fort Worth. It was a fine exhibition of dogged determination and sheer

on the part of the Bears and simply a matter of hard luck for the Panthers in that the breaks of the game went against them more times in special situations than usually befalls a fighting team.

Like Atz, out during the early part of the season with pneumonia, "came back" later, but was walking with a stick and had a brace on his leg. He hobbled to and from the bench during the exciting days of the 1922 Dixie series, and from his dugout in Fort Worth swung about furiously. But Atz was the first person to reach Manager Bert Niehoff and, bravely smiling, say, as he stretched out his hand, "Bert, you deserved to win! You and your boys are game guys and I believe the best club copped." And without a moment's hesitation Niehoff replied: "And we couldn't have won from a finer bunch of sportsmen in the world."

Probably no finer demonstration of the democracy of the game from a playing standpoint, from a sectional standpoint, and from almost every other standpoint, has ever been furnished than in the first three Dixie series, which found Fort Worth victor over Little Rock in 1920, Memphis in 1921, and victim of Mobile in 1922. The games were cleanly played and hard fought, and the losers in each instance held mutual respect not only on the playing field but in the homes and hotels of the cities involved. As a result the great Southwest, as exemplified by Texas in particular, and Dixie, as the South between the Ohio River and Gulf east of the Mississippi River, have come to a closer social and business as well as sport standing.

The Mobile winners were caught off of edge by Tulsa, champions of the Western League, and through great pitching were defeated by the Oilers. However, this situation should not occur again, as President Martin of the Southern and President Roberts of the Texas have agreed to not have any play-off with any other league after finishing the Dixie series.

From every angle, the 1922 Texas League season was a success despite the Dixie disappointment. Practically every club that expected to come out



1, Pate; 2, Morgan; 3, Hoffman; 4, Goodbred; 5, Kraft; 6, W. Moore; 7, Halsey; 8, Wachtel; 9, H. Moore; 10, Haworth; 11, Jake Atz, Mgr.; 12, Stellbauer; 13, Calvo; 14, Coombs; 15, Tavener; 16, Phelan; 17, Sears; 18, Johns; 19, Whittaker.

FORT WORTH CLUB—CHAMPIONS TEXAS LEAGUE, 1922.



1, Darrough; 2, Tanner; 3, White; 4, Sorey; 5, Ruth; 6, O'Brien; 7, Miller; 8, Bischoff; 9, Summa; 10, McDonald; 11, Mogan; 12, Schmidt; 13, Kitchens; 14, Bescher; 15, Newkirk; 16, Knadler; 17, Walter Salm, Mgr.; 18, Bowman; 19, Beck; 20, Ramsey.

A. M. Nash, Photo.

WICHITA FALLS CLUB—TEXAS LEAGUE.

without financial loss got over. The strenuous battle for the pennant, several shifts in club leadership, the game and winning fight of Fort Worth for the pennant and the Dixie disaster are outstanding features in the year's work. But there were some noteworthy feats performed by individuals.

For one thing, the first five pitchers in effectiveness were members of the Fort Worth club—Johns, Wachtel, W. Moore, Goodbred and Ross, although the latter two did not figure in many victories. Goodbred was used mainly as relief. Ross came late in the season from the Coast. But Pate, leading pitcher the previous year, had another good season with 24 wins and 11 losses, while Morgan and Whittaker won more than half of their games. Fort Worth set a new league record by winning 109 games. The previous high mark was 103, made in 1920.

Clarence Kraft of Fort Worth was the outstanding slugger of the league, although several younger men and two older led him on points. Homer Summa of Wichita Falls was the leading batter, but such veterans as George Jackson of Shreveport and Bob Beschler of Wichita Falls were crowding close. Summa's 225 hits broke the league's record of 215 made in 1919 by Al Nixon. Kraft's 184 hits gave him a total of 320 bases. He led the league in homers as well as in runs batted in.

Homer Ezell, sent to Shreveport by San Antonio, led the base stealers, with 55. K. K. Kirkham, San Antonio, drew 114 bases on balls, the highest of the year, and Leslie Meyers, San Antonio, struck out 102 times. Fuller, San Antonio; Coombs, Fort Worth; Felix, Shreveport, and Summa and Adams, Wichita Falls, appeared in every game in which their clubs were scheduled. Nick DeMaggio, Beaumont and Dallas, made six hits in one game; Jack Calvo, Fort Worth, made five hits in one game, and more than a dozen players made four.

Hack Eibel, Galveston, got two home runs in four games; Kraft and Pug Allen, Dallas, each got two in three games. Kraft also made six home runs in four days on two occasions, and twice, at the expense of Beaumont pitching, drove in six runs in a single game. "Possum" Moore of Fort Worth drew five bases on balls in one game, and Gheen of Houston was hit by pitcher four times in one game. Kirkham, San Antonio, hit consecutively in 33 games. Whiteman hit in 31 games.

Galveston made seven home runs in one game off Ruth and Mogan, Wichita Falls pitchers, five being made in one inning. In the longest game, Keene, Wichita Falls, beat Conley, Dallas, 2—1, in sixteen innings. Morgan of Beaumont pitched the only no-hit game of the year, against Shreveport.

FIRST HALF.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Fort Worth....	50	22	.694
Wichita Falls..	44	30	.595
Beaumont	43	32	.575
San Antonio....	38	39	.494
Dallas	36	38	.486
Galveston	33	42	.440
Houston	32	45	.416
Shreveport	23	51	.310

SECOND HALF.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Fort Worth....	59	24	.711
Wichita Falls..	50	31	.617
Galveston	46	34	.573
Dallas	46	36	.561
San Antonio....	38	40	.487
Shreveport	33	48	.407
Houston	25	50	.333
Beaumont	22	56	.282

CONTINUOUS SEASON.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Fort Worth....	109	46	.703
Wichita Falls..	94	61	.606
Dallas	82	74	.525
Galveston	79	76	.510
San Antonio....	76	79	.491
Beaumont	65	88	.425
Houston	57	95	.375
Shreveport	56	95	.361

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



1, Root; 2, Brady; 3, Tatum; 4, Elliott; 5, Coleman, Mgr.; 6, Riley; 7, Dugan; 8, Dunning; 9, Henderson; 10, Drew; 11, Tiner; 12, Brannigan; 13, Miller; 14, Zelzer; 15, Campbell; 16, Hollocher; 17, Schollenberger; 18, Urban. R. B. Hape, Photo.

TERRE HAUTE CLUB—CHAMPIONS I.-I.-I. LEAGUE, 1922.



1, Dan O'Leary, Mgr.; 2, Bourg; 3, Lamb; 4, Richter; 5, Bescher; 6, Price; 7, Runser; 8, Kotzelnick; 9, Cole; 10, Drost; 11, Philpott; 12, Brausen; 13, Bosch; 14, Strain; 15, Novak; 16, Sorrells. Bijou, Photo.

DECATUR CLUB—I.-I.-I. LEAGUE.

INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE

Clubs of the Three-I League were successful in their season in 1922 and engaged in one of the best championship struggles that the circuit has had. The pennant was won by Terre Haute. The champions finished so strong that all opposition was flattened in the latter part of the season. Decatur was second in the race, seven games behind the leaders. The competition between Decatur, Peoria, Evansville and Rockford was the sensational feature of the league race outside of the winning of the pennant by Terre Haute. The team that had the hardest luck of any was Moline, which had won the championship in 1921, but which dropped to the bottom and suffered a loss of patronage that induced the owners to give up Base Ball for the season of 1923.

The Terre Haute club, like many other championship organizations, was strong in batting. It led the other teams of the league, with a percentage of .307. Its nearest rival was Evansville, with a batting total of .288. Terre Haute had one curiosity, a pitcher who led the league with a batting average of .376. He was Tatum, who played in 60 games and made 54 hits. His record was a novel one, and his good work for his team helped it greatly in winning the championship. Pahlman, who played 72 games at first base for Danville, batted for .371. Platte of Peoria, an outfielder, hit third in the league, with a percentage of .360 in 124 games. The league had its share of .300 hitters and in that respect did not suffer by comparison with any of the circuits.

The best fielding team was that of Evansville, with a percentage of .969, closely pushed by Decatur, with a percentage of .965. Rockford and Bloomington tied for third, with .961. Bourg of Decatur led the first basemen with a fine percentage and Woodworth of Bloomington was the best second baseman. Mitchell of Danville was the leading third baseman and Nee of Evansville the best shortstop. Nee was a fine ground coverer, as was indicated by the fact that he accepted more than 600 chances. Cole of Decatur led the outfielders. The best catcher was Coleman of Terre Haute.

The pitching in the league was fairly good throughout the year. Holtzhauser of Decatur was the leader on the earned run rating, with 2.18 runs earned against his delivery in 37 games. Root of Terre Haute was tied for second with a rating of 2.28. Morrison of Bloomington was in the same class, and Morissette of Moline, a pitcher who had been given many trials in faster company, made the same record. Morrison was taken on by the New York National League team and other pitchers of the circuit were promising enough to make their way to clubs in the leagues of higher rating.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Terre Haute	85	51	.625	Rockford	74	65	.532
Decatur	78	58	.574	Bloomington	63	75	.457
Peoria	76	60	.559	Danville	50	87	.365
Evansville	75	64	.536	Moline	49	89	.355

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.

MICHIGAN-ONTARIO LEAGUE

Hamilton won the championship of the Michigan-Ontario League in the play-off series following a divided season. Saginaw won the first half of the schedule with a percentage of .634 and Hamilton won the second half with .683. In the post-season series, conducted on the nine-game basis, Hamilton won five games and Saginaw three. Some fine Base Ball was played during the season and the patronage was excellent. During the winter announcement was made of a merger with the Central League for 1923.

The first half of the season resulted in a fine battle by Hamilton, London and Saginaw. The winner was not determined until the last day of the half, when Saginaw settled the three-cornered fight in its own favor by



1, Mascot; 2, Behan; 3, Calbert, Mgr.; 4, Tomlin; 5, Weinecke; 6, Kuhn; 7, Miller; 8, Carlin; 9, Hughes; 10, Eifferle, Trainer; 11, Oakes; 12, Hunter; 13, Daniels; 14, Du-gray; 15, Gray; 16, Stutz.

HAMILTON CLUB—CHAMPIONS MICHIGAN-ONTARIO LEAGUE, 1922.

winning. Hamilton went into the lead about the middle of the first half and retained it until the last week. Then Saginaw defeated Bay City handily and the Brantford club won from Hamilton. At no time during the half was Saginaw ever more than two and one-half games out of first place. Schwartje, Saginaw's best pitcher, made a great record while this was going on. He won 18 out of 20 games in which he took part. In the two defeats which were charged against him, Saginaw did not make a run. The work of the team in the field was excellent and the players batted fairly well.

As so often happens in the divided season championship, Saginaw got away poorly when the second half of the season began. Flint and Bay City were leaders at the start, but the pace was too fast for them and they dropped back after a short spurt.

Hamilton was full of fight after losing the first half, which the players expected to win, and they gave all the teams a contest down to the last day of the race. The post-season series started immediately after.

With the exception of Kitchener the attendance was better than it was in 1921. Toward the latter part of the second half it became necessary for the league to operate the Kitchener club, as the franchise was turned back to the circuit because of poor attendance. The Saginaw club had the best attendance that it ever had.

Players who were transferred from the league were Miller to Toronto, by Saginaw; Schreiber and Roseberry, recalled by Brooklyn; Robertson to the St. Louis Americans, from Saginaw; Whaley and Simons to the St. Louis Americans, by Bay City; Harris to the Philadelphia Americans, by Bay City; Judd by Port Huron, to Rochester; Saladna by Brantford, to Kansas City; Reis to Toronto, by London; Behan, Hamilton, to Philadelphia Nationals.

Schaefer of London led the batters with a percentage of .410. Hamilton had quite a home run batter in the person of Calbert, who made 28 during the season. Calbert batted well in addition to making home runs, for he finished with a percentage of .357. He also managed the team. The best base-runner was Hegedorn of Bay City, with a total of 55 stolen bases.

Behan was easily the best pitcher in the league and the clubs in the circuit seem to think that he will do well with the Philadelphia Nationals. He won 21 games and lost 5. Other leading pitchers were Schwartzje, Saginaw, with 23 victories and 8 defeats; Glasier, Port Huron, who won 12 games and lost 3; Bullard, London; Haines, London; Carmen, London, Hughes, Hamilton; Reis, London; Morton, Bay City; Tomlin, Hamilton.

CLUB STANDING, FIRST HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Saginaw	45	26	.634
London	44	28	.611
Hamilton	41	29	.586
Bay City	38	33	.535
Port Huron-Sarnia.....	35	36	.493
Flint	31	40	.437
Brantford	28	43	.394
Kitchener	23	50	.315

CLUB STANDING, SECOND HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hamilton	43	20	.683
London	39	22	.639
Port Huron-Sarnia.....	32	29	.525
Bay City	31	29	.517
Saginaw	29	32	.475
Brantford	26	34	.433
Kitchener	23	38	.377
Flint	22	41	.349

PLAY-OFF.

Hamilton	5	3	.625	Saginaw	3	5	.375
----------------	---	---	------	---------------	---	---	------

CLUB STANDING, CONTINUOUS SEASON.

Club.	Haml.	Lon.	Sag.	B.C.	P.H.	S.	Btfd.	Flt.	Kit.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hamilton	11	10	12	12	11	15	13	84	49	632		
London	5	..	11	10	14	11	14	83	50	624		
Saginaw	10	9	..	13	10	11	7	14	74	58	561	
Bay City.....	9	11	9	..	4	12	12	12	69	62	527	
Port Huron-Sarnia.	4	6	9	7	..	15	13	13	67	65	508	
Brantford	11	6	6	7	6	..	9	9	54	77	412	
Flint	5	4	6	7	11	11	..	9	53	81	396	
Kitchener	5	3	7	6	8	6	11	..	46	88	343	

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.

SOUTH ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION

Another good championship race fell to the lot of the South Atlantic Association in 1922 and it was won by the Charleston club. In the three preceding years the championship had been won by Columbia. Charleston had been a contender in those years, but could not quite summon the necessary strength to win. In 1922 the Columbia team was overtaken at last, and not only beaten out by Charleston but by Charlotte.

The attendance was good during the year, and the amount of excitement which can be produced by a South Atlantic championship contest is almost the equivalent of that which is the result of a good major league race. The South Atlantic Association plays a continuous season, and very sensibly



1, Richbourg; 2, Von Kolnitz; 3, Cuyler; 4, Rohwer; 5, Pipgrass; 6, Vache; 7, Land; 8, Walker; 9, Morgan; 10, Brogan; 11, Leard; 12, Hamilton, Mgr.; 13, Benton; 14, Klefer; 15, O'Neill; 16, Rooney, Mascot; 17, Billy, Groundkeeper. Melchers, Photo.

CHARLESTON CLUB—CHAMPIONS SOUTH ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION, 1922.

refuses to adopt any other policy. It has found that the cities of the circuit are more content with it than with a divided season.

Charleston led in club batting, as happens so often to a championship team, and Greenville led in club fielding. Charleston was tied for fourth place in fielding. The team seemed to be able to stand a little weakness in fielding, as it was so strong in pitching and batting. The leading batter of the league was Padgett of Charlotte, with a percentage of .333 in 120 games. Brogan of Charleston hit for .346 in 64 games, but the batting honors go to Padgett because of the greater number of games played. Vache of Charleston batted well, with a percentage of .328, and Walker of Charleston, in 134 games, hit for .327. Dick Hoblitzell, who was an inspiration to the Char-

lotte team, batted for .321 in 136 games, something like the Dick of old, who never has been a weakling with the bat.

The leading first baseman was Kolseth of Spartanburg, with a fielding percentage of .998. Wagner of Spartanburg led the second basemen, with .972; Beck of Columbia, the third baseman, with .955, and Padgett of Charlotte, the shortstops, with .935. The best outfielder was Walker of Charleston. Land of Charleston and Wendell of Charlotte, were the best catchers.

Brown of Charlotte was the league's best pitcher with his 21 victories and 8 defeats, and he had to pitch well against some rivals who were giving him a keen race all the year. Warhop, the famous old pitcher of the American League, held his own handily by pitching in 30 games for Columbia and winning 15 of them. There were a number of major league players in the organization who were placed for the summer. They were all recalled, showing that their work for the league had been satisfactory.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Charleston	80	48	.625	Spartanburg	63	68	.481
Charlotte	73	59	.553	Augusta	54	76	.415
Columbia	71	60	.541	Greenville	50	82	.379

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



Teams from the Mexican Gulf, Freeport, Transcontinental and Huasteca Petroleum Companies comprise the Oil League. Huasteca won the cup for the second consecutive year in 1922. Base Ball has gained a strong foothold in the section where the league operates and the games stir up unusual enthusiasm among the Mexican population.

HUASTECA CLUB, TAMPICO, MEXICO—OIL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS, 1922.

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Grand Rapids, Mich., won the championship of the Central League in 1922 from Ludington, Mich. Between them they seem to have gripped all of the championship possibilities of the organization. Grand Rapids won in 1920 and Ludington in 1921. The season of 1922 was divided, and the post-season series was between Grand Rapids and Ludington, in which the former club won five games and the latter three.

The Grand Rapids team in the first half won 41 games and lost 23 for a percentage of .641. In the second half Ludington won 39 games, with 26 defeats, for a percentage of .600. Ludington finished second in the first half and Grand Rapids finished third in the second half. The teams very likely were the strongest in the circuit, as both of them excelled in batting. Ludington was slightly superior to Grand Rapids. In fielding, Grand Rapids was better than Ludington. The leading club of the league in fielding was Kalamazoo. Its general team average was .961.

The leading batter of 1922 was Payne of Grand Rapids. It was his good work with the bat that helped to win the championship for his team. He finished the season with an average of .370. He was a fair long distance batter because he made 31 two-baggers, 10 triples and 7 home runs. Most of the time he played in the outfield and he filled in at first base a few games. Wells of Grand Rapids was second in batting, with an average of .362, but he did not play in as many games as Payne.

Ludington's best batter was Schwab. He took part in 133 games and his percentage for the season was .359. He played first base. His total bases were fewer than those of the batting leader. He made 46 two-baggers, 8 triples and 5 home runs. Miller of Lansing was the leader in making home runs, with a total of 12. The best base-runner was Pennington of Grand Rapids, with 43 stolen bases.

Moore of Grand Rapids was the leading pitcher, with an earned run average of 1.92. Wells of Ludington was on his heels, with an average of 1.93. Only one pitcher in the league was in the "two class" in earned runs. He was Harris of Grand Rapids, with 2.47, and he was next to Wells. That is so unusual that it is doubtful if any pitchers' rating can be found like it in any other league.

CLUB STANDING, FIRST HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Grand Rapids	41	23	.641
Ludington	38	27	.585
Kalamazoo	35	30	.538
Muskegon	30	35	.462
Lansing	29	35	.453
Ionia	21	43	.323

CLUB STANDING, SECOND HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Ludington	39	26	.600
Muskegon	37	27	.578
Grand Rapids	32	32	.500
Lansing	31	31	.500
Kalamazoo	26	37	.413
Ionia	26	38	.406

PLAY-OFF.

Grand Rapids	5	3	.625	Ludington	3	5	.375
--------------------	---	---	------	-----------------	---	---	------

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

The championship of the Western Association was won by the Joplin, Mo., club from Enid in a post-season series after the teams had played a divided season. Joplin won the first half of the schedule and Enid the second. The second half of the season was played under adverse conditions. The Pawhuska club dropped out three weeks before the schedule terminated. The games which it was to have played did not take place, but through some misunderstanding they were included in the column of victories for the teams against which Pawhuska was scheduled. Of course this was not the proper method by which to govern the championship, but in the long run it did not make any particular difference as Enid lost out in the play-off and Joplin clearly won the championship of the organization.

One feature of the championship race in this league was the excellent work of the pitchers. Hodges of Joplin was credited with 26 victories and 3 defeats, which was one of the best records made in the minor leagues. His winning percentage was .897. If a major league pitcher could be as successful as that he might almost win a championship for his team single-handed. Songer of Enid was second in the league, with 31 victories and 4 defeats, a percentage of .886 and a record not far from the excellent standard of that set by Hodges. Enid had four pitchers with winning percentages better than .700 and in that respect looms as high as almost any minor league club that played during the season.

The leading batter of the Association was Felber of Joplin, who hit for .416 in 65 games. He was sent from Joplin to Oklahoma City. Cotter of Springfield was next to Felber, with an average of .396. The Joplin club, as a team, just beat Enid out by a single point for the club leadership in batting.

Enid was the best fielding club, with Springfield second. Joplin was fifth in the circuit in fielding and 22 points lower than the leaders. The Association found a place for some of the players who made good records with the teams with which they were connected. Among them were several pitchers who showed promise, and as Base Ball is clamoring for pitchers it was easy to find places for them.

CLUB STANDING, FIRST HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Joplin	53	14	.791
Enid	49	16	.754
Springfield	37	31	.544
Henryetta	33	31	.516
Fort Smith	29	37	.439
Okmulgee	28	39	.418
Pawhuska	17	45	.274
McAlester	16	49	.246

CLUB STANDING, SECOND HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Enid	55	11	.833
Henryetta	41	25	.621
Joplin	40	28	.588
McAlester	33	33	.500
Springfield	31	38	.449
Okmulgee	28	40	.412
Fort Smith	25	42	.373
Pawhuska	12	48	.200

PLAY-OFF.

Joplin	4	1	.800	Enid	1	4	.200
--------------	---	---	------	------------	---	---	------

WESTERN ASSOCIATION-SOUTHWESTERN LEAGUE PLAY-OFF.

Joplin	4	3	.573	Sapulpa	3	4	.428
--------------	---	---	------	---------------	---	---	------

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



1, Corrigan; 2, Hodges; 3, Greene; 4, McNally; 5, Ingram; 6, Poolaw; 7, Dash; 8, Adcock; 9, Mealey; 10, Dierkes; 11, Street, Mgr.; 12, Elmore; 13, Sturdy; 14, Davis.

JOPLIN CLUB—CHAMPIONS WESTERN ASSOCIATION, 1922.



1, Wohlstadter; 2, Ost; 3, Bonifer; 4, Biggers; 5, Rabbitt; 6, Brauchle; 7, Wetzel; 8, Beedle; 9, Munsel; 10, Freese; 11, Nichols; 12, Lipps; 13, Clanton; 14, Cassidy; 15, Roy Corgan, Mgr.

MUSKOGEE CLUB—SOUTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Winners Second Half, 1922.

SOUTHWESTERN LEAGUE

Sapulpa won the championship of the Southwestern League in 1922, finishing in the lead for the first half of the season, with a percentage of .620, and fourth in the second half, with .544. In the play-off with Muskogee, which won the second half with a percentage of .612, Sapulpa won four games and Muskogee two.

The league had a good season. It has developed many young players of skill since it has been in existence, and continued on the same line in 1922. It has found a fertile field for Base Ball talent in the Southwest, where the game is stronger now than it ever has been.

Independence made a determined fight in the second half to overtake Muskogee. The championship had been won the previous season by Independence, and the players were very keen to get in the lead again and hold their honors over the winter season. Muskogee had a hard fight to hold them off, but managed to last through until the race was over.

Bagwell, who played with both Salina and Independence, was the leading batter, with a percentage of .402 in 141 games, a mighty fine record even in these days of hard batting. Jones of Hutchinson was second, with .360 in 110 games. Sapulpa led the league in batting, but did not have the champion batter, although Grigsby, who played 122 games for them, finished well up in the race, with a percentage of .340.

The best fielding club was Independence, which gave the Muskogee team such a hard fight. Herriott of Hutchinson led the first basemen, with a percentage of .985; Wohlstadter of Muskogee was the best second baseman, with .958; Willis of Bartlesville led the third basemen, with .921; Becker of Salina-Hutchinson was the leading shortstop, with .938. Benn of Topeka topped the catchers with the unusually good record of .991 for 107 games.

Rush of Muskogee won 23 games and lost 5, and led the pitchers. It was his good work in the latter part of the year that did so much to help Muskogee to the front, and all of the season he displayed strength that encouraged the Muskogee players to keep up their battle for the pennant. Middleton of Coffeyville, in 37 games, won 23 and lost 6, which was a record almost equivalent to that of Rush. Sapulpa's best pitcher was Jefferson, who won 12 games and lost 5 for the champions.

FIRST HALF.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Sapulpa	44	27	.620
Muskogee	43	27	.614
Coffeyville	43	27	.614
Bartlesville	38	28	.576
Independence....	39	29	.574
Topeka	34	35	.493
Hutchinson ...	17	51	.250
Salina	17	51	.250

SECOND HALF.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Muskogee	41	26	.612
Independence....	40	29	.579
Coffeyville	40	29	.579
Sapulpa	37	31	.544
Hutchinson	30	34	.468
Salina	28	37	.430
Topeka	28	39	.417
Bartlesville ...	25	44	.362

CONTINUOUS SEASON.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Muskogee	84	53	.613
Coffeyville	83	56	.597
Sapulpa	81	58	.583
Independence....	79	58	.576
Bartlesville	63	72	.467
Topeka	62	74	.456
Hutchinson ...	47	85	.356
Salina	45	88	.338

PLAY-OFF.

Sapulpa	4	2	.667	Muskogee	2	4	.333
---------------	---	---	------	----------------	---	---	------

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.

PIEDMONT LEAGUE

The championship of the Piedmont League was won by Durham in 1922. This compact little circuit brings out plenty of good Base Ball during the season, and the interest in the games is as keen as it is in the major leagues, even if the attendance does not reach the total of the larger cities. The season was divided, as it had been in the two years preceding. High Point won the first half, with a percentage of .610, and Durham was fourth in the race. In the second half Durham won with a percentage of .632, playing better ball than High Point had played in the first half, which was due to the fact that the Durham players, once started, seemed to be impossible to overthrow. In the play-off, after the two preliminaries had been finished, Durham defeated High Point with four victories and three defeats, while High Point had to be satisfied with having played Durham to a tie, only to lose on the final game of the eight that were played. One tie forced the teams to an extra game.

Twice High Point has been the runner-up in the championship. In 1921 they won the second half of the season only to lose to Greensboro when the post-season series was played. Greensboro made a strong bid for first place in the second half of the race in 1922, until Durham struck its stride, and after that it was all Durham until the finish of the season.

J. T. Smith of High Point, an outfielder, was the leading batter in the league, with a percentage of .366. Floyd of Raleigh, also an outfielder, gave him a race and finished only one point behind, .365. Floyd played more games than Smith. Gooch, also an outfielder, was Durham's leading batter, with a percentage of .350.

High Point led the league in team batting and Durham was fourth. In fielding, High Point was third and Durham last. Yet Durham won the pennant because of its superior teamwork and good pitching at the close of the season.

Trexler and Regan of Danville tied with home runs, each of them batting 11 during the season. The base running record was captured by Carroll of Greensboro, who stole 29 bases. Gooch of Durham was second, with 28. Some excellent young ball players were developed in the league, which is giving Base Ball splendid aid in the Virginia and Carolina cities that are embraced in its circuit.

CLUB STANDING, FIRST HALF.					CLUB STANDING, SECOND HALF.				
Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	P.C.
High Point	36	23	1	.610	Durham	43	25	2	.632
Raleigh	34	25	1	.576	Greensboro	35	31	2	.590
Winston	32	27	1	.542	Winston	34	32	1	.515
Durham	26	33	..	.440	High Point	34	32	..	.515
Greensboro	25	32	1	.439	Danville	28	39	2	.418
Danville	24	35	..	.407	Raleigh	26	41	1	.388

PLAY-OFF.

Durham	4	3	1	.571	High Point	3	4	1	.429
--------------	---	---	---	------	------------------	---	---	---	------

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.

FLORIDA STATE LEAGUE

Florida never had such a good Base Ball season as in 1922. The championship of the Florida State League was won by the St. Petersburg club by a good margin, but part of the way they had a battle to be successful. St. Petersburg outbatted the other teams of the league, made more runs and fielded better, all of which would seem to be enough to win a championship for any team. They were in the thick of the fight from the start.

George Block, manager of the St. Petersburg club, was a big factor in its success. He led the league in batting, with a splendid percentage of .411 in 87 games. He caught 68 games and he led the catchers of the league in fielding.

With so much good batting on the part of St. Petersburg, the pitchers of the club naturally were helped to a successful season, and all of them finished well. On the percentage of victories basis, Ollinger of St. Petersburg easily led with 17 victories and 8 defeats. The Boston National League club was well enough pleased with Roser, a St. Petersburg outfielder, to take him out of the league when the season finished and gave him a trial.

CLUB STANDING, FIRST HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Petersburg	38	22	.600
Lakeland	32	27	.524
Orlando	28	27	.509
Tampa	30	30	.500
Daytona	26	28	.481
Jacksonville	21	36	.368

CLUB STANDING, SECOND HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Petersburg	34	21	.618
Orlando	31	23	.574
Jacksonville	29	27	.518
Daytona	27	30	.474
Tampa	24	30	.444
Lakeland	20	34	.370



1, Chipman; 2, Henderson; 3, Williams; 4, Purcell; 5, Tilton; 6, Chandler; 7, McGee; 8, Jack Martin, Mgr.; 9, Shannon; 10, Munn; 11, Cusack.

DAYTONA CLUB—FLORIDA STATE LEAGUE.



1, Thompson; 2, Fitzberger; 3, Klinedinst; 4, Godfrey; 5, Alberts; 6, Shepke; 7, Klingelhofer; 8, Steinfeldt; 9, Whalen; 10, Janowski; 11, Hewell; 12, Fisher; 13, Kenly.

PARKSLEY CLUB—CHAMPIONS EASTERN SHORE LEAGUE, 1922.



1, Reese; 2, Federson; 3, Earle, Mgr.; 4, Hitchcock; 5, Nye; 6, Slaughter; 7, Mannix; 8, Marvel; 9, Wright; 10, Cox; 11, Doremus; 12, McCarron.

Waller, Photo.

LAUREL CLUB—EASTERN SHORE LEAGUE.

EASTERN SHORE LEAGUE

The Eastern Shore League has fought its way to a creditable standing in the Base Ball world. It is made up of teams down Chesapeake Bay way and the quality of the games played by the clubs in the circuit is so good that all of that part of the United States has come to believe that the Eastern Shore can produce as good ball players as it does vegetables and fruit. The Eastern Shore is famed for both those delightful necessities.

Started as an experiment, the league has prospered and its circuit has been so well handled that it has not been afraid to venture upon post-season games. There is no doubt that it has built up a great amount of interest in the section in which it operates and that it has been helpful in its way both to Baltimore and to Philadelphia.

The championship was won in 1922 by Parksley. The team made a strong finish and pulled away from Cambridge toward the close of the season, leaving a gap between them of six games. Parksley outbatted and outfielded its club rivals. Klingehoffer, its leading pitcher, also led the league and worked in more games than any other moundman of the circuit. He was a big aid to his team because of his ability to work often. Riley of Crisfield had the highest percentage of any batsman in the league, with an even .400, but he played in only 21 games as against 42 for Tagg of Crisfield, who finished with a percentage of .329. Fisher was Parksley's leading batter and fourth on the list, with a percentage of .324. The best home run hitter was Flowers of Cambridge, who made a total of 14.

The league turned out some good outfielders in their class. In versatility the men almost made a record of their own, as they played at infield positions as well as those in the outfield. The campaign was very successful and the circuit expects to start the season better equipped than it was in 1922.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

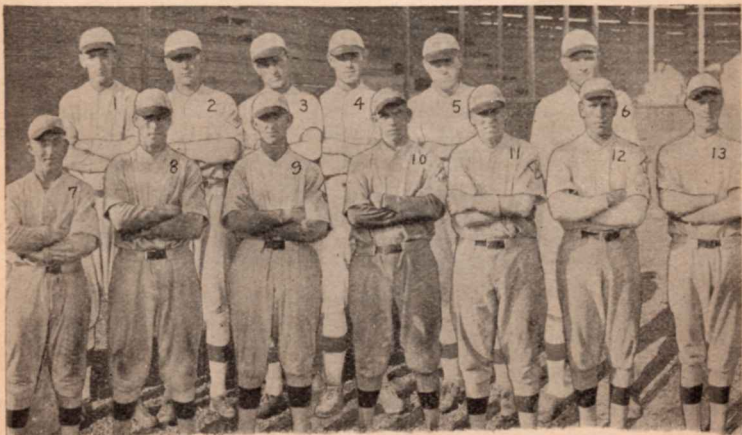
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Parksley	42	25	.627	Laurel	34	34	.500
Cambridge	37	32	.536	Pocomoke	29	41	.414
Crisfield	36	32	.529	Salisbury	27	41	.397

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



1, Robert Burns, Pres.; 2, Dougan; 3, Knybel; 4, H. G. Scharnweber, Mgr.; 5, Knox; 6, Walters; 7, O'Shaughnessy; 8, Stokke; 9, Pratt; 10, Nolt; 11, Veneman; 12, Duff; 13, Harrison; 14, Zweifel; 15, Morris.

MITCHELL CLUB—CHAMPIONS DAKOTA LEAGUE, 1922.



1, Ludolph; 2, Frohwein; 3, Jahn; 4, D. Nelson; 5, Lindahl; 6, Tracey; 7, Griffith; 8, Cleve; 9, Bye; 10, Naleway; 11, Fred Carrish, Mgr.; 12, C. Nelson; 13, Achenbach.

SIoux FALLS CLUB—DAKOTA LEAGUE.

DAKOTA LEAGUE

For the third successive season Mitchell won the championship of the Dakota League. The team played with a knowledge of the game that might well have been learned by some other clubs in leagues of higher classification. It is the boast of the Dakota League that it plays up-to-date Base Ball, and the fact that its younger players are in demand is proof that it is not an idle boast.

Mitchell led the league in batting in addition to winning the championship. The batters of the league in general did not do as well as they had the year before. That shows that the pitchers, in one league at least, are getting better under the new rules, and the fact that improvement is beginning to be made in the minor organizations is evidence that in time the pitchers will more than hold their own as they have in the past. Aberdeen, the club that gave Mitchell a keen race in the latter part of the season, and for a moment seemed as if it might close up on the champions for a tie if not victory, was fourth in batting but led the league in scoring runs. It had a number of long distance batters.

The leading batter of the league was Lewan of Watertown, with a percentage of .394 in 88 games. The league had its home run champion like the majors, as Nasom of Wahpeton-Breckenridge led with 17 and Chesbro of Aberdeen was second with 16.

The league had one outfielder who made a remarkable record. Simmons of Aberdeen played in 99 games, accepting 228 chances without an error. That is very excellent work for outfielding in a minor league. He was fourth in the league in batting, with a percentage of .364. A major league player who could make a record like that would be a topnotcher. Menne and Schroeder, Valley City and Wahpeton, tied for the lead at first base; Cleve, Sioux Falls, led the second basemen; O'Shaughnessy, Mitchell, was the best third baseman; Fitzgerald, Jamestown, led the shortstops.

The championship club had the two leading pitchers. They were Zweifel and Duff. Veneman, also of Mitchell, was fifth in the league. All told, the championship team made an admirable showing in that respect. They won 43 games in a short season, which shows how well they worked for the champions.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Mitchell	60	37	.619	Jamestown	46	51	.474
Aberdeen	56	42	.571	Watertown	42	54	.443
Fargo	56	42	.571	Wahpeton-Breck.	42	55	.439
Sioux Falls	55	42	.567	Valley City.....	30	64	.319

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



1, Niehaus; 2, Clark; 3, Dixon; 4, Verecker; 5, Conti; 6, Kaunas; 7, Fitzgerald; 8, Lyston; 9, Yordy; 10, Scheminant; 11, Blair; 12, W. G. Morris, Mgr. Karns, Photo.

WAYNESBORO CLUB—BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.



1, Goff; 2, Colley; 3, Loftus; 4, Miller, Mgr.; 5, Weeden; 6, Emerich; 7, Brislin; 8, Haggerty; 9, Cadden; 10, Bartels; 11, "Doc" Miller, Mascot; 12, Mullen; 13, Rothensies; 14, Oaks. Hoffman Studio, Photo.

HANOVER CLUB—BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.

BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE

Martinsburg won the championship of the Blue Ridge League in a capital race among the six clubs which form a compact and interesting circuit in the region where the Blue Ridge Mountains are at their greatest charm. The finish of the season was very exciting when Martinsburg and Waynesboro, separated by only a few points, fought down game by game, Waynesboro making a brave effort to finish in front. Only a game and one-half stood between them when the season ended. Frederick was a good third and helped to make the struggle interesting.

The final of the race was a battle between three states, as Martinsburg represented West Virginia, Waynesboro was the candidate of Pennsylvania and Frederick represented Maryland. The Frederick team won the pennant in 1921, with a percentage of .604, and with a wider gap between first place and second than that which was made in 1922. Waynesboro for part of the season of 1921 had been a contender, only to be passed at the last moment by Hanover. The latter club was less successful in 1922, as its batting was not strong enough to take it up to the top, and it had to be satisfied with finishing at the front of the second division. Hagerstown again drew last place as it had the year before. Not only was the team weak in pitchers but its infield was uncertain, although the Hagerstown batters could hit the ball furiously and finished second in club batting.

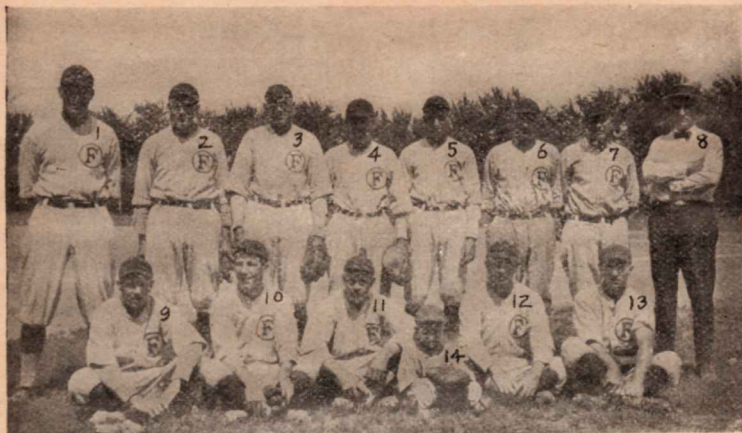
The leading batter of the league was Dunn of Hagerstown, with an average of .387. He played in only 32 games as compared with Rawlings of Martinsburg, who played in 99 games with a batting percentage of .371. Wilson of Martinsburg, an outfielder, as was Rawlings, was fourth in the league, with a batting average of .366. It was the top strength of the Martinsburg outfield in batting, for Hulvey hit for .321, which helped the West Virginia club greatly to win the championship. Martinsburg led the league in batting. It failed to do so well in fielding and landed in seventh place with a percentage which was only .948.

Wilson of Martinsburg was the best long distance hitter, with 30 home runs to his credit. The most hits were made by Rawlings of the same club, who batted 146 and mixed 26 home runs with his big total. Just like the major leagues the Blue Ridge did not have an overload of three-baggers, and the 9 which were made by Satterlee of Chambersburg were top figure for the circuit. Mowrey of Chambersburg and Kaunas of Waynesboro were tied in making two-baggers, with 26 each. Thompson of Waynesboro led in stolen bases, with 29, and the best sacrifice hitter was Brehaney of Martinsburg, with 34.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	P.C.
Martinsburg	58	41	1	.586	Hanover	47	49	3	.490
Waynesboro	56	42	2	.571	Chambersburg	46	49	4	.484
Frederick	54	44	1	.551	Hagerstown	31	66	2	.320

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



1, Wimbush; 2, McDermott; 3, Reichle, Capt.; 4, O'Connor; 5, Lovich; 6, Willey; 7, Bliss; 8, George W. Segrist, Owner; 9, Woolfolk; 10, Goodwin; 11, Jenney; 12, Cleveland; 13, Rooney; 14, Bobbie Wimbush, Mascot.

FAIRBURY CLUB—CHAMPIONS NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE, 1922.



1, Mitchell; 2, Casey; 3, Atherton; 4, Graves; 5, Marr, Mgr.; 6, Knapp; 7, Clark; 8, Federle; 9, Hilton; 10, Didier; 11, Hegarty; 12, Rouse; 13, Speece. Steggens, Photo.

NORFOLK CLUB—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.

Winners Second Half, 1922.

NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE

The Nebraska State League ventured into Base Ball with some success in 1922. The championship was won by Fairbury after that team had beaten Norfolk in the play-off of a divided season. The success of Fairbury was due to the fine manner in which the club was handled by its owner, George Segrist. The league got through the season better than predicted when the year began, as some thought that it would not survive the schedule.

Marr, who managed and played third base for the Norfolk team, led the league in batting, with a percentage of .364. Atherton of Norfolk had an unusual record. He batted with a percentage of .251, but he managed to make 114 runs in 112 games, which is more than most old leaguers could make under conditions like that. The Norfolk team was the best run getting organization in the league, but it could not win the championship. The good batting of Fairbury undoubtedly had much to do with the success of that club in winning the pennant. Hastings was the best base stealing team in the league. Jenney of Fairbury was probably the best pitcher, based on the won and lost standard. He finished the season with a percentage of .773. Didier of Norfolk was a close second, with .762 in one less game. Bailey, who went to Lincoln from St. Louis, struck out 249 batters in 278 innings, which indicates that the batters of the league were not very partial to curves. Norfolk led in fielding as a team and Fairbury was second.

CLUB STANDING, FIRST HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Fairbury	37	21	.638
Lincoln	34	25	.576
Hastings	29	29	.500
Norfolk	29	29	.500
Beatrice	25	31	.446
Grand Island	20	39	.339

CLUB STANDING, SECOND HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Norfolk	41	19	.683
Lincoln	36	24	.600
Fairbury	32	28	.533
Beatrice	28	32	.467
Hastings	23	38	.377
Grand Island	20	39	.339

PLAY-OFF.

Fairbury	4	3	.571	Norfolk	3	4	.429
----------------	---	---	------	---------------	---	---	------

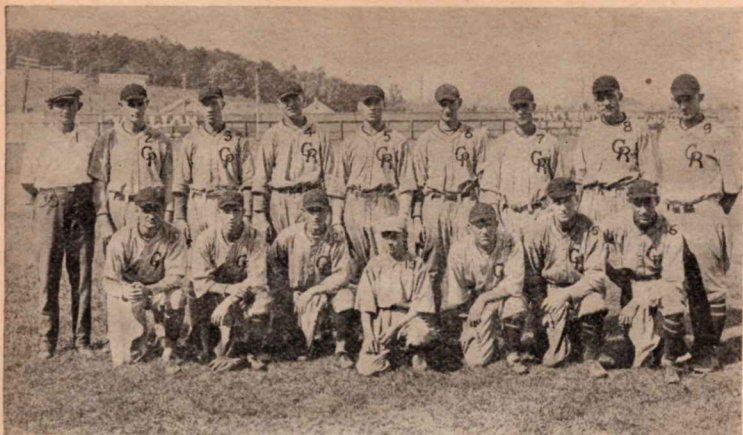
WESTERN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

The Western International League was less successful in 1922 than it had been in other years. It struggled along until June 18, and then "Deacon" White decided that the times were not propitious for him and the league gave up. Calgary led in batting while the circuit was in operation, and the leading individual batter was Schinkle of that club, with a percentage of .354. Miller, Edmonton, was the leading pitcher on the basis of games won. There has been some talk about a revival of the circuit in 1923.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Calgary	24	16	.600	Vancouver	22	23	.489
Edmonton	23	16	.590	Tacoma	16	30	.348

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



1, Fred Resch, Groundkeeper; 2, Valentine; 3, Cooper; 4, Sitter; 5, Michaels; 6, Schaefer; 7, William J. Speas, Mgr.; 8, McCracken; 9, Johnson; 10, Walsh; 11, Potts; 12, Lewis; 13, Lucien Savage, Mascot; 14, Rye; 15, Elliott; 16, Dixon.

Baldrige, Photo.

CEDAR RAPIDS CLUB—CHAMPIONS MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LEAGUE, 1922.



1, Lenahan; 2, Richter; 3, Stuvengen; 4, Sullivan; 5, Schweite; 6, Zart; 7, Messner; 8, Jorgenson; 9, Holsclaw; 10, Frank Boyle, Mgr.; 11, Craven; 12, Anderson; 13, Pilcher.

MARSHALLTOWN CLUB—MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LEAGUE.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LEAGUE

The Mississippi Valley League was the pet project of M. H. Sexton, president of the National Association, who molded the circuit after his own ideas and was proud of it. The methods which had been suggested by Mr. Sexton at the annual meeting of the National Association at Buffalo in 1921, as being especially applicable to minor leagues, were tried in the new circuit and he had a splendid opportunity first hand to note how they worked. On the whole he was proud of his success.

The league played a divided season. Cedar Rapids won the first half, with a percentage of .687, and the second half was even better, taking first place with a percentage of .742. In the first half Marshalltown finished



1, Schuster; 2, Corcoran; 3, Ford; 4, Kell; 5, Beisser; 6, Cooper; 7, Kennedy; 8, Mann; 9, Jude; 10, Croake; 11, Zubay; 12, Bond, Mgr.; 13, Jelinek. Hubler, Photo.

OTTUMWA CLUB—MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LEAGUE.

second, Rock Island third, Waterloo fourth, Ottumwa fifth and Dubuque sixth. In the second half the finish was in the same order except that Dubuque was fifth and Ottumwa sixth. The fact that the teams finished so much alike in both halves was an indication of uniformity of strength.

Cedar Rapids surpassed all other clubs both in batting and fielding. It was the manifest strength of the club in those vital particulars which led to its victory in both halves of the season. It did not have as many hard hitters as Marshalltown, but it had men who could keep the ball away from the fielders when the hits were most needed, and that was better than too many sluggers.

The leading batter of the league was Leach of Waterloo, who acquired a percentage of .383 in 121 games, but he was given a close race by Speas

of Cedar Rapids, who batted for .382 in 119 games. Speas was also the leading first baseman of the league and with his percentage of .987 for 119 games made a capital showing in a minor organization. The best pitcher was Johnson of Cedar Rapids, who won 24 games and lost 5 for a percentage of .828. Valentine, also of Cedar Rapids, was second with 21 victories and 8 defeats and a percentage of .724.

Some of the players of the league developed fast enough for higher company and there were also some veteran players in the ranks of the team members who did very well. McGinnity, the famous old pitcher of the Giants, was one of them, and he proved that he had by no means forgotten all that he knew about the art of pitching, as his arm was still strong and his winning ability, while not quite as good as of yore, was good enough to make him envied by the younger pitchers.

CLUB STANDING, FIRST HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cedar Rapids	46	21	.687
Marshalltown	34	29	.540
Rock Island	33	29	.532
Waterloo	30	32	.484
Ottumwa	27	35	.435
Dubuque	19	42	.311

CLUB STANDING, SECOND HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cedar Rapids	46	16	.742
Marshalltown	37	26	.587
Rock Island	32	33	.492
Waterloo	30	36	.455
Dubuque	25	41	.379
Ottumwa	24	40	.375

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



1, Simmons; 2, Krisinger; 3, Leach; 4, Echtermeyer; 5, Stimson; 6, Luebbe; 7, McDowell; 8, Ferguson; 9, Pezdirtz; 10, G. D. Miller, Sec.-Treas.; 11, Lindner; 12, Skupa; 13, Thomason; 14, Pat Ragan, Mgr.

Macks, Photo.

WATERLOO CLUB—MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LEAGUE.

TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE

The championship of the Texas-Oklahoma League was won by the Paris club in a play-off series with Greenville. Paris won four games and Greenville one. Paris won the second half and Greenville the first half. The league did not complete its schedule, but by special permission of the National Association it ended its season August 13, with the right to reserve its players. The railroad strike so seriously embarrassed the efforts of the clubs that it was futile to try to carry on.

The league was exceptionally strong in pitching, as was indicated by the records which were compiled by W. B. Ruggles. After the season had finished, Blankenship went to the Chicago Americans, Milstead and Hollis to Houston, Fred Johnson to San Antonio and then to New York Nationals, Bryan to Dallas, and Gray to Fort Worth.

Taylor of Paris led the league in batting, with a percentage of .369, and also led in base running, with 45 stolen bases to his credit. Bryan of Greenville and Gray of Paris, both right-handers, were the leading pitchers.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

FIRST HALF.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Greenville	44	20	.688
Paris	43	23	.652
Corsicana	36	26	.581
Ardmore	31	35	.470
Bonham	30	36	.454
Sherman	27	38	.415
Cleburne	26	41	.388
Mexia	24	42	.364

SECOND HALF.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Paris	29	13	.690
Mexia	23	19	.561
Greenville	22	20	.524
Corsicana	20	20	.500
Sherman	21	22	.488
Ardmore	18	25	.419
Cleburne	10	17	.370
Bonham	9	17	.346

ENTIRE SEASON.

Club.	W.	L.	P.C.
Paris	72	36	.667
Greenville	66	40	.623
Corsicana	56	46	.549
Ardmore	49	60	.450
Sherman	48	60	.444
Mexia	47	60	.439
Bonham	39	53	.424
Cleburne	36	58	.386



1, Bechtol; 2, Darr; 3, McCollister; 4, C. M. Miller, Mgr.; 5, Lacey; 6, Grubb; 7, Sengotta; 8, Hollis; 9, Guess; 10, Ferguson; 11, Edmondson; 12, Arguijo; 13, Osborne; 14, Gross.

CORSICANA CLUB—TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.



1, J. R. McLean, Mgr.; 2, Morris; 3, Mabry; 4, Kitterman; 5, Graham; 6, Peters; 7, Lowry; 8, Pilkington; 9, Dugan; 10, Liles; 11, Lee; 12, Gaines; 13, Thornton.

CHICKASHA CLUB—CHAMPIONS OKLAHOMA STATE LEAGUE, 1922.



1, Bellah; 2, Gray; 3, Youree; 4, LaRoe; 5, Wilburn; 6, Brownlow, Mgr.; 7, Tooley; 8, Blair; 9, Ferguson; 10, "Snip," Bat Boy; 11, Seely; 12, Fant; 13, Speer; 14, Miller; 15, Yeager; 16, Hayes.

DUNCAN CLUB—OKLAHOMA STATE LEAGUE.

BLUE GRASS LEAGUE

The championship of the Blue Grass League was won by Maysville, Ky. The clubs had a fine season and were congratulated widely upon their success. The season was not long and its brevity was rather in its favor, as interest in the championship never showed the least inclination of abating. Class of Maysville, who played in 58 games, which was nearly all of the total for the season, finished with a batting percentage of .333.

Cynthiana was the best fielding club and Maysville was second in that respect. Harding of Maysville led the first basemen and Slayback of Maysville, on the basis of long service, was rather entitled to the ranking place as top man among the second basemen. Phillips of Cynthiana was the best third baseman and Kresser of Maysville the leading shortstop.

Rummage of Paris was the leading pitcher in percentage of games won and lost, but as there was no record of earned run percentages it was impossible to name the pitcher who excelled in that respect. Monhollen of Lexington and Cynthiana was the hardest worked pitcher in the league. He took part in 252 innings, winning 12 games and losing 14.

CLUB STANDING, FIRST HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Maysville	16	6	.727
Lexington	12	10	.545
Paris	12	10	.545
Winchester	10	12	.455
Cynthiana	9	13	.409
Mt. Sterling	7	15	.318

CLUB STANDING, SECOND HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cynthiana	25	17	.594
Mt. Sterling	23	16	.590
Paris	24	18	.571
Maysville	17	22	.430
Winchester	18	24	.428
Lexington	16	26	.380

Maysville won play-off, 3 games to 1, with one tied.

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.

OKLAHOMA STATE LEAGUE

No better illustration of the inconsistency of the divided season could be furnished than the final standing of clubs in the Oklahoma State League in 1922. Chickasha won the first half and finished last in the second half. Clinton won the second half after finishing next to last in the first half. In the play-off for the league championship, Chickasha defeated Clinton four games straight. If the schedule had been played as a continuous season, Duncan, which finished second in both halves, would have led the league by a comfortable margin, Clinton would be second and Chickasha third.

CLUB STANDING, FIRST HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chickasha	39	21	.650
Duncan	32	28	.503
El Reno	28	32	.407
Guthrie	25	35	.402
Clinton	23	37	.383
Wilson	21	39	.305

CLUB STANDING, SECOND HALF.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Clinton	41	19	.683
Duncan	39	21	.650
El Reno	30	30	.500
Wilson	23	34	.403
Guthrie	22	35	.386
Chickasha	22	38	.367

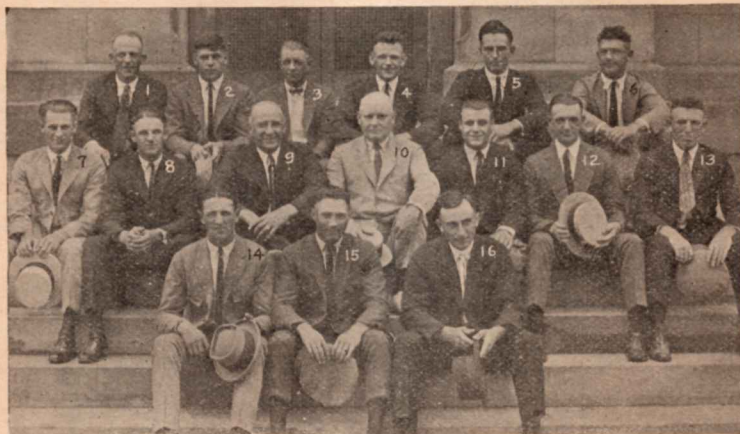
PLAY-OFF.

Chickasha	4	0	1000	Clinton	0	4	.000
-----------------	---	---	------	---------------	---	---	------



1, A. R. Cummings, Bus. Mgr.; 2, Donovan; 3, Manchester; 4, Myers; 5, Dowell; 6, Bloomer; 7, Holley; 8, Neil Deighan, Mgr.; 9, Manning; 10, Summerlin; 11, James A. Franceway, Pres.; 12, Chesnut; 13, Mies; 14, Campbell; 15, Schulte.

MADISONVILLE CLUB—CHAMPIONS KITTY LEAGUE, 1922.



1, Manush; 2, Younger; 3, Leake; 4, Tewell; 5, Berg; 6, Guss; 7, Gilbert; 8, Allen; 9, Herbert, Pres. and Mgr.; 10, Watson, Sec.; 11, Beck; 12, Beach; 13, Cullom; 14, Wical; 15, Stone; 16, Winkelman.

Stevenson Studio, Photo.

CAIRO CLUB—KITTY LEAGUE.

APPALACHIAN LEAGUE

After the most spectacular race for the championship that the Appalachian League ever enjoyed, the Bristol club won the pennant in the final week of the season by finishing ahead of Kingsport and Cleveland. The contests started with all teams in the circuit showing uniform strength and there were few variations in the general playing skill during the season.

At several times while the schedule of games was being played, a margin of only three or four games separated the team last in the race from the leader. Bristol had a well balanced nine and its uniform strength had a great deal to do with the winning of the championship. The batting of



1, Rohleder; 2, Wycallis; 3, Harry Layne; 4, Farley; 5, Williams; 6, McCabe; 7, Neselroads; 8, Brummitt; 9, Brewer; 10, Deven; 11, J. P. O'Rourke, Mgr.; 12, Grimm; 13, Herman Layne; 14, McDaniels.

BRISTOL CLUB—CHAMPIONS APPALACHIAN LEAGUE, 1922.

the team was good and the fielding was better than that of its rivals. In addition to good batting and fielding, the team enjoyed much good pitching. With three departments of the game that strong, it was no wonder that Bristol could pull through when the fight came hardest.

Both Harry and Herman Lane of the Bristol club were sent to Detroit after the season was over, and Williams, a pitcher of the club, was selected by Seattle. Brummitt, third baseman, went to Memphis, where he is expected to prove a good infielder for the Southern Association. That so many of the champions of the league found places elsewhere in teams of high classification seemed to be a capital endorsement of the quality of Base Ball played by the league.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE

The championship of the Cotton States League was won by the Greenwood, Miss., club in a play-off with Meridian after a divided season.

Neither Meridian nor Greenwood led the league in batting or fielding. The Greenville club was first in batting, with a percentage of .262, while Meridian, Greenville and Greenwood tied for first place in fielding, with a percentage of .956. Kohlbecker of Meridian, who played in 116 games, had a batting percentage of .324.

Cooper of Jackson, who played 82 games at first base, was the leader in that position among the players who took part in more than 50 games. Waldron of Greenwood was the leading second baseman, with a percentage of .956 in 117 games. Howorth led the third basemen, with .962 in 78 games. Waite of Greenville was the best shortstop, with .935 in 110 games. Rose of Jackson played 84 games, with a percentage of .984 as an outfielder. He should be rated first. The leading catcher was Stapleton of C with a percentage of .982 in 113 games.

But the records of the pitchers were not based on the earned run score but on the percentage of victories and defeats. Nemitz of Greenwood, won 20 games and lost 7, was the leader of those who pitched more than 10 games, had a winning percentage of .741.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

FIRST HALF.				SECOND HALF.				ENTIRE SEASON.			
Club.	W.	L.	PC.	Club.	W.	L.	PC.	Club.	W.	L.	PC.
Meridian	42	13	.764	Greenwood	38	17	.691	Greenwood	73	40	.646
Greenwood	35	23	.603	Vicksburg	38	21	.644	Meridian	72	40	.643
Greenville	31	25	.554	Meridian	39	27	.587	Greenville	60	56	.517
Clarksdale	26	34	.433	Greenville	29	31	.483	Vicksburg	56	60	.483
Jackson	19	37	.339	Clarksdale	23	36	.389	Clarksdale	49	70	.412
Vicksburg	18	39	.316	Jackson	16	42	.276	Jackson	35	79	.307



1, Waite; 2, Hymel; 3, Turner; 4, Duren; 5, Nichols; 6, Roberts; 7, Randolph; 8, P. ("Buck") Stapleton, Mgr.; 9, Propst; 10, Tolbert; 11, Jorda; 12, Albert Mayor, Jr., Mascot.

GREENVILLE CLUB—COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

EASTERN CANADA LEAGUE

The championship of the newly formed Eastern Canada League was won by Three Rivers after a keen race with Ottawa. The organization proved to be a success and was well handled from the time of its formation.

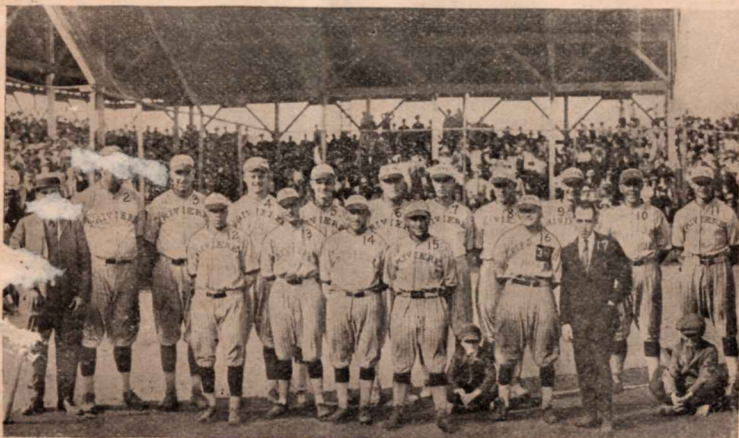
At no time were the clubs very far apart in the race and the difference in percentage at the finish between the leader and the runner-up was only 22 points, representing less than three games. The leading batter of the league was a Montreal player—Demers—but he took part in only 21 games and the real batting honors belonged to Sauvage of Valleyfield, with a percentage of .331 for 127 games. The Valleyfield-Cap Madeline players had the best team batting average, with .282, and Three Rivers, the championship team, led the league in fielding, with .956.

Some fair pitchers were developed by the club managers, but Three Rivers appeared to be the most successful along that line, and the fact that fielding was so good unquestionably had much to do with the success of the team in winning the championship. Landry, M. Kimball and P. J. Three Rivers all were topnotch in the organization.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Three Rivers	69	53	.566	Valleyfield, Cap Madeleine	56	69	.448
Ottawa	68	57	.544	Montreal	55	69	.443

List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1923 edition of the *Spalding Official Base Ball Record*. Price 25 cents.



1, H. Poulos, Pres.; 2, Grenier, Mgr.; 3, Kimball; 4, Kibbee; 5, Riley; 6, Bettez; 7, Landry; 8, Farrand; 9, Benard; 10, Bailey; 11, Becker; 12, Lafontaine; 13, O'Hern; 14, Dellsie; 15, Savaria; 16, Reed; 17, Dufresne, Sec. Heroux, Photo.

THREE RIVERS CLUB—CHAMPIONS EASTERN CANADA LEAGUE, 1922.



THE "BISMARCK OF BASE BALL."

A sketch from life of Col. A. G. Mills by the late Homer C. Davenport while both were visiting the late A. G. Spalding at his home, Point Loma, California, in 1910.

Col. A. G. Mills, Who Organized Base Ball

When three more years have elapsed, the National League will be fifty years old; a comma in history but the end of a semi-centennial for the oldest of all organizations conducting professional Base Ball. One of its earliest presidents is alive and active, continuing to be a prominent figure in athletics, as he has been all of his life, and, so far as his relations to Base Ball are concerned, greater than his contemporaries or his successors, because it was he who wrote the first National Agreement, and it was his influence and determined insistence that saw it put into effect.

Col. Abraham G. Mills drew up the articles of the original agreement between leagues in 1883, and so forcibly and successfully demonstrated its necessity to the prosperity and the life of the sport that it was adopted the same year. It almost immediately became the bulwark of the professional side of the national game, and has remained so. Without it, professional Base Ball would degenerate to a reckless scramble for players and preferment, with no regard to honesty of purpose or character.

He has been called the "Bismarck of Base Ball," an apt title and very wisely chosen. In it is embraced a compliment to the strength of character and usefulness of the man who resigned from the National League because he would not be a party to condoning the offenses of players who had flagrantly violated both the ethics and the rules of the game. His retirement resulted in a never-ending expression of regret on the part of the conservative element, who knew that he was right and who stood for the principles of Base Ball as against expediency for the moment. There came times later when it was wished more than once that the National League had carried out the higher ideals of Col. Mills. Subsequent troubles and difficulties with players were the outcome of the first vital blunder that was made in 1884.

Today he is as interested in the success of Base Ball and the National League as he was in the old days, when, as a young man, just finished with service in the army, he organized the Olympic Base Ball Club in Washington, and as a player and president of the organization successfully defended many a challenge from rival teams. His hair may be a little whiter, but his enthusiasm is that of the beginner. His eyes twinkle with keen enjoyment of the incidents of an interesting life in which athletics always has been foremost even to the sacrifice of business now and then as he has devoted his time largely to athletics. His mouth is as determined as it was when he told Base Ball men years ago that there was only one way in Base Ball—the right way.

The Colonel can laugh over the humorous situations of his boyhood experiences as a player, and marvel over the growth of a sport which owes as much to him as to any living man. He looks you straight in the eye when he tells you that all athletics must be kept clean at any cost, and emphasizes the occasional criticisms which he has to make of the conduct of the national game by the owners of today, by lightly tapping the table in front of him with a forceful forefinger. He seems taller, broader of shoulder, deeper of chest and more sonorous of voice than he was to the

young Base Ball enthusiast who remembers him in the '80s. He saw Base Ball as conversant with the Base Ball code of government of the present was with that of the past, and he has all the fire of earlier days and so "talks for the good of the game" that is near his heart.

"The National Agreement was necessary," said Col. Mills, as he leaned back in his revolving chair and peered from under his whitening eyebrows, "to save the game from unrestricted competition which was unsportsman-like and verging upon dishonesty. Clubs planned in winter as they plan now for the summer campaign. They planned beyond reason and chance of success by mapping out a financial programme that they could not expect to meet. Players were engaged at absurd salaries. A few games in the spring would quickly demonstrate that many of the teams could not be successful, and then a period of collapse would follow in which the player suffered as well as the owner. Richer clubs aggravated this situation by stripping the weaker teams of their best players. This was even worse than the folly of overestimating the business possibilities of the weaker teams, because the stronger organizations riddled the circuits which had been arranged and the competition became negative.

"The richer clubs did not seem to grasp the fact that they could not hope to continue successfully in Base Ball unless they had active competitors. No one cared then to see games in which one team won all the time, and no one becomes interested when such a condition exists or at any time. Clubs collapsed and players were left without the money which had been promised to them. Teams which were comparatively good could not find other teams in sufficient number to arrange suitable schedules. It was impossible to maintain discipline, and without it a team contest becomes a farce. Evils crept into the games. There was gambling, dissipation and, as we all know, eventually there came to be selling of games."

"Did the club owners take any action to end these conditions?"

"Not until the advent of W. A. Hulbert, the great organizer of the National League, who dealt sternly and effectively with a notable instance of game selling in 1877. I believed that Base Ball was the best of all field sports, and when I became president of the National League in 1882, I made up my mind to try to introduce something which would put a stop to the abuses that ultimately would have put an end to the growth of the game from a professional standpoint. How much effect that would have had upon amateur Base Ball, no one knows. Of course, cleanliness and the honesty of professional Base Ball unquestionably have had a great effect upon the growth of amateur Base Ball. I had long given the matter much thought trying to locate the primary troubles and finally determined that it was the competition without restraint that was undermining the game. The solidity of teams was affected by the fact that no owner was secure from day to day in the right of contract with his players. To accomplish anything which would tend toward reform, it seemed to me to be necessary to get the associations and the independent clubs which were then organized to agree to respect contracts.

"I went to Albert G. Spalding, the most widely known player of his day, and asked that I might use his name in launching the 'League Alliance.' He consented, and it was so successful that he laughed with me when he told me that his own 'Alliance' had been cited against him when he tried to secure

ers. That was certainly good evidence that we were working on the method. It led to the formulation of the National Agreement while I was president of the National League in 1883."

"Who were the original members under the National Agreement?"

"The agreement was first known as the 'Tripartite Agreement' and it was signed by the National League, the American Association and the Northwestern League. The agreement was administered by an 'Arbitration Committee,' in its time quite a power in Base Ball. Rules were adopted in the agreement for the restraint of players and the prevention of contract breaking by players, and each club was empowered to reserve not more than eleven players at a salary of not less than \$1,000 each for the ensuing season. In 1884 the Eastern League was added to the circuits operating under the agreement, and in 1885 the agreement was again renewed, the Southern, New York, New England and Canadian leagues coming in. In 1886 the National League and the American Association drew up a new National Agreement, following upon the lines of the first agreement, with themselves as party of the first part and providing for the protection of minor leagues and defining the relations between the major and minor leagues. From time to time this was modified to meet the growth of Base Ball and the demands of its expansion into all the states of the Union, but in the main the first principles of protection to clubs and players always were adhered to.

"From the first agreement, with its three associations of clubs, we now have the structure that is known as organized Base Ball, which could not have been built had it not been for the security that was brought to the game when the first agreement was entered into. Even prior to the time that I had become a National League president, there had been instances of a gentleman's agreement between two or more clubs, whereby two or three players of a team were reserved, but this was obviously worse than no reservation, because of its discrimination. It was through my efforts that the full team reserve rule came into existence, and the guarantee of safety that it brought to the players was well worth while to the national game and to all who were connected with it."

"What induced you to consider the expansion of the reserve rule?"

"The fact that I was once a player myself. I had been active on the field of Base Ball from early boyhood and I thought that I knew the attitude of the players. Many of them felt that they were badly treated, especially such players as did not always receive their salaries in full for the reasons which I have described as affecting Base Ball at that time. I did not consult with the owners of the clubs when I began to think of the expansion of the reserve rule, but I went to such players as A. G. Spalding, A. J. Reach, Harry Wright and Nick Young and asked them as to the best policy to pursue.

"They agreed with me that if more players were put under reservation—the full team reservation rule as it was known at that time—the player would be better protected in his salary rights. The salary question was one weakness of the early Base Ball system. The player did not receive his compensation in full in many instances, and it was not possible for us to go ahead and enforce discipline and order when the players could accuse the club owners of failing to live up to their obligations."

"What were some of the earlier handicaps under which B. labored?"

"To begin with, there was the plight of the Cincinnati club. It was good that no worthy opponents could be found against which to play. This is an unusual situation, isn't it? Yet that condition faced the Cincinnati club, and it practically had to disband because there was no reason for its existence. You can't play Base Ball without a rival team against which to compete. When the game began to spread, we were confronted with the practise of managers running after the players of other clubs. A team might be intact, and it might not be. That is, it would play a game on Monday afternoon, and, even as it played, some of its men might have agreed to go with another team for Tuesday's game. No professional club could hope to continue with success so long as such a condition prevailed, and the owners began to realize it after awhile. That helped us to bring about a change.

"There are difficulties which confront all clubs in these days because there is something about the game which brings some trials with it. Take the practise of purchasing the releases of players in midseason in order to win a championship. Personally, I am opposed to that sort of thing. It is not sportsmanlike. I would like to see a Base Ball club make its fight with the team that it had engaged at the beginning of the season. If all clubs were compelled to do that, no hardship could be said to exist. If managers purchase the releases of players from other clubs in midseason, even though the titles are legitimately secured, they are working indirectly on lines similar to those which were in vogue before the reserve rule went into effect. Let a player believe that he is desired by the manager of another club in the same league, and how much good will his club owner derive from his services, especially if the player is a member of a club that does not stand very high in the race?"

"How came the agreement between leagues to be known as the 'National Agreement?'"

"O. P. Caylor, then of Cincinnati, was responsible for that. He did not like the term 'Tripartite Agreement.' It sounded to him as if there might be some hidden motive in the significance of the title, and so, with my consent, it came to be known as the 'National Agreement,' and it proved to be an excellent title. It made the national game a national affair.

"When I went into office as president of the National League I agreed to take the position for one year only. The owners seemed to think that I must serve when they were left without an executive after the death of William A. Hulbert. My previous knowledge of Base Ball, and the fact that I had devised the 'League Alliance' and other measures which I thought would be of advantage to the game, were urged as reasons why I was called upon to serve, although I was pressed for time to perform the duties of the office. The launching of the first National Agreement was quickly followed by a fight with the Union Association, which disregarded both the contracts and the reservations made by the National League. Therefore I had to accept the League presidency for another year to carry this fight to a finish.

"Then, when the victory was ours and the National League was out of the trouble into which it had been forced by rivalry, and because there were promoters who thought to get into public favor by denouncing the reserve

rule, after my second term as president had ended and I had been elected an honorary member, I resigned my honorary membership and withdrew from the League because some of the original conspirators against the National League, and some of the principal players who had led the revolt, were restored to good standing in National League clubs. That, to me, seemed to be the height of folly; and I do not think that the league ever profited by it. I am sure that in later years it wished that such action had not been taken. A mistake was made by condoning contract breaking. It is always a mistake, in an organization which demands the strictest of discipline, to condone offenses almost at the time they are committed. Other would-be offenders sometimes think they can go and do likewise, trusting to be forgiven quickly. If an opportunity offered to them can give a sufficiently large inducement, they are not concerned about the punishment to any extent.

"It was my contention that in due time the reserve rule would put an end to contract breaking, and I believe that history has fully justified my contention. There have been wars since my active days in Base Ball, and there have been players who evaded reservation; yet for the most part the old and worse evil of contract breaking was eliminated by the reserve rule because it guarantees the rights of the player. He cannot be reserved if he is not paid in full as his contract demands. If there is any attempt on the part of a club owner to deal unjustly with the player, there is an opportunity open to the latter for a review of his case."

"What do you think of Base Ball as it is played now?"

"It is a fine game, a capital game. It is a contest of constant action. That is what you want in Base Ball. Spectators would soon tire if games were mechanically dull. I hear a great deal about home runs; but I don't believe they bat many more than when I was a boy, and we were as proud of home runs then as any of your modern players. I took a hand in bringing about the standardization of the implements of the game, and backed A. G. Spalding to the limit in his pioneer work in that line. It frequently happened that the home club in one city would furnish a lively ball, and in another city a dead ball, according to the relative batting or fielding skill of its team. When teams were permitted to use balls which were not of the same size, weight and elasticity, the games were so lacking in uniformity that spectators deserted them because the games from day to day could not be compared on a correct basis with the playing implements seldom or never twice alike.

"One of the principal reasons why Base Ball has been successful is that it is played with standard implements. The base balls of today are excellent. I have in my possession an old base ball of 1882 which has quite a history. It is the ball which was used as a model for the monument over the grave of William A. Hulbert."

Col. Mills placed the ball on the table. It bore the inscription: "1876—W. A. Hulbert, President National League P.B.B.C.—1882." On one side were the names of the Eastern division of clubs—Boston, Providence, Troy and Worcester—and on the other side the names of the clubs of the Western division—Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Detroit. The ball itself is interesting. The cover is dark in color, apparently being one of the balls which was encased in red leather in olden days. The leather is soft and like kid.

The ball seems harder to the touch than the cork center ball of today, and externally gives the impression that it was one of the kinds which stung the fingers until they burned when it was caught.

"No man ever gave more time to the standardizing of the base ball than A. G. Spalding," continued Col. Mills. "He did more for the national game than it ever did for him. I know whereof I speak. He labored incessantly to improve everything which had to do with the sport, and today much of the success of the big organizations and the smaller organizations is the outcome of the work that he did to perfect the implements with which Base Ball is played. The boy of today some time will learn that he is enjoying himself in one of the finest outdoor games that man ever devised because such players as Spalding, the Wrights and Reach worked unceasingly to build up Base Ball, to perfect it and to keep it straight.

"When did you start to play ball?"

"When I was a boy, at Jamaica, N. Y., I joined the Atlantics of Jamaica, organized in 1856. That was a year before the organization of the famous Atlantics of Brooklyn. In the first game between the teams the Jamaica Atlantics succeeded in keeping down the score of their rivals to about one hundred runs. We were not whitewashed by any means, because we managed to make some runs; but I had so much fly chasing to do in right field, that when I got to bed and to sleep I did not awaken until noon of the next day, from sheer exhaustion.

"When the war came on I went into the army with a bat and a ball as part of my equipment. Our regiment played with the nines of other regiments. I forgot to state that we used a lively ball. It was mostly rubber in those days, and I have had a grounder come toward me and hop seven feet over my head. I wonder what the modern fielders would think of that? On Christmas Day, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C., a team from my regiment, the 2d Duryee Zouaves, played a picked nine from the other Union regiments in that vicinity. The crowd which saw that game numbered 40,000, so you see we got ahead of these big stadium crowds as far back as that.

"After the war was over I went to Washington and organized the Olympic Base Ball Club. I was its president for several years and played both as pitcher and catcher. Nick Young was an outfielder on the nine. I first met W. A. Hulbert in Chicago in 1876, after he had organized the National League. There had been many good men in Base Ball from the day when the first 'Base Ball Diamond' was marked out on the ground by Abner Doubleday at Cooperstown, New York, in 1839, but to my mind W. A. Hulbert was the most valuable of them all in developing the game on the right basis. He had associated with him in organizing the League, men who were true sportsmen, and whose wish to make it a respectable and paying business was far subordinate to the ambition to secure for the home town a team that would win on the merits of manly and honest competition. I became intimately associated with him, especially in matters relating to the legislative side of the game, and, while I was never financially interested, we were in close touch respecting all questions of regenerating the game until his untimely death."

"Did you have anything to do with the change in the pitching rules that was made in the early days of the National League?"

"I was an old-fashioned, 'straight-arm' pitcher—as it was known in the

times when I played ball—but at the League meeting in Cleveland in 1878 I succeeded in converting Harry Wright to the abolishment (primarily in the interest of the umpire) of straightarm pitching for what was then called the 'unrestricted delivery.' It took Harry a long time to give in, as he had his traditions of cricket with him, but he lived long enough to see that it did Base Ball much good, and was never afraid to say so."

In concluding the interview Col. Mills said: "I came to know many prominent players, but I especially admired 'Al' Spalding from the time I first met him when he was pitching for the then-famous Forest City nine of Rockford, Illinois, more than half a century ago. Throughout his career as player, club manager and dominant figure in the national councils of the game, he was always an exemplar of true sportsmanship and an ardent worker for the betterment of his chosen profession. He and I were in entire accord in believing that Base Ball is peculiarly the sport that, beyond all others, benefits both participants and spectators."

Col. Mills also had this to say of Judge Landis: "A striking evidence of the hold that this great game has gained in the estimation of right thinking men, is the fact that a great jurist has been lured from the Bench to fill the most responsible position in Organized Base Ball; a man who brings to the performance of this difficult and responsible task the heart of a keen and lifelong lover of the sport, with a mind trained to determine every question with judicial fairness. Every true lover of America's great national game, from the 'fan' on the bleachers to the millionaire club owner, is to be congratulated on having at the head of its administration such a man as Judge Landis."

Col. Mills, who was born in New York City, entered his eightieth year on March 12. He is the senior vice-president of the Otis Elevator Company and from his office in New York City he can look across the Hudson River to Hoboken, which always has been contemporaneous with the metropolis in Base Ball history. The old Elysian Fields in Hoboken was the site of some of the most historic struggles on the diamond in old days. Col. Mills carried his amateur ideas so far that he was really an amateur president of a professional organization. He never interested himself financially in any club of the circuit and never had an axe to grind. His was a labor of love from which has grown the present major and minor agreement controlling Base Ball professionally, not only in the United States but in Canada. Without the organization it is impossible to imagine anything but chaos, or perhaps no Base Ball, because it is inconceivable that the sport can be conducted upon professional lines except by a system of administration similar to that of the present.

Even when connected with professional Base Ball, Col. Mills has been one of the men foremost in all the world in devoting his energies to the good of amateur sport. He was one of the founders of the Amateur Athletic Union and has fought for it and fought for its principles since it began to function. He has been one of the loyal and most interested supporters of the New York Athletic Club and is one of its former presidents. The Olympic Games have always commanded his attention, and as a member of the Olympic Committee his efforts have been directed toward a successful representation of United States athletes in the great athletic events of the world.

Spalding Collection of Base Ball Literature

When the Spalding collection of books and illustrative description of Base Ball at first was grouped and arranged for exhibitive purposes, shortly after it was added to the Public Library of New York City, it was visited by thousands of persons who were interested in the old days of the game. Some of the visitors were gray-haired men, who noted their delight in many a laugh and exclamation of pleasure as they recognized either a book with which they were familiar when boys, or a portrait of some old player who had been their athletic idol when they were in knickerbockers.

Others of the visitors were Base Ball admirers of the present generation, who marveled over the old photographs and drawings. Some of the pictures showed the players of years ago when Base Ball first began to be popular. The long trousers, the flowing ties, the beards and mustaches, the loose blouses and the lack of Base Ball shoes like those of the present era, were all novelties to the youths of twenty who have never been accustomed to see ball players except as they have been outfitted for the national game in the style that has been continuous in the last quarter of a century.

The Spalding collection is the most complete of its kind that has ever been placed in a public library. It is quite certain that it will be added to from other sources, as there are a few who have gone into the collection of Base Ball data with a desire to obtain everything possible in relation to the national game, who look favorably upon such a donation. It can well be said that there have been too few. The value of the earlier published information about Base Ball was not generally appreciated in its own day. It is easy enough to understand this. A sport which grows upon a people in a staid but steadfast manner, as Base Ball grew upon the people of the United States, is likely to be under full headway and a matter of much importance before its greatness is realized by a nation which has suddenly found something of national importance under its wing.

Unquestionably Base Ball had come to be a big item in the life of the citizens of the eastern part of the United States before they realized how great it had grown. From the East it spread throughout the Middle West, and at once became as popular as it was in the East, and from the Middle West it continued to work further west, never losing its hold upon the people as a pastime. It spread less rapidly in the South, where there were reasons why it did not acquire at first the local importance and then the general importance that it had in the North and West, but little by little conditions improved in the South until now Base Ball is accepted generally in that region. In the Southwest it is the joy of that part of the nation.

In the publications embraced in the Spalding collection there are some of the earliest pamphlets and manuals of the history of the game. Now and then there is a gap where the late Henry Chadwick, who collected some of the earlier volumes, either had forgotten to retain permanently the books of a year, or had given them away, or had used them for other purposes and overlooked the fact that he had withdrawn them from his library. Probably in time these gaps will be filled, because the Public Library is seeking odd copies of earlier "Guides" and such other manuals of the game as will give a continuous history of players, and to some extent of the playing

campaigns, beginning with the commencement of the sport as one of more than mere club intermingling and competition.

It may be said that the United States developed a national game without really knowing that it was doing so. The growth of Base Ball was of a character to make this possible. First there were the spirited competitions between individuals comprising clubs in which Base Ball was played for the spirit of the thing, for the amusement there was in it, and for the exercise which it developed. Then there came the competitions between nearby cities. This was bound to be followed by development of leagues and by the evolution of championship teams, and ultimately it was to lead to the present national aspect of the game in which annual graded competitions of various sorts are held, from those of the important organizations centered in the big cities to the rivalry between the leagues of the smaller cities. In addition to this is the wide spread of amateur Base Ball, industrial Base Ball and independent Base Ball, which is so vast that it is practically impossible to obtain any reliable data concerning it. It may be said that it is almost impossible to overrate it because, except in the very largest cities, there is scarcely a boy who is not brought up with a base ball and a bat. The moment that the spring showers and the warming sun bring the first vegetation out in the budding days of the open season, the United States buds into Base Ball as well.

In the Spalding collection this growth is outlined, and therefore the collection is the more valuable to the historian. A glimpse can be had of the earlier days when there were huge crowds surrounding fields on which there were no stands. There are brief but expressive accounts of the games which were seen by crowds of 25,000 and 30,000, yet many of us thought that these huge crowds were of far later growth. We can scarcely imagine a field of great expanse surrounded four and five deep from its furthest center field post to the small stand which may have been erected behind the catcher, yet such things did prevail.

All books of the Spalding collection have now become reference books. The old time portraits and illustrations have been preserved and listed, and from them it is possible to obtain not only a comparison of the men of the past with those of the present, but a comparison of the implements for play and the costumes for the players.

The game of Base Ball in principle is the same now as it was in its first stages, but in practise it is a pastime calling for more variety of skill if not greater physical dexterity. There is no reason to believe that the ball players of the earliest days were less competent physically than they are now, but they were not asked to play the game on the same lines as they play it now. That is a result to have been expected. Base Ball is not an individual competition, and, where teams engage in sport, progress and change of method for a better contest are bound to be the outcome.

The editor of the GUIDE often thinks that if the first group of men who played Base Ball under the guidance of Abner Doubleday and Alexander Cartwright had realized what the future of the game was to be, one of them would have appointed himself historian on the spot and chronicled daily events until that time came when he felt it incumbent upon him to pass the task to a successor.

Death's Toll Heavy in 1922

Many men who had attained prominence in Base Ball at one time and another, passed away in 1922, and before the sun had set upon the last day of December, the following familiar faces were missing:

Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn.	First President National League
Benjamin F. Shibe, Philadelphia, Pa.	President Philadelphia A. L. Club
James C. Dunn, Chicago, Ill.	President Cleveland A. L. Club
Mike Finn.	Part Owner Omaha Club
J. J. McCaffery.	President Toronto Club
Charles Frank.	One of the Founders of the Southern Association
William Armour.	Former Manager Detroit and Toledo Clubs
John Conaltan.	Business Manager Chicago Americans
William C. Black.	Vice-President Peoria Club
John P. Conner.	Part Owner Lowell Club
David Pierson.	"Father of Base Ball" in Newark, N. J.
Adrian C. Anson.	Former Captain and Manager Chicago N. L. Club
J. Garland Stahl.	Former Manager Washington and Boston A. L. Clubs
Sam Thompson.	One Time Champion Home Run Hitter National League
Dick Padden.	Former Pittsburgh Player and Captain St. Louis Browns
William Dillhoefer.	Former Catcher St. Louis Nationals
Austin McHenry.	Former Outfielder St. Louis Nationals
Joe Barry.	Former Catcher Baltimore Club
William Daly.	Former Pitcher Boston Nationals
Daniel J. Hoffman.	Former Outfielder New York, St. Louis, Boston A. L.
Peter Child.	Former Second Baseman St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago N.L.
Joseph Gerhardt.	Former Second Baseman New York Nationals
Edward Lynch.	Former Pitcher Cincinnati Nationals
George Cuppy.	Former Pitcher Cleveland and St. Louis N. L.
Thos. P. McCarthy.	Former Outfielder Phila., St. Louis, Boston, Brooklyn
Jack Pickett.	Former Infielder Philadelphia and Brooklyn
Leech Maskrey.	Contemporary of McPhee on the old Akrons

MORGAN G. BULKELEY.

The first president of the National League, Morgan G. Bulkeley, died in Hartford, Conn., November 6, 1922, at the age of 84. In the first year of its organization, 1876, the league needed a man of prominence and firmness to handle the executive affairs of the circuit and its members prevailed upon Mr. Bulkeley to accept the office, although he announced at that time his probable inability to continue as head of the organization after one year of service. When he withdrew, William Hulbert succeeded him.

He was born in East Haddam, Conn., December 26, 1837. His father was the first president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. The family moved to Hartford in 1846 and the son attended school there. After leaving school he became an errand boy for a firm in Brooklyn. Later he became a member of the same firm. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the 13th New York Volunteers and served under Gen. McClellan. He returned to Hartford in 1872 and organized the United States Bank of Hartford, serving as its president from 1872 to 1879. During the latter year

he was chosen as the head of the Aetna Life Insurance Company and subsequently as the head of its two affiliated concerns. He became a director in other Hartford institutions. He served in the Hartford City Council in 1875, in the Board of Aldermen in 1876, and was Mayor from 1880 to 1888. While Mayor he gave his salary to the city's poor fund.

He was chosen Governor in 1888 and served in that office until 1893. He was elected United States Senator in 1905 for the term 1905-1911. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention from 1888 to 1896. During the drive for the sale of Liberty Bonds he was instrumental in obtaining more than 30 per cent of Hartford's quota. Yale University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1889, and in 1917 Trinity College honored him with the degree LL.D. He was a member of the G.A.R., being former department commander; Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Society of the Cincinnati Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Foreign Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812. He was former president of the Sons of the American Revolution and former marshal of the Baronial Order of Runnymede. For more than thirty years he was a member of the National Trotting Association and his fondness for horses lasted all his life.

The following resolution was introduced by Charles H. Ebbets at the annual meeting of the National League, and adopted:

"Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, soldier, Governor of Connecticut and United States Senator, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., November 6, 1922, in his 85th year.

"Among the typical American pioneer duties that he fostered with vigor and enthusiasm was the leadership of this National League, upon its creation at the Grand Central Hotel, in the City of New York, February 2, 1876.

"It is fitting, therefore, that this organization should—and now does—inscribe on its records its appreciation of the invaluable aid rendered by him as a founder of the national game, and that to give expression of our honor to the man and of our deep regret at his death, we convey these sentiments to the members of his family, and to those who were closely associated with him during his successful life."

ADRIAN CONSTANTINE ANSON.

Adrian Constantine Anson, one of the greatest playing figures that Base Ball ever knew, died in Chicago, April 14, 1922, after an illness of a few days and after it had been reported that he had shown such improvement as to warrant hope for his recovery. Had he lived two days longer he would have been seventy years old.

All men admired him for his manliness and his true sportsmanship. He was the personification of integrity, and there is no player in all the history of the professional side of the national game with a better-deserved reputation for loyalty and ability than the man who led the National League—and Base Ball itself—as a batsman and as an exemplar of that for which Base Ball has been supposed to stand from its earliest organization. He was a good manager, although not as successful in his later years as his merit warranted, or as his finer attitude deserved.

When he first began to play ball, Anson was a pitcher. He played in Marshalltown, Iowa, where he was born. By and by he went to Rockford, Ill., where he played third base on the same team as A. G. Spalding, and it was here that Anson's Base Ball reputation really began. From Rockford he went to Philadelphia, where he played both third base and short-stop, but he did not remain there long.

When the National League was formed in 1876, Anson was engaged by the Chicago club and played first base. He became manager of the club and won championships for Chicago in 1880-81-82 and in 1885-86. From 1876 to 1897, with the exception of two years, his batting percentage was considerably in excess of .300. His best work was in 1887 when he batted .421. The batting record of this splendid man and athlete follows:

A. C. ANSON'S BATTING RECORD, 1876-1897.

Yr.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	Yr.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
1876	66	321	63	110	.342	1887	122	532	107	224	.421
1877	47	200	36	67	.335	1888	134	515	101	177	.343
1878	59	256	54	86	.336	1889	134	518	99	177	.342
1879	49	221	41	90	.407	1890	139	504	102	157	.312
1880	84	346	52	117	.338	1891	136	537	82	158	.294
1881	84	343	67	137	.399	1892	147	561	62	154	.275
1882	82	348	69	126	.362	1893	101	381	70	123	.323
1883	98	413	69	127	.308	1894	83	347	87	137	.395
1884	111	471	108	159	.338	1895	122	476	88	161	.338
1885	112	464	100	144	.310	1896	106	403	72	135	.335
1886	125	504	117	187	.371	1897	112	423	66	128	.303

Totals—Years, 22; games, 2,253; at bats, 9,084; runs, 1,712; hits, 3,081; grand average, .339.

After his retirement from Chicago he managed the New York Giants part of the season of 1898. He did not like New York as well as Chicago, and did not succeed with a team which was too weak to make a success. He returned to Chicago and opened a billiard hall which was well patronized, but Anson failed to make money with it. He was elected city clerk for a term, but failed of re-election. In 1909-10 he managed a semi-professional team and toured the United States, but the venture did not prove to be profitable. In his most recent years he appeared in vaudeville. Prior to his death he had assumed the management of a new golf course in Chicago and bade fair to be successful with that. The National League will raise a monument over Anson's grave in Chicago.

SAM THOMPSON.

Sam Thompson, who was the home run king of the National League and at one time the home run king of major league Base Ball, died in Detroit, November 7, 1922, at the age of 62. During the years that he batted in the National League he made 127 home runs. Ruth supplanted him in later years with a greater total, but Thompson still holds the lead in his own circuit. He was stricken with heart failure while serving as an election inspector, and a second attack brought about his death.

THOMAS P. MCCARTHY.

One of the great players of Base Ball died at Boston, August 5, 1922. He was Thomas P. McCarthy, and the reason why he was great was that he was not only skillful and superior in his work but he was inventive. It was McCarthy more than any other player in the game who perfected trapping the ball by an outfielder to make a double play.

J. GARLAND STAHL.

J. Garland Stahl, former manager of the Boston American League club and president of the Washington Park National Bank of Chicago at the time of his death, passed away at Los Angeles, September 19, 1922, where he had gone for his health. He was born at Elkhart, Ill., April 3, 1881. He was such a successful player at college that the attention of Base Ball scouts were attracted to him. From 1900 to 1903 he was a Base Ball and foot ball player. He was manager of the Boston team in 1912 when the famous eight-game world series was played in which the Giants were defeated after Snodgrass muffed a fly ball in center field in the tenth inning.

DAVID PIERSON.

David Pierson died September 11, 1922, in the City Hospital of Newark, after an illness of several months. His home was in Trenton, N. J. He was 66 years old when he died. In Newark he was well known as the manager of the first professional Base Ball team. In the '70s he caught for the old Cincinnati Reds. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., but went to Newark when a boy and played Base Ball on the sandlots of the New Jersey city. In 1877 he caught for the Unions of Newark, a team that was one of the best of its day. Pierson will always be remembered as the "Father of Professional Base Ball in Newark."

GEORGE CUPPY.

George Cuppy was one of the pitchers of the Cleveland team who helped to bring that organization prominently to the front in the days when Oliver Tebeau was at the height of his success as manager. Cuppy passed away during the summer of 1922 at his home near Elkhart, Ind. He was the alternating pitcher with "Cy" Young, whose record is one of Base Ball's landmarks. The ability of Cuppy was better appreciated by ball players than it was by the public. Men who had to oppose Cuppy on the field realized what a fine pitcher he was. The records proved it; yet, like some other players of the major leagues, Cuppy did not always get the recognition to which he was entitled.

DR. EDWARD H. NICHOLS.

On June 12, 1922, Dr. Edward H. Nichols, associate professor of the Harvard Medical School and for almost twenty years in charge of the physical well-being of the Harvard football squad, died at his home in Boston. He had graduated from Harvard in 1886 and pitched for the Harvard nine for four years. He had served overseas both with the United States and English armies.

DICK PADDEN.

On the last day of October, 1922, Dick Padden, who had been a second baseman for both the Pittsburgh and the St. Louis American Association clubs, died at his home at Martins Ferry from a stroke of apoplexy. Padden at one time was captain of the Browns. He played second base and was a clever man at the position if not a sensational player.

OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1923

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON.....		April 29 May 25,26,27 June 3,25,26 July 3,*4,22	April 26,27,28 June 22,23,24 Sept. 2,*3,4,30	April 30 May 1,2,3; June 4 Aug. 30,31 Sept. 1,27,28,29	June 18,19,20,21 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 17,18,19	June 5,6,7 July 29 Aug. 9,10,11,12 Sept. 14,15,16	June 8,9,10,11,12 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 24,25	June 13,14,15,16 Aug. 3,4,5,6,7 Sept. 22,23
BROOKLYN.....	May 4,5,7,31 June 1,2 Sept. 6,7,8 Oct. 2,3		Apr.30; May 1,2,3 May 28,29,*30 Aug. 14 Sept. 28,29	April 26,27,28 June 27,28,29,†30 Sept. 10,11,12	June 4,5,6,7 Aug. 8,9,10,11 Sept. 13,14,15	June 17,18,19,20 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 21,22,23	June 13,14,15,16 Aug. 3,4,5,6,7 Sept. 19,20	June 9,10,11,12 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 24,25,26
NEW YORK.....	Apr. 17,18,*19,20 June 27,28,29,30 Sept. 10,11	April 21,22,23,24 July 1, Aug. 30,31 Sept. 1,9 Oct. 6,7		May 4,5,7 May 31 June 1,2 July 2,3,*4,23	June 8,9,11,12 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 20,21,22	June 13,14,15,16 Aug. 3,4,5,6,7 Sept. 24,25	June 5,6,7 July 26,27,28,29 Sept. 14,15,16,17	June 17,18,19,20 Aug. 8,9,10,11,12 Sept. 18,19
PHILADELPHIA.	April 21,23,24,25 May 28,29,*30 Oct. 4,5,6	April 17,18,19,20 May 6 June 23,24 Sept. 2,*3,30	April 29 May 24,25,26,27 June 25,26 July 22, Sept. 6,7,8		June 13,14,15,16 Aug. 3,4,6,7 Sept. 24,25,26	June 9,10,11,12 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 18,19,20	June 17,18,19,20 Aug. 8,9,10,11,12 Sept. 22,23	June 6,7,8 July 26,27,28,29 Sept. 14,15,16,17
PITTSBURGH....	May 17,18,19 July 18,19,20,†21 Aug. 23,24,25	May 8,9,10,11 July 14,15,16,17 Aug. 12,13,26	May 12,13,14,15 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 19,20,21	May 21,22,23 July 6,7,9 Aug. 14,15,16, 17,18		April 21,22,23,24 May 6; July 1 Sept. 9,10,11 Oct. 6,7	April 17,18,19,20 May 27,28 Sept. 2,27,28, 29,30	April 29,30 May 1,2,31 June 1,2,3 June 24,25,26
CINCINNATI.....	May 8,9,10,11 July †14,16,17 Aug. 27,28,29	May 20,21,22,23 July 18,19,20,21 Aug. 23,24,25	May 17,18,19 July 6,7,8,9 Aug. 15,16,17,18	May 12,14,15,16 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 20,21,22	May 3,4,5 June 22,23,28, 29,30 Sept. *3,4		May 25,26 June 24,25,26 July 2,3,*4 Sept. 12,13	April 25,26,27,28 May 28,29,*30 Sept. 6,7,8
CHICAGO.....	May 21,22,23 July 6,7,9 Aug. 14,15,16, 17,18	May 12,13,14,15 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 19,20,21	May 8,9,10,11 July 14,15,16,17 Aug. 26,27,28	May 17,18,19 July 18,19,20,†21 Aug. 23,24,25	April 25,26,27,28 May 29,*30 July 23,24 Sept. 7,8	April 29,30 May 1,2,31 June 1,2,3,4 Aug. 31; Sept. 1		May 3,4,5,6 June 21,22,23 Sept. 9,11 Oct. 6,7
ST. LOUIS.....	May 12,14,15,16 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 20,21,22	May 17,18,19 July 6,7,8,9 Aug. 15,16,17,18	May 20,21,22,23 July 18,19,20,21 Aug. 23,24,25	May 8,9,10,11 July 5,14,16,17 Aug. 27,28,29	May 7,24,25,26 July 2,3,*4 Aug. 30,31 Sept. 1	April 17,18,19,20 May 27 July 22,23,24 Sept. 2,29,30	April 21,22,23,24 June 28,29,30 July 1 Sept. *3,4	

*Holiday; morning and afternoon games. †Double-header.



A. J. Spalding & Bros.

"Official National League" Ball

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



No. 1. Adopted by the National League and used in all championship games. Horsehide cover. Patent cork center (patented August 31, 1909). Double stitched, red and black. Each ball 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.

Each, \$2.00

- No. OR. "Rubber Core League." Pure Para rubber center. Wound in the same manner as the No. 1 ball. Horsehide cover; double stitched, red and green. Each, \$1.75
- No. B1. "Official National League" Jr. (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) Patented cork center. (Patented August 31, 1909). Made exactly the same as the No. 1 ball, except slightly smaller in size, and in accordance with the specifications approved for Junior players by the Joint Rules Committee of the National and American Leagues. Endorsed by John B. Sheridan, originator of the Boys' Size Base Ball Diamond. Games played by junior clubs with this ball count as legal championship games. Each, \$1.50
- No. 2. "Minor League." Horsehide cover. Yarn wound, full size ball of League quality. Each, \$1.50
- No. 2RC. "College League." An excellent rubber center ball for general practice. Horsehide cover. Yarn wound, full size and weight. Each, \$1.25
- No. 3RC. "Professional." Rubber core. Yarn wound. Horsehide cover. Well made and substantial. Each, \$1.00
- No. 4. "Match." Another first class practice ball. Horsehide cover, rubber core and yarn wound. Full size. Each, 75c.
- No. B4. Boys' junior size. Rubber, cotton yarn wound, horsehide cover. " 75c.
- No. 5. "King of the Diamond." Full size. Well made of good material and has horsehide cover. Each, 50c.
- No. 7B. "Junior Professional." Slightly under regular size. Horsehide cover, very lively boys' size ball. Each, 50c.
- No. 10. "Lively Bounder." Rubber, cotton wound. Horsehide cover, boys' size. A very lively ball. Each, 50c.
- No. 6. "Star." Full size. Durable cover, well made. " 25c.
- No. 8. "League Junior." A popular boys' size ball. Well made, durable cover. " 25c.
- No. 13. "Rocket." A good lively boys' size ball; two-piece cover. " 10c.

Prices subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices, see special Canadian catalogue of Spalding Athletic Goods.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1923

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON
CHICAGO.....		April 22,23,24 July 2,3,*4,5 Sept. 28,29,30	May 24,25,26,27 June 23,24,25,26 Sept. *3,4	April 18,19,20,21 June 28,29,30 July 1 Oct. 5,6,7	June 14,15,16,17 Aug. 10,11,12,13 Sept. 24,25,26	June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 6,7,8,9 Sept. 20,21,22	June 5,6,7,8 July 28,29,30,31 Sept. 13,14,15	June 9,11,12,13 Aug. 1,2,3,4 Sept. 17,18,19
ST. LOUIS.....	April 30 May 1,2,3 June 1,2,3 Sept. 6,7,8,9		April 26,27,28,29 May 29,*30,31 Oct. 5,6,7	May 4,5,6,7 June 23,24,25,26 Sept. *3,4	June 9,10,11,12 Aug. 2,3,4 Sept. 16,17,18,19	June 5,6,7,8 July 28,30,31 Aug. 1 Sept. 13,14,15	June 13,14,15,16 Aug. 5,6,7,8 Sept. 20,22,23	June *18,19,20,21 Aug. 9,10,11 Sept. 24,25,26
DETROIT.....	May 4,5,6,7 July 23,24,25 Oct. 1,2,3,4	April 18,19,20,21 June 28,29,30 July 1, Aug. 30 Sept. 1,2		April 22,23,24,25 July 3,*4,5 Sept. 7,8,9	June 5,6,7,8 July 28,29,30,31 Sept. 13,14,15	June 9,11,12,13 Aug. 2,3,4 Sept. 17,18,*19	June 17,18,19,20 Aug. 9,10,11,12 Sept. 24,25,26	June 14,15,16 Aug. 6,7,†8 Sept. 20,21,†22
CLEVELAND.....	April 26,27,28,29 May 29,*30,31 Aug. 30 Sept. 1,2	May 24,25,26,27 July 23,24,25 Oct. 1,2,3,4	April 30 May 1,2,3 June 1,2,3 Sept. 27,28,29,30		June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 5,6,7,8 Sept. 21,22,23	June 14,15,16 Aug. 10,11,*13 Sept. †24,25,26	June 9,10,11,12 Aug. 1,2,3,4 Sept. 16,17,18	June 4,5,6,7,8 July 28,30,31 Sept. 13,14,15
WASHINGTON...	May 16,17,18,19 July 6,7,8,9 Aug. 15,16,17	May 20,21,22 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 18,19,20,21	May 8,9,10,11 July 14,15,16,17 Aug. 25,26,27	May 12,13,14,15 July 18,19,21,22 Aug. 22,23,24		Apr. 18,19,20,21 June 22,23,25,26 Oct. 1,2,3	Apr. 22,23,24,25 July 2,3,*4 Aug. 30,31 Sept. 1	May 24,25,26 July 24,25,26,27 Sept. *3,4,5
PHILADELPHIA	May 12,13,14,15 July 14,15,16,17 Aug. 22,23,24	May 8,9,10,11 July 18,19,21,22 Aug. 25,26,27	May 20,21,22 July 6,7,8,9 Aug. 14,15,16,17	May 16,17,18,19 June 17 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 18,19	April 26,27,28,29 June 1,2,3,24 Sept. 9,29,30		May 4,5,6 June 28,29,30 July 1 Oct. 4,5,6,7	Apr.30; May1,2,3 July 2,3,*4 Aug. 30,31 Sept. 1
NEW YORK.....	May 20,21,22 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 18,19,20,21	May 16,17,18,19 July 6,7,8,9 Aug. 15,16,17	May 12,13,14,15 July 18,19,21,22 Aug. 22,23,24	May 8,9,10,11 July 14,15,16,17 Aug. 25,26,27	Apr.30; May1,2,3 May 27,29,*30 June 4 Sept. 2,8	May 24,25,26 July 24,25,26,27 Sept. *3,4,5		April 26,27,28 June 22,23,25,26 Sept. 27,28,†29
BOSTON.....	May 8,9,10,11 July 18,19,21,22 Aug. 25,26,27	May 12,13,14,15 July 14,15,16,17 Aug. 22,23,24	May 16,17,18,19 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 5,18,19	May 20,21,22,23 July 6,7,8,9 Aug. 12,15,16	May 4,5,6 June 28,29,30 July 1 Oct. 4,5,6,7	April 23,24,25 May 28,29,*30 Sept. 6,7,†8	Apr. 18,19,20,21 May 31 June 1,2,3 Sept. 9,10,11	

*Holiday; morning and afternoon games. †Double-header.

ROGERS HORNSBY NATIONAL LEAGUE'S LEADING SLUGGER

says

The Sporting News

*is "The best baseball
paper published"*

*You will like it too just
as do B.B. Johnson, Ty Cobb,
Geo. H. Sisler, Tris Speaker and
others who declare The
Sporting News is the best ever.*

It has been published weekly the year 'round since 1886. Exclusively baseball. Box scores of major and minor leagues in season. Just what every fan wants to receive regularly.

Special Introductory Offer

Attach \$1.00 in stamps or currency and as a special inducement for you to subscribe, we will send you in connection with The Sporting News for three months, a set of six of the finest pictures of star ball players you ever saw. If you live in Canada, send \$1.25. Remember, this is a special offer made only to new subscribers and must be taken advantage of at once.

For sample copy, write

C. C. SPINK & SON, St. Louis, Mo.

The Baseball Cyclopedia

A RECORD BOOK
A HISTORY OF BASEBALL
AND A BASEBALL DIGEST
ALL COMBINED IN ONE

*Compiled by Ernest J. Lanigan expressly for the
Baseball Magazine Co.*

EVERY "FAN" AND SPORTWRITER
SHOULD OWN A COPY OF THIS
GREAT BASEBALL CLASSIC

*Sent Postpaid for 75c
or given FREE with a year's subscription
to the Baseball Magazine*

----- COUPON -----

BASEBALL MAGAZINE CO., 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$2.00 (foreign \$2.50) for a year's subscription to
Baseball Magazine, starting with.....issue, and send me absolutely
FREE. a copy of the Baseball Cyclopedia.

Name..... City.....

Street..... State.....

Sporting Life

"America's National Magazine of Sports"

THE ONLY GENERAL SPORTS PUBLICATION PRINTED

THE New SPORTING LIFE is an old valued name in a new dress, with up-to-the-minute ideas.

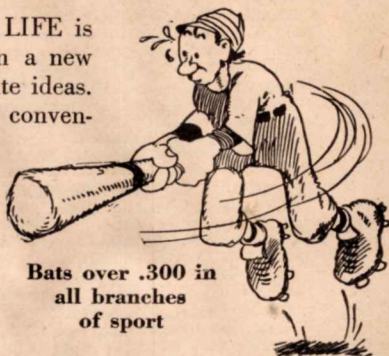
It has discarded the old conventional "correspondence"

matter, and its pages are filled with "human interest" feature stories of

those who have done something worth while in all branches of sport, anecdotes and gossip of

the interesting characters of the sporting world—the kind you can't get in any other publication.

It contains everything from baseball to "barnyard golf," and its editorials are based on but one policy—for the good of the game. It is the official publication of the Baseball Writers Association of America. Well written, profusely illustrated.



Bats over .300 in
all branches
of sport

Published monthly at the extremely low subscription price of \$1.00 a year. 15 cents a copy at all news stands.



SPORTING LIFE

Philadelphia
Pa.



A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Base Ball Bats

"Spalding Black Betsy." Made from the finest quality extra selected second growth northern white ash, thoroughly seasoned. This bat has a large batting surface, good size, with 6 inches of tape, and is a heavy bat with tremendous driving power. Exact duplicate model of the bat used by Joe Jackson and a number of other great batters and has a black stained body with yellow stained handle.....Each, \$2.50

No. 300B. "Heavy Hitters" Model." The ash in these bats is a special selection as to strength, from the tremendous quantity of sticks that we keep in our Chicago yard, seasoning in the open air. The strongest sticks go into this grade bat. Very dark brown stained except 12 inches of handle left natural. Tape wound grip. Hard filled, high French polished.....Each, \$2.50

In Twelve Special Models as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| B1. Norman Elberfeld Model. | B7. Frank Frisch Model. |
| B2. Larry Lajoie Model. | B8. Miller Huggins Model. |
| B3. Hans Wagner Model. | B9. Sam Crawford Model. |
| B4. Sam Crawford Model. | B10. Harry Davis Model. |
| B5. Johnnie Evers Model. | B11. Roger Bresnahan Model. |
| B6. Harry Davis Model. | B12. Larry Lajoie Model. |

No. 300A. "Spalding Autograph." Made from finest quality, extra selected, specially hard osage ash of the choicest, densest quality and thoroughly seasoned. The color of this wood is a greenish gray, stamped with A. G. Spalding & Bros.' autograph die burnt in. Finished with the finest, smoothest, high French polish, and is not only the handsomest bat but the highest quality bat ever produced. Each, \$2.50

Made in Twelve Different Models as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 300A. Vic Saier Model. | 306A. Harry Davis Model. |
| 301A. Tommy Leach Model. | 307A. Fred Clarke Model. |
| 302A. Sam Crawford Model. | 308A. Fred Clarke Model. |
| 303A. Special Yale Univ. Model. | 309A. Charlie Herzog Model. |
| 304A. Special Univ. of Ill. Model. | 310A. Frank Chance Model. |
| 305A. John "Chief" Meyers Model. | 311A. Buddy Ryan Model. |

No. 250. "Players" Autograph." Oil tempered in boiling oil, hard filled, hand rubbed, representing without question the highest development in bat manufacture ever attained. Material used in this line is the best second growth, specially selected northern white ash, of the finest quality obtainable without reference to cost. Bats are exact duplicates of the players whose autographs appear thereon and are scientifically correct for the most skillful and highest development of batting. Nothing more can be said or need be said, as the record of the players whose autographs appear on the bats stand for themselves as a proof of the foregoing statements.....Each, \$2.00

Carried in stock in following models:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Ken Williams | Frank Snyder | Harry H. Davis |
| George H. Sisler | Jack Fournier | Frank M. Schulte |
| Samuel E. Crawford | R. T. Peckinpugh | John J. Evers |
| Thomas H. Griffith | George L. Kelly | Vic Saier |
| Frank Frisch | Davis Robertson | Lew McCarty |
| Dave J. Bancroft | Ross Youngs | Roger P. Bresnahan |
| Cy Williams | Miller J. Huggins | Norman Elberfeld |
| Chas. J. Hollocher | | Fred C. Clarke |

See Spalding Spring and Summer Catalogue for lengths and weights of above bats





A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Base Ball Bats

"Players' Model." These bats are the latest development of the Spalding bat business, giving advantage of choice modcis in lighter weights, enabling the university, college, high school or the amateur and semi-professional team to handle these bats with perfect freedom of motion. Same quality of wood as Players' Autograph bats. Each, \$2.00

Made in the following models:

Jack Pickett Model	Meyers Model	Smith Model
Bancroft Model	Buddy Ryan Model	Fournier Model
Burns Model	Doyle Model	Kelly Model
Snyder Model	Dugan Model	Hawks Model

No. 250Y. Light flame burnt all over body of bat. Tape for five inches of grip; yellow filler, finely polished choice second growth northern white ash. Assorted models of the best selection. Each, \$2.00

No. 250F. Spalding hardwood fungo bat. Made of the very finest second growth northern white ash, yellow stained, hot oil tempered, hand-rubbed, finest quality. Each, \$2.00

Special Model Bats. Same as we have made for the most famous batmen on National and American League teams. Supplied on special order. Hand-turned, professional oil finished. Each, \$2.00

No. 200M. Yellow stained, oil tempered, finely polished, 9-inch taped grip; made of thoroughly seasoned second growth white ash of high quality, very resilient and splendid driving power. Each, \$1.50

No. 200S. Yellow stained, mottled burnt, plain handle finely polished, made of specially selected, thoroughly seasoned, second growth white ash; splendid quality. Each, \$1.50

No. 150T. Natural hard filler. Mottled burnt, finely polished; 9-inch taped grip. Made of second growth selected white ash; full-sized men's bat. Assortment consists of choicest lot of models. Each, \$1.50

No. 125W. Willow Fungo, new finish, light flame burnt all over, yellow stained and finely polished. This bat is not legal in the official game, but is used for batting up flies and general batting practice, and because of its extreme lightness is very popular. Each, \$1.00

No. 100J. "Junior Autograph." These bats bear the autograph stamp of J. B. Sheridan, author of official base ball rules for junior players. Yellow stained, oil tempered, hard filled, finely polished and made of the same quality and material as the regular autograph bats are made. Exact duplicate of the bat used by the player whose autograph appears on the back, except it is cut down in size, both diameter and length, to make it adaptable for the use of a small boy. Each, \$1.00

No. 100B. Mottled burnt, yellow stained, filled and polished; 31 inches long, made from excellent quality second growth white ash. Assorted models. Each, \$1.00

No. 50W. Boys' Basswood bats, burnt all over, yellow stained and finely polished. Large batting surface and light weight, suitable for young boys playing junior games and representing the greatest value and most desirable boys' bat yet produced. Each, 50c.

No. 50B. Boys' Hard Wood Bat. Yellow stained and polished. 28 inches long. This bat is made from excellent quality second growth white ash, nicely finished. Each, 50c.

No. 25B. Yellow stained, eight inches of handle natural; made of white ash of splendid quality, 26 inches in length. Each, 25c.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE BATS AGAINST BREAKING.

Prices subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices, see special Canadian catalogue of Spalding Athletic Goods.

SPALDING
HAWKS
MODEL

SPALDING
LEAGUE
150T



A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Catchers' Mitts



No. 12-0. Honor

No. 12-0. "Honor." Veritably the Catchers' "mitt de luxe." For this mitt the horsehide leather used—chocolate brown, smooth grain—is specially tanned to insure to us the highest grade leather possible to produce. . . Each, \$15.00

The main feature of the No. 12-0 lies in the construction of an outer and inner face, both molded to shape from solid pieces of leather, making for lasting service and eliminating the usual springiness so that the possibility of a rebound is cut to the minimum. Other leading features are our new patent back fastening—a strap running through slots—requiring, after adjustment, no further handling; King patent non-shiftable padding, double finger stitching, strap-and-buckle device at wrist and between thumb and palm for adjusting depth of pocket.

- No. 11-0. "Lucky Strike." French calf leather, patented semi-molded face, and felt tufted pad. This mitt has the adjustable features of the "Honor." Strap-and-buckle at wrist and thumb, nickel buckles, brown leather binding. Each, \$15.00
- No. 10-0. "World Series." Made of the finest expert selection of smooth grain leather, light brown in color. A close second to the "Honor" and "Lucky Strike" models, with essential features of both. Ea., \$13.50
- No. 8-0. "Three-and-Out." Same as "World Series," except smaller and more compact; instead of patent back has regular strap-and-buckle fastening; felt padded leather extension to prevent chafing. Ea., \$13.50
- No. 6-0. "Collegiate." Full molded; olive horsehide leather, smooth grain; brown roll type binding, tan leather facing. Strap-and-buckle fastening at wrist; felt pad protection and strap-and-buckle adjustable attachment between thumb and palm. Each, \$12.00
- No. S. "Players' Choice." Our special scoop model. Brown grain horsehide leather, with oak leather binding, strap-and-buckle at wrist and laced at thumb. Felt padded. Leather laced. Fingers reinforced with two rows of stitching. Each, \$10.00



A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Catchers' Mitts

No. OK. "OK Model." Full molded face. Dark brown horsehide leather; light brown leather binding. Hand-formed padding; regulation padding and fastening. Each, \$10.00

No. 5-0. "League Extra." Smooth grain horsehide leather, olive color. Olive green face, flat style binding, strap-and-buckle thumb adjustment; similar fastening at wrist, with pad protection. Ea., \$9.00

No. 4-0. "League Special." As No. 5-0, but smaller in size, professional pattern. Black, full grain horsehide. . Each, \$7.50



No. 5-0

No. O. "Interstate." Regulation style, with strip around entire mitt. Face and fingers light brown horsehide. Each, \$5.00

No. AA. "Athletic." Black horsehide leather. Full size; regulation features and fastenings. Leather lace; filling same as used in Nos. O and 4-0. Each, \$4.00

No. 1C. "Backstop." Full size, regulation. Face and fingers of wine tan mitten leather; back of brown leather. Thumb and palm lacing, strap-and-buckle fastening; well padded. Each, \$3.00

No. 3L. "Amateur." Olive colored leather face, fingers and back. Strap-and-buckle fastening at wrist; cambric binding. . . Each, \$2.50

No. 3. "The Scout." Olive leather face, back and fingers; strap-and-buckle at wrist. Binding of black cambric. Each, \$2.00

No. 3-A. "Public School." Brown colored leather face and fingers, with olive fabric back and imitation leather side piece. . . Each, \$1.50

No. 4E. "Boys' Amateur." Brown colored leather face and fingers, canvas back, imitation leather side piece. Good size; strap-and-buckle at wrist. Each, \$1.25

No. 4D. "First Choice." Boys', with olive leather face and fingers. Olive fabric back; strap-and-buckle at wrist. Each, \$1.00



A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Fielders' Gloves



No. AAH

[No. AAH. "Legion." Double palm, consisting of two pieces of same grade of leather cemented together, practically doubling the life of the glove, care being taken to retain the flexibility of leather so necessary in a fielder's glove. Like all of our fielders' gloves, it has the patented diverted seams between the fingers, a most important factor in its wearing qualities. The leather is the best chocolate grain horsehide. Olive or tan leather lining, black welted seams, felt padding reinforced with fabric, leather laced. Each, \$8.00

No. OD. "Knockout." Brown grain horsehide, oiled; leather lining; leather binding and welting; adjustable lacing at thumb; laced heel; felt padding.....Each, \$7.50

No. AAP. "Fielders' Choice." Light brown grain horsehide; leather lining; leather binding and welting; laced at heel; felt padding, reinforced fingers; leather lacing. Each, \$7.50

- No. AAL. "Winner." Brown grain horsehide; olive or tan leather lining; felt pad reinforced with fabric; brown leather binding. A popular pro model.....Each, \$7.00
- No. BBH. "Honor." Pearl horsehide and lining; felt padding, laced heel and thumb; brown leather trim.....Each, \$7.00
- No. BBL. "World Series." Pearl horsehide, olive or tan leather lining; felt padding; chocolate leather binding, laced.....Each, \$6.00
- No. EC. "All-America." Pearl horsehide glove and lining; brown leather binding and olive leather welting; felt padding; leather laced heel.....Each, \$6.00
- No. MC. "Rabbit." Greased brown grain horsehide; felt reinforced padding; brown binding; welting; leather laced heel and leather lining.....Each, \$6.00
- No. PXL. "Professional." Pearl horsehide, olive or tan leather lining; felt padding, reinforced; brown leather binding.....Each, \$5.50
- No. SS. "Short Finger." Has short, wide fingers; palm lightly padded, with medium amount in other essential parts; full, deep pocket.....Each, \$5.50
- No. XLW. "League Special." Brown grain horsehide; felt padding; wide little finger; padding in heel and fingers.....Each, \$5.50

SPALDING FRED CLARKE SUN GLASSES

Glasses are made with an attachment that hinges on to the cap and can be turned up out of the way when not needed.

No. 2. Fred Clarke Sun Glasses. Complete with attachment for fastening to cap.....Pair, \$12.00

Price does not include cap.

SPALDING REGULAR SUN GLASSES FOR OUTFIELDERS

No. 1. Good quality metal frames. Complete with case.

Pair, \$1.25





A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Fielders' Gloves



No. 2W



No. MT

- No. 2W.** "Minor League." Smooth grain, black horsehide; leather lined; white roll leather binding and welting; laced at wrist; web thumb.....Each, \$5.50
- No. 3X.** "Semi-Pro." Wide little finger style; pearl horsehide; leather lined; web thumb and hand made padding.....Each, \$5.00
- No. IX.** "Pal." Pearl horsehide leather, and leather lining; black leather binding; welting; felt palm and padding.....Each, \$5.00
- No. 2X.** "City League." Olive grain horsehide, greased; felt palm and lining; padding; brown leather binding and welted seams.....Each, \$5.00
- No. XL.** "Club Special." Professional model; wide little finger; pearl horsehide, smooth grain; leather lined; linen laces; stuffed hump padding; black trimming. Each, \$4.00
- No. WW.** "Wonder." Made on professional lines; wide little finger, web thumb, felt palm; cream grained horsehide, greased; leather lining; laced at heel; black trimming. Each, \$4.00
- No. 4X.** "Match." Pro model. Black grain horsehide. Olive or tan leather lined; medium padding; welted seams; web thumb, laced heel.....Each, \$4.00
- No. MO.** "Ours." Cream grained horsehide; tan leather lined; felt palm... " 3.50
- No. XS.** "Practice." Chocolate brown leather glove; olive leather lining; felt palm and adjustable felt padding.....Each, \$3.00
- No. MT.** "League, Jr." Wine grained horsehide leather; felt palm; well made. " 3.00
- No. 15A.** "Boys' League." Wine leather; leather lining; cambric binding; laced at heel; felt palm; padding.....Each, \$2.50
- No. 15.** "Regulation." Men's size; olive tanned leather; felt palm; leather lined. " 2.50
- No. 15T.** "Club Special." Men's size. Olive leather; felt palm and padding; leather palm lining.....Each, \$2.00
- No. 15W.** "Mascot." Men's size; brown leather; full leather lining; felt palm lining.....Each, \$2.00
- No. 13.** "Star." Chocolate brown leather; palm leather lined; padding; welted seams.....Each, \$1.50
- No. 22.** "Boys' Amateur." Large size; of olive leather; made inseam; leather lined; felt palm and padding.....Each, \$1.50
- No. 14.** "Favorite." Brown leather; leather palm lining; felt padding... " 1.00
- No. 17.** "Youths." Olive or brown leather; palm leather lined; felt padding.. " 75c.

Prices subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices, see special Canadian catalogue of Spalding Athletic Goods.



A.G. Spalding & Bros.

Basemen's Mitts



No. ABX

No. ABX. "Stick-on-the-Hand." Highest type of basemen's mitt construction and known as the "thumb model." Thumb part set into face of glove in a way to bring thumb to the front, allowing natural freedom of action. "Hinged model" method of padding permits freedom of action when closing hand to catch ball. Chocolate brown horsehide leather, specially selected for pliability necessary in basemen's mitt. Contains special features of thumb and wrist adjustment.....Each, \$9.00

No. AXP. "World's Series." Professional model, large size. Best selected drab suede finished horsehide, flexible, strong and durable. Hand-formed hinged type padding. Laced all around edges, strap-and-buckle thumb adjustment and strap-and-buckle at wrist. Brown leather binding.....Each, \$8.00

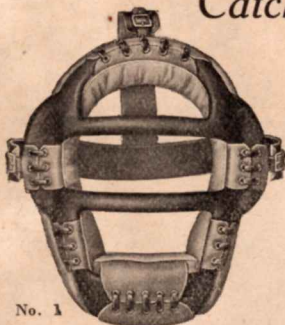
- No. BXS. "League Special." Medium size, standard model. Pocket in center is deep and palm is well protected. Choice brown grain horsehide leather. Strap-and-buckle at wrist and thumb. Leather laced, leather bound. This is a ready-to-wear mitt and requires no breaking in.....Each, \$7.50
- No. BXP. A new pattern. Made of brown grain horsehide oiled leather, with oak leather binding; strap-and-buckle adjustment at wrist and thumb; felt padding and leather lacedEach, \$7.50
- No. BXB. "Well Broke." Face and back of brown grain horsehide, black leather binding; welted at thumb. Strap-and-buckle at wrist; leather laces.....Each, \$7.90
- No. CXP. "Club Special." Specially selected chocolate horsehide grained leather face and back. Well padded, leather laced. Strap-and-buckle fastening.....Each, \$6.00
- No. CD. "Red Oak." Pearl grain horsehide. Black leather binding. Strap-and-buckle at wrist and thumb.....Each, \$5.00
- No. DE. "Favorite." Black horsehide leather, brown leather binding. Strap-and-buckle fastening at thumb.....Each, \$4.50
- No. CX. "Semi-Pro." Cream grained horsehide; leather laced; wrist and thumb padding. Strap-and-buckle fastening; bound with black leather.....Each, \$3.50
- No. CXS. "Amateur." Men's size. Wine grain horsehide, with black imitation leather binding. Laced all around except at heel; good padding. Strap-and-buckle at wristEach, \$3.00
- No. DX. "Double Play." Men's size. Black leather with cambric binding. Strap-and-buckle fasteningEach, \$2.50
- No. DY. "Fast Play." Made of brown leather throughout; strap-and-buckle at wrist. Laced, except at heel. Cambric binding.....Each, \$2.00
- No. EX. "League Junior." Made of olive leather throughout. Suitably padded, will give good service.....Each, \$1.50
- No. FX. "Home Run." For school and amateur players. Brown leather, knaki fabric palm; strap-and-button at wrist, laced at thumb.....Each, \$1.25
- No. GX. "Perfection." Serviceable brown leather with fabric palm; strap-and-button at wrist. For younger school boys and junior teams.....Each, \$1.00

Prices subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices, see special Canadian catalogue of Spalding Athletic Goods.



A.G. Spalding & Bros.

Catchers' Masks



No. 1

No. 1. "League." Light metal composition, having special patented features. Used by all league catchers. Instead of the old style wire mesh front, this mask has the rigid $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round bars, permitting clear vision without removing the mask from the head when catching fly balls Each, \$13.50

No. 12CL. "World Series." (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) Special patented truss supported frame, besides double wiring at point where greatest strength is needed, and patented wire connection where vertical wires join eye wires. Improved padding. Diamond shaped opening in front of mouth... \$8.00

No. 10-OW. "Ear Protecting." Patented wire arrangement for protecting ears. Steel reinforcement where main vertical wires join the eye wires. Circular shaped opening in front of mouth. Light as consistent with safety..... Each, \$6.75

No. 4-O. "Sun Protecting." Has a sunshade that protects eyes without obstructing view. Light, strong, durable, diamond shaped opening in front of mouth. Padding... Each, \$6.00

No. 0-P. "Semi-Pro." Light in weight, yet constructed to give ample protection. Opening in front of mouth. Leather covered padding..... Each, \$4.50

No. OX. "Men's Size." Frame of steel wire, electric welded, finished in black. Strong, serviceable and neat appearing. Face pad leather covered, leather chin strap. Elastic head band..... Each, \$2.75

No. OXB. "Youths." Exactly same as No. OX, only smaller size for boys' wear..... Each, \$2.75

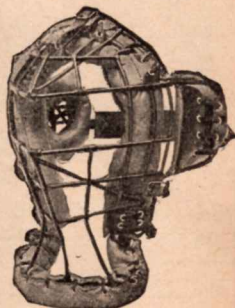
No. A. "Youths." Electric welded steel wire frame, black finished, soft leather covered pads, and chin pad; elastic head strap..... Each, \$1.75

No. X. "Boys'." Electric welded; black finish frame, leather covered pads; leather chin strap, elastic head strap Each, \$1.00

UMPIRES' MASKS

No. UO. "Super-Protected." Wires support each other and are arranged according to an entirely new principle of construction which causes the ball to deflect when striking against mask and preventing a solid blow. Fitted with special soft, comfortable padding and folding padded ear protectors. Handy for traveling..... Each, \$9.00

No. PM. Umpires' Mask with full protection for all parts of the head..... Each, \$9.00



No. UO

CATCHERS' LEG GUARDS

No. 33. As supplied to all prominent league catchers. Knee guard of molded sole leather, leg piece padded with reeds; light and strong; special ankle pads as protection from sharp spikes. Covered with special quality white leather..... Pair, \$9.00

No. RB. Plain style, fiber leg piece, not ribbed. Leather padded at ankle and knee Pair, \$8.00



A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Base Ball Uniforms TAILOR-MADE



No. O

All Spalding base ball uniforms are made by us in our own sanitary factories. They are so built and so maintained. Our employees receive the benefits that an abundance of light and air in the workrooms brings to them. When you put on your Spalding uniform, you have our assurance that it was made under clean and healthful conditions.

Shirts with either style B or C collar, same color as goods in shirt, three-quarter-length sleeves; button front. No extra charge for lettering shirt with name of club. Extra charge for lettering on caps. Pants either plain or elastic bottoms. Caps, any style.

Club prices apply on orders for complete team outfits of nine or more uniforms at one time; single retail prices on orders for less than team outfits.

Set of samples sent upon request

No. O Quality. "World Series."

Consisting of cap, shirt, pants, belt and stockings.	Club Price	Single Suit
	\$25.00	\$30.00

COLORS: No. 100, White; No. 101, Pearl Gray; No. 102, Brown Gray; No. 104, Pearl Gray, Navy, Red and Navy Stripes; No. 105, White, Navy, Red and Navy Stripes; No. 112, Brown Gray, Navy Stripe; No. 113, Gray, fine Green stripe; No. 115, Pearl Gray, fine Navy Stripe; No. 116, Pearl Gray, Yellow, Green and Yellow Stripes; No. 120, White, fine Navy Stripe; No. 124, White, Navy Stripe; No. 127, Pearl Gray, Navy Stripe.

Shirts supplied with this uniform may have either style B (V-Neck) or style C (Military) collar. Pants either plain or elastic bottoms. Tunnel belt loops on pants without extra charge. Caps, any style.

No. 1 Quality. "Big League." Consisting of cap, shirt, pants, belt and stockings.

Club Price	Single Suit
\$20.00	\$27.00

COLORS: No. 200, White; No. 201, Pearl Gray; No. 217, Brown Gray, with fine Green Stripes one-half inch apart; No. 215, Steel Gray, with fine Navy Stripes one-half inch apart; No. 224, White, Navy Stripe; No. 227, Pearl Gray, Navy Stripe.

No. 2 Quality. "Collegiate League." Consisting of cap, shirt, pants, belt and stockings.

Club Price	Single Suit
\$18.00	\$24.00

COLORS: No. 301, Pearl Gray; No. 302, Brown Gray; No. 303, Steel Gray; No. 312, Brown Gray, Navy Stripe; No. 313, Gray, Green Stripe; No. 324, White, Navy Stripe; No. 327, Pearl Gray, Navy Stripe; No. 349, Gray, Red, Green and Red Stripes; No. 351, Brown Gray, Red, Navy and Red Stripes; No. 355, Pearl Gray, Yellow, Green and Yellow Stripes.

Prices subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices, see special Canadian catalogue of Spalding Athletic Goods.



A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Base Ball Uniforms

READY-TO-WEAR

No. M Quality. "Minor League."

Consisting of cap, shirt, pants,
belt and stockings.

Club Price	Single Suit
\$15.00	\$20.00

COLORS: No. 701, Pearl Gray; No. 714, Brown Gray, *Black, White and Black Stripes*; No. 717, Brown Gray, *Green Stripe*; No. 718, Pearl Gray, *Red, Navy and Red Stripes*; No. 724, White, *Navy Stripe*; No. 727, Pearl Gray, *Navy Stripe*.
Shirts with style B (V-Neck) collar, three-quarter length sleeves; button front. Pants, elastic at knees.

No. W Quality. "City League."

Consisting of cap, shirt, pants,
belt and stockings.

Club Price	Single Suit
\$10.00	\$15.00

COLORS: No. 801, Pearl Gray; No. 813, Brown Gray, *Red, Green and Red Stripes*; No. 818, Pearl Gray, *Red, Navy and Red Stripes*; No. 824, White, *Navy Stripe*; No. 827, Pearl Gray, *Navy Stripe*.

Shirts with style B (V-Neck) collar, three-quarter length sleeves; button front. Pants, elastic at knees.

No. 3 Quality. "Amateur Special."

Consisting of cap, shirt, pants, belt
and stockings.

Club Price	Single Suit
\$8.00	\$12.00

COLORS: No. 401, Gray; No. 415, Pearl Gray, *Navy Stripe*; No. 420, White, *Navy Stripe*; No. 422, Brown Gray, *Red, Green and Red Stripes*; No. 426, Pearl Gray, *Red, Navy and Red Stripes*.
Shirts with style B (V-Neck) collar, button front and three-quarter length sleeves. Pants, elastic bottoms.

No. 4 Quality. "Junior and

Boys." Consisting of cap,
shirt, pants, belt, stockings.

Club Price	Single Suit
\$5.00	\$5.00

COLORS: No. 501, Pearl Gray; No. 502, Brown Gray; No. 515, Pearl Gray, *Navy Stripe*; No. 520, White, *Navy Stripe*.
Shirts with style B (V-Neck) collar, button front and three-quarter length sleeves. Pants, elastic at knees.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club.

For teams wishing quick service we recommend these Ready-to-Wear Uniforms. We have made up, Ready-to-Wear Uniforms in Nos. M, W, 3 and 4 qualities, with Philadelphia style Cap; Shirt, style "B," V-neck collar and three-quarter sleeves. Pants, tunnel belt loops, with elastic at knees. Our Spring and Summer Catalogue, giving full specifications and describing in detail the make-up of the above uniforms, sent free on request.





A.G. Spalding & Bros.

Base Ball Shirts—Separate



STYLE "B"
V-NECK COLLAR

Shirts in qualities Nos. O, 1 and 2 are furnished with either style "B" or "C" collar, button front, and with our patented ventilated gusset arm pits. In these qualities sleeves are made either full length, one-half, three-quarters, or detachable style.

Quality No. O. World Series.....	Each
Quality No. 1. Big League.....	\$12.75
Quality No. 2. Collegiate.....	12.50
	11.10

Shirts in qualities Nos. M, W, 3 and 4 are made with style "B" collar, same color as goods in shirt, button front, three-quarter length sleeves. Complete lettering on all qualities.

Quality No. M. Minor League.....	Each
Quality No. W. City League.....	\$9.25
Quality No. 3. Amateur Special.....	5.75
Quality No. 4. Junior.....	4.70
	1.55



STYLE "C"
MILITARY COLLAR

Base Ball Pants—Separate

Furnished with either Elastic or Tape Bottoms. Tunnel belt loops supplied on qualities Nos. O, 1, 2, M, W, 3 and 4 at no extra charge.

No. O. World Series.....	Pair
No. 1. Big League.....	\$10.00
No. 2. Collegiate.....	8.65
No. M. Minor League.....	7.75
No. W. City League.....	6.50
No. 3. Amateur Special.....	5.25
No. 4. Junior.....	4.40
	1.35

Extras on Base Ball Shirts

DIAMOND ON SLEEVE

Either Solid or in Outline. Each, 50c. Size of diamond not over 6½ inches from point to point. Price includes one letter in diamond.



Diamond
on Sleeve

EE

No. 1 Block Style No. 5 Fancy Style

Regular Lettering on
Base Ball Shirts

Either of these styles
of lettering supplied on
base ball shirts.

If lettering is not required on front of shirt, no extra charge will be made for diamond and letter on sleeve in Nos. O, 1, 2 and M qualities. Not furnished on shirts of other qualities.



Gusset Ventilated Sleeve

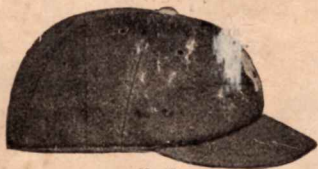
SPECIAL GUSSET VENTILATED SLEEVE.

Supplied at no extra charge in shirts of Nos. O, 1, 2 and M Qualities. Not furnished in shirts of other qualities. All Spalding shirtsleeves made full to provide plenty of arm room.



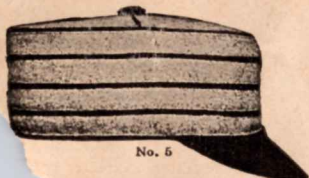
A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Base Ball Caps



No. 15

No. 15. Philadelphia Style. Stitched visor, ventilated crown, no lining. Made in all qualities. In Nos. O, 1 and 2 qualities only a piece of perspiration proof material is inserted inside sweatband.



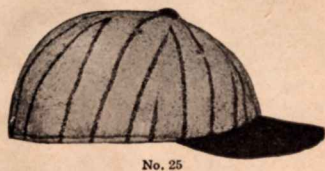
No. 5

Chicago Style. Made in Nos. O, 1 and M qualities. Ventilating crown and no lining. In Nos. O, 1 and 2 qualities only, it is made with stitched visor and perspiration proof sweatband.



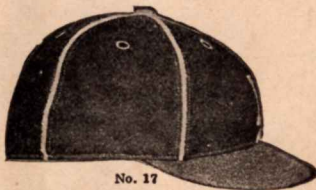
No. 23

No. 23. New York Style. Made in all qualities. Ventilating crown and no lining. In Nos. O, 1 and 2 qualities only, it is made with stitched visor and perspiration proof sweatband.



No. 25

No. 25. Boston Style. Made in Nos. O, 1, 2 and M qualities.



No. 17

No. 17. Brooklyn Style. Made in Nos. O, 1, 2 and M qualities. Ventilating crown and no lining. In Nos. O and 2 qualities only, it is made with stitched visor and perspiration proof sweatband.

Quantity Prices on the above items on application

We make a specialty of supplying caps with special embroidered designs and lettering. Be sure to state whether hand or machine embroidery is required, and if possible send design full size with your inquiry. In every case designs or lettering of any kind on caps will be charged for extra.

Prices subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices, see special Canadian catalogue of Spalding Athletic Goods.



A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Base Ball Shoes



No. FW

No. FW. "World Series." (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.). Selected kangaroo leather uppers; finest white oak leather soles. Hand sewed, strictly bench made. Extra strong soft laces.....Pair, \$18.50

The No. FW is the lightest and best base ball shoe ever made. Owing to its lightness and fineness it is suitable only for the fastest players, but as a lighter weight durable shoe for general use we recommend No. OS.

Sizes and Weights of No. FW Shoes

Size of Shoes,	5;	6;	7;	8;	9;	Weight per pair,	13 oz.	18 1/2 "	19 "	20 "	21 "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

No. 31UP. "Special Umpires" (patent applied for). Solid box toe and outside padded tongue. Uppers of selected leather white oak leather soles, fitted with base ball cleats. To order only, not in stock.....Pair,

- No. 31CP. For Catchers. Otherwise as No. 31UP. Special orders only..... "
- No. OS. "Club Special" Sprinting. Carefully selected leather; substantially c Sprinting style flexible shank. (Patented Oct. 9, 1917)..... "
- No. 36S. "Semi-Pro." Good quality leather, machine sewed; serviceable and shoes. Flexible shanks.....Pair
- No. 39. "Public School." Leather shoes, made on regular base ball shoe last. hand riveted to heels and soles.....Pair, \$4.
- Spalding "Dri-Foot" prolongs the life of the shoes.....Can, 10c.

Pitchers' Toe Plates

- No. SP. Patented May 1, 1917. Improved style with rawhide piece to protect toe of shoe, with aluminum for protection of edge and bottom. Can be fastened to any base ball shoe. Mention whether for right or left shoe when ordering.....Each, \$2.00
- No. A. Aluminum. Regular style..... "
- No. B. Brass. Regular style. Same shape as No. A..... "

"World Series" Catchers' Body Protectors

- No. 5P. Padded style, not inflated. Patented June 22, 1909; August 24, 1909. Canvas cover, laced at sides, permitting readjustment of padding as desired. Special body strap.....Each, \$10.00
- No. 4P. Padded style, not inflated. Similar to No. 5P, but closed at sides instead of laced.....Each, \$7.50
- No. XP. Canvas. Padded style, not inflated..... " 5.00
- No. YP. Canvas. Youth's. Ribbed and padded..... " 3.00
- No. 2Y. Canvas. Padded. Good size; strap and buckle..... " 2.25