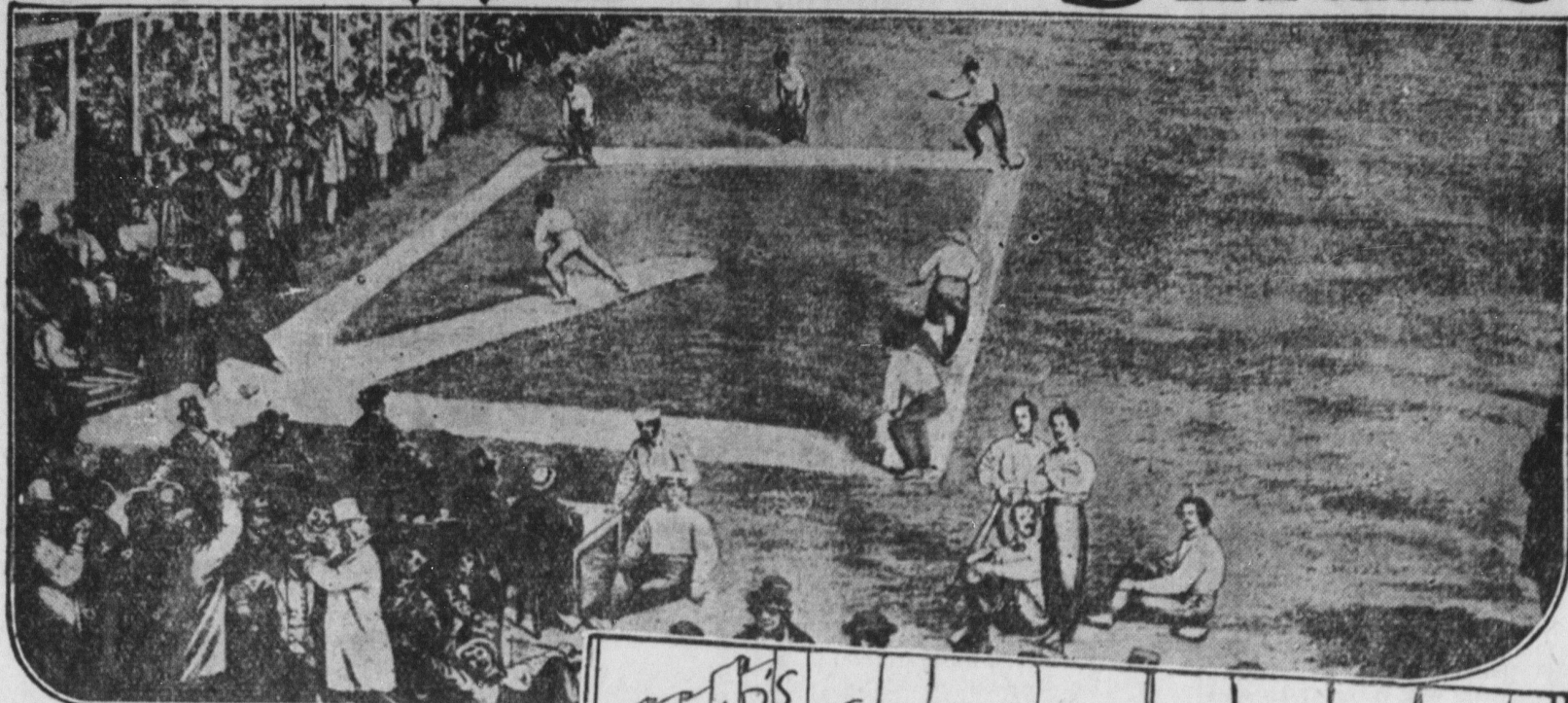


The WORLD SERIES



A CHAMPIONSHIP GAME IN 1866

Above is shown baseball as it was in the old days—the second championship game between the Athletics of Brooklyn and the Athletics of Philadelphia in 1866. The score was 33 to 33—game called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Notice the underhand pitcher, the gloveless catcher keeping a respectful distance behind the bat, the wide swing of the batsman, and basemen playing frozen to the bags. (From "The Annals of American Sport" in "The Pageant of America," courtesy Yale University Press.)

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON.

ABNER DOUBLEDAY was a native of Ballston Spa, N. Y., who was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1842, served in the Seminole, Mexican and Civil wars, was breveted a major-general of volunteers, became a colonel of infantry in the United States army in 1867, retired in 1873 and died in 1893.

Cooperstown is a quaint old village at the foot of Otsego lake in Otsego county, New York, famed as the home of James Fenimore Cooper who made his bid for immortality with his "Leatherstocking Tales."

The facts contained in the two foregoing paragraphs probably wouldn't add up to a single item of interest to the average dyed-in-the-wool baseball fan but the fact remains that through the association of the names of Abner Doubleday and Cooperstown, N. Y., there came about the chain of events which makes it possible for him to reach the high point of his feverish interest in the national game along about the first week in October. It's world series time. Need any more be said?

Early in the Nineteenth century the youth of America was playing a game with a bat and ball, which resembled and yet differed from the ancient English game of "rounders." This game was generally known as town ball, although the New Englanders called it round ball or Massachusetts baseball. Played on a square field, whose sides were 60 feet long, there was no restriction on the number of players who took part and the rules of the game varied in different localities.

This crowding of players within a limited space of play and confusion as to rules suggested to one young man that it was time to formulate a new set of regulations and speed up the play by making the field diamond-shaped instead of square. He was Abner Doubleday, a student at Green's school in Cooperstown, N. Y., who began working on the idea in 1839. But it was not until the next year that he took active steps to improve the game.

In 1840 a great crowd gathered in Cooperstown for a picnic and political meeting during the famous Harrison log-cabin, hard-cider campaign.

When the boys assembled that afternoon Doubleday gathered them around and explained as well as he could, the points of the new game. He decided that there must be four bases 90 feet apart, and the boys immediately began to refer to the game as "baseball." The name stuck. It provided for eleven men on a side, using four outfielders, five infielders, pitcher and catcher. Doubleday ruled a runner not on base might be put out by touching him with the ball. This system of one player throwing to another developed into fast double plays.

The rules made by Doubleday specified that the ball should be made of rubber and yarn and covered with leather. It must weigh about five ounces and must not be more than nine inches in circumference. The weight of the ball and the size of the hand were taken into consideration in determining these measurements. The bat was to be of round wood, and to be used with both hands. In town ball the bat was frequently used with one hand.

The next thing for the inventor was to determine the distance between the bases. After several experiments it was found that a man would have to hustle to run 42 (walking) paces or about 90 feet before a ball of those dimensions could be returned after having been driven to the outfield. Thus it was that 90 feet was fixed as the distance between the bases.

Of the development of the new game the volume, "Annals of American Sport," in the Yale University Press series, "Chronicles of America," is the authority for the following:

"The changes introduced by Doubleday inaugurated a new era for those interested in town ball and round ball. Although there were no organized teams playing regular schedules to popularize the new rules, the diamond began to supersede the square field in the eastern states. In 1845, a group of New York gentlemen, who had been enjoying practice games together for several years, organized the Knickerbocker Baseball club, the first association of baseball players in the country. Under the leadership of Alexander J. Cartwright they drafted a code of rules based upon the Doubleday system of play with a team of nine men as constituted at the present time. As a result of the publication of their rules and regulations, the Knickerbockers soon had competition in the New York district." During the decade after 1850 numerous baseball clubs were formed in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other smaller towns



"TWO STRIKES, THREE BALLS!"

and the sport which had once been a "gentleman's game," as exemplified by the Knickerbockers, soon became the sport of the common man as well. In March, 1853, a National Association of Baseball Players was formed and one of its first actions was to appoint a rules committee which introduced the nine-inning game.

But it remained for the Civil war to nationalize baseball. In 1865 a convention of the National Association of Baseball Players was held at which representatives from nearly 100 clubs took part. Most of them were from the East but there were indications that teams were being formed all over the country. Two years later the national meeting brought together representatives from scores of teams west of the Alleghenies and south of the Mason and Dixon line.

The East however still laid claim to leadership in the sport with the Athletics of Brooklyn asserting their right to the title of national champions after they had defeated the New York Mutuals in 1865. For the next few years they had strong rivals for the title in the Athletics of Philadelphia (No, not Connie Mack's outfit—he doesn't date back quite that far!) and the Unions of Morrisania.

In 1869 the Cincinnati Red Stockings became the first professional team and two years later was organized the National Association of Professional Baseball Players. In 1876 the present National league was organized, composed of teams representing four eastern and four western cities: New York, Philadelphia, Hartford, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

In 1882 a new organization arose to challenge the National league and to attack its financial policy. This was the American association and its promoters, claiming that the admission charge of 50 cents made baseball a rich man's game, announced that it would give the public good baseball at a cost of only 25 cents. The National league stood its ground but instead of ignoring its rival recognized it by later entering into a national agreement with it in order to establish uniformity in players' contracts, disciplinary methods and the buying and selling of players' services.

That year also saw the real beginning of the world series idea, post-season games for the title of "world champions." Two years before, the Cincinnati club of the National league had been expelled from the National league, whereupon it joined the American association and won the championship of that circuit in 1882. In October of that year Captain Anson of the Chicago National league champions arranged games with the Cincinnati for a national championship.

After Cincinnati had won the first game at home by a score of 4 to 0 and had lost the game in Chicago by a score of 2 to 0, it was notified by the president of the American association that further contests would end in expulsion. So the abortive "world series" ended.

The growth of the world series idea from that point on is traced by Charles Pike Sawyer, for many years sporting editor of the New York Evening Post as follows:

"In the winter of 1882 the magnates of that day decided there was room for two major organizations to live in harmony and forced a tripartite national agreement, taking in the Northwestern Minor league and agreeing to keep 'hands off' the players of friendly clubs. The agreement having worked well in 1883 and 1884 and peace being fully established, the magnates decided that the plan tried out in 1882 by Chicago and Cincinnati looked like a lot of ready money, so it was decided to hold the first official world series in New York between the two winning clubs—Providence and the Metropolitans.

"On October 23, 24 and 25, 1884, the Providence nine, winner of the National league championship, took the Metropolitans of New York into camp at the old Polo Grounds, at One Hundred Tenth street and Fifth avenue, in the string



ABNER DOUBLEDAY

of three games, by respective scores of 6 to 0, 3 to 1 in seven innings and 11 to 2 in six innings, the last two games being called on account of darkness.

"These championship contests between the winners of the National league and the American association continued until 1890, the high-water mark in receipts being in 1887 when \$42,000 was received in 15 games on a barnstorming tour to St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and Chicago, the Detroit Nationals beating the St. Louis Americans by ten games to five. In the season of 1888 the Giants broke into the championship roll by beating St. Louis six games to four, four games being played in New York, four in St. Louis and one each in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, to gross receipts of \$24,362.10, the highest gate being the fifth game, in New York, of \$5,624.50, and the lowest, the last, in St. Louis, of \$212. They didn't care to watch losers even at home in those days. Again the Giants won in 1889, beating Brooklyn by six games to three, the total gate being \$23,628, of which over \$8,000 was at the second game, in Brooklyn.

There was mighty little interest in the next year's series, Brooklyn tying with the Louisville Nationals with three games each and one tie, and in 1891 there was no series and in 1892 the American association was absorbed by the National league, 12 clubs playing in a divided season, the winner of the first half playing the winner of the second half at the end, the Bostonians beating Cleveland by five games to none with one tie. There was no series in 1893 and then came the Temple Cup series, but it was entirely a National league affair. Baltimore, National league champions in 1894, 1895 and 1896, lost to New York in four straight games in 1894, lost to Cleveland four games to one in 1895 and beat Cleveland four straight in 1896. Boston won the championship in 1897 but lost the Temple Cup to Baltimore by four games to one. These series began with \$18,000 receipts in four games and then dwindled so rapidly that the games were abandoned in 1898.

In 1900 the National league dropped four of its twelve clubs, thus giving "Ban" Johnson, a former baseball player and a baseball writer, his chance to form a new league with these four clubs as a nucleus to which were added four others, forming the present American league. Within three years the American league was recognized as a major circuit and in 1903 the new league established its superiority over the old when the Boston Red Sox defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates five games to three. The present era of world series games began in 1905 and since that time the American league has continued to demonstrate its superiority by winning 16 out of 27 world series.

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Adrift With Humor

STUDY AHEAD

A New York lawyer tells of a conversation that occurred in his presence between a bank president and his son who was about to leave for the West to engage in business on his own account.

Banker Father—Son, on this, the threshold of your business life, I desire to impress one thought upon your mind. Honesty, ever and always, is the policy that is best.

Son—Yes, father.

Banker Father—And, by the way, I would advise you to read up a little on corporation law. It will amaze you to discover how many things you can do in a business way and still be honest.—Border Cities Star.

Observing the Courtesies

"Aren't some conferences rather dull?"

"Very," answered Senator Sorghum.

"But the courtesies have to be considered. I have known eminent men to walk out of a conference before it started so as to avoid going to sleep."

Fortunate

"Did you hear about that fellow who fell asleep in the bathtub the other day, with the water running?"

"No! Did the tub overflow?"

"No, it didn't. Luckily he sleeps with his mouth open."

WAS HIS FACE RED!

The reporter had just submitted his manuscript to the editor. Leaving the editorial room, he began to reflect upon what he had written, and decided to go back and change something in it.

"I have a few changes to make in that copy I submitted," he said.

The editor reached into the wastepaper basket and fished out the great work.

"All right, but make it snappy; the wastepaper baskets will be emptied in five minutes."—Kansas City Star.

Guessed It

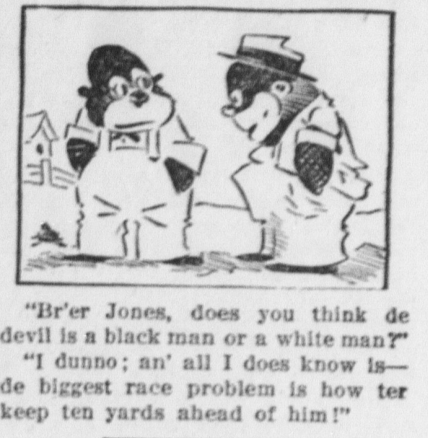
"They tell me you have been buying stocks?"

"Yes," was the response of the sad hearted, "I made a purchase on a margin a few weeks ago."

"Was it a good buy?"

"Yes. That's exactly what it was—a good-by."—Washington Star.

REAL RACE PROBLEM

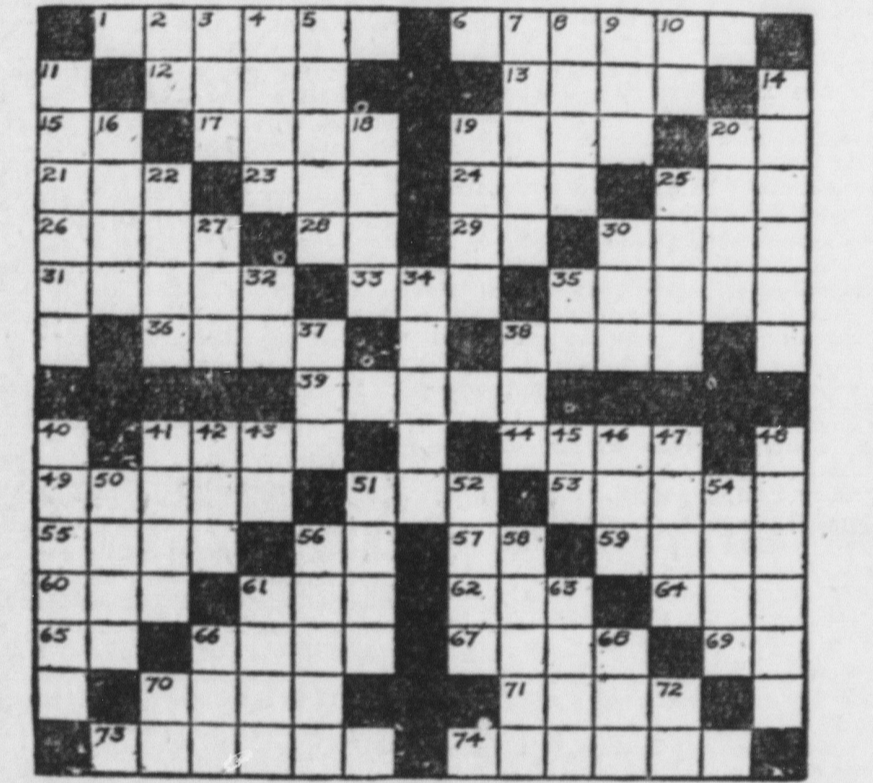


Defies the Boss

First Clerk—I thought Jenkins had started on his vacation.

Second Clerk—He has. He's coming in late mornings, taking all the time he likes for lunch and generally enjoying himself.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



- Horizontal.**
- 1—Unsteady
 - 2—Appetite
 - 12—Remotely
 - 13—Besides
 - 14—Upon
 - 15—Worry
 - 18—Bang
 - 20—Fourth tone of musical scale
 - 21—A bark or yelp
 - 22—Pooh!
 - 23—Performing plant
 - 25—Purpose
 - 26—Poisonous sap of Malaysian tree
 - 27—Forward
 - 28—Perform
 - 29—Hireling or serf
 - 31—A drink made of wine, water and lemon juice, sweetened
 - 32—Erioply
 - 33—Mild of oak
 - 34—Black
 - 35—Practical application of knowledge (plural)
 - 36—Without life
 - 41—Temporary quarters
 - 44—Gain
 - 48—Foolish
 - 51—Friend's treatment
 - 53—Heath (Sect.)
 - 55—Faithful
 - 56—Either
 - 57—Advertisement (abbr.)
 - 58—Province of Greece
 - 60—A small deer
 - 61—Energy
 - 62—Bony rod attached to the spine
 - 64—A bird
 - 65—One, or any
 - 66—Ornamental plant
 - 67—Used to allure a fish
 - 68—Unit of printer's measure
 - 70—Poison
 - 71—To invade suddenly
 - 73—Dealt
 - 74—Medicinal herb
- Vertical.**
- 3—God of midday sun
 - 5—Aside from a main track
 - 4—Complete dress
 - 6—Yast
 - 7—Previse
 - 8—Put to death
 - 9—Doctrine or system
 - 10—Depart
 - 11—A large serpent of America
 - 14—Hours
 - 16—Back of the neck
 - 18—Familiar pronoun
 - 19—Lateral
 - 20—Elegant
 - 21—Male servant
 - 22—Inquiries
 - 27—Total
 - 30—Consume
 - 32—Therefore
 - 34—Shallow
 - 35—Eles
 - 37—Surface of Ebers
 - 38—Consumed
 - 40—Pertaining to stars
 - 41—Guide
 - 42—Beverage
 - 43—Possessive pronoun
 - 45—Part of "be"
 - 46—Grieve
 - 47—Africa river
 - 48—Take
 - 50—Common metal
 - 51—Host
 - 52—Sharp point
 - 54—Element of poetry
 - 56—Isolated
 - 58—Record of daily events
 - 61—Slender plant
 - 63—Prejudice
 - 66—Resinous substance
 - 68—It is
 - 70—Happen
 - 72—Execute

Solution

C	R	O	G	G	Y	A	S	S	I	G	N
B	A	F	A	R	A	L	S	O	L	E	
O	N	F	R	E	T	S	L	A	M	F	A
Y	A	P	B	A	H	I	V	O	V	A	I
U	P	A	S	A	T	O	D	E	S	N	E
N	E	G	S	U	S	E	O	A	K	E	N
A	E	B	O	N	H	A	R	T	S	I	
A	M	O	R	T							
A	C	A	M	P	A	E	A	R	N	A	
S	I	L	L	A	B	M	U	I	R	S	
T	R	U	E	O	R	A	D	E	I	S	
R	O	E	V	I	M	R	I	B	E	M	
A	N	L	I	L	I	A	B	A	I	E	
L	B	A	N	E	R	A	I	D	E		
N	E	E	D	E	H	Y	S	S	O	P	

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THE PERFECT GUM

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