

WAR THAT CRIPPLED NATIONAL LEAGUE

Ban Johnson's Campaign Swept Star Players Out of the Old Organization.

There is no doubt that the Federal League magnates to-day mean not only to invade National agreement territory, but to get all the best players they can. Therefore they are referred to as "out-laws." The Federal League cannot possibly succeed unless it does these very things, and one of its leaders says that it is determined to do so. To say that a goodly number of players are not set for a jump would be giving the lie to history.

There have been three incursions of "barbarians" into National League fields during the last twenty years, only one of which was a success. In 1884 the Union Association's invasion came to naught, and in 1890 the Players' League also failed to gain a foothold. But in 1901 the American League, guided by a master hand, achieved its object and secured a permanent footing in baseball. To all these invasions some of the best players lent their assistance, and without the best players there can be no league. Therefore it may be considered interesting to go back some dozen years and look over the situation in baseball and note the number and character of players who forsaken the National League and made the American League the flourishing organization it is to-day. In 1900 the Western League changed its name to the American League, and in 1901, like the Federal League at present, placed clubs in National League territory. It offered alluring inducements to the best players, and in three years, 1901-1902-1903, succeeded in influencing 109 to join its standard. Of these 109 players, several were assisted in their jump by the clubs which had regularly paid their salaries. They were bounced instantly upon the discovery that while accepting their salaries with one hand, with the other they were signing team mates to contracts of the opposition. In the first year, 1901, there were 55 deserters, and in 1902 there were 40. By the time the season of 1903 rolled along, peace was declared between the warring leagues. But before the papers were signed, 14 more players had abandoned the old ship.

The appended table will show the number of players lost by the different National League clubs by desertion during the three years' war:

Club	'01.	'02.	'03.	Total.
Philadelphia	6	10	1	17
New York	0	6	0	6
Boston	8	1	2	11
Brooklyn	8	1	0	9
Chicago	6	6	0	12
Pittsburgh	3	1	3	7
Cincinnati	7	1	1	9
St. Louis	8	8	0	16
Totals	55	40	14	109

Brooklyn Big Loser.

As will be seen, Brooklyn was the heaviest loser, twenty-two players deserting its team. In 1901 it lost eight men, including such stars as Joe McGinnity, Lave Cross, and Fielder Jones. Dave Fultz, the present head of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, was recalled from Milwaukee, but ignored the cry and jumped to the Philadelphia American League team. John Anderson was recalled from the same team, but concluded to remain with Milwaukee, after Hugh Duffy, who had jumped from Boston, took charge of the Brewers. Morris Steelman, who caught a few games, was loaned to Hartford in May and jumped to Philadelphia in August.

In 1902 there was another exodus from Brooklyn, headed by Joe Kelley, who took Jim Sheppard with him to Baltimore. Neither remained with the Orioles. Kelley was allowed to go to Cincinnati, where he succeeded Biddy McPhee as manager, and Sheppard returned to the Brooklyn fold on May 1. Among other prominent deserters that year were Tom Daly, Jim McGuire, and Adrian Joss.

In 1903 a quartet of star players jumped. They were Willie Keeler, "Wild Bill" Donovan, Charley Farrell, and Frank Kitson. To make matters worse for the Brooklyn club, three of its players turned their backs on the East and joined the Pacific Coast League, which was then an "outlaw" organization. They were pitchers Jay Hughes and John Newton, and Third Baseman Charles Irwin.

The Phillies mourned the loss of six players by desertion in 1903, four of whom, Chick Fraser, Wiley Platt, Napoleon Lajoie, and Bill Barnhard, went over to Connie Mack's Athletics. Joe Dolan, the only "Cozy," was released by the Phillies, accepted advance money from Syracuse, and then jumped to the Athletics. Joe Sullivan, catcher, was secured from Denver, and he jumped to the White Sox.

In 1902 the Phillies suffered a blow from which they have not recovered to the present day, ten of their stars vamooseing. Among them were Ed Deleahanty, Elmer Flick, Monte Cross, Red Donahue, Al Orth, Ed McFarland, and John Townsend. Harry Wolverson, Bill Dugglesby, and Bill Douglas also jumped, but all three returned. Wolverson was discharged late in the season of 1901, after being detected signing a Washington contract. He began in 1902 with Washington, but returned to the Phillies in July. Dugglesby pitched for the Athletics until the end of May, then went back to the Phillies. Douglas, who had been grabbed by the St. Louis Browns, returned to his old love before the season opened.

The only man lost to the Phillies in 1903 was pitcher Dr. Guy Harris White, who jumped to the White Sox.

Inroads at St. Louis.

The St. Louis National League team, although having the field all to itself in 1901, was not exempt from the inroads of the American League. Such brilliant stars as John J. McGraw, Wilbert Robinson, Cy Young, Mike Donlin, and Louis Criger, to say nothing of Billy Keister, Ossee Schreckengost, and Fred Buelow, chose to shine in other parts of the baseball world.

But in 1902, when the Browns were resurrected, nearly the entire Cardinal outfit changed allegiance. There was hardly a healthy man left after the flopping of such players as Rhody Wallace, Jesse Burkett, Dick Padden, Emmett Heidrick, Jackie Powell, William Sudhoff, and Jack Harper. Dan McGann, after deserting the team in the ordinary fashion in the middle of the season of 1901, was suspended, and in 1902 cast his fortunes with Baltimore.

Quite a bunch of good players said good-bye to the Giants in 1901. George S. Davis was the manager, and he stuck to the helm. In spite of the fact that a half dozen of his men left him. These half dozen were Willie Mercer, Mike Grady, Cy Seymour, Pink Hawley, Bill Carrick and Kid Gleason. He secured Frank Sparks from Pittsburgh, Virgil Garvin from Chicago, and Joe Connors from Bridgeport, and all three side-stepped him, going over to the opposition.

In 1902 Davis himself skipped out, going to the Chicago White Sox. In 1903 he jumped back to the Giants, but, peace having been declared, he was ordered to return to the White Sox. He firmly refused to do so, and near the end of June the Peace Committee allowed him to remain with the Giants. The other players lost by the Giants in 1902 were Jack Warner, Al Selbach, Charles Hickman, Dummy Taylor, and Sam Strang. Taylor joined the Cleveland team, but grew tired of his surroundings and returned to the Giants in May.

The Chicago Cubs lost six men in 1901 and the same number in 1902. The jumpers in 1901 were Clark Griffith, Jim Callahan, Bill Bradley, Sam Mertes, Jack McCarthy, and Roy Patterson. None of them left the West, but signed with the White Sox and the Clevelanders. Patterson was with the White Sox in 1900, but was induced to jump to the Cubs. Before the season opened, however, he jumped back to the White Sox.

In 1902 the half dozen deserters were Danny Green, Harry McCormick, Tom Hughes, Fred F. Hartzel, Rube Waddell, and Dave Jones. All but two, Green and Jones, took their flight eastward. Jones, who had just been secured from Milwaukee, jumped to the St. Louis Browns, but returned within a month.

Waddell, after doing a turn in Los Angeles, joined Connie Mack's forces.

Boston Nationals Never Recovered.

The Boston Club lost only eleven players during the war, but these were the flower of the team. The desertions crippled it to such an extent that the effect is still felt. In 1901 eight stars left Manager Selee in the lurch. They were Chic S. S., Hugh Duffy, E. M. Lewis, John Freeman, Bill Clarke, Jim Collins, Catcher Bill Sullivan, and Victor Willis. The last named, however, repented and returned before the opening of the season.

The only jumper in 1902 was Bill Dineen, now an umpire in the American League. In 1903 the last remnant of the once strong team flew away, when Herman Long and Eugene Demontreville deserted.

The Cincinnati Club lost seven men in 1901, contributing at least one player to each team in the American League except Milwaukee. The jumpers in 1901 were Ed Scott, Bob Wood, Phil Geier, James Barrett, Hobe Ferris, Erve Beck, and George Rohe. Ferris had just been drafted from the Norwich Club of the Connecticut League, but never thought it worth while to report. Rohe was an amateur infielder in Cincinnati, who turned his back to the Reds.

In 1902 Dick Harley made the leap. He was the only Red to jump that year. In 1903 Sam Crawford was the lone Red deserter.

Pittsburgh Lost Few Men.

The Pittsburgh Club lost but seven players as a direct result of the war, but in truth only three men can be termed jumpers. They were Jimmy Williams and Harry Smith in 1901, and Jack Chesbro in 1903. Ely did not jump in 1901, but being detected working hand in hand with the American League, he was summarily bounced. Smith was obtained from the Milwaukee Club, then in good standing, but ran away with Connie Mack's forces before the season opened. Williams waited until the close of the season and then went over to the Baltimore. Smith jumped back to the Pirates in 1902.

In 1902 Jack O'Connor was caught in the act of helping the "outlaw" cause and was at once handed his release. He took refuge the following season with the New York Americans where he soon drew a suspension on the charge of insubordination.

In 1903 three players were lost to the Pirates, Jack Chesbro, Jesse Tannehill, and Widow Conroy. All signed American League contracts. Tannehill and Conroy were released after the close of the season, but Chesbro's name was continued on the list.

The number and names of players who jumped National League clubs in 1901, 1902, and 1903 are herewith appended:

NEW YORK.

1901—Pink Hawley, Frank Sparks, Virgil Garvin, and Joe Connors, to Milwaukee; Winnie Mercer, Mike Grady, and William Carrick, to Washington; J. B. (Cy) Seymour, to Baltimore; William (Kid) Gleason, to Detroit—9.

1902—George Davis and Sam Strang, to Chicago; Jack Warner and Charley Hickman, to Boston; Albert Selbach, to Baltimore; Luther (Dummy) Taylor, to Cleveland—6.

1903—None.

PHILADELPHIA.

1901—Chic Fraser, Nap Lajoie, Wiley Platt, William Bernard, and Joe Dolan, to Philadelphia; Joe Sullivan, to Chicago—6.

1902—Ed Deleahanty, Harry Wolverson, Al Orth, and John Townsend, to Washington; Monte Cross, Elmer Flick and William J. Dugglesby, to Philadelphia; Frank (Red) Donahue and Bill Douglas, to St. Louis; Ed McFarland, to Chicago—10.

1903—Guy Harris White, to Chicago—1.

BOSTON.

1901—Chic Stahl, John Freeman, James Collins, and E. M. Lewis, to Boston; Hugh Duffy, to Milwaukee; Catcher Bill Clarke, to Washington; Catcher Bill Sullivan, to Chicago; Vic Willis, to Philadelphia—8.

1902—Bill Dineen, to Boston—1.

1903—Herman Long, to New York; Eugene Demontreville, to Washington—2.

BROOKLYN.

1901—Lave Cross, Dave Fultz, Morris Steelman, to Philadelphia; Joe McGinnity, Harry Howell, to Baltimore; Fielder Jones, to Chicago; Joe Yeager, to Detroit; John Anderson, to Milwaukee—8.

1902—Joe Kelley, Jim Sheppard, to Baltimore; Adrian Joss, John P. Goehner, Eugene Wright, to Cleveland; Tom Daly, to Chicago; Jim McGuire, to Detroit—7.

1903—Wild Bill Donovan, Frank Kitson, to Detroit; Billy Keister, to New York; Charles Farrell, to Boston; Jay Hughes, to Seattle; E. John Newton, to Los Angeles; Charles Irwin, to San Francisco—7.

CHICAGO.

1901—Clark Griffith, Jim Callahan, Sam Mertes, Roy Patterson, to Chicago; Bill Bradley, John A. McCarthy, to Cleveland—8.

1902—David Jones, Barry McCormick, to St. Louis; Fred F. Hartzel, Ed. ("Rube") Waddell, to Philadelphia; Danny Green, to Chicago; Tom Hughes, to Baltimore—6.

1903—None.

PITTSBURGH.

1901—Jimmy Williams, to Baltimore; Fred Ely and Harry Smith, to Philadelphia—2.

1902—Jack O'Connor, to New York—1.

1903—Jack Chesbro, Jesse Tannehill, William "Widow" Conroy, to New York—3.

CINCINNATI.

1901—Erve Beck, Edward Scott, to Cleveland; Rob Wood, to Chicago; James Barrett, to Detroit; Phil Geier, to Philadelphia; Hobe Ferris, to Boston; George Rohe, to Baltimore—7.

1902—Dick Harley, to Detroit—1.

1903—Sam Crawford, to Detroit—1.

ST. LOUIS.

1901—John J. McGraw, Wilbert Robinson, Billy Keister, Mike Donlin, to Baltimore; Danton "Cy" Young, Louis Criger, Ossee Schreckengost, to Boston; Fred Buelow, to Detroit—8.

1902—Rhody Wallace, Jesse Burkett, Dick Padden, Emmet Heidrick, John Powell, William Sudhoff, Charles W. "Jack" Harper, to St. Louis; Dan McGann, to Baltimore—8.

1903—None.

In 1901 the American League published a "black list" of players who, it claimed, signed contracts and then turned to the National League. The list contained the following names: Christy Mathewson, Roger Denzer, and Luther Taylor of the New York Club; William Dineen and Victor Willis of the Boston Club; James Sheppard and Left Davis of the Brooklyn Club, and Emmet Heidrick of the St. Louis Club.

READY FOR 6-DAY RACE.

Seventeen Teams Will Be Sent Away After Midnight.

At one minute after midnight to-night Arthur Zimmerman, one-time cycling champion of the world, will fire the pistol which will start seventeen teams on the 142-hour grind around the big saucer track at the Garden. The entry list includes practically all the notables of the cycle world, with the exception of Frank Kramer and Walter Rutt. The former has given up six-day racing after two attempts, and Rutt is kept out of the race by injuries. All the other stars of recent years will be in line, the list including such performers as Eddie Root, Jackie Clarke, Joe Fogler, Jimmy Moran, Bobby Walthour, and others who have not missed a six-day race here in many years.

This year's race will be the twenty-first of the six-day grinds at the Garden, and the fifteenth as a team race, the competitors riding as individuals up to 1898. Some of the riders have been engaging in this event annually for ten or more years, and one of the 1913 entrants, Bobby Walthour, rode in the first six-day team race back in 1899, when Miller and Walter hung up the record, which stood eight years. The present record is 2,737 miles and one lap, established by Floyd McFarland and Jimmy Moran in 1906. Last year the leaders remained ahead of the record most of the time up to Friday, but fell far below before the finish.

The usual prizes will be given to the riders ranging from \$1,500 for first prize down to \$100 for ninth position. Besides the prize money all the riders will share in special bonuses, being paid so much per day while they remain on the track. The top-notchers get as much as \$200 per day, and the lesser lights draw smaller stipends down to \$50 a day.

The teams, with the names by which they will be known, are: Italian Team—Francisco Verri and Maurice Brocco; French Team—Andre Perchicot, and Petit Breton; German Team—Willy Applehans and Herman Fackebusch; Australian Team—Jackie Clarke and Paddy O'S. Nehir; Irish-Melbourne Team—James Francis Moran and Alfred Grenada; Australian-American Team—Alfred Goult and Joe Fogler; International Team—Edward F. Root and Reggie McNamara; Newark Team—Fred Hill and Martin Ryan; Motor Chasers—Elmer Collins and Bobby Walthour; Jersey Skeeters—Peter Brebach and Alfred Halstead; Mutt and Jeff—John Bedell and Frank Corry; Tasmanian Team—Gordon Walker and Ernest Fye; Interstate Team—Jake Magin and Percy Lawrence; The Midgets—Worth L. Mitten and Lloyd Thomas; New York Team—Clarence Carman and George Cameron; Danish Team—Norman Anderson and Norman Hansen; The Pests—The Kopsky and Fred Keefe.

SOME OF THE PEDALISTS IN THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE

