

Diamond showing territory covered by infielders on grounders and low balls-calculations the same as in the photographs of diamonds on pages 4 and 6, viz., velocity of balls, one and a half seconds per hundred feet, players moving fifty yards in six seconds—and territory covered by outfielders-calculations on the basis of fly balls remaining in the air three seconds, each fielder covering fifty yards in six seconds, allowance made for starting

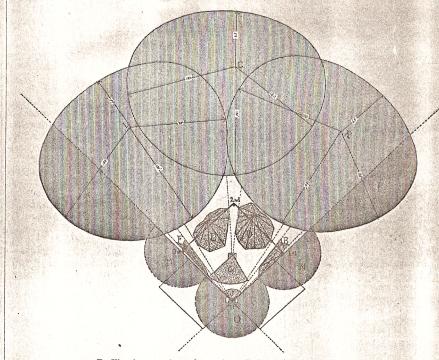
sometimes by spoken words that are meaning- some one on the bench. He orders hit and run at least nine signals he must remember, most "go on the first ball." of which are changed, in meaning at least, every day. Each batter has six, three with the who have scored and reported hundreds of three preceding batters and three with the three games, seldom observe the signals or undermen following him, making fourteen signals stand what is happening. Last summer one of a day, besides the ones used by the manager. the Chicago players, in defiance of Chance's The second baseman and short stop have from orders, insisted upon remaining at first base 20 to 24 signals to keep in mind, most of which after receiving an order to steal. Possibly the are changed every day and sometimes three runner thought the opposing pitcher had times during a game. Last season, when the caught the signal and was watching him too hint had gone through the American League closely. Whatever the reason, he did not run. that the New York team was stealing signals, the Chicago White Sox changed signals nine out moving to hit the ball. The crowd was times in one game, no signal meaning the same howling at the batter, who was obeying orders, thing in any two innings.

There is no betrayal of secrets to explain how these signals are used or what they are, since they are changed so often that they may mean anything. Chance usually signals for a and a veteran baseball man remarked: runner to try to steal by changing places with

less to anyone else,-by which they understand plays by looking over the bats. He orders which one is to take throws at second base. double steals by lifting his cap and sometimes The manager also has his private set of signals varies this by using the names of players. If by which he directs the movements of the he calls "Sheckard" he means "steal," if team. Each man on the defensive infield has "Schulte," "hit and run," if "Hofman,"

Trained watchers at baseball games, men The batter allowed two strikes to go over withand the batter happened to be Steinfeldt, whose name that day was being used as the signal to steal. Chance was yelling: "Steinfeldt," "Steiny," "Steinfeldt," at the top of his voice

"What is Chance yelling at Steiny for? He's



B. First baseman's territory when playing back and on the base.

D. Second baseman's territory on grounders.

E. Short stop's territory on grounders.

F. Third baseman's territory on grounders.

Catcher's territory on bunts.

G. Pitcher's territory on bunts and grounders.

K, M, N, O, P. Foul territory. L, C, R. Outfielders' territory.

The object of this diagram is to show the relative speed of players in various directions. Note that an outfielder can run one hundred and thirty feet to his right but only one hundred and twenty to his left in the same time, as he starts quicker in the former direction. He can run one hundred and thirty feet directly in front of him but only sixty-five feet behind him

Diagram of the diamond photograph of which is shown on the opposite page

lobster on first."

But the signals used in attack have nothing to do with infield defensive work beyond showing how complicated the system is and how Combine two men of that kind, who also can much the players must remember.

This infield defense involves much beyond knowing the signals. Its primary object is to enable the players to start before the ball is hit, as short stop to the right, the closer they can play half the time required to reach a ball fifteen feet to second base, reducing the gap there without to one side is occupied in starting. It is an odd widening the others. The strength of arm in fact that some men can run faster to the right the short stop is another important factor of

playing the game. He ought to yell at that moving to the left. The short stop and second basemen should be men who can go both ways, but the short stop must go faster to the right and the second baseman faster to the left. move straight forward rapidly, and the foundation of a good infield is set. The faster the second baseman can go to the left, and the than to the left, and that others are speedier closing the gaps, for the deeper he can play the