IMERVIEW Ш Ü with COVERA MARTY MCHALE NATION-WIDE REPORTING C
STENOTYPE REPORTING SPECIALISTS
CERTIFIED STENOTYPE REPORTER, AND STAFF 



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INTERVIEWER: You were in vaudville for how many years?

> MARTY MCHALE: Twelve.

I MIERVIEWER: No kidding. What did you do?

MARTY McHALE: I used to sing.

INTERVIEWER: An Irish tenor?

MARTY McHALE: Yeh. Irish Thrush. they called it then, but even before that, before baseball even I used to work in a lot of shows around Boston and made trips down to Wakefield, Winchester, you know, Minstrel Shows usually, and sometimes these little two act things that they have.

Mike and I, see first before that, I had this quartet --

INTERVIEWER: Oh, this was recent, New York Herald Tribune, March 1, 1960.

MARTY McHALE: Yeh. But this quartet, Joe knew them very well, he was there with this troup see, in Boston.

> I MTERVI EWER: Uh huh!

MARTY McHALE: And then we were together for about three years, and then I did a single for about three years which was not very good, but it was good enough so that they paid for it, and then when Mike and



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I got together we did a regular routine, singing, we didn't sing too much but we used to do a double entendre, you know, on conversation, and then I went back to a single again after he went to Hollywood.

Mike was -- he was the Babe Ruth of his day, you wouldn't remember him but your father would or somebody of that --

INTERVIEWER: Well, the name is very familiar.

MARTY McHALE: Yeh, he only died a couple of years ago and I had a letter from his wife on my birthday, which was the 30th of October, and she had some souveniers that Mike had, one was a gold bat and a ball that was given to him as the most valuable player in 1905 -- well I wouldn't know, about five I guess, or six, something like that.

Then he has a couple of cups that were given to him, one for being the outstanding Giant when he was with the Giants, and one with the, that the fans in Chicago gave him and that one -- I think he was not with the Cubs, I think he was with another club but he was so outstanding that the Mayor had this big dinner and they presented Mike with the cup for his great ability, and some cufflinks which I have.



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2	J NTFRVIEWER: She gave them to you.
3	MARTY McHALE: She gave them to me after
4	Mike died. I have them, but
5	INTERVIEWER: Was Mike in vaudville with
6	you?
7	MARTY McHALE: Yes.
8	INTERVIEWER: For how long?
9	MARTY McHALE: For five years.
10	INTERVIEWER: Oh, that's quite a while.
11	MARTY McHALE: Yeh.
12	INTERVIEWER: After the season every
13	year?
14	MARTY McHALE: Oh, yes, sure, naturally,
15	I was still playing and I had to work in the wintertime.
16	INTERVIEWER: Did he sing too?
17	MARTY McHALE: No, he used to go through
18	the motions.
19	INTERVIEWER: Why did they call him
20	"turkey Mike"?
21	MARTY McHALE: He used to walk like a
22	turkey, he'd kind of strut a little, and he used to
23	do a well, Mike, when he made a terrific catch or
24	something he'd always do a kind of a turkey step and



take his cap off and throw it up like a Ham, a real Ham,

5 1 but a good one, and could prove it, out there in the 2 field or when he was up at bat. 3 INTERVIEWER: You pitched the opening 4 day for the Yankees in 1914 and the opening day for the 5 Yankees in 1915, is that right? 6 MARTY McHALF: Yah. 7 IMTERVIEWER: They weren't the Highlanders 8 any more? 9 MARTY McHALE: Oh, no, they were the 10 Yankees. 11 INTERVIEWER: When did they become the 12 Yankees: 13 MARTY McHALE: In 1912, I think. 14 INTERVIEWER: Which is just about when you 15 went there, huh? 16 MARTY McHALE: Well, I was with the Red Sox 17 before that. 18 INTERVIEWER: You won the opening game 19 on both days? 20 MARTY McHALE: Yes. Against the World's 21 Champions, the "A"s, the "A"s were the champs then, both 22 times against the "A"s.



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you pitched three successive no hit games --

INTERVIEWER: It also says up there that

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MARTY McHALE: In college.

For Maine University in 1910. I NIERVIEWER:

MARTY McHALE: Yeh, just before I went to the Red Sox, but the diamond situation, see after the Red Sox quartet quit, they quit because some of them were sent to different clubs, you know, and I was just as well satisfied because it was quite an ordeal keeping the boys on schedule, you know, because they were not used to that buzzer, you know, that syas you're on next and so forth.

They'd be a couple of minutes late and you can't do that in vaudeville, you know, you're on.

INTERVIEWER: You must have known a lot of the old time vaudeville players.

MARTY McHALE: I did, that's what this -that's inthis story "Errol Laney", when he wrote the story, he looked back at a great many of the old programs. Mike and I played the Palace twice in one year, when it was the Palace, not the way it is now, when they had nothing but the -- you know -- the big headliners, the big stars there, and Al must have gone into the archives to dig up some of the stuff he has in this story about the old days.

Montgomery and Stone playing at the Globe



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across the street, things of that kind.

INTERVIEWER: When you look back now do you remember your vaudeville career or your baseball career with more fondness?

MARTY McHALE: Well, I think that I -- I would say that they were about fifty-fifty. vaudeville was more difficult.

INTERVIEWER: It was?

MARTY McHALE: Travelling, I mean.

INTERVIEWER: You had to travel a lot

in baseball.

MARTY McHALF: Well, but you had somebody taking care of your trunk and your tickets and everything, and all you had to do was get your slip, go into the train and go to bed. When you got to the theatre, the hotel your trunk was there.

INTERVIEWER: Yeh.

MARTY McHALE: And in vaudeville you had to watch your own stuff. I used to say to Mike, you're one of the best valets I know, because he was always on time with the tickets and had our checks for baggage and everything all taken care of, right on the button all the time.

> How did you get -- I notice INTERVIEWER:



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up there it says you went to Maine. Wasn't it unusual in those days -- that was about 1910 -- for a Major League Ballplayer to have gone to college?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, no. That's the point that these young squirts who write about sports today know nothing about, they're only guessing. I want to give you an idea about that.

On the Red Sox, when I joined them, we Carrigan had a catcher named "Bill Tarrian" who went to Holy Cross.

INTERVIEWER:

MARTY McHALE: Yeh, that's right, and he won two world's championships and quit Then we had another catcher named Tatey know whether he finished college or not but he went to one of those midwest schools. We had "Jake Stall" on first base who went to the University of Illinois.

He became a manager later.

We had Larry "Bradner" playing third, who went to the University of Vermont. We had Duffy Lewis in left field and Harry Looper in right field who both Speaker "Steicket" went went to St. Mary's out in California. to -- not the University of Texas, but Texas Polyclinic, Polytechnic or something of that kind out there. He only went two years, but he went.



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Then we had Ray Collins who pitched for the University of Vermont; "Ray Spinaldi" at Fordham; McHale at Maine: Johnny Busick at Illinois.

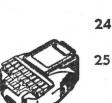
INTERVIEWER: It's very different from what you read about them.

MARTY McHALE: Of course it is, they don't know what they're writing in half of these stories. I would say that about, oh, seventy, at least seventy percent of our lads went to higher grades in school, you know, to high school and some of them into college, and very many of them finished.

Now, our shortstop, "Heinie Wagner", he went to New Rochelle High School. That was as far as Steve Yurkees went to High School, he played Nearly all of our crowd were educated second base. people Hughie Bradley, who was substitute first baseman, he went to Holy Cross for a couple of years.

Buck O'Brien, one of the pitchers, he said I got a degree, he said I got a BS from Brockton, he said "boots and shoes", meaning that he worked in a shoe factory, but he went to high school, then he went to --

INTERVIEWER: You know you read about -you know, I've had to do a lot of reading on this and



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I've heard about the old days and -- well, I get a very different impression. I get --

MARTY McHALE: These fellows don't know what they write about. Now, there is -- a great many of them are thinking back to the old days of the Orioles.

INTERVIEWER: 1895.

MARTY McHALE: That's when McGraw and Jennings and those fellows were there, and here's a strange thing, once again proving that they don't know -that they still don't know of what they write. Jennings became a lawyer. McGraw went to St. Bonaventius. not saying that some of these lads weren't a little on the crude side, but some others were on the crude side too. All of them didn't go to high school, and the majority of them didn't go to college.

You find any of those guys today who went to college, they're outstanding. The difference is you find some of these boys who went to college are working for their masters now, you see, and they get a little more publicity for that.

> Did you graduate from Maine? INTERVIEWER:

MARTY McHALE: From Maine.

INTERVIEWER: What did you major in?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, well, it's a cinch



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course really, Civil Engineering.

INTERVIEWER: Doesn't sound like a cinch to me.

MARTY McHALE: Anybody who thinks it is should try it.

INTERVIEWER: Yeh. How did you get -you grew up in Massachusetts?

MARTY McHALE: Yes, down in "Donna" Mass., that's ninety miles out of Boston.

INTERVIEWER: How did you get to go to Maine, on an athletic scholarship?

MARTY McHALF: They didn't have them, I paid my own way. I went to Maine because it was not too expensive. I had offers of scholarships at Dartmouth. Holy Cross and Georgetown and four of them had made a gesture but when I went down -- because I visited Dartmouth and Brown and Holy Cross, and I didn't go down to Georgetown -- but in those three places they had plenty of work for you to do, you know.

I was supposed to play football and base-

ball.

You played both in high I MTERVI EWER:

school.

MARTY McHALE: Yah, sure, played every-



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thing in high school, but you don't have time in college to play all four. I sang in the Glee Club too on top of that, but up at these places they had jobs for you to do and usually it was in the dining room, and by the time you finished your practice, what you were doing, football or baseball or what have you, and then did your work, you would say well, what time do I have to study.

Oh, you'll have plenty of time, you just make your time, and the scholarships weren't very large either, you had to augment the earnings by working in the summertime, which we used to do. We used to play ball out at Pittsfield, Mass.

Out there they had all -- nearly all the teams were out there in the college group, you know, most of the men who played on the teams.

INTERVIEWER: Uh huh, and what did your

father do?

MARTY McHALE: My father?

INTERVIEWER: Yes.

MARTY McHALE: He was a small town

builder.

INTERVIEWER: He wanted you to go to college or you wanted to go to college yourself?

MARTY McHALE: Well, I wanted to go and he



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was in favor of it, but he was the fellow who had the idea about Civil Engineering. Being a little builder and so forth he could see what it probably would mean to someone, and he had a very good idea, but I went to the Red Sox before I finished and then went back again.

INTERVIEWER: In the off seasons?

MARTY McHALE: Yes, sure -- but first I went back and finished in 1911.

INTERVIEWER: You went straight from Maine to the Red Sox?

> MARTY MCHALE: Yah.

No minors? I NTERVI EWER:

MARTY McHALE: No minors, no, and then I went from the Red Sox to the Yankees, and then I went back to the Red Sox, then the Yankees, after Bill Harrigan who said, he was the manager then, Bill said, now that you're seasoned enough you can come back and pitch for a big league team.

(Laughter)

The Yankees in those days were a terrible ball club, very bad.

INTERVIEWER: When you were on the Yankees who was the manager then?

MARTY McHALE: Frank Chance.



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INTERVIEWER: Frank Chance, what was Chance like?

MARTY McHALE: Great guy. If you went out there and worked for Chance and hustled and showed him that you were interested in what you were doing he would certainly be in your corner to the extent that he would try and get you more money every time he had a chance to.

INTERVIEWER: I heard Frank Chance was a really tough egg.

MARTY MCHALE: He was one of the nicest men I've ever met. He was tough if you deserved it, and his wife was one of the sweetest, lovliest women you'd ever want to meet.

I had a watch at home, one of these little "Wafer" watches, that Chance gave to me in 1914 after I guess about the first month. I had won a couple of games for him, one of them was the opening game and one day he gave me this Wafer watch.

He said, just a gesture, he said, I know you don't need any money, he said, anybody who picks up your big checks and then works all winter and picks up vaudeville checks, you don't need money. He said, this is just a gesture. I still have the watch.



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1 15 2 INTERVIEWER: He was a nice person. 3 MARTY McHALE: Oh, gee, I enjoyed him very 4 much. 5 INTERVIEWER: Was he still playing first 6 base? 7 MARTY McHALE: No. Occasionally he 8 would fill in but not regular. 9 INTERVIEWER: This was the same team that 10 Harold Chase was on? MARTY McHALE: No, Chase had left, he had 11 been just a little bit ahead of us. 12 INTERVIEWER: Were you on the same team 13 with Chase? 14 MARTY McHALE: No. He went to -- he was 15 traded by the Yankees to -- who -- I know he went to 16 Cincinatti --17 INTERVIEWER: Yah, then to the Giants. 18 MARTY McHALE: Did he go to the Giants 19 from Cincinatti? I don't remember. 20 INTERVIEWER: Yah. 21 MARTY McHALE: I didn't know -- I only 22 knew Chase -- I just met him a couple of times -- sort 23 of casually -- didn't know him. 24 INTERVIEWER: Did Frank Chance ever talk 25



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about the "Tinkers" a group of ballplayers?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, yes, Frank and I were very good friends to the extent that when he was quitting and this was in 1915 -- in Washington we were playing a series and after dinner one evening he said, let's take a little walk -- which I did -- and we went out to a little park across from the Hotel and sat down -- he wanted to unload something that he had on his chest -he said, I'm going to quit, he said, I can't stand this being manager, can't stand being the manager of this ball club.

He said. we're not going to get anyplace, I've got a good pitching staff, and he did have a good pitching staff -- he said, but you fellows are just batting your heads against the wall every time you go out there, no runs -- and he said, I just can't take it he said, I'm going to quit.

He had already talked it over with the front office in New York and he had -- one of the reasons he took me out to the park was that he had told them the ones that he thought they should keep, and I happened to be one of them, Sam Caldwell and Ray Fischer, three pitchers, and he said -- I know that you'll be working in vaudeville next winter and I would advise you to get



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yourself a two or three year contract, if you can, before you leave New York on your vaudeville tour, which is very good advice -- which advice I didn't take. I was too smart -- you know how it is -- very smart -- so Mike and I went out on the Orpheum circuit that winter after opening at the Palace.

We went to Chicago and New Orleans. "Frank Govern" wasn't with INTERVIEWER: the Yankees then?

MARTY McHALE: No, he was coaching for He never was with the Yankees. He coached the Giants. the Giants. That's what made the team in vaudeville a pretty good team, the Giant and the Yankees, you know, in a performance.

So Mike, before we left New York, he said, you better go over to the office, the Yankee office and get yourself signed in for your contract before you leave. He said, you never can tell what's going to happen. I, being very, very smart, I said, No, I 11 be worth more money to them in the Spring than I am now after the publicity we will get in vaudeville this winter.

But, I was wrong, because during the winter we were in Minneapolis at the Orpheum theatre, so the Yankees were sold to "Ruppert" and -- "Dudley and



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Farrell" sold it to Ruppert and Houston, and I'm quite sure I could have made a deal with Frank Farrell for a two or three year contract before leaving, but as I say I wasn't very smart.

When we got back east -- we jumped from Minneapolis to Brooklyn, New York and then Brooklyn, then we played the Fifth Avenue on Broadway here and then went into the Palace again and Bill Donovan had been appointed manager of the Yankees, to take over, and he was not in favor of anybody having a two or three year contract.

Wasn't "Eekan INTERVIEWER: there sometime or other?

MARTY McHALE: Between the two (A very loud noise obliterated the speakers momentarily at this point.)

And then Donovan took over the next spring.

> (Question obliterated.) INTERVIEWER:

MARTY McHALE: Yes, and very well too. He was a good ball player. He was, well, he was about the only top ball player we had on the ball club, with the exception of the pitching staff. We had a good pitching staff. "Tod Ballington", the fellow that drew all



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these cartoons for these calendars, he came in one day and he had some drawings that he had made from stills that I had out in front of the theatre and then I had a motion picture that he took some stills from, from the motion picture.

MARTY McHALE: Yeh! And he ran back the averages, you know, the pitching averages and so forth, and one year, well, in 1914 I lost seventeen ball games and I think I won eight, but my pitching average was 2.51.

INTERVIEWER: You were in a movie?

## No runs? I MTERVIEWER:

No runs. You would be MARTY MCHALE: beaten one to nothing, two to nothing, three to one, three to two, things like that, you know, but you were never ahead of anybody, and as "Clark" pointed out, he said, your average, your big league average is 2.54 pitching, he said, but you're winning and losing average he said, is not very pretty, but I knew that.

You can't win without runs. you have to have them. You take this fellow who's pitching for the Mets --

> INTERVIEWER: Roger Cree?

MARTY McHALE: Yeh, what did he lose,



1	20
2	twenty-two, something like that? What did he win,
3	-about five?
4	INTERVIEWER: About five but he lost an
5	awful lot of one to nothing
6	MARTY McHALE: One to nothing, two to
7	nothing, terrible. Now, on the other hand Slim Caldwell
8	with us, the Yankees, Slim had a pretty good winning
9	there. Slim was the best pitcher we had. He didn't
10	need the runs that he got.
11	INTERVIEWER: When did you go to the
12	Yankees, in 1912?
13	MARTY MCHALE: 1913.
14	INTERVIEWER: Were you on the Red Sox
15	when Smoky Joe won those
16	MARTY McHALF: Yeh, sure.
17	INTERVIEWER: Were you there the time that
18	Johnson and
19	MARTY McHALE: Yah.
20	INTERVIEWER: Tell me what happened then
21	because I'm not sure. He never talked very much.
22	MARTY McHALE: He won the game one to
23	nothing.
24	INTERVIEWER: He was very shy and never
25.	wanted to talk about it.



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MARTY McHALE: No. he -- the Red Sox took one run off Johnson.

IMTERVIEWER: Was that built up then as a real big spectacular win?

MARTY McHALE: Terrific, yeh. And both of them, I don't know how many they struck out but they must have, each one must have struck out thirteen or fourteen, something like that.

They only had a couple of hits off of either pitcher, and I think that they run they got off Walter was scored on a sacrifice. It's so long ago I don't remember, exactly.

You saw Walter Johnson I MIERVI EWER: pitch a lot?

MARTY McHALE: Saw him pitch a lot. Every time I pitched against Washington I had Johnson as an opponent, or Jim Shaw, either one. Griffith, he used to, I don't know -- I had an idea he didn't pitch them against Caldwell. It seemed that every time Slim pitched they'd get him three or four runs, and as I say he didn't need them, he was a great pitcher .

INTERVIEWER: Was Johnson as great a pitcher? As they say?

MARTY McHALE: He was greater than they



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He was with one of the worst ball clubs imaginable, not quite as bad as the old Yankees but almost as bad. I'll tell you another facet that you probably don't know about.

When I got out of the Air Service, after the war, you see I quite baseball -- well, it was on the 4th of July, I think, in 1917 and went into the AIR Service, when I came out I went to work for the Evening Sun.

I NIERVI EWER: The New York Evening Sun? MARTY McHALE: Yah, writing special articles, and the Sun used to run them every Saturday, every Saturday. The syndicate used to sell them to -wherever they could sell them, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark. anywhere they could, you know -- and I used to get five. two. four, eight dollars apiece for them, and one of the stories that I wrote was about Walter Johnson.

I wrote one about Joey too, and about Seicer and, oh, so many of them, I have a stack about that high, and in the Johnson story I pointed out that despite the fact that he had one of the worst ball clubs in either Major League, he had one of the best winning records of anybody in either league, and one of the



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best earned run records. His fast ball was really fast. and he had more shut-outs than anybody, etcetera, more strike-outs, more of everything, and then I had a story about Maddy, and Joe Villaher, who was the sports editor for Sun, he met Maddy up at the Polo Grounds one day after Maddy's story was published in the Sun and he wanted to know if Maddy saw the story, and Maddy said yes. I saw the story.

He, Joe, said, Great story, because I had put the old plug in for him naturally, never would say anything disparaging about anyone, even if I could I wouldn't, and you couldn't say much about him that was disparaging, he was a great pitcher, but I pointed out in Johnson's story his great record, from every angle of pitching, and then made mention of the fact that with that poor ballclub he still had a better record than nearly all the pitchers in either league.

I said I'm just wondering what would have happened if Walter was pitching for the Giants, the Giants could get him four or five or six runs nearly every time he started, then I'm wondering if he'd ever lose a ball game, and I think Maddy didn't care very much about that, and so he said, Yah, it's a good story. You know.



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(Laughter)

IMTERVIEWER: I never knew Maddy well.

MARTY McHALE: He and Mike were very good

friends.

INTERVIEWER: What about McGraw?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, McGraw, he was my

sponsor into the bions Club.

I NUERVI EWER: Is that right?

MARTY McHALE: Yes.

I MTERVI EWER: Now, I have lots of conflicting impressions from reading about McGraw. places I read McGraw was a tyrant, other places I read that the ballplayers loved McGraw. Could you --

MARTY MCHALE: He was a Jekyl and Hyde. On the ball field he was one of the toughest people you'd ever want to know, very strict -- well, they had to call him Mr. McGraw. Off the field he was very affable, and I knew Mrs. McGraw pretty well, to the extent that every time I used to meet her, years later, she'd have the arms open, you know, that type, and he was, oh, a great, great person, off the ball field.

He would change terrifically the minute he'd get in uniform, but by the same token, as Mike used to tell me, of course, I got a lot of inside information



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from Mike that I wouldn't get any other way, which helped me when I was writing these stories.

He said, you know, McGraw never fired anybody without trying to get them a good job with some other ball club or somewhere. He said, some of these lads that he had to get rid of, who didn't behave themselves, and he had to get rid of them, he had two or three -- I would call them semi-quasi men, who were good ball players but they're not dependable.

INTERVIEWER: Bugs Randall?

MARTY McHALE: Yah, that's one of them and there's "Shuffling" Phil Douglas, you know. was a guy, a terrific pitcher, but you never knew when he was going to be himself, and some days when he wasn't himself he still pitched a fairly good ball game, but that doesn't always hold true.

But, McGraw, now, when he traded Maddy, and when he traded "Herzog" and when he traded some of the other fellows, he got them good jobs with other ball clubs, and then he would trade a man for a season s ometimes and get him back again the following year or two years later.

INTERVIEWER: Yeh, that's true.

MARTY MCHALE: He used to do that. Now,



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he was on the ball -- if you gave him something, you know, he was deserving of.

INTERVIEWER: The ball players seemed to have idolized him.

MARTY McHALF: They did!

INTERVIEWER: And then on the other hand you always get these funny things like his lifelong friendship with "Blooper" Ellison breaks up because they get in an argument and they don't speak to each other again for ten years. It's so funny.

MARTY McHALE: Well, that could happen in any household.

INTERVIEWER: Yeh. that's true.

MARTY McHALF: You see what I mean, brothers and sisters that could happen to. That comes under the head of false pride in my philosophy, false pride. Those two guys were in Baltimore together and they knew each other from when they were young kids together, but -- "Riley" was a peculiar person himself. He would know his ball players fairly well but he wouldn't know anybody's name.

> INTERVIEWER: Yeh.

MARTY McHALE: That is he'd know the man if he thought about it but he wouldn't take the time



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24 25 to think about it. INTERVIEWER: Yeh, something like Stengal these days. MARTY McHALE: Just about the same and part of it is an act with Stengal, and part of it isn't. INTERVIEWER: Did you play against Stengal? MARTY McHALE: Yes, I pitched against him in exhibition games. INTERVIEWER: How did you come to go to the Red Sox, how did that come about? MARTY McHALE: Well, well it came about --I pitched in three no hit games in a row. I had scouts from all over the place there, you know. INTERVIEWER: Well, why did you sign with the Red Sox? MARTY McHALE: Well, it was almost my home town. INTERVIEWER: Yah, that's true. Did you get a honus? MARTY McHALE: Oh, a big bonus, absolutely. What did I get -- I think I got somewhere around two

thousand dollars.

INTERVIEWER: That was a big bonus?

MARTY McHALE: That was worth ten thousand

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of these dollars today, as you know, being a teacher. and knowing the value of a dollar.

INTERVIEWER: It's a lot different today than it was then.

MARTY McHALE: Well, the depreciation in the value of dollars -- I had a bid to go to Detroit one to go to Pittsburgh - one to go to the Giants one to go to the Braves, Red Sox and there was one from -sort of a veiled bid from Cincinatti.

INTERVIEWER: Had you been a Red Sox fan when you were a kid?

MARTY McHALE: I never went to a big league game.

> Until you played in them? I MIERVI EWER:

MARTY MCHALE: I saw, that is I think I saw one game before I went into the big league and that was a game Sal Young pitched in Boston. You see I lived nine miles out of Boston and in those days they didn't have automobiles running back and forth or buses. You had to take a trolley car and change two or three times, but this Cincinnatti situation --Griffith was down there managing and when I reported to the Red Sox, which was in June, following college, that was in June, yes, his club was playing the Braves,



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over at Braves field across the tracks from the Red Sox Now, the Red Sox were on the road when we reported.

INTERVIEWER: Had you signed yet?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, yes, but they were on the road and they didn't want these college boys who had signed with them right away, they had to make room for you, you only could have so many players. So I remember that Griffith came over to the Red Sox Park one morning, we had morning practice, to watch the boys work out and the club house man told us we were all being watched -- like you'd watch horses, you know, working out each morning, and he said if we wanted to stay with the club better take it easy and not put too much on the ball while you're working and so on.

INTERVIEWER: Why is that?

MARTY McHALF: Well, if you want to stay with a club, because see they usually ask wavers on the newcomers immediately upon reporting to see if anybody other than themselves are interested in the youngster, and if they are they can withdraw the wavers after a certain time.

I remember very definitely -- I went out there and I was pitching to the hitters and I put everything I had on the ball because after looking



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over that bunch of Red Sox pitchers I could see that there was not much chance for a young collegian breaking into that lineup.

At any rate Griffith must have put in some claim on the wavers, you see, because two days later I was on my way to Chicago to join the Red Sox. They had withdrawn the wavers. I joined them in Chicago and we went from Chicago to Cleveland and I remember my pal, Tris Speaker hurt his finger in Chicago and he was out for a few days and they had Cris Mahoney who was an outfielder, pitcher and a good hitter.

They had Chris playing right field when we played in Cleveland, Harry "Hooper" was playing center and Duffy Lewis playing left and he put me in to pitch my first game in the big league against that Cleveland club, all those boys, Joe Jackson.

Joe Jackson was with them I MTERVI EWER: then,

MARTY McHALE: Yah.

INTERVIEWER: That's the first game you

were ever in?

MARTY McHALF: Yeh. I was defeated two I had ten strikeouts. to one.

INTERVIEWER: You went the whole -- the



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entire nine innings?

MARTY McHALE: Yah, I had ten strikeouts and I lost the ball game because of one of those sunfield things -- George Stovo was playing first base for Cleveland and he got himself a legitimate two base knock and he was sacrificed over to third, and then the next batter hit a long fly to Duffy out in left field, Duffy Lewis, and Duffy was dead certain on fly balls, but Harry was playing centerfield, Harry Hooper who was dead certain on fly balls, but when Speaker was in centerfield as Harry said afterwards, he said we used to let Speaker take everything within range, and as you know, Speaker, in my opinion was the greatest I hate superlatives but nobody was in his class as an outfielder, but Harry said Duffy and I didn't get our signals crossed but we were not sure as to who was going to take the ball.

made his pitch for the ball the sun hit him right between the eyes and he didn't get his hands on the thing and Stovo, of course, scored, and the fellow who hit the ball he got himself a double from the thing. He -- somebody got a single on top of that and anyway the score was two to one. That was it. The strange part of it all was,



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and I never could understand it, I didn't get to start another ball game.

> IMTERVIEWER: That was in 1910.

MARTY McHALE: I didn't know why, I thought my first showing was pretty good. I gave up seven hits, never walked anybody --

INTERVIEWER: How did the players treat you?

MARTY McHALE: What?

IMPERVIEWER: How did the other players treat you, coming straight out of college? A rookie, in the middle of the season?

MARTY McHALF: Oh, all right, fine. They were all right, I knew some of them. "Grodnick" who used to play out in that summer league, you know, Bill Gerrigan.

They weren't real rough INTERVIEWER: on you?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, no, no, you know a lot of those stories are fantastic. A lot of those stories -- you know, you read about sawing up a fellow's bat and all that sort of thing. I never heard of it. I never heard of it. I think if you were trying to beat somebody out of a job he wouldn't break his neck to



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teach you very much, that would be a natural setup, but I never heard of any of those things.

INTERVIEWER: Yah. You mentioned Joe Jackson. Is he as great a hitter as stories about him? MARTY McHALE: One of the greatest natural hitters.

INTERVIEWER: The greatest natural hitter. MARTY McHALE: He was marvelous. That day that I had the ten strikeouts I had Joe twice. two strikes, no balls, and I did something that the average big league pitcher would never do. Instead of trying to fool him with a pitch I stuck the next one right through there and caught him flat-footed. He never dreamed I'd do that.

So the next time up there the same thing happened. He hit a foul, then took a strike and then --"Chad Clino" and old head was catching and he came out you know, midway conference, talked it over, and he said what do you want to pitch to him, a curve ball, and I said, no, I'm going to stick another fast one right through there.

He said, he'll murder it, well -- we'll see, he took another one. But, the third time he was up he hit a ball that was like a shot out of a rifle



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against the right field wall. They had an extended fence in right field and it wasn't too far out there. I think it was seven feet high, one of them bleachers were out there, and that ball went out there like a shot, and it was retrieved by Eric Cooper, in left center, a shag you know.

He used a tremendous great big long black bat and he was a big man; he weighed -- Chad was around six two and a half, something like that and built in proportion, more on the slender side, but -- wiry you know, tremendous.

INTERVIEWER: Taking everything into account, who was the best ball player you ever saw? MARTY McHALE: Cobb -- you're talking about all things, taking all things into consideration. Cobb was not the fielder that Speaker was.

INTERVIEWER: Speaker was the greatest outfielder?

MARTY McHAIF: I think he was in a class by himself. "Harry Cooper" was exceptionally good. And there was a national leaguer named Moore who also was a great outfielder. I really could name quite a few outfielders, but I'm talking about fellows who could play deep second base and still be great out-



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INTERVIEWER: Did Speaker really play that close in?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, yes, Speaker would play close enough so that at times in these run downs they'd have he'd be in on the play, and then the next man perhaps would hit a long fly into centerfield and he would be on his bicycle with his back to the ball, not backing away, he'd turn his back and run, and you'd think he had a radar or a magnet or something because just at the proper time he'd turn around and catch the ball over his shoulder.

INTERVIEWER: Um hmmm.

MARTY MCHALE: Those fellows, Speaker, Louis and "Hooper", they used to practice throwing, something that you don't see anymore. You see a little of it, but not like you used to, and those fellows would practice throwing so that they'd have a "cap" down near the catcher and they'd see who would come closest to the cap, when they'd throw from the outfield. They all had marvelous arms.

Nobody would run on that trio, rarely, if ever, and I think that most of the people who ever played baseball in that era and even after, who ever



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saw them play, would say that there was no trio that could compare with --

I NIFRVI EWER: Yes. Let's skip down to Really, there is no doubt in your mind that Cobb was the greatest --

MARTY MCHALE: In my opinion, I always qualify everything about opinions. As I said, he couldn't throw with those fellows, and he couldn't field with Speaker or Hooper, but -- as you know Speaker hit around 340 something over a period of twenty-two There's a point that these fellows don't give years. at all, these writers of today.

They've only seen these fellows play a Now, Cobb played either twenty-three or twenty-four years. He had the highest batting average of anybody in baseball, even today, nobody has the average that Cobb carried for twenty-three or four years.

Imagine that, 367 wasn't it? I MYFRVI EWER: MARTY McHALE: And nobody could run bases like Cobb. Nobody.

INTERVIEWER: You were on the mound when he was on the --

MARTY McHALE: Oh, yes, I was, and I never



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was -- Ty and I became pretty good friends after. always used to call me when he came to New York, just to say hello, how are you, and when he was very, very sick, toward the end, I used to talk to him on the phone up at the hotel.

Of course, nobody could ever tell anything to Ty, he had his own opinion on everything. We used to talk security, but you can't argue too much with a fellow who has over two and a half million dollars. He's no dope.

And, he was no dope in baseball. He used to do some of the things that were fantastic. He would set up a play, He'd watch the, he always stole on the pitch --

IMPERVIEWER: And you were a pitcher, you knew he was going to steal on the pitcher, what could you do about it?

MARTY McHALE: Watch him very closely, throw over a few times. You could almost tell when he was going to go. He wouldn't go just to steal a base. He'd go for reasons, they'd have to get a run or something, he'd worry everybody, and you'd usually pitch out when you were afraid that he was going to run.

He had managed the Browns and then he



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came back and became assistant in Detroit. In Detroit he was living at the Ansonia.

INTERVIEWER: The ball clubs used to stay at the Ansonia in those days didn't they?

MARTY McHALE: I was the first one of the group because when I was doing a single in vaudeville I stayed there during the winter and then during the summer I went up there and used to stay there and about a year after, "Leslie Noonan" was sold by the Red Sox to the Yankees and they brought him up to the Ansonia and then ball players began to come in and then the out of town teams stayed there.

INTERVIEWER: It's still the same Ansonia? MARTY McHALE: Yep, on 72nd. We stayed up at the Ansonia, there was a little poker game going on in one of the rooms -- I was kibitzing or looking on and Ty came in with the Detroit Club at that time so "Harley". Dan, Dan Harley, who came from, not too far away from my home town over there, not Brockton but one of those other towns nearby, and Dan said, "You know Ty, J'm glad you're here."

He said, "This big stiff, you never did much hitting against him", and Ty said, "No, that's right I never did, he never had enough to hit." I never gave



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him any fat pitches to hit, and I never did, but I used to give him more good balls to hit, without much on them. You know, a half-speeder, and a dipsy-do, or what they call today, a slider, you know.

IMTERVIEWER: You played on the same team with Babe Ruth in Boston?

MARTY MCHALE: Yes.

INTERVIEWER: But you, when I said to you, who is the greatest ball player you ever saw you didn't say Rabe Ruth, you didn't think a second, you just said Ty Cobb.

MARTY McHALE: Well, I think that Babe was one of the greatest, no doubt about it, but I'm talking about all around.

INTERVIEWER: Babe was a great pitcher.

MARTY McHALE: Yeh, Babe was a pitcher.

INTERVIEWER: He was a great outfielder.

MARTY McHALE: He never threw to the wrong base in his life, but Babe reminded me of a monkey, swinging by his tail from a limb, from limb to limb and never missing his catch on a limb or anything of that kind. I don't mean he looked like a monkey.

INTERVIEWER: He was pure natural.

MARTY McHALF: He was so completely natural.



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He never did anything wrong on a ball field that I can remember. Of course --

He didn't just hit home runs, I MIFRVI EVER: he was a --

MARTY McHALF: Babe was a great player, he could hit into any field when he had too, but, of course, they made such a furor over his home runs that he got away from his natural ability as a hitter just to hit home runs. He struck out more than any other human that you ever saw and he was one of the beautiful sights striking out. He gave it everything he had.

> Do you play golf? INTERVIEWER: No.

MARTY McHALF: Well, Babe used to have a follow through, here's a point, the Babe had a follow through so beautiful they took some slow motion pictures of his batting one day that this proved by the camera that the Babe's follow through was so great that when he'd hit the ball, now the same thing applies to golf, I've seen pictures of golf clubs hitting the golf ball, that dislocates the molecules in the ball, same thing in a baseball, same thing in a football, when these kickers kick a football, it flattens out, and then, I wouldn't say a few seconds, less than a few



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seconds, these molecules are gathered together again and assume the shape of the ball or the football. seen it happen, I've seen it on the screen. I've seen it proved by the football and the golf and by the Babe hitting the ball and it flattened out on his bat and left the bat and before it could get very far away the bat had caught up with it again.

His follow through was so perfect and so fast. You couldn't see that with your naked eye, but the camera proved it. If somebody told you about it you'd say well, maybe, but this proved it. didn't have to --

I NIERVI EWER: As I said though, you've got in your mind that Cobb was the greatest ball player, all around?

MARTY McHALE: I would say it was a matter of opinion. If I had the two men, if you want to make a point of it, if I had my selection of either man, as you'd choose up sides, I would take Cobb.

MARTY McHALE: He could beat you more ways than Ruth could. He could do most everything but steal first, and he can't do that. Mike and I, in our act, I used to do a number called, "When You're a Long Long

INTERVIEWER: He could beat you more ways --



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Way From Home", and at the same time I used to do a recitation, and the last two lines were, "when you're on third base alone, you're still a long, long way from home."

I used to sing the last line, I'd sing the verse and the chorus, then do the recitation, and Mike in the spotlight would be listening very seriously, and then we finally made the switch so that when I'd say, "when you're on third base alone", he would hit me on the chest, and say, "You're still a long, long way from home."

That got a laugh you see, instead of being on the serious side, that recitation was serious about life being like a game of baseball, if you make a hit okay, but no one overlooks your errors, you know, one of those serious things.

IMPERVIEWER: You still remember it? MARTY McHALE: Oh, I do it every once in I was up at dear old Maine six years ago a while now. at the alumni dinner and I did a routine for them for about twelve minutes, and then last year I went up again and switched the routine a little bit but kept that in there, you know, the long way from home situation, and the knothole, Jimmy peeking through the knothole and



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watching the ball game, one of those tear jerkers from, you know, how things have changed, you can't peek through a concrete fence and see a game of ball today, the difference, but I'm speaking of the Babe, he was in Boston with this quartet, see, and John, he's off the Times now --

> "Gerbinher"? INTERVIEWER:

MARTY MCHALE: No. Dawson, no -- and he used to write this column -- what the hecks his name, well, it doesn't make any difference, but he --

> I NTERVIEWER: Toomis?

MARTY MCHALE: Who?

INTERVIEWER: Toomis, Johnny Toomis?

MARTY McHALF: Uhh, Curran, Johnny Curran.

Damon Runyan had written a story about me, to the extent he said this fellow, meaning me, who is not the greatest ball player that ever lived, he said, but he is probably the most versatile man who ever followed the business of baseball. so Johnny asked the Babe about it, and he said that Marty played in the big league, he played football in college. he was on the track team, he was a singer, he wrote for the theatre syndicate in the Sun, he was in the Air Service -- and he went on to tell all these things, and then the Babe said, well, I don't



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know about all those things, but he was the best GD singer I ever heard. .

(Laughter)

I used to tell the story, when I was in vaudeville, I said, you know, we used to talk about some of the ball players a little bit, and there was one fellow who never got a home run off of me and he's one of the greatest home run hitters that ever lived, I said, and Mike said, who's that, and I said, Babe Ruth.

He said, "He didn't?" and I said, "No, I never pit ched against him."

(Laughter)

Just a little laugh, but you know, never pitched against him.

INVERVIEWER: Why is it that, well, now maybe I'm wrong, so I'll go back one step further. it true that all the ball players liked Babe Ruth and not many liked Ty Cobb?

MARTY McHALE: Well, they're just a hundred percent different.

IMMERVIEWER: Then it is so, I was going to say why is it so?

MARTY McHALF: Ty was a domineering boy, he was not friendly at all on the ball field. He was



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out there to win that ball game at all costs, any any The Babe was out there to win it too, but he could relax a little better, and he could say hello to a guy once in a while.

He could get just as mad as anybody in the world.

Another guy that didn't T MTFRVIEWER: know anyone's name, hmm?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, him, he never knew anybody's name, "Hi Kiddo", he never could remember anyone's name, and he was one of the most charitable guys, he's give you his shirt. Cobb would too, but he wouldn't want anyone to know about it. tremendous amount of good for hospitals and a great many people but he wouldn't want anyone to know about it.

INTERVIEWER: Can we talk about, remember I asked you about how they treated you when you were a rookie. You know there's a lot of stories about how Cobb had a lot of trouble when he first came on the Tigers.

MARTY McHALF: Because he caused most of it.

He just didn't, I mean he INTERVIEWER: just couldn't get along with any of the regulars.



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MARTY McHALE: Well, he would fight anybody, I mean he was a drop of the hat --

IMTERVIEWERS: I mean some sweet guys like Sam Crawford, really pleasant people wouldn't speak to him.

MARTY McHALE: And he was always in trouble with George Moriarty. I knew George quite well, George was a very good third baseman, a big fellow, and quick speed for a big fellow. You know, like some of these big line men today in football, quick speed, not for distance, but short distance, and I don't know how many times Ty and George got tangled up, more wrestling than fighting, but a couple of times George, I know once Danny Burch told me, I wasn't there, that George clipped Ty in the locker and closed the door on him after a terrific spat. Ty would never admit defeat in any way, never.

He'd be right back at him again the next week or so.

INTERVIEWER: He couldn't, evidently he couldn't take the sort of teasing that a rookie was --MARTY McHALE: No, and he wouldn't take

INTERVIEWER: And it's really harmless, in



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most cases anyway.

MARTY McHALE: Of course it's harmless, a lot of kidding, you know, but he was a hot head, but boy oh boy what a tremendous person he was on that ball field.

He would make a play that would look so stupid and be caught, you know, in a run down or something, and he'd be developing that situation for a time when he'd need it, then while the pitcher had the ball in his hand he might start to second, things like that, and then the next time he'd do that he'd start and stop and go back, and the pitcher would be in such a rush that he'd throw the ball over the first baseman's head or he'd throw to the second baseman into the dirt or something.

He'd build these things up. And another thing about his base running -- I used to --

INTERVIEWER: He really wasn't fast now, was he?

MARTY McHALE: No, but he had a long big lopping stride and he was always watching that baseman who was covering the play. If he would see the second baseman or the shortstop covering and look like he was coming into, in towards the infield meeting a throw that



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was low, he would slide out into center field, and if he had the room he'd hook it as he slid out with his left foot. If he didn't have the room he'd slide it out there bodily and came over and grabbed the bag with his hand.

Now, if the throw was high and he could always tell by the way the baseman went after it, then he'd have to think like that, you know, it's just two or three seconds, you have to have intuitive thinking, I'd call it, if it was a high throw, Ty would slide in toward the infield and clip it with his right foot or his right hand. The same thing with third base.

All those things, and the guy would practice all these things. He just didn't do it from sitting in a chair and thinking about it.

INTERVIEWER: Now, he wasn't a natural was he? He was a made --

MARTY McHALE: He worked, he worked at it.

INTERVIEWER: Yah.

MARTY McHALF: When he would be in a batting slump, and any time Ty was hitting 310 or 320 he was in a batting slump, he would go out there and have somebody throw to him until they got tired of throwing, then he'd get somebody else, and he would just hit



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straight through.

I M'ERVI EVER: Held his hands apart, didn't he?

He always held his hands MARTY MCHALE: -- sometimes a little more than others, according to what he wanted to hit, and he's shift his feet too, and toward the end of his baseball life, when they began to talk about home runs, one day over in Philadelphia when he and Speaker were playing for the As, somebody said, "Ty, you don't hit many home runs", and he said, "No. he said. I never. I just try to hit where I figure it's easy to hit with this pitcher pitching the way he's pitching and the outfield playing the way it's playing and the infield playing the way it's playing, he said, but if you'd like to see a couple of homeruns I'll try to get them for you today", and he had three.

He just slid his hand down, way down at the bottom and got his feet set and he hit three home He was, you never could figure what he was going runs. to do, never, and that's why, as I said to him once when they were talking about -- Clint Barthington was a great friend of Cobbs, the cartoonist, and Clint was talking to Ty, Clint and I were very friendly, his wife was a customer of mine, and he asked Ty about me, and



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Cobb said, well, he said, well, He's not what you'd call a great pitcher, but one of the smartest guys out there, and he said, you never knew what he was going to do.

INTERVIEWER: When you were pitching did you have any spit ball or anything like that? MARTY McHALE: I had everything, yes, spit

ball --

I M'ERVI EWER: You did?

MARTY McHALE: Yes, but as I said to Frank Graham the other night, we were talking about allowing the "emory" ball back, you know, and Frank said, what do you think about it. I said it wouldn't make any difference Frank. I said, when I was pitching I was supposed to be a spit ball pitcher but I had a better curve than a spitter. I had what they call a medium good fast ball, no over-powering fast ball, but a good enough fast ball, and if you took something off your curve and your spitter and your slow one, your fast ball looked a lot faster.

I said they still have these fellows that throw spitters, doesn't make much difference because even when we had spit ball pitchers, in both leagues, you couldn't pick six good spit ball pitchers in both



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leagues, you couldn't pick six.

You'd pick a fellow like Ed Walsh with the White Sox, the two "Coboreskies", Burley Grimes. and the left handed spitter in the National League, who has since lost both legs, Thomas Mitchell, and the reason I know his name Jack Halsey was talking about him recently.

Now, Thomas was a good spitball pitcher, not as good as Walsh, Walsh in my opinion once again, was the best spitball pitcher. He worked harder at it had a better spitball, had better control of it, and he pitched in more ball games than any pitcher in either league over a period of years.

INTERVIEWER: Yes, he pitched a lot.

MARTY MCHALE: Yah.

INTERVIEWER: Marty weren't you on the same team with one of the "Coboreskies"?

> MARTY MCHALE: Yes.

I MTERVI EWER: When you went to Cleveland?

MARTY McHALE: Stanley. Now, he was a pretty good spitter, but not in the class with Walsh and not as good as Burley Grimes.

IMTFRVIEWER: How good was "Secotty", not as a spitball pitcher, but --



MARTY Not so good. Eddie was with us in Boston yo

INTERVOh, you were on the same club.

MARTY Myah. He was going with a spitter. He used to hat enory bil, and then he developed what we c "shine" bal. He used to have parafin on dif part: of h trousers.

INTERVIEWnis was nilegal.

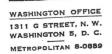
MARTY McHanis was: legal, and he would just go over all titches, that parafin, making the other part of all ro', just like an emory situation, and ary balone of the most dangerous.

INTERVIEWER: spins not particu-

MARTY McHALE: ot no. It broke down and usually out or in, wn r in. Once in a while you'd throw it a lttle arm and it would kind of sail out like a zuhe best spit ball was the down. Walsh used

INTERVIEWER: Didspitball when you were in college or did youlater?

MARTY McHALE: I all in college



but very rarely threw it. I used to have a very good down, what they call a drop curve and it would, you'd get that over spin on it and overhand and that ball would break much better than aspit. But you'd drop that all the time. IMTERVIEWER: Yes, they never knew. MARTY McHALE: With every mitch they dropped. So you never had an idea what would be. IMTERVIEWER: I'd like to ask you, when you decided to sign with the Red Sox and become a big league ballplayer, professional ball player, your father had been interested in your becoming a Civil Engineer --

MARTY McHALE: My father had died.

I NUFRVI EWER: Oh. Your mother --

MARTY McHALF: She was still alive.

INTERVIEWER: What did she think about it?

She thought it was fine. MARTY MCHALE:

INTERVIEWER: Did she know anything about

baseball?

MARTY McHALE: Only that she knew that I like to play and she knew that I had always played well.

> I NTERVIEWER: Did she ever see you pitch

in the big leagues?

MARTY MCHALE: She saw me in vaude-No.



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ville though. When I was in high school I was captain of the ball team and -- when I was a junior and a senior. two years, captain of football when I was a junior and a senior, so she used to see me play football and baseball in high school.

INTERVIEWER: Then there was something else I forgot to ask you, when you first, that game you talked about when you faced Cleveland in 1910, your first big league game, were you nervous?

MARTY McHALE: Not particularly.

INTERVIEWER: I can't imagine how you couldn't be nervous.

MARTY McHAIF: I wouldn't be what you'd call sloppily relaxed. It was the first game in the big leagues, but I was one of the most egotistical guys that God ever put on this earth, I felt that I could That's the way I felt, and I think it's beat anybody. a great way to feel, if you can prove it.

INTERVIEWER: You felt that way when you started this opening day for the Yankees?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, sure. I used to tell them after, Stuffy McGuinnes and I were pals. He lived over in Manchester, Mass., by the sea, and we used to, years later we used to have beach parties over there, my



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own Mary lived in Manchester and she had a hundred lobster traps out in the ocean and we'd cook the lobsters on the beach and Stuffy would come in and Jack Craul, and the sportswriter from Boston on the Traveller would come over, so he used to say to Jack, he'd say, we, The Atheletics, are always wondering how this guy ever was beaten because, he said, we would have nearly everybody's signs, you know pitchers, we knew pretty well what they were throwing, how they'd handle the ball or the way they took their stance you know, and he said, we didn't get the signal from the catcher, we got them from the pitchers, but he said this fellow used to show us, the spit, and I said, of course, I'd show it to you because you guys, I knew you were getting signs, and then when you were winding up you just turn the ball over in your hand and instead of throwing it straight, you'd take those two fingers off it and throw them maybe a "streamfall" and these fellows would be off stride and they'd bloop it up or something.

INTERVIEWER: How did it come that you started opening day in 1914 and '15 for the Yankees when you hadn't won a lot of games the season before? Why you for opening day pitcher?

MARTY McHALF: Well, one of the reasons



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was that every game that I lost the previous year, they got a good contest, even though I was defeated. They got a battle, they always had a battle on their hands and when Chance asked me to work the opening game, he gave me the job two days before.

He said I want you to be ready, he said, I know it's not going to bother you any. He said, some of these other guys would be vomiting, but it won't bother you much. I said, it won't bother me at all because if we get enough runs we'll win, and if we don't we'll lose, and that always was my attitude excepting that every time I started I felt that I had a chance to win even though I knew that I wasn't going to get many runs.

How did you get from the I M'FRVI EWER: RedSox to the Yankees? You were traded --

MARTY McHALE: I was sold.

I MYERVIEWER: In 1912?

MARTY MCHALE: Yah. They got --

INTERVIEWERS: In the middle of -- were

you with the Red Sox after the -- during the World Series of '12?

> MARTY MCHALF: 112.

INTERVIEWER: You saw Joe "Wood" win his



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MARTY McHALE: Yes, and I saw Harry Hooper make that catch off Larry Doyle, and I wrote a story about that.

(Chiming clock obscured voices.)

-- and Snodgrass, not Snodgrass but Merkel and Meyers, either one of them could have caught the ball and Matty came in too, and the three of them let the ball drop. Now, Snodgrass in my opinion was not, this muff was not a bad muff at all because he was so certain of making that catch that he was careless, and that happens.

INTERVIEWER: Oh, I'm sure that happens. MARTY McHALE: In anything. Now, I don't know if you remember the play out here at the Yankee Stadium one day when the Chief, pitching for the Yankees, the Indian, what was his name?

> I NTERVIEWER: Revnolds.

Reynolds, yeh, he had MARTY MCHALE: pitched a no hit, no run game previously. He had two men out in the ninth with Ted Williams at bat. I was there and Ted hit a high pop fly, foul, and Yogi ran a quarter of a mile under it, and then missed it completely, made a dive for it, and he was four or five feet away from it and the ball dropped, and I thought



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what a terrible thing it would be for Ted to get a base hit on top of that, but just fortunately he hit another foul fly and Yogi caught it.

Now, he didn't get his hands on the first He misjudged it, and that can happen in any ball one. park where that wind is blowing out there in the stands. It goes for a certain distance and all of a sudden it takes off.

IMPERVIEWER: Yah. After that Snodgrass made a beautiful catch.

MARTY MCHALE: He did, he made a running catch and it was a gorgeous one, and Harry made the best catch I ever saw, Harry Hooper. I hear from him every, twice a year.

> I MTERVIEWER: Where does he live now?

MARTY MCHALE: In California.

I MIERVIEWER: He used to be a Postmaster

out there.

MARTY McHALE: Well, he's retired now, Harry has plenty of the world's goods, but he was Postmaster quite a few years.

> In Toapatola, California. I MIERVIEWER:

Toapatola, yeh. MARTY MCHALE: He owned

a great many -- he owned a couple of food markets, and



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George Courtney, who comes in here from California, George is the head of the actor's Guild out there. He used to play on the coast years ago, in the Coast League, a big six foot three lad -- great shape now -probably seventy something but looks fine and he was telling me that Harry sold some of his waterfront property out there and a couple of his orchards and he said -- in Harry's last letter that I had from him, he said "including a house up in the mountains" -- so we can go out and do a little hunting and get down and play a little golf.

I bowl in the winter days says Harry and I'm in almost as good condition as your in. this catch, and I wrote a story about Harry and in the story -- about the catch -- and from the bench that looked -- he had his back to the ball and it looked like he caught it backhanded, over his shoulder, and after I sent the story to him, this was in the '12 World Series, he wrote to me and he said, "I thought it was a very good catch too", he said, "but you were wrong in your perspective. When I ran for that ball," he said, "I ran with my back toward it and you guys with your craning necks were so excited about it, when I ran into the low fence -- (you see the bleachers came



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up from a low fence, they didn't have any high fence), he said, "The low fence turned you around so that I half way to the right and I caught the ball in my bare right band."

Well, when it turned around it looked like it was his left hand from where we were seated, but he caught it in his bare right hand. The hands are so close together that it would be hard to tell, from a distance anyway, but I would have made a wager that it was the left hand.

In those days they didn't have those big lacross rackets that they have now, to catch a ball in. They had a little bit of a glove and you cut out the inside so that the ball would stick in there. Even the infielders have those.

INTERVIEWER: You bring me to a subject that I've been --

MARTY McHALE: Did Joe have any gloves up there?

> I NIERVI EWER: No.

MARTY McHALE: I thought he might have had one to show you.

INTERVIEWER: No, he had some of these youngsters gloves but that was all.



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MARTY McHALF: Well, today with this, with these things, I don't know how they can miss a ball.

INTERVIEWER: Well, that's one thing I want to ask you. What's different about baseball today compared to your time?

MARTY McHALF: Well, the first thing that's different about it and the worst thing in my opinion, is the home run. I think that has changed baseball terri-From so many angles. Now, let's first talk of the fellow going up to the plate.

Seventy-five percent of the time he goes up there with the thought of hitting the ball out of the ball park, and it's not too difficult to do, because they have moved the ball park in on him. In the old days they juiced up the ball some, but when they talk about the dead ball, there never was any dead ball that I can remember.

I've got a couple of scars on my chin I saw Joe Jackson hit a ball over the to prove it. top of the Polo Grounds in right field, over the top of it, off one of our pitchers and I have never seen or heard of any one hitting it over since, and that was around 1914 or '15 or 16, in there. Today, they've Now in right field and centermoved all those areas in.



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field and left field, you've got stands. They used to have a bleacher, way out, in the old days, but the only home run you'd get would be if you hit them between the fielders.

You'd get it -- "in ground" thev'd call it, a home run in ground and if a ball got by inbetween those fielders, he wouldn't be able to -- if you had any speed, he wouldn't be able to throw you out.

But, today if they have good long flies. it's in one of these short stands, and then if you bunt it out they have juiced the ball up a little bit, "Stolen" says no and he'll bet you that they haven't juiced it up any but I'll tell you something where I think the ball is a little bit more resiliant.

They are using an Australian wool now in winding the core of the ball. In the old days they used wool but not the wool that is as elastic as this wool. That's my own opinion. I wouldn't be able to prove it, I don't know but I know the core of the thing is about the same, the size of it is the same, the weight of it is the same.

INTERVIEWER: Were the seams raised more in your day?

> MARTY MCHALE: Not so much. I have some



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old baseballs at home that I was testing against these Jim Reegan got a couple of the new ones for new ones. me for my son, John, and I don't see any great difference in the ball, gripping it you know.

I think it's easier to grip in some cases now, for some pitchers I mean. You take the so-called slider that they use, that's just a fast twisting curve and then they take something off it to make a slow curve, then they have, what do they call it today, it's a pitch out that you throw over there and you get that spin going that way instead of the screwball. yah, they call it the screwball.

Same things we used to throw, got the same spin on it, you know, and I think -

INTERVIEWER: Did you have knuckle balls in your day?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, yes.

I NTERVIEWER: Now, why do they -- they didn't use to have extra sized gloves to catch you people though, did they?

No, and we didn't have as MARTY MCHALE: good a screwball as they do today. That's one of the reasons I think they can get this ball a little better than we could hit that other ball.



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Now, "Seiker" was the first one who used the knuckle ball, to the extent that they called him Knuckles. Quite a few of boys used to use it. I never used it because I never got any results from it. stole Eddie Carver's slow breaking downer, the changeup as they call it, you know, by taking those two fingers off it and throwing it with that finger and the thumb, you know.

Grip it that way as you wind up and then when you come back here let go of those first two fingers just before you let go of the ball.

> I MYERVIEWER: That's control.

MARTY McHALF: Well, that's what I'm talking about -- you had to learn how to control, and you threw it with just the same motion that you threw the fast ball.

> I MTERVI EWER: And just as hard.

MARTY McHALE: But you didn't have those fingers on it, that's where you got your change-up in speed, and you get a little bit of an overspin on it.

INTERVIEWER: Do the hitters now hit for the homer, and they didn't use to?

MARTY McHALF: Well, that's one thing about the home run. You take even Bobby Richardson up



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there, f ellows like Bobby, who will go up there with that idea of the home run. And then another thing. the minute they have a pitcher in the hole, not the minute but usually, they'll pick on what they used to call the cripple, that next pitch, it's got to be somewhere around that plate, and they don't try to hit a two base hit or a single, they're swinging from the seams at that pitch.

Then another thing they have a different type of bat today. You notice how many bats they break.

INTERVIEWER: A tremendous sum.

MARTY McHALF: We never -- we wouldn't break a bat in a season, hardly ever. Now when you have these very lightweight bats, they give them a little more "whip". See if you played golf you'd know more about that because the golf clubs, some of them have lot more whip in them than others. I used to play a lot of golf, I used to play every day.

Now, I play Saturdays and Sundays, but I used to have two sets of "long" clubs, as we call them, for distance. One of them I'd use on one course, and one on another. One you'd use a stiff shot, and when you'd have to get a tremendous amount of distance you'd use that whip. It was harder to manipulate. See,



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anything that's whippy is harder to handle.

They're lighter, the bats I MIFRVI PWER: are lighter today?

MARTY McHALE: That's right, that's right, and that's another reason for home runs. The thing, I think the principal reason is the concentration of the hitter on trying to hit the ball out of the park.

INTERVIEWER: How about the fielding? MARTY McHALE: Well, these fellows -- I think the boys, any of these boys in the big league today could field in any league at any time.

INTERVIEWER: Do you think it's the equipment?

MARTY McHALE: I think the equipment has more to do with the spectacular play today. You take this here baseman up there with the Yankees -- now, he's terrific, he's just terrific. Of course, he makes a lot of plays, sometimes it looks like he's not looking at the play, and of course, he has a --

Now, you saw Larry Gardner I MTERVIEWER: play third base, right?

MARTY McHALE: Larry Gardner, yah.

INTERVIEWER: He was a good fielding third

baseman?



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MARTY MCHALE: No doubt about it. And Larry was in that quartet originally, a baritone, and he played against me in college at the University of He was a good, a great third baseman, and he had that "trolley wire throw" to first, and Larry would be a great third baseman today.

J NTERVIEWER: He didn't have a glove like Boyer has.

MARTY McHALE: I think Larry was not as agile as Boyer. That would be the only thing I'd make in comparing the two. I think Boyer is a little quicker. A little more agile than Larry. But, on the other hand --

I NTERVIEWER: Do you think the old boys would have been as good with the equipment, with the gloves?

MARTY McHALF: Oh, sure, they did it Now, you take a fellow like Wagner, without the gloves. I don't mean the Wagner we had with the Red Sox, Pittsburgh Wagner, Honus Wagner, who came to see us in Pittsburgh at the theatre, and he took up the whole dressing room with that big can of his when he came in, but there is one of the most awkward looking humans you ever saw, but he rarely, very rarely made anything that



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resembled an error. He'd smother the ball with his big hands, and he'd throw these fellows out from any spot, never straightened up to make a throw, he'd throw from down here.

You remember Rizutto. Well Rizutto would throw from down --

INTERVIEWER: I always thought Rizutto was a great fielder.

MARTY McHALE: He was, he'd throw from any position, he had to, in order to get that baseman, just throw, he didn't have that -- that some of the others have, but he would take a ball so fast, -- so -- he get's the ball does this fellow they have now away very rapid. They have too, those boys have too.

Tony Gussen with the Tigers, he had to, he was a little bit of a guy and he had to get that ball away fast. Now, there was a fellow who would compare with Boyer, he was playing with the White Sox, he was on that Black Sox team, Buck Beaver.

INTERVIEWER: Buck Beaver.

MARTY MCHALE: He was not in then on the thing but he had an idea that something was in the air, on the fire, and he was banished because he wouldn't there was a fellow who used to play just about like this

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fellow Boyer does. He was a better hitter than Boyer, a better baseman, and he would field with Boyer any day and throw with him.

Buck Beaver would be my old time baseman. INTERVIEWER: You don't seem to give the impression -- now you think the old timers were head and shoulders above the modern ball player, you don't think that do you?

MARTY MCHALE: No, I don't think that they were, no I do not. I think -- now let's be fair about this. I think that they were just as good and with the equipment these fellows have they might have been better. The only thing that you get from these boys that the old timer didn't have, was the home run, and there's reason for that, there are many reasons for it.

One is the field is shorter everyplace you go, there's a short field some place, in nearly every ball park. The ball might be, and I say it might be, a little more resiliant, but the bats are whippier -the thing in my opinion is the concentration in going up there with a home run in your mind.

You don't hear these guys talking about that, these writers, they don't know enough about it,



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but when you go up there with the thought in mind of doing something, well -- you're concentrating a little more on doing it. In the old days they didn't have that thought in mind at all.

IMTERVIEWER: Are you still much interested in baseball Marty?

> MARTY MCHALE: I know very few of them.

I NTERVIEWER: Do you watch the games?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, yes, very much, I have a very dear friend on the Yankees, Jim Hagen.

INTERVIEWER: I remember when he used to catch for Cleveland.

MARTY McHALE: One of the greatest there ever was, for eighteen years. He was the outstanding catcher for over sixteen years in the big leagues and one of the nicest persons you'd ever want to know. a terrible -- he's a fellow who has a friend from Boston who went to high school with him, a priest, Father Collinshead -- Jim was a terrible guy to have around, he sits there, reads papers, smokes a cigar, doesn't drink, very rarely goes to the theatre, once in a while he does, he said, his whole life is baseball, he says very little.

I said to Father one day, well, it's too



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bad that he didn't know me. I would have taught him how to hit.

## (Laughter)

Because I was a -- I could always hit, and never tried to murder the ball, tried to get that base knock and the devil with it, and Jim like all the rest of them he was up there trying to knock the ball out of the park and he'd do it occasionally.

INTERVIEWER: Even if you don't know many of the present ball players, you know a lot of the old timers and you read a lot about the present ball players, was there any difference in the kind of a human being, in his interests, in his outlook on life, in the things that --

MARTY McHALE: I wouldn't think there -of course, there are more things to do now. They didn't have any television in those days, they didn't have any radio, they had intermittent radio, it was just starting to come in. They didn't -- they did like the theatre, guys in my time, they used to love to go to the theatre and they knew a lot of actors, and they "knew a lot of boxers, they used to go to the fights and to the theatre.

You know when you talk about, when you



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read about some of these fellows talking about how they used to hang around saloons, well -- that's not true at all.

You'd find a guy in a saloon once in a while but you find these guys in nightblubs. go there for entertainment, and might take a drink. They're not drunks. I never had a drink in my life when I was playing baseball, never had a drink when I was in show business, never had a drink of any kind, even beer, until I was out of the Air Force.

When I was in show business I was in more saloons than you could shake a stick at and never had a drink, but people will see you in there --

IMPRVIEWER: Yeh, but what I was getting at was I get the impression, and I want to check it with you, that in the old days the ball players lives were more involved in baseball, that baseball was a bigger part of their life.

MARTY McHALE: I think that's right. They didn't have too many outside interests and most of them, well they didn't have any agent for one thing, and anytime you were -- well when they'd go to a hospital to see some crippled kids or something, you wouldn't find one , you'd find a half a dozen would be willing to go.



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If you wanted somebody to talk at your dinner, your --you know, if it had to do with charity or something, you'd find a half a dozen willing to go. They had fewer outside interests, more -- in getting back to your friend Joe, how there was a fellow who could do nearly everything well.

He was a great ball player, not just a pitcher, he was a good outfielder, he was a good hitter, he was a good baseman, he would run like blazes, he used to work real hard before a ball game, he'd be around the infield, working around with the infield, or out in the outfield, playing with the outfield, and he was just a good all around ball player, a great pitcher.

> I MITRVI EVER: Great pool player too.

MARTY McHALE: I was going to get to that, he was one of the best players, and billiards. He could play any kind of a card game and well, also a good golfer. I think that he could have done nearly anything. If he were playing football he'd be a good quarter back.

> Mules At Earlis : He was a natural.

MARTY MCHALE: He was a natural, yes, and talking about egotistical people, there's a guy who had



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terrific confidence, terrific. He was without being too fresh, he was very cocky, you know. He had the old, as "Jesse Greer" used to say, the old "confidence".

INTERVIEWER: I saw some pictures of him when he played with the Red Sox and I remember saying I had never seen such a baby face in my life. This was the baby face of all baby faces.

MARTY MCHALE: Yah.

INTERVIEWER: He looked like he was about thirteen years old.

MARTY McHALE: He wasn't very old when he went to the Red Sox.

INTERVIEWER: No, he was about eighteen.

MARTY McHALE: Yah, I was going to say he was under twenty, because Speaker and I, in 19 -around '16, we made a motion picture of the big stars in both Major Leagues. I think it was just before I went into the service.

INTERVIEWER: Do you have any prints still

around?

MARTY McHALE: I have some stuff right over there and I have some more in my cellar.

IMPERVIEWER: I mean a print of the movies.

MARTY McHALE: I mean a print of the movies.



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That's what I'm talking about. See, I sold the rights to the YMCA. I had eighty thousand dollars worth of bookings for the picture and they declared baseball during the war not essential, so they all cancelled the eighty thousand dollars worth of bookings.

INTERVIEWER: You were in the Air Force then weren't you?

MARTY MCHALE: Yah. So I went to the YMCA with the picture and they bought the rights to use it in the camps, all over Europe and in the ships going over and back and in the camps here, you know, and I, after the war was over I showed it up at the Rivoli and the Rialto and the famous Roxy, my friend Roxy, God Rest Him, took the thing over and showed it at the Rivoli and the Rialto and then down to Fifth Avenue, and then I happened to come into Wall Street to work and I forgot all about the film.

It was put in the morgue someplace, up at the Rialto or the Rivoli and the YMCA lost theirs somewhere, it was lost over in France, but I had left in the tins some cuts and excerpts of the shots of -well, Speaker, Hooper, Ruth, Woody and Matty and all, Walter Johnson, you know a lot of these fellows, and I still have them, and I showed it only about two years



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self, sure.

ago at the Pathe Projection room one day and it still looks pretty good, clean you know.

INTERVIEWER: Is it good film?

MARTY McHALE: Oh, sure, it projects it-

INTERVIEWER: What year did you get in the stockbroker business?

MARTY McHALE: Well, after I finished the Air Force, I went to work for the Sun doing stories, and there was a fellow down with "Kidder Peabody" named Benny Grant who used to play third base for me in high school and he was doing very well, so one day I said to him what do you have to know to be a stockbroker and he said, not much, he said, all you have to do is get yourself with a good house and take a little time out and he said, with your background, college background and so forth it wouldn't take you long to get the drift.

You might have a little trouble with the sales end of it at first, but they have night courses which I took, and I went to work for a fellow who went He used to be with Kidder in business for himself. Peabody and he was with Lee Higginson previously, then he went in for himself and I went to work for him.



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After a couple of years I had some very good accounts and I got some men, traders, cashiers and so forth, and I had the accounts and I had learned enough about what to do, I had enough dough to put up money for the breaking ground and what have you, and I've been down there for several years.

JNTERVIEWER: Is this trading or underwriting or --

MARTY McHALE: No, we do a lot under-writing, a lot of estates and trading -- (End of tape)

