

Sports

By Samantha

Yankee Stadium

- ~ What was soon to be Yankee Stadium, was purchased from the estate of William Waldorf Astor for \$657,000 on April 18th, 1923. “The house that Ruth built” opened for business.
- ~ Yankee Stadium was a huge horseshoe shaped triple-decked ballpark that was the first to even be called a stadium. Harvy Frommer described Yankee Stadium like this....”There were 10,712 upper-grandstand seats and 14,543 lower grandstand seats were fixed in place by 135,000 individual steel castings on which 400,000 pieces of maple lumber were fastened by more than a million screws.”
- ~ “I’d give a year of my life if I can hit a home run in the first game in this new park, (Yankee Stadium.)” ~Babe Ruth. (He went deep in the third inning of the opening day game on April 18th 1923.)



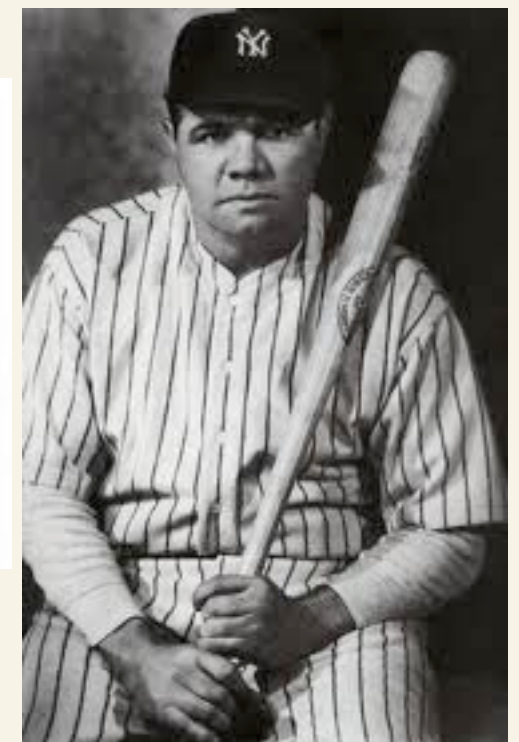
William Waldorf



Harvy Frommer

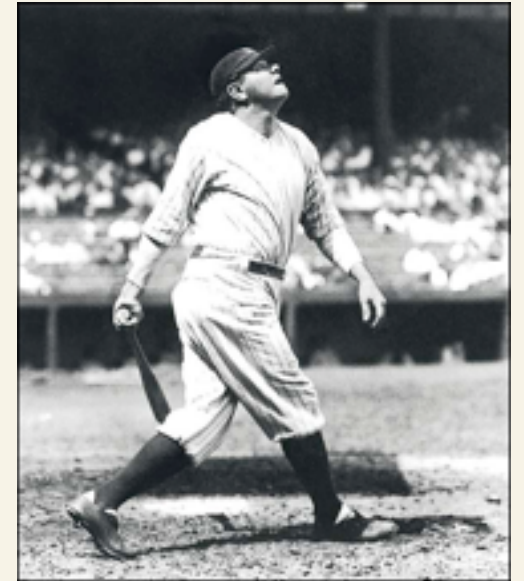


Yankee Stadium opening day in 1923.

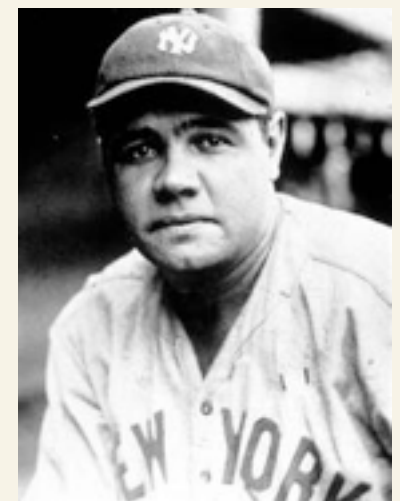


Babe Ruth

Babe Ruth



- ~ Ruth was the first sports superstar. People say he may have become baseball's greatest left-handed pitcher, but moved to the outfield and became its greatest hitter. He led the Boston Red Sox into two world series victories. Babe Ruth was then traded to the Yankees who had never won a pennant before, but soon became American League and world series champions. The Red Sox didn't win another world series until 2004.
- ~ Jack Dunn notices Ruth and his potential, and wanted to sign him his first professional contract. Ruth was signed to the Orioles. Ruth's parents gave the Jesuits custody of him, because in order for the contract to be completed, he needed to get out of St. Marys, where he was supposed to stay until he was 21, so Dunn was forced to adopt him. Soon Ruth was described as Dunn's "baby," which then became "Babe," which was the nickname that stayed with him for the rest of his life.
- ~ Not long after Ruth was sold to the Red Sox after being with the Orioles for only five months. In 1919 Red Sox owner Harry Frazee sold Ruth to the New York Yankees to raise money for his Broadway theatrical productions. \$125,000 was more than double what any team had paid for any baseball player, at that time. This was considered one of the worst business decisions in history, because the Red Sox did not win another world series until 2004.

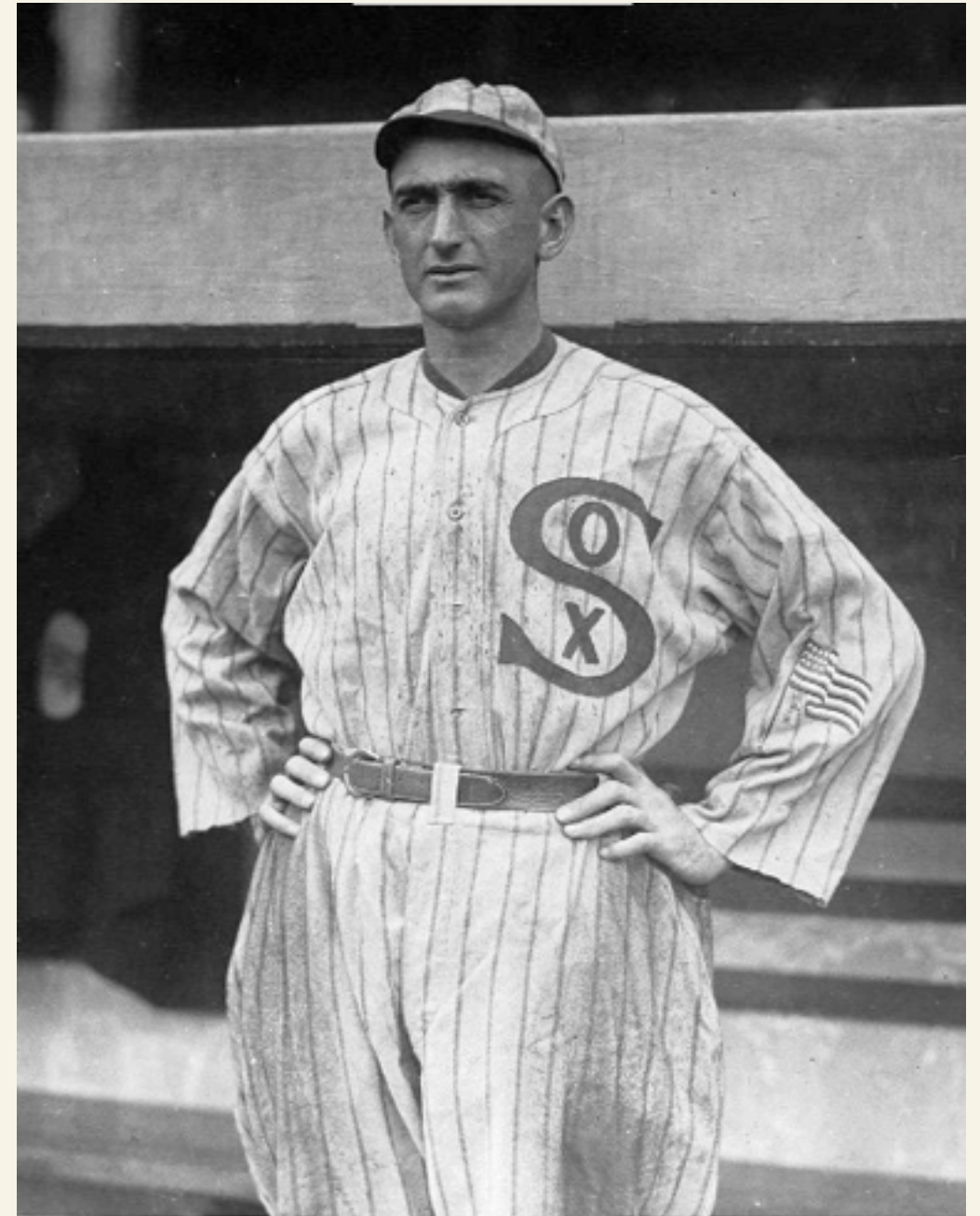


Shoeless Joe Jackson

Shoeless Joe Jackson started his professional baseball career in 1908 with the Philadelphia Athletics Organization. He played only ten games with the Athletics in his first two years of his career, he was back and forth between the minor and major leagues of baseball. Jackson became more and more unhappy so in 1911 he was traded to the Cleveland Naps which was where he played his first full season. In 1915 the Cleveland organization was called the Indians. That year Jackson made a .408 batting average, it's a record that still stands for rookie seasons. When he headed into the main point in his career Jackson batted .395 and lead the American league in triples in 1912. That year Jackson lead the league with 197 hits and .551 slugging average.

Jackson was traded to the Chicago White Sox in August of 1915. Although his surroundings had changed, his great career continued. In 1917 Jackson and the White Sox accomplished a World Series title. In the series Jackson batted .307 and led the White Sox to victory against the New York Giants.

In 1919 Jackson and the White Sox were back in the running for another World Series. Jackson batted .351 during the regular season and .375 along with perfect fielding in the world series. The White Sox found themselves in a losing battle against the Cincinnati Reds. The next year while Jackson batted .358 and lead the American league in triples. Jackson was suspended after accusation from 8 White Sox members that Jackson had done something illegal through the previous World Series. In 1921 the a Chicago jury cleared Jackson of helping to fix the 1919 World Series. The first Commissioner of Baseball Kenesaw Mountain Landis went against the ruling and banned all eight players along with Jackson for life.



Red Garange

Red Garange was one man out of many that changed the game of football into a popular, rapidly growing spectator sport before the decade was over. He entered into the pro game. The New York sports market provided 76,000 paying customers to watch Garange and the Chicago Bears play the New York Giants on December 6th, 1925. Garange was signed to play professional football by George Halas. Garange was on the Chicago Bears team. The Bears became powerful with Garange, while Garange became the most publicized college player in the country. He created national interest, and covers the front page of newspapers. This is the sort of boost that the sport needed to promote its financial future. From 1925 and later football succeeded and eventually grew into one of America's greatest spectator attractions. He was a college and professional American Halfback for the University of Illinois, the Chicago Bears, and for the New York Giants. He was a charter member of both the college and pro football hall of fame. In 2008 he was recognized as the greatest college football player of all time by ESPN.



Man O' War

Man O' War is considered one of the greatest thoroughbred racehorses of all time. During his career after World War I. He won 20 of 21 races. He also won \$229,465. Man o' War was owned and bred by August Belmont Jr. Belmont Jr. joined the U.S. army when he was 65 to serve in France during World War I. While he was overseas, his wife named a foal Man O' War in honor of her husband. At the Saragota yearling sale in 1918, Man O' War was sold for 5,000 dollars to Samuel D. Riddle.

Man o' War, 1920	
Sire	Fair Play
Grandsire	Hastings
Dam	Mahubah
Damsire	Rock Sand
Sex	Stallion
Foaled	1917
Country	United States
Colour	Chestnut
Breeder	August Belmont, Jr.
Owner	Samuel D. Riddle
Trainer	Louis Feustel
Record	21: 20-1-0
Earnings	\$249,465

Awards
United States Champion 2-Yr-Old Colt (1919) United States Horse of the Year (1920) Leading sire in North America (1926)
Honours
U.S. Racing Hall of Fame (1957) #1 - Top 100 U.S. Racehorses of the 20th Century ^[1] Life-size statue at Kentucky Horse Park Man o' War Stakes at Belmont Park Man o' War Boulevard in Lexington, Kentucky Man o' War Road in Riddlewood, Pennsylvania
Major wins
Tremont Stakes (1919) Grand Union Hotel Stakes (1919) United States Hotel Stakes (1919) Hopeful Stakes (1919) Futurity Stakes (1919) Youthful Stakes (1919) Preakness Stakes (1920) Belmont Stakes (1920) Travers Stakes (1920) Jockey Club Gold Cup (1920) Lawrence Realization Stakes (1920) Stuyvesant Handicap (1920) Miller Stakes (1920) Withers Stakes (1920) Potomac Handicap (1920) Dwyer Stakes (1920)



Gertrude Ederle

~ Gertrude Ederle was a famous American swimmer who became the first woman to swim the English Channel. In 1926 she swam the channel from France to England. Her time was 14 hours and 39 minutes for the 35 mile swim. She broke the previous record and stood as the women's record for 35 years. In 1925 Ederle set 29 United States and World records for swimming races. The races ranged from 50 yard to half mile races. In the 1924 summer olympic games she won a gold medal as a member of the championship U.S. 400-meter freestyle relay team. Ederle won bronze medals for finishing third in the 100-meter and 400-meter freestyle races.



Jack Dempsey



- ~ Jack Dempsey was an American boxer that held the world heavyweight title from 1919 to 1926. His aggressiveness and immense punching power made him one of the most popular boxers in history. A lot of his fights set money and audience records. Dempsey is listed as number ten on the Ring's List of all time heavyweights and number seven out of 100 of the greatest punchers. He is also a member of the International Boxing Hall of Fame.

The End !