including both non-white & international? and an interaction, too?

found in these regressions. In regressions (2) - (4) the effect of being international has over -20% on your salary. In regression (7) the R^2 value is the highest at 0.6102. The trends that were noticed from the nonwhite regressions are consistent with the international regressions.

Table 4: Effect of International on ln(Salary) - Hitters

	(1) ln_salary	(2) ln_salary	(3) ln_salary	(4) ln_salary	(5) ln_salary	(6) ln_salary	(7) ln_salary
war	0.0689***	0.0668***	0.0333*	0.0329*	0.0322	0.0401**	0.0285
	(5.02)	(5.78)	(2.18)	(2.15)	(1.58)	(2.60)	(1.37)
age	0.141***						
	(15.20)						
international	-0.0695	-0.211***	-0.200***	-0.202***	-0.154**	-0.172**	-0.182**
	(-1.15)	(-4.03)	(-3.79)	(-3.81)	(-2.61)	(-2.97)	(-3.09)
year	0.0220	0.0321**		0.00750			
	(1.84)	(3.11)		(0.60)			
servicetime		0.179***	0.174***	0.174***	0.172***	0.175***	0.171***
		(22.56)	(21.47)	(21.45)	(19.14)	(20.47)	(19.19)
Constant	-32.77	-50.20*	10.32***	-4.759	14.15***	9.313***	9.957***
	(-1.36)	(-2.40)	(6.22)	(-0.19)	(29.37)	(5.25)	(5.33)
Traditional Stats	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Sabermetric Stats	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Team Fixed Effects	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	587	587	587	587	535	535	535
R^2	0.2889	0.4700	0.5090	0.5093	0.5787	0.6006	0.6102

t statistics in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

The same regressions were then run on a dataset with only pitchers. Although all the previous variables do now cross over 1:1 for pitchers, the main independent variable and controls are kept the same. The traditional stats and sabermetric stats buckets were filled with analogous stats that are recorded for pitchers. An example of this is a hitter has a stat called batting average and a pitcher has a stat called batting average against.

Looking at Table 5 and Table 6, we can see that the trends do not follow for pitchers. None of these regressions return the finding that being nonwhite or international has a statistically significant impact on a player's salary. The only trend that does continue is the fact that servicetime is a better representative of 'experience' as its coefficient was statistically significant in every regression.

comment on magnitudes -- how do we think about est. coeff of 0.03 on WAR?

Is it surprising that there are specifications where WAR is not significant? Is that because other stats are fairly highly correlated with it?