

# IN THE SUNNY SOUTH FOR TRAINING.

## FIVE HUNDRED BALL PLAYERS IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES BEGIN SERIOUS WORK THIS WEEK



CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUB PRACTICING BATTING IN THE SOUTH.



ATHLETIC AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM STARTING ON TRIP SOUTH.

**D**AMONDS stars and dollars are now being turned in Dixie by the baseball magnates of the country.

March 1 is a signal for tilting the American landscape so that all big league baseball players who in the summer contribute to the excitement of the pennant races are sent flying south of Mason's and Dixon's line to find the sunshine that is so essential to getting athletes into good condition.

No other sport produces such an expensive phenomena. Some money is taken in at the gate by the exhibition games that are played en route, but it is safe to say that the big league clubs alone leave \$100,000 in the South every spring.

The exodus has already commenced. In Mobile, Texas, Manager McGraw already has at work some of the pitchers on whom he will depend in his effort to rehabilitate the baseball fortunes of New York's National League club. Half a dozen teams will start in the next seven days, and by the time a fortnight has passed every American and National League club will have from 50 to 40 men batting the ball, running the bases, working to take off superfluous weight, and undoing the crimes against good condition that have been wrought by a winter of idleness.

Those who only know the diamond heroes by the work they do in August would not recognize the same men if they saw them laboriously striving to get in shape in the Southland. Work that is accomplished with lightning celerity in the height of the season is performed slowly, painfully, or not at all. World's champion batsmen are unable to hit the curves of the bush leaguers; star catchers have not arms enough to throw the ball to second base; fleet outfielders hobble and limp at the protest of a suffering muscle, and wonderful pitchers fall so far short of having their mid-summer effectiveness that they are pounded out by their own comrades but by any minor league club that happens to be in the district of the tour.

Without the Spring training trip and its benefits, baseball in the early days of the championship season would be a farce, and a farce would mean the shortening of many careers.

Some 500 ballplayers will in a few days have been turned loose in the Southern states, where the sun shines earlier and kinder than in the North.

While the late snows of Spring are still cluttering the streets of the Northern cities, the Southern cities will be hurrying off to camp, big cities, watering resorts, hot springs, cities on the Gulf of Mexico, towns in the interior and winter resorts the Nation's baseball heroes.

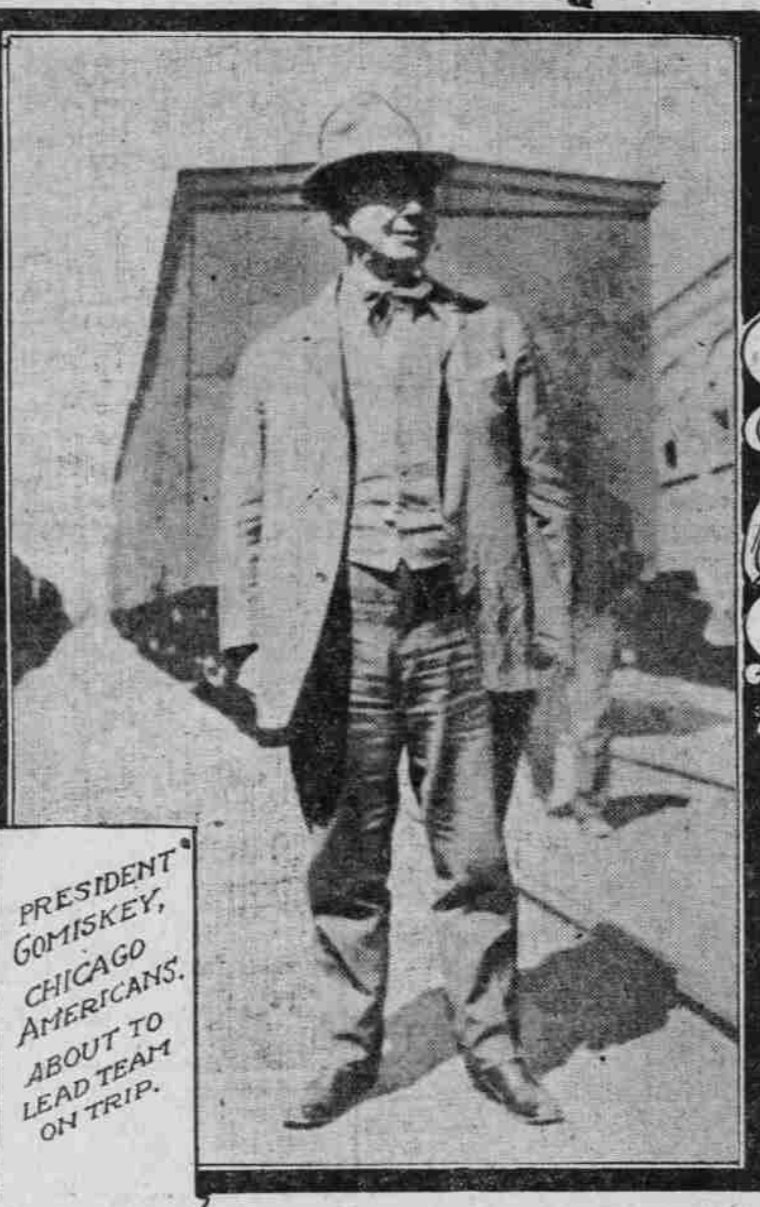
The wide range which the hunt for suitable places covers is shown in the accompanying list of the points to which the various clubs will go. Barring only one club, the entire National and American League circuit will be found in the South. That lone exception is the Chicago American team. Owner Comiskey is a great lover of long trips. At the end of 1907, after his White Sox had won the world's championship, he promised them such a trip as had never before been vouchsafed to a ball club, and he made good his word by taking them all the way to the City of Mexico.

This year he is not going quite that far, but he will duplicate the 1907 trip of the New York Giants when they went to Los Angeles, Cal. Perhaps if he could have arranged to visit Cuba, he would have enjoyed sending his charges on the cruise round the world with the United States fleet under Admiral Evans. On Wednesday of this week Connie Mack will lead his Philadelphia American League forces to New Orleans, where they will play during the week of the Mardi Gras. New Orleans is a town much favored of the ball clubs, for not only is the climate ideal for training in the early Spring, but there is a big sporting population which results in a good attendance at the exhibition games played, and thus helps to take a slice out of the expenses.

Cleveland's American League team under the leadership of the mighty Lajole, goes to Mexico on the same day that the Philadelphia Americans get in motion. Georgia is a popular state with the ball tossers, and besides Macon, Augusta, and Savannah, will both be hosts for major league teams. The Boston Nationals go to the former and the Philadelphia Nationals to the latter.

The two St. Louis clubs get away for Dixie on the same day. The National Leaguers will go to Houston, Tex., where they were last year, and the Americans go to Shreveport, Ala., another much-favored place.

The world's champion Chicago National League club stays one week in Vicksburg, Miss., and then make a tour. The New York American League club has arranged a stay at Hot Springs, and Jennings, manager of the Detroit club, winner of the American League pennant, will also take his club there, though the schedules have been so arranged as to avoid any conflict. The Boston American League team will go to Little Rock, Ark. President Herrman, of the Cincinnati National League club, has arranged to take his club to a retreat deeply beloved



PRESIDENT GOMISKEY, CHICAGO AMERICANS, ABOUT TO LEAD TEAM ON TRIP.

of the millionaire—St. Augustine, Fla. Only 47 miles away will be the Brooklyn National League club, which has picked out Jacksonville as about the proper place for training. Pittsburgh will follow an unflinching rule of the last eight years and go to Hot Springs.

Estimating the number of players at 500, it is allowing only about 20 to a club, and this is not extravagant. In many cases the number advances all the way to 40 and it never goes below 25.

A goodly percentage of the men who go South never return North to the cities that signed them. Astute managers soon discover their weak points, and they are either released or else farmed out to some minor league for more experience.

In addition to the players who make the Southern trip the management pays for various other persons. The trainer is vitally needed, and some clubs also take along a rubber. Then the business manager, the president and other officials of the club, newspaper writers, etc., are included in the roster.

The total of any party can be safely averaged at \$6. Balancing a costly trip like that taken by the Chicago Americans, against, for instance, a short journey like that arranged by the Boston Nationals to Augusta, Ga., it is safe to say that in railroad fare and sleeping accommodations en route not less than a round hundred dollars is spent on each man. Here is \$400 for a starter.

Say the trip lasts four weeks, and it is usually not less than a week longer

than that, the board of a party at \$2 a day per man is another \$200, making \$700 for the club. Four hundred dollars for incidentals is a very mild allowance, which means some \$300 which must be put out by every team, a total of \$1,200.

From this must be deducted the sum made in exhibition games. This is a fair item, but not big enough to make any serious cut in the balance in favor of the South.

Both championship teams and clubs with stars whose fame is National, men like Cobb, Chase, Mathewson, Waddell, Walsh, Chance, Overall, Brown, Tenney, etc., make fair money, but the case is indeed an isolated one where the entire cost of the trip is made by the club.

All over the South the enthusiasts revel in the chance to see the big stars, and there is mighty rejoicing when one of the home clubs in the Texas League, Southern League or Atlantic Coast League manages to capture a game from one of the big fellows, especially with a famous pitcher in the box.

Some of the other leagues also send teams South. For instance, the American Association, Eastern League and Tri-State League, but they seldom go very far, contenting themselves with journeys in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., or Charlottesville, Va.

The ball player gets no salary on the Southern trip, but every dollar of his expense is borne by the club, which is really aiding him to get in shape to earn his living.

### Classic Literature Now Taught in English

At Brown University Students Are Taught the Lives of Romulus and Athenians as an Experiment.

**P**ROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17.—(Special Correspondence.)—There is being tried here, at Brown University, an experiment in education that is attracting the interested attention of college and secondary schoolteachers everywhere. Just what it is going to prove nobody can quite tell as yet. But there is every indication that it will solve one of the difficulties against which the old-fashioned idea of a "well-cultured mind" has had to struggle in recent years. It is an attempt to give a student who knows neither Greek nor Latin that acquaintance with classics which is still by very many educators considered necessary to a well rounded education. It is an undertaking that concerns every American community where a school board, a superintendent and a High School principal are constantly to consider the question of just how much classical instruction may properly be paid for out of the public funds.

After all, this is the point of view at the time formerly devoted to it might be employed to more utilitarian subjects—more utilitarian from the twentieth century point of view.

The experiment that is under way at Brown University consists in teaching the classics in English, so that a young man who had no chance to study them before he came to college and who feels after he gets to college as if he could not spare the time to begin the long process of learning to read them in the original may get as much benefit as possible from them at second-hand, so to speak.

The first question raised when this attempt was started was, "What good are Greek and Latin to a modern American anyway?" And if Greek and Latin are considered merely as languages the answer is, "To those who will write for a living, preach, argue in the courts or otherwise employ language as an implement of their calling, very useful; to all other Americans, of very little use."

Huckleberry Finn took a huge interest in "Moses and the bullrushers" until he discovered that they were dead. After that he had no use for them, for as he said, he didn't take any stock in dead folk. That is a good deal the attitude of mind toward the classics which class-



SOUTHERNERS SEEING BIG LEAGUE STARS AT WORK.



DEPARTURE OF PLAYERS EXCITES YOUTHFUL FANS.

ical teachers have to meet everywhere. They do it generally by pointing out that in law, in business, in politics and in literature, the 20th century American has derived his ideas and customs from the Athenians and Romans of 20 centuries ago. A really intelligent and correct understanding, in other words, of modern institutions and government, of modern science and commercialism—a thoroughgoing, always-workable, never-can-be-muddled comprehension of them—demands a knowledge of the sources from which they sprung.

One very wholesome effect of the effort to keep the classics alive has been a modernizing of the way of teaching them. It is no longer enough for the instructor to drill his pupils in the grammar, rhetoric and versification of Caesar, Cicero and Virgil or Xenophon, Plato and Homer. The form is of less importance than the substance, though the mental exercise given by mastering the forms is still appreciated. The student at Brown who tries to get in touch with the spirit of the ancients may do so through the medium of the Greek and Latin languages, or he may use translations, not as a means of hoodwinking his instructor, but in classes where the sole en-

deavor is to impart such knowledge as an English-speaking person can properly acquire of the Latin essayists, or the Greek dramatists.

Particularly for those students who have no gift of learning languages—and a great many people are so limited by nature—these courses in classic literature minus classic tongues are likely to be valuable. The involved periodic sentences of Cicero and Demosthenes are no longer stumbling blocks in the path of scholarship. The oration against Catiline is not employed as a means of testing industry in the use of Latin dictionary.

The inspiration to good citizenship, according to the Brown idea, is the chief lesson to be learned from the courses in

### THE FATHER OF SKYSCRAPERS

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trend toward it. Today he is just as bitter an enemy as ever of the tall building though he builds it on demand, and will let business go hang for hours to invent against it.

One of his pet contentions is that there should be a law restricting the height of a building to one and a half times the width of the street over which it is erected. When skyscrapers are permitted he believes there should be a law regulating the height to which the buildings proper may rise, and the lower stories not be allowed to cover more than one-fourth of the ground space occupied by the building. Only in this way, he declares, can a city of skyscrapers be protected from widespread conflagration, for he holds that the average skyscraper, once it gets a fire, will burn more rapidly than the non-skyscraper, because, when all is said and done, there is much more wood in a skyscraper, what with the enormous quantity of trim, doors, furniture, etc.

Creator of the new Annapolis, Mr. Flagg says that such work, where one has room to plan approaches, would be a pleasure if folk would only leave a fellow alone. From all of which it may be gathered that he is a man of determined ideas and is not afraid to express them.

Educated in this country and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where so many Yankee architects have been trained, Mr. Flagg has never been in a firm; he has always worked by himself. Though he has more business than he can handle with comfort and the assistance of a large staff, he is still the student, and he is happiest, perhaps, when he is deep in some complex French or German treatise on architecture. He devotes his time to and from his office to such reading and practically all his evenings are likewise occupied. Once in a great while, when Mrs. Flagg gets him out to some social function, he spends the greater part of the evening with his eyes fixed on a wall, apparently "seeing things" architectural. Though he has plenty of money, which he has never wasted especially to acquire, he leads the simple life on Staten Island; he is thoroughly content to let the ornate be in his work alone.

Christopher Grant La Farge, with his chateau at Massachusetts "Tech," the late George L. Heins, joint creator of the plans for the famous Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now being erected in New York City, is an example of a fa-

the wisdom of the ancients among whom the idea of the city-state was developed for the first time in history. Socrates, from a dusty plaster bust in one corner of the lecture hall, becomes a kindly, patient, wise old man who understood better than his fellow-citizens the evil influences that in time must break down the structure of society. The young American is taught to know the ancient Greeks and Romans as living human beings, just as human as he is, whose struggles for liberty, for purity of government, and for better social conditions were just as real as the same struggles are in our time.

As they are taught through the medium of the English language, the classics divide themselves into literature, history and politics. The sole purpose in all the courses is to span the distance of 20 centuries and make flesh and blood out of the dust of other days.

One course, for instance, deals with the family life of the Romans, and another with the home surroundings of the Greeks. In illustration, there are stereopticon lectures bringing graphically before the students' eyes the facts of the ancient world as depicted in vase paintings. Views of a villa built centuries ago, but still occupied by some wealthy Roman, of the oldest surviving bridge on the Tiber across which the trolley now buzzes, of the mouth of the Cloaca Maxima, or Great Sewer, whose construction dates back into the legendary age of the Roman kings, of the outlines of temples, forum and amphitheater which saw the making of history in an era of activity whose effects are still felt throughout the civilized world—these pictures of the world of classical antiquity give vividness to the impressions of the American student who has no Greek and "small Latin," but who wants an intelligent conception of the debt of modern times to old times.

The purpose of a modern American university like Brown is to make intelligent, clear-sighted and upright American citizens. It is because a knowledge of the classics, derived directly or indirectly, is essential to effective study of the sciences of government and social economics that such stress is laid upon arousing interest in the life and literature of the ancients.

The working out of this experiment of combining the traditional academic education with the utilitarian training of today has thus far promised to be successful. The work of Harrow to the contrary, the experience of Brown bids fair to show that the debt of modern to classics cannot be repudiated.

When Forgiveness Is a Crime.

Atchison Globe.

When a man transgresses, punishment is the greatest charity. The people who know of his transgression should also know that his punishment is swift and sure. The warning that comes from punishment is of no value to society; forgiveness of a crime is a detriment to society.