

How Different Interests View the Baseball Situation

AS THE result of the Cincinnati peace pact meeting of the magnates of the National and American Baseball leagues, nearly all of the big army of high-salaried ball players know what uniforms they are going to wear this year. These men also realize that the day of using levers to "boost" salaries is nearly over. In the future baseball is going to be a striking example of the tendency of the times—consolidation. In burying bitter feelings, annihilating unpleasant reminiscences and practically uniting in a "community of interests," the capitalists of baseball have done what the steel magnates, the oil magnates and others have accomplished.

Slowly and surely has the economic wedge been inserted into the baseball situation. The intelligent player knows that in the future there will arise no exigencies that will force the owner of a baseball franchise to pay a \$2,000 man a salary of \$8,000 and make a long-term contract with him for fear the opposition will capture him. In the future the baseball magnate will not fear a state supreme court decision attacking the validity of the contract with the player because of the lack of equity in the reserve rule. Players are to be reserved by the well-organized magnates, indefinitely, if you please, and the indignation of the rival magnates who only a few months ago attacked the National league leaders because of their policy of "enslaving" players indefinitely, will cool to the below-zero limit. What politicians of both leagues could not do, what wirepulling, appeals to reason, etc., could not accomplish, a simple, businesslike appeal to economic knowledge succeeded in bringing about. If any dividends are to be paid to capitalists whose investments are sunk in baseball plants, they will make their appearance now that the "trust idea" has invaded the national game.

Knowing that salaries are bound to seek a lower level, what are the

Ryan, the "oldest living man," as some of the players call the veteran outfielder. "Every ball player, no matter how large his salary for summer work, should be useful in the off season." And Ryan has just finished superintending the erection of a new flat building.

"There is no disgrace in getting down to hard work in the late fall and winter in a clothing store," remarked one of the best-known pitchers in fast company. "I sell goods on their merits. Do you suppose the



The "Heavenly Twins."

people who come in know that I am a baseball pitcher? Certainly not. They care nothing about that. But if I was a loafer all winter people would say: 'Humph! he's one of those good-for-nothing baseball men,' and the spirit of discontent among young men struggling along on small salaries would be augmented." "Up in Minnesota, where we came from, the ball player who would lie back on his oars during the long winter would freeze to death before his neighbors would extend any help to him," remarked Frank Isbell, the star first baseman of the White Stockings. He spoke for himself and his almost inseparable companion, Roy Patterson, "the boy wonder pitcher." Patterson is anything but a boy. He's a tall, raw-boned and prodigiously strong farmer, and winter to him is a time for hard work and preparation for an absence from home for six months each season, while he is earning big money for playing ball. Rumor has it that Patterson and Isbell add a new farm to their possessions every winter—the result of their frugality in the baseball season. But during many weeks spent with these "twins" on the road, I have learned to believe that their progress towards landlordism is not quite as rapid as that.

"I have drawn \$100,000 or more in salary since I began to pitch professional ball," said Clark Griffith, who will control the destinies of the new American league club in New York city this winter, "but all my capital now is a home and a dear wife. Suppose I had been frugal? But every winter I work like a nailer. I hurry out to my brother's ranch in the far west as soon as the season is over and put in my time prospecting. I have mining properties that some day will make me well to do. The player who draws, say \$8,000 for a season's work on the diamond, is simply incapable of adequately investing any part of it, if he develops the habit of dolce far niente in winter. The magnate never loses a



As the Player Would Spend the Winter.

chance to figure in winter how to keep his salary list down."

"There are few players who can point to such a long record on the diamond as John 'Biddy' McPhee, with the Cincinnati team until a short time ago. He put in his winters looking for chances in the mining world, and now that his usefulness is over as a player and manager, he has a big income from mines."

The strongest man in all baseball, "Sandow" Mertes, is a carpenter in winter time. Sam lives in California, and when the time for stopping ball playing comes around, he will take up the saw and the plane and keep busy until the summons comes—with a railroad ticket—to make the transcontinental trip to join his club in the spring.

"There's Willey Piatt, the south-paw who is going to pitch for the Boston nationals this year," said an-

other fan. "He went into the game last year after a distressing winter, made onerous by an attack of small-pox, and the first day out for practice with his team at Excelsior Springs, he told the manager that he would have been in better condition had he worked all winter. This winter Piatt worked so hard he was taken with a bad cold that developed into pneumonia, and hard luck may interfere with his pitching again this summer."

"A light broke in on Danny Green in his Camden (N. J.) home this winter, and some day this careless, happy and indifferent young man may be one of the capitalists of the baseball game," said another fan. "There never was a thought or a care to obscure Danny's winter siesta before this year. Winter to him was a period of hibernation. 'I make enough to live on without working in winter,' said Green. 'But what will you be fit for when you cannot play ball any longer?' asks a friend. Danny got married, and since the arrival of a little Green, has become one of the most enthusiastic toilers in New Jersey in winter time."

Patsy Donovan, who managed the St. Louis nationals and played in the outfield, essayed going into business this winter, and thought he could see his way clear to quit baseball. He was not like Big Roger Connor, who had such a big rent roll to look after he had to devote his time exclusively to his business interests. But the baseball world wanted Donovan. He is a genius both in playing and in directing young players. The management of the club waved a \$3,000 a year contract before the quiet and dignified Donovan, and he reconsidered his determination to retire.

Ed Delehanty, he of home run fame and the greatest batter in the American league, who will have to return to the Washington club and repay the several thousands in advance money given him by the New York national or be forced to remain out of baseball, is one of the few ball players who spends the winter trying to break the bookmakers. "Del" proceeds on a system, and doubtless works as hard all winter as many a laborer in the mines. He has had a reasonable amount of success in past seasons, but this winter has demonstrated to him that no "system" can successfully wage a war against a bookmaker who has a distinct "percentage" in his favor.

There is that capable pitcher, Jack Taylor, of the Orphans. He makes the winter profitable by braking on a railroad. "Summer is all right," said Taylor, the other day, "but a baseball player figures too much on the sun shining all the time. This business is like any other—when you are beginning to fail to deliver the goods, someone brushes up against you, and soon you are passed. If some of the ball players I toss the sphere to would do a little more work in winter they would be better off and incidentally they might become skilled in some business to which they will be driven sooner or later."

It is said that "Bill" Dahlen, one of the most popular ball players in the country—he will be seen at shortstop for Brooklyn again this season—is constitutionally opposed to employment during the winter. There never was a player who could get advance money out of a magnate with greater ease than "Bill," but he is maligned when they say he does not work. James A. Hart spent a great deal of time telling this capable player that he must look out for the time when he could not command the applause of thousands of fans—when he could not play his spectacular game—and Dahlen has begun to see life seriously. When Dahlen was accused of laziness at shortstop, the critics could easily have explained that Bill played deeper than any other shortstop, and because he was so perfectly in control of the situation what was apparently slowness on his part would have been lightninglike action on the part of others.

E. G. WESTLAKE.

Won the Old Man.

"Sir," he said to her father, "this is a practical world. The spirit of commercialism cannot be throttled by the tender bonds of sentiment. Perhaps you have noticed this?"

"I can't say I have," replied the stern parent, "but that needn't detain you."

"Of course not," said the youth, with an affable smile. "What I was about to say is that while I am sitting up courting your daughter I feel that it would be no more than fair to offer to pay for the gas I assist in consuming."

"Good," said the old man. "And how about the coal? Do you expect me to throw that in?"

"Certainly not," cried the youth. "I'll gladly throw in the coal. Bless you, I worked my way through college tending a furnace."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What One Cow Can Do.

Jesse Maynard, of Cedar Falls, Ia., owns a mellow little raspberry-colored cow which when he purchased her he valued her at about \$50. During the past summer Maynard has sold milk from the cow and kept a strict account of the receipts from this source, and finds at the end of the season that \$113 has been realized from this source. Maynard says the cow saves half the living, and he is figuring on another investment of the same nature and save it all.

A Success.

"Do tell us what Mrs. Bonceur is like."

"Well, she's a woman of 60 who looks 50, thinks she's 40, dresses like 35, and acts like 20."—Life.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE ABROAD

News Notes from Various Places in Foreign Lands.

Abyssinia's Future.

The new treaty between England and Abyssinia marks a long stride from the time when a British army captured and largely destroyed the then capital of the latter state. Since that memorable time, too, there have been occasions when it appeared highly probable that Abyssinia would shortly disappear as a political entity. What between Italian encroachments and Dervish invasions, King Menelik was frequently very hard driven, and must have felt mightily relieved when the emacement of the Mahdist terror at Omdurman rid him, once for all, of his most dangerous enemy. For a short time, it is true, the king of kings seemed to be doubtful whether the change of rule might not prove more of a calamity than a piece of good fortune. It rendered his rugged country continuous with Anglo-Egyptian territory from north to south, and so replaced one menace by another which might prove still more formidable. But thanks largely to Col. Harrington's soothing diplomacy, these very natural misgivings about



Map Showing the Old and the New Frontiers Between the Sudan and Abyssinia.

the trustworthiness of British professions of friendship have passed away, and by the treaty just executed all cause for future quarrel is eliminated. British statesmanship and commerce, are satisfied that the Anglo-Abyssinian treaty recently signed will keep Britain in predominance in that part of the dominions of the negus which marches with the Sudan. The frontier has been successfully delimited, and there is no longer any fear of collisions between the mountain warriors and the Anglo-Egyptian troops who hold the lands once ruled by the mahdi.

What is of greater importance to British trade in that quarter is the stipulation by Menelik not to allow any barrier to be constructed across the Blue Nile, the Sobat, or Lake Tzana. This means that the waters of the Blue Nile, which carry a richer deposit than those of the White Nile, are to be available for the ends of irrigation when Anglo-Egyptian enterprise repeats in the Upper Nile valley the splendid works of engineering at Assouan and Assiout.

American Capital in Canadian Bank Stock.

Another notable instance of the disposition of American capitalists to invest in Canadian enterprises is shown in an offer on the part of an American syndicate to take 5,000 shares of the stock of the Royal Bank of Canada at \$20 per share.

The syndicate is composed of some of the most prominent bankers and capitalists in New York and Chicago. The price offered is much in excess of the present market value of the stock, which has recently been quoted at about \$15 per share.

The directors of the bank have accepted the offer, subject to the approval of the shareholders. If the sale is approved, new stock will be issued to the members of the syndicate, the bank having been authorized at the last session of parliament to issue \$1,000,000 of new stock.

According to the report to the Canadian government on October 31, 1902, the total assets of the Royal Bank of Canada amounted to \$20,216,954; the present capital stock, fully paid, is \$2,000,000, and the surplus \$1,700,000. The bank now has a branch office or agency in New York city, and the management expects to soon open an office in Chicago. The remaining \$500,000 of unissued authorized capital stock will be offered to the shareholders pro rata, presumably at an early date.

JOHN G. FOSTER.

Photographs on Fruit in France.

Apples upon the surface of which are perfectly reproduced the photographs of Russia and of the president of the French republic have been shown in France.

Before photography was employed, images were produced by means of figures cut from paper and stuck on the surface. When the paper was removed, the image appeared light and the fruit dark, or vice versa, according to the manner in which the paper was cut and applied.

At present, however, photographs are reproduced with all their details. Strong negative electrotypes are employed, having great resistance and reproduced on thin films. The films are obtained by photographing the subject many times. The film is held in place by two rubber rings or is stuck by some material that will not obstruct the rays of light, such as albumen or the white of an egg.

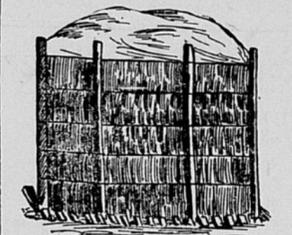
THORNWELL HAYES.



CHEAP FODDER STORAGE.

An Idea That Should Be Tested by All Farmers Who Have a Big Supply of Stover.

Stover requires comparatively tight storage room to keep it in until wanted for feed. Stacked in a windy country before it can settle or become compact it is liable to become scattered to the four winds. A very satisfactory method, according to a writer in Ohio Farmer, is to build up a rail pen, putting in a board floor, and run the stuff into it, packing down as close as possible. When filled, cover over with matched roof boards, a tarpaulin,



STOVER CRIB AND SELF-FEEDER.

slough grass or anything that will turn the rain. As the material packs very close of itself and is very impervious to rain, it will keep well. Another method described and illustrated by the same writer combines cheapness with the "self-feeder" idea. The crib is made of the slat fencing or cribbing as used by the farmers in the west when their crops are larger than their crib room. The slatting is made usually in five and six-foot widths and two ties put up, making the combined height from ten to 12 feet. A floor of boards is put in and the bottom tier of slatting fastened to the supporting posts five or six inches from the floor boards, which should project two or three feet outside the slatting. The cattle will pick up clean all the feed they will pull out through the space between the boards and slatting. When no more can be reached by the cattle, the space around the bottom can be filled by the attendant of the stock with an iron rod sharpened and bent into a hook at the end.

CHANGE IN MILKERS.

It Should Be Avoided, If Possible, as It Affects the Cow's Temper and Milk Yield.

There is a great difference in the effect that a change of milkers will have upon different cows. Some cows will submit perfectly to milking by almost every one who approaches them, but no cow will milk equally well with all persons. Some cows will dislike, or fear, or battle nervously with three out of five persons who try to milk them. They will often refuse to yield their milk to any other than the milker to whom they are accustomed.

Owners of dairies cannot well overlook this preference of the cow for certain milkers. It is a preference that is based on nerves, and neither the cow nor the milker can control it. The cow in perfect nerve accord with the attendant will show her feelings by her actions. She will lay her head against the one whom she likes. When one whom she does not like approaches her, she shows her dislike by standing perfectly still, or by turning away her head, or by moving away.

The Hollanders and the Jersey islanders, those masters of dairying, understand this characteristic of their cows, and they make much of their knowledge. They accustom their magnificent cows to personal touch, to the human presence, to the voice, to petting and coddling and caressing. The results are seen in the perfect animals they produce, the highest types of quality and capacity known in the dairy world.

The dairyman should discover the likes and dislikes of his cows as early in their careers as possible. The milk and butter fat they will produce will depend largely upon the milkers he sends to draw their milk. The point is that the cow is a nerve machine. She can do her best work only when her nerves are in their normal condition. The milker, whose presence or touch or voice throws her into agitation, or fear, or anger, will never be able to induce her to produce milk in the largest quantity or of the best quality. Therefore the high-class cow must have a milker whom she likes, or she will fall short of her possibilities. —Prairie Farmer.

Sugar Beet Pulp for Cows.

A publication of the department of agriculture says: "Prof. Thomas Shaw expresses his belief that sugar beet pulp can be fed more advantageously to cattle and sheep that are being fattened than to dairy cows. The New York Cornell experiment station, however, found that this material gave good results with milk cows, the dry matter (solids) in it being about equal in value to that in corn silage. German experiments with beet pulp for cows have also given good results, the flow of milk being maintained in a satisfactory manner. Some Danish experiments have shown that, as compared with mangels, the butter produced on sugar beet pulp was about equal in quality and kept fully as well. Where large quantities of the pulp were fed the cream required to be churned a few minutes longer."

BROWNLOW ROAD BILL.

It Provides for Government and State Aid Toward Building of Sound Highways.

Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, is taking an active interest in his bill which appropriates \$20,000,000 for the improvement of the public roads of the country. It is what is known as the "Good Roads Bill." In recent years the people of the south have shown a commendable determination to improve the public highways. The matter has been discussed frequently at good roads conventions, meetings of farmers and by organized bodies. Mr. Brownlow said recently that in a short while there would be a good roads organization in every county in the United States. With this as a backing, he feels that there is more hope for the bill than would be supposed. Among the more ardent champions of the measure is Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, one of the most influential republicans of the house. The entire Maryland delegation is in favor of the bill, as well as the delegations from most of the middle western states.

The bill provides for the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the improvement of the roads, the plan being for the state and county, where the improvement is made, to furnish half the cost, the general government paying the other half.

After this movement has been successfully launched each congressman will have a pressure brought to bear upon him by his constituents that will be a powerful incentive to him to vote for the bill. It is a matter appealing directly to the country constituent and to the agricultural classes. That they will generally favor it goes without question and members of congress representing rural districts are already receiving appeals to vote for the bill.

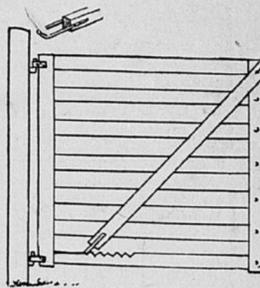
"There is no reason why the bill should not pass," said Representative Brownlow, recently, "although I realize that the matter must be worked up gradually. As soon as the country is aroused on the subject you will find that all the country people will be for the bill. It is a well-known fact that nearly all the public money spent for improvements goes to the cities, where all the public buildings are located. The country people are not getting their share of it. About the only incentive they have to improve the roads is the rural free delivery service. This has aided the cause considerably, but other help is needed.

"If congress can appropriate money for the improvement of rivers and harbors, there is no reason why appropriation should not be made for the improvement of the public highways, which are just as useful to the people. Congress has spent \$1,500,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors and not a cent for the improvement of roads. The rivers and harbors bill passed at the last session of congress carried a total that was equivalent to a per capita tax of one dollar on the citizens of the United States. No state or county, or both combined, levies such a tax on the people. Of course, the improvement of the rivers is all right and should be undertaken, but at the same time I believe some of the money could be most advantageously used for the betterment of the public roads."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A HANDY FARM GATE.

Of Especial Value on Farms Where It Is Desirable to Separate Stock from Time to Time.

I send epitome of a handy farm gate, made like the illustration, which is a gate that can be used to separate stock. It is made so it can be raised at one end to let hogs and sheep under, while cattle and horses cannot get through. In snowy weather it can be raised and opened easily. Get any number of slats you want to make the gate; then take for the four end



HANDY GATE FOR FIELDS.

pieces one by three stuff. Bolt them to the slats with one bolt in each end of slats, so the gate can be worked up and down. Now take for the brace two pieces one by three, bolt them at the top on the outside of the two end pieces. Bolt long enough to go through five slats. Now on the other end, take a one-quarter inch rod and bend it like a loop, ten inches long. Bore a hole in each of the two end braces and drive this into them, and on the bottom slot close up to upright piece; cut five or six notches for this rod to catch in when you raise the gate, as shown in the illustration.—Meritte S. Atkins, in Epitomist.

The Kitchen Genius.

Grumbleton—Our maid-of-all-work is the limit. She never did anything right in her life.

Askerson—What's the trouble now? Grumbleton—She decorated the flat with the cranberries and made cranberry sauce out of the holly berries.—Town T. Pic.