

Official Playing Schedule of the American League for the Season of 1908

Table with columns for cities (Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Wash., Phila., New York, Boston) and rows for game dates and locations. Includes categories like 'FOR', 'THE', 'BEST', 'LOCAL', 'NEWS', 'READ', 'THIS', and 'PAPER'.

The opening games on April 14 are as follows: Detroit at Chicago, St. Louis at Cleveland, Philadelphia at New York, Washington at Boston. The conflicting dates are seven at Chicago, four at St. Louis, three at Philadelphia, and one at Boston.

Official Playing Schedule of the National League for the Season of 1908

Table with columns for cities (Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Phila., Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis) and rows for game dates and locations. Includes categories like 'THIS', 'PAPER', 'FULLY', 'COVERS', 'ALL', 'LOCAL', 'SPORTING', and 'EVENTS'.

In the columns of this paper will be found all of the interesting news of local, general and sporting events that are worth printing. It leads all competitors as a modern up-to-date newspaper. What you see in our columns can be relied upon.

INDIANS HARD AT WORK FOR THE SPRING EVENTS

Coach Warner of Carlisle School Has Arranged Event to Exploit Famous Redskins.

Coach Glen S. Warner of the Carlisle Indian school has announced his field and track schedule for the spring. The events as arranged will give good scope for the exploitation of the famous Redskins.

For the 100-yard dash, Mount Pleasant, the world-famous quarter-back, will be a leading candidate, as Rogers, last year's best man, has been graduated. The broad jumpers will be Thomas and Mount Pleasant. At high jumping, Thorpe, a coming Indian star; Thomas and Exendine will compete, and at pole vaulting, Mitchell who did well last year, will try again.

The school has lost Nicodemus Billy, who was successful at the hammer throw, and there are but few men for Warner to work on. Gardner, Afraid-of-a-Bear and Aiken will compete, however. There is no scarcity of strong material for the shot-put, as Afraid-of-a-Bear, Exendine, Thomas and Thorpe are all candidates. Schandore, the best Indian hurdler, has also left Carlisle, but Thorpe, who has strength of an all-around variety, takes well to the hurdles. On the half-mile race list of candidates the names of Two-Hearts and Black Star, of the old team, and several new candidates appear. Corn and Hunt, both of last year's running team, will try for the mile and two-mile courses.

Several new men who have not been on the teams before, but who are expected to show up well, have been particularly encouraged by Coach Warner to run, but it is too early to note any development. The board track on the school athletic field, which has been erected at a height above ordinary snows, has been a great help in getting the men into condition.

The Indians' track and field schedule follows: April 18, annual cross-country race; April 25, relay races at Philadelphia; May 2, annual interclass meet; May 9, State College vs. Carlisle Indians, at State college; May 15, Syracuse university vs. Carlisle Indians, at Elmira, N. Y.; May 23, triangular meet, Swarthmore, Dickinson and Carlisle Indians, at Carlisle; May 30, Intercollegiate State Championship meet, at Harrisburg.

The Carlisle Indian baseball practice is going on with bright prospects. Batting and infield practice has been the order in the cage for the past two weeks. Coach Warner has cut his baseball candidates down to 39 in number. The leading candidates for the positions are: Catchers, Waseuka, James Garlow, Newashe; pitchers, William Garlow, Thorpe, Eagleman, Miller, Pete Houser; first base, Newashe, Joe Libby, Jordan; second base and short stop, Balenti and Twin; third base, Nevins; outfield, Hendricks, Young Deer, Twin and several new men, who are liable to take to the field.

CHINESE ATHLETE A GREAT SPRINTER

EN SUE PUNG BROKE WORLD'S RECORD FOR 50-YARD DASH AT HONOLULU.

NEW MARK IS SET AT :05 1-5

Diminutive Oriental Trained in Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium After High School Hours—Record Will Not Be Recognized by Amateur Athletic Union of America for Certain Reasons.

When diminutive En Sue Pung won the 50-yard dash at the third annual field day of the Chinese Athletic club in Honolulu recently, he broke the world's record by doing the distance in 5 1-5 seconds, but his record will not be recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union of America on account of the



EN SUE PUNG'S Honolulu clubs not being affiliated with the union. The 50-yard run is not practiced in Great Britain or the colonies, so that Honolulu claims the honor for En Sue Pung by reason of his lowering the American record. The American record for the distance is :05 2-5, and was made by Victor S. Rice of Chicago in 1904. W. D. Eaton of New York tied this record in 1905

and a year later R. L. Murray of St. Louis was also given a mark of :05 2-5. On February 20, 1904, Victor Rice of the University of Chicago, in Bartlett gymnasium, ran 50 yards on a rubber mat indoors and established the American record.

On the same day that he lowered the 50-yard record, En Sue Pung won the 100-yard dash in 10 3-5 seconds, which is only fair time for that distance. The event in which En Sue won the island championship was run off as follows: J. Woo took the first heat from C. L. Hook and S. C. Pung, in :05 4-5. John Lo annexed the second trial, finishing ahead of En Sue and L. Enpi. En Sue got a poor start in this heat. The time was :05 4-5. In the final, however, En Sue ran like a champion, beating Lo and Woo in the record-breaking time of :05 1-5. All three got off to a very good start. En Sue also won a solid gold medal for making the greatest aggregate number of points, 28, at the meet.

The Chinese in this country are justly proud of En Sue's athletic prowess, and a writer, who signs himself, "A Sojourner from Honolulu," takes exception to the many erroneous stories which are being printed about En Sue and the attempts to ridicule his methods of training. He writes: "Judging from newspaper articles which I have recently read in the daily papers En Sue Pung's record and his routine of training are much in doubt in the minds of the Americans. His mother and father are natives of China. They are both about five feet in height and weigh between 125 and 150 pounds. En Sue is a trifle heavier and taller than either of his parents. He is at present attending the high school in Honolulu and all his training is obtained after school hours in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. The Y. M. C. A. there is under the management of American graduate instructors. En Sue rides a bicycle and has a morning paper route."

MANY BASEBALL RECORDS OF INTEREST TO FANDOM

- Greatest number of runs in a game—Chicago vs. Cleveland, July 24, 1882, 35-4.
Player who played in the greatest number of games—Barrett of Detroit, 162 games.
Greatest number of times at bat—Brown of Louisville, 1882, 658 times.
Greatest number of one-base hits—Keeler of Baltimore, 1897, 243.
Greatest number of chances accepted by catcher—Schreckengost of Athletics, 1905, 899.
Greatest number of chances accepted by first baseman—Donohue of Chicago Americans, 1907, 1,986.
Greatest number of chances accepted by second baseman—Evers of Chicago Nationals, 1904, 899.
Greatest number of chances accepted by third baseman—Collins of Boston Nationals, 1899, 601.
Greatest number of chances accepted by shortstop—Allen of Philadelphia Nationals, 1892, 955.
Greatest number of chances accepted by fielders—Slage of Washington, 1899, 424.
Greatest number of games pitched—Hutchinson, Chicago, 1892, 70.
Pitcher giving the greatest number of bases on balls—Rusie, New York, 1892, 261.
Greatest number of stolen bases—Stovey, Athletics, 1888, 156.
Longest game, major league—Athletics vs. Boston, at Boston, Sept. 1, 1906, 24 innings, 4-1.
Longest game, minor league—Fargo vs. Grand Forks, July 18, 1891, 25 innings, 0-0.
Smallest number of chances by first baseman—At New York, May 23, 1906, in the New York-Chicago American League game of that date. A major league record was made. "Jiggs" Donohue of Chicago had but one chance at first base, an assist, which he accepted in the eighth inning. In major league history it had never before happened that a first baseman should go through an entire game without a putout.
Largest attendance, major league—Oct. 10, 1905, New York Nationals vs. Philadelphia Athletics, world's championship series, 24,992.
Largest attendance, minor league—Sept. 1, 1907, at Columbus, Ohio, Columbus vs. Toledo, 20,531.
Unassisted triple plays—Paul Hines, Providence, R. I., May 8, 1878; Harry O'Hagan, Rochester, at Jersey City, Aug. 18, 1902; Larry Schlay, at Portland, Ore., June 10, 1904.
Greatest number of consecutive games lost—26 games Louisville, American Association, 1889; 23 games, Pittsburg National League, 1890.
Greatest number of strikeouts by pitcher—301, Waddell, Athletics, in 1903.
Greatest number of consecutive games won—20, Providence, National League, 1884; minor league, 21, Lancaster, Atlantic League, 1897.
Shortest game on record—44 minutes, Atlanta vs. Shreveport, Sept. 24, 1904. Games in which no player reached first base in nine innings—1850, John M. Ward pitching for Providence vs. Buffalo; 1904, Cy Young pitching for Boston vs. Athletics.
Greatest number of victories in one year in major leagues—Chicago Nationals, 116, in 1906.
Longest playing season—California League, March 31 to Dec. 1, 1901.

FOR BABY'S MUSCLES

FIRST STEPS TOWARD MAKING A HEALTHY ATHLETE OF THE AMERICAN BOY.

TEACH HIM ATHLETIC PLAY

Child's Physical Training a Pressing Parental Duty—Exercises Must Be Fun—To Keep Baby at It.

BY ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE. [Athletic Expert of New York Evening World; Author of "Muscle Building," etc.]

There is perhaps no more abused word in the language than "athletics," and the traditional athlete has but himself to thank for the reputation his hobby has gained. For, instead of taking up the subject in a sane manner, the average aspirant for athletic honors is prone to make his hobby an idol at whose shrine he sacrifices a number of very good and very useful things. Among these are time that should be otherwise employed, money that would better be saved, and—greatest and most useless sacrifice—health.

Abuse of Athletics. Now every one of these sacrifices is unnecessary. The boy who cannot become an athlete without squandering his allowance and his study hours on it and risking his health in not fit to be an athlete. Athletics should be a health giver, not a health destroyer, and proficiency in it is within the reach of the poorest as well as the busiest boy.

Opponents of athletics point to the fact that few professional athletes—such as pugilists for instance—live to old age, and that their constitutions collapse at a time when they should be strongest.

To such persons the best reply is that pugilism is not athletics. It is sheer, unnecessary brutality. Such "professionals" are like men who, with just enough money to live on in comfort through life, draw the whole sum from the bank, live like multimillionaires for a few years and then collapse into penury. The "professional" uses up his strength and vital energy.

Idea of their little one's being deprived of flannel next to the skin, or of his eating sweets between meals, utterly disregard an equally important feature of his well-being—the proper training of the baby muscles and sinews. Yet it is largely on these sinews and muscles that baby must depend for health and activity in later years.

As soon as baby can be trusted out of his nurse's arms he should be encouraged to roll about the floor, to romp and to exercise every limb. His own arms and legs are still mysteries to him. With these mysteries he should become familiar as quickly as possible.

Always remembering that the little bones are still soft and pliable and therefore unable to stand strain or fatigue, encourage baby to walk, to run, to swing the arms and to flex the awkward fingers.

Trapeze Play for 3-Year Olds. By the time baby is three years old rig up for him in the nursery a sort of trapeze. This may consist of two can-



vas straps, firmly fastened in the ceiling, and of adjustable length. At the ends of the straps fasten two large rings. Teach the child to hang from these rings by his hands and to swing himself back and forth.

He will not regard it as routine exercise, but as great fun. The straps must, of course, be high enough to permit of his swinging entirely clear of the floor, upon which (if it will ease the maternal mind) a mattress may be laid.

The exercise of making the impromptu swing sway back and forth will put into motion nearly every muscle of the little body. Nor will the strain of supporting his own weight prove bad for him. He can "hang by his hands" with comfort and a great deal longer than could his grown-up brother, for even a three-months-old child can thus support his own weight with one hand.

Horizontal Bar Play. Having accustomed the future schoolboy athlete to the simpler exercises on his trapeze (and having accustomed him to the theory of proportion, so that he knows when to lean back or forward to increase the motion of the swing), a horizontal bar may be placed between the straps.

Then, besides the swinging, the boy may be taught to "chin himself" (or draw himself up by the arms, so that the chin is on a level with the bars), and may learn to hang by hands and feet from it, drawing the feet up to it by his own efforts after he has once been taught to. Later on, even more complex exercises, such as the simpler ones taught in gymnasiums, may be added to the trapeze performance.

This trapeze work brings into play every muscle, making the tender tissues stronger and pliable, making baby graceful and self-confident.



It does not make the most of it in the first place, but merely forces it by an unnatural process into a condition where it will make a show for a little while. He merely stimulates instead of nourishing it.

This is almost as bad as letting the system go altogether uncultivated.

Training Imperative.

Now true athletics does not consist in using up all one's capital in a few years, but in investing that capital in such a way as to make it bring in twice as high interest as before and to make it last as long as life lasts.

Athletics for boys is not a mere fad or a "good thing." It is a duty. That fact is realized more generally to-day than ever before. It is gradually becoming understood that the scrawny, hollow-chested boy with the thin neck and the big head develops into a consumptive quite as often as he develops into an Edgar Allan Poe, and that the alert, athletic lad is far more likely to become a Roosevelt or a Bismarck than to grow into a prize fighter.

Proper and careful cultivation of the body cannot fail to strengthen the brain; nor in most cases can a quick, powerful mind inhabit a feeble, ill-tended body.

In other days the average boy took up athletics more or less against his parents' wishes. He should do so today by their positive orders, just as they order him to school and plan his three meals per day.

It is my plan in these lessons to show the American schoolboy how he may become a first-rate, all-around athlete without interfering with his studies, practically without cost and with permanent benefit to his general health.

If the schoolboy's parents will also take the trouble to follow these lessons they will agree that the course can be only of benefit to their son, and they may acquire a few ideas they can put to personal use.

In fact, the first steps in the American schoolboy's athletic career depend almost wholly on the parents, for they should begin before the boy is of age to go to school.

Start with Babyhood.

His education along these lines ought to begin soon after he is out of the cradle. With such a start he obviates all risk of future injury and has the average boy athlete at a sad disadvantage.

Parents who would shudder at the



Above all, don't let him imagine he is being made to exercise. Let him think it is a game, and praise his proficiency.

The exercises on the trapeze may appear difficult. As a matter of fact, they are mere play.

ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE.

Names of States.

The name Colorado, as applied to the state, comes from the past participle of the Spanish "colorar," to color. The state is so called, probably, from its tinted peaks or from its vegetation, rich in many colored flowers.

Louisiana was named after Louis XIV. of France, 1644, by its discoverer, La Salle.

Wisconsin was named after its principal river, which in the Indian tongue means "wild, rushing river."—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.