

The Ogden Standard

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THEY ARE RIVAL CITIES.

There is intense rivalry between Chicago and New York and the spirit of Chicago, in attempting to displace New York as the metropolis of America, commands admiration.

Lately New York publishing houses have had labor troubles and, taking advantage of the tension, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association has caused to be printed in the New York papers page advertisements reading as follows:

"Come to Chicago to Publish and Print. Chicago extends an earnest invitation to the publishers and printers of New York to locate here. Chicago is the logical spot for your business. It is a geographical, commercial, and distributing center of the country. The best printing of the country is done here now. Labor here believes in reasonable discussion instead of radical force. Banking facilities are admirable. Postal conveniences are unusual. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association extends this invitation to the publishers of New York, and will respond promptly and helpfully to any inquiries by mail, wire, or in person."

SEEN BY THE CHILDREN.

One of the most satisfying features of the President's drive through the streets of Ogden was the acclaim of the children. The little ones were filled with enthusiasm and seemingly they were viewing a person of history who was a mythical man suddenly made real.

A little girl exclaimed, as the President's auto approached, "Oh, my Lord, the President!" Out of her history—out of her school books—popped a tall man with high hat, and at last she saw the President of the United States, and she could not suppress her exclamation of wonder.

When the President's car stopped to allow Mr. Wilson to speak to the deaf and blind, youngsters broke from their lines and swarmed around the head of the nation with an eagerness to behold the chief magistrate that was delightful to witness.

When the children of today who, by the way, are the children of

the war period, have grown to manhood and womanhood, they will tell their children of yesterday, and they will say:

"In my schooldays, I saw President Wilson who was at the head of this nation during the world's most terrible war." And then that younger generation will receive first handed the story of a perfect day in September, 1919, when President Wilson and his wife came to Ogden.

Yesterday was a day in Ogden's annals which will be long remembered and pleasantly recalled.

POCATELLO'S ACTIVITIES.

Pocatello has called a meeting to plan for feed yards for cattle. That city is ambitious and aims to obtain packing houses and other industrial enterprises. The men who have the destiny of Pocatello in their keeping are up and doing. They are expressing faith in themselves and proclaiming confidence in their home town. As a result they are attracting attention. Not one of them is frightened by the high cost of living, high materials or high wages. They all are declaring that, whatever the cost, they are resolved to go on upbuilding Pocatello. That is the courage which drives away adversity and invites prosperity. Nothing is more contagious than confidence, unless it be pessimism, which is the opposite.

In Pocatello they are building a new hotel to cost \$350,000 and the Bannock hotel is being enlarged.

"If we have not ample accommodations, we will give our money in the erecting of more buildings to take care of the traveling public." That is the answer the Pocatello people have made to the congested condition.

Would it not be well for Ogden to give a little study to the energy and commercial alertness of Pocatello, and to inquire whether this city is not falling into an attitude of timidity while our neighbor on the north is pushing head, full confident of success and thoroughly resolved to demand recognition and gain every advantage that enterprise may confer?

A SOLDIER, INDEED.

A refreshing tribute is paid to General Pershing in the following from the New York Herald:

General Pershing's address to congress was a model of good English and of becoming modesty. It reaffirms Speaker Gillett's characterization of him as one who has returned from supreme power, a high station and lordly associates with "neither arrogance nor affectation, but as you went away—modest, straightforward and unspoiled."

Only once did General Pershing refer to himself, when he said: "In receiving at your hands an expression of approval of our people I am richly rewarded." He spoke of "our soldiers," every man of whom did his part; of the spirit of the people behind the soldiers; of the "standard of frankness, of integrity, of gentleness and of helpfulness" our soldiers left behind; of the generosity of congress; of his superiors and his officers; of the work done by the navy, the welfare societies and by business and professional men; of the valor of the allies; of the wounded and the dead. None who contributed to the result were forgotten in this unselfish address.

Not the least significant words were these: "The glorious record made in the fight for our treasured ideals will be a precious heritage to posterity. It has welded together our people and given them a deeper sense of nationality. . . . The great achievements, the high ideals, the sacrifices of our army and our people belong to no party and to no creed. They are the republic's legacy, to be sacredly guarded and carefully transmitted to future generations."

Is there any doubt concerning General Pershing's interpretation of the war and the results? Is there any question of his virile Americanism and his devotion to the spirit of nationalism? Reading that address, can any person doubt that it was love of country, that inspired the American army to fight—and to win?

Snappy Local Sports Told in Shorts Here and There By Albert F. Warden

Oh boy!!! The game scheduled for Friday afternoon between the alumni of the Ogden High school and the players representing that school this year should be a hummer. The old timers have been holding daily workouts and expect to hand the 1919 Tigers a trimming that they will never forget. Both aggregations, however, should put up a stubborn battle.

Coach Douglas of the Tigers has not announced his lineup for the battle Friday, but it is highly probable that he will use his entire string of men against the old heads. Captain Lee Richards will lead his men against the crumblers of the veterans of yesterday.

For the alumni a number of old heads, stars of yesterday, and stars rated with the best bats in this neck of the woods, will put in an appearance. They are primed for a battle of old, a battle in which the old time finger and pepper will rule. So folks, keep your eyes on the old timers.

The battle will be played at Lorin Farr park and it is expected that a large crowd will be on hand to welcome the players and the game for the 1919 season. The grid king is due for a great year, and with the two teams doing battle it is expected that the "rah's" of yesterday will make their appearance with greater vim than ever before.

Sol Smythe, "Wink" Hastings, "Bugs" Bagley, "Doc" Stireper, "Bill" Mohler, Claude Farr, Blaine Hammon, "Bill" Glasman, "Wag" Glasman, "Bish" Kay, "Pug" Warner and others are expected to put in an appearance and do battle against the present Tigers.

While the alumni of the Ogden High will have a first class aggregation in harness, the odds for victory favor the present warriors, due to their condition. The old heads will no doubt put up a fight, but at this writing favor the school players.

Captain Lee Richards, Brown, Hutton, Irwin, Veay, O'Keffe, Stone, Sheer, Hirt and Allen are some of the men that are expected to star for the Tigers in the coming battle. They have shown a world of class thus far on the grid, and Coach Douglas expects these men to win the pink ribbon.

At the Weber academy the grid

game is going with a vim. Coach Watson has fifty huskies out for practice every night and expects a great season. The Weber team will play its first game of the season within the next two weeks and Watson is expectant of victory.

With the return of Jeppson to the Weber fair the coach has a smile that won't wear off. Jeppson is one of the best guards in the state on a hoop floor and should be a tower of strength to the locals on the gridiron. He was the unanimous choice for all-star guard on the basketball floor during the season which just ended.

The schools of the Salt Lake division are fast rounding into condition and it is expected that the teams of that section will have some of the classiest interscholastic grid men in the state in action. The East High Leopards and the West High Panthers both expect wonderful seasons.

Salt Lake papers have already conceded the state football title to the Leopards. But—the unexpected often happens—and until the Leopards defeat the local Tigers, the state title remains here. The Tigers will have one of the best teams in their history and, while the Leopards will also have a classy aggregation, in the writer's opinion the locals have an equal

IF YOUR EARS RING WITH HEAD NOISES

If you have roaring, buzzing noises in your ears, are getting hard of hearing and fear Catarrhal Deafness go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of Farmitin (double strength), and add to it 1/2 pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing becomes easy and the mucus stops dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who has Catarrhal trouble of the ears, is hard of hearing or has head noises should give this prescription a trial.—Advertisement.



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chance with the East Siders for honors.

Championships of every phase have been won or lost through overconfidence. Overconfidence cost the West High of Salt Lake a western title in 1914. They had made every team in the state and won easily, had trimmed Butte and Boise, and in their final game of the year with an eleven of but fair rating, they met defeat. Granite turned the trick. Thus one never knows what will happen with the best of teams—and with that in mind it is an almost certainty that the East High players have already stowed away the title in their pockets. But—lest we forget—overconfidence may cost them the state title.

At the University of Utah the gridgers are out every afternoon working away in mid-season form, while the players at the Aggie fair in Logan are also out in large numbers. All in all, it should be a season of history making, and let's hope that the grand old man will return home at the season end with colors flying with the "rah's" of yesterday and with the good will for a successful season in 1920.

Early History of the National Pastime And Its Evolution

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—With the coming of the world's series baseball takes a paramount place in the thoughts of many persons. The word "baseball" as a designation for the national pastime came into existence in the thirties of the last century, according to historians, and is the evolution of the name "roundball," which later became "townball" because the game was played at town meetings.

There are two schools of thought on the origin of the game of baseball. Some claim that the game is the evolution of the old English game of "rounders" while others claim in their writings that the sport is of strictly American origin. Writers of the first group say the game of "rounders" can be traced to the Netherlands, and in turn to Egypt, even going so far as to suggest that the Sphinx "may have been the first umpire."

Those who favor the idea that the game originated with Americans, by Americans, and for Americans are in the majority however, and to Alexander J. Cartwright, a New York man, the credit for originating the game as now played is given by many writers.

In 1842, it is written, Cartwright broke in on a game of "one-old-cat" which a gang of New York boys were playing on the Murray Hill grounds, and with a stick scratched a diamond in the dust, telling the boys this was the game they should play and suggesting a player for each base, three "scouts" in the outfield, a pitcher and a catcher. In the early days, when the game resembled cricket and any ball hit by the batter was "fair," the catcher had to scout to assist himself.

The game as suggested by Cartwright took form quickly and on September 22, 1845, the Knickerbocker club in New York was formed, having the honor of being the first baseball club, according to historical writers of the game. The first contest of the new game was played between the Knickerbocker club and another New York team on the Elysian fields, Hoboken, N. J. The New York team won, 23 to 1. The first tabulated score ever kept of the game, histories record, was that printed by the New York Clipper on July 16, 1853. The contest was played on July 5 of that year between the Knickerbocker and Gotham teams.

In the early days runs were called "aces" and a team had to make 21 to have enough to win. Rule one of the early set of rules, copies of which have been preserved, says that all players "must be punctual and observe the time for the commencement of the game." This precaution was

necessary because in those days no bases on balls were possible and it was not uncommon for the pitcher to throw for half an hour before the batter decided to strike.

Very few changes in the basic principles of the game, as set forth in the original twenty rules, made in 1845, have been made. In rule two of the original set it is provided that "before the commencement of the game the president shall appoint an umpire who shall keep the game in a book and note all the violations of the rules" and seventeen states that there shall be no appeal from the umpire's decision in case of a dispute. In 1848 a rule making it necessary for a player to be "touched out" was added to the original code and at this time sliding to the bases made its appearance. Other changes were made from time to time making the principles of the game the same as they stand today.

Beginning with the Knickerbocker and Gotham clubs other organizations sprung up into being and a pioneer convention of baseball clubs was held in May, 1857. The next year 25 clubs sent delegates to New York and "The National Association of Baseball Players" was formed.

In the late fifties the game spread to Boston; Portland, Maine, took up the pastime in 1858, and Buffalo and Rochester, New York, followed. Chicago started the game in 1856 and two years later was playing match games with Milwaukee.

When the game spread to San Francisco in 1859 it developed into a wild sport. Professional gamblers who infested the Pacific coast town in the early days bet heavily on the games, according to historical accounts, and the "spectators" were in the habit of shooting off revolvers when a fielder was about to catch the ball.

Records show that New Orleans became interested in baseball in 1860, then the Civil war put a stop to the sport temporarily, but the soldiers in the camps played and writes say the war had a great deal to do with the spread of the sport over the entire country.

In 1867 the Savannah team, accompanied by a band and rooters, went to Charleston to play for the championship of the South, it is chronicled.

Harvard university combined with the town boys in 1865 and organized the first college baseball team. Later Tufts and Yale followed. In 1864 and '65 the "Atlantics" of Brooklyn won all their games and held undisputed title until 1866, when the Philadelphia Athletics stepped in and handed the champions a defeat. The two teams played before a crowd estimated at 30,000 on October 1, 1866, and the Athletics won, 31 to 12.

It was considered a disgrace to take money for playing in the early days, but in 1866 three members of the

Brooklyn team were given \$10 a week for playing. This, according to historians, was the turning point in the game toward professionalism. The first professional team is credited to Rockford, Ill., where Al G. Spalding organized the "Forest City's" team. To Harry Wright, who went to Cincinnati in 1867 from the Washington Nationals, writers give the credit for importing non-residence players for his team.

By 1874 professional, amateur and semi-professional clubs had sprung up all over the country and baseball truly became the national sport. In 1875 the "Association of Baseball Players" expelled the Chicago club for refusing to play a return game, and thereupon, historians say, Spalding and McVey and some other Boston players jumped to Chicago. The Spalding revolution is given as the reason for the formation of the National league in 1876.

The newly formed National league had for rivals the International association in 1877, the American association, Union Association, and in 1890 the American league, which stands today as the only rival.

Stockmen Notice

Wanted to feed for someone, 300 or 400 head of cattle during winter. Wild hay. Address Alma Iverson, Promontory, Utah, or Ed Jaspersen, Kosmo, Utah. 9520

Ogden Golfers to Do Battle on Links During Week End

Ogden golfers will clash on the local links here Saturday and Sunday in the qualifying rounds for Ogden players, the winners to clash with the members of the Salt Lake club for state titles. Salt Lake golfers will also start their championship Saturday. The lowest sixteen scores from each club will be eligible for state honors.

Every Ogden player is urged to mix in the contests Saturday and play 18 holes whether he is of championship calibre or not. The scores must be turned in to Caddy Master C. A. Dst., Captain Smith or W. R. Kimball not later than 6 o'clock Sunday evening.

Call on J. J. Brummitt at 2417 Hudson avenue, if you want to sell your Liberty bonds. Phone 59.

Press notices from the New York critics of the debut of Margaret Romaine in the Metropolitan Opera:

The Tribune: The part of Musetta is one of the most difficult roles for a debut in the operatic repertoire, but Miss Romaine both vocally and dramatically proved herself one of the most satisfying grissettes the Metropolitan stage has seen. Her voice is of clear singing timbre easily produced and well controlled, and her sense of pitch and of rhythm excellent. As an actress she is plastic, graceful in her movements, expressive in her gestures. She is a welcome addition to the company.

The American: She won unqualified success and that spontaneous applause. She is now well established as an artist in the Nation's Greatest Opera House—today the foremost in the World and she is the first Utah singer to attain this high goal.

Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Tabernacle, the City Federation of Women's Clubs presents MARGARET ROMAINE in concert.

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