

SPORTING NEWS

"KID" MEX TO MEET AL YOUNG NEXT WEDNESDAY

Johnny "Kid" Mex of Pueblo, Colo., the boxer who put Pat Gilbert down for the count of nine in the first round of a recent bout in Salt Lake City and then made the champion Utah lightweight work like a Trojan to get a draw decision at the end of six rounds, will be seen in action in Ogden, for the first time, Wednesday night. His opponent will be Al Young, the Oklahoma boiler-maker, and the two will be the principals in Promoter Eddie Dallas' headline bout, in this week's card. They will weigh in at 134 pounds, at 3 p. m., on the day of the fight and are scheduled to go ten rounds.

Two unusually good preliminaries are also promised by Promoter Dallas for Wednesday night. The first of these will be a four round go, between Kid Lanky and Bobbie Ballantyne, both of Ogden. Kid Lanky already has a following of local fans through his good showing in earlier bouts staged at the armory and Ballantyne is looked upon as a comer by fans who have seen his workouts.

The semi-windup will be a four-round battle between Willie Gee of Denver and Joe Manasse of San Francisco. Gee has gone through the Salt Lake season thus far without being defeated and is considered one of the cleverest little fellows in this section of the country. Manasse is a brother of Young Azevedo and is a worthy opponent for Gee. This bout will be at 118 pounds.

STANFORD TEAM TO PLAY IN EAST

Stanford University, Dec. 31.—Plans for the invasion of the east by the Stanford baseball aggregation are taking shape under the guidance of Graduate Manager E. C. Behrens. According to present data the squad of fourteen men, accompanied by Coach Russell T. Wilson, will leave the "farm" about May 16 and will carry out a month's playing schedule with the leading universities of the country.

Stanford will present a team com-

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WAR WIDOWS AND WHITE SLAVES AS SEEN BY OGDEN MAN'S PEEP INTO HISTORY

posed of seven veterans unless some new blood upsets a player or two that "made" last year's nine. Captain "Doc" Hayes, first base, infielder Stevens and Outfielders Bill Noot, Here, Bihlman and Maurey Sanborn will be in suits, as will pitchers Gus Hoover and Bert Mattei. "Bub" Dent, "Wobbles" Stafford, Hensel and Newt Wickersham will be missing at the initial practice.

TRAINING SPOT TO BE DECIDED

President Johnny Powers, Los Angeles, to Choose Where Club Will Train—Chance Maps Out Season.

Los Angeles, Dec. 31.—The final decision as to where the Los Angeles club will train for the first part of the coming condition season will be known by the end of this week, President Johnny Powers announced today.

Although Powers would make no statement to the effect, it looks as though the Seraphs will do their spring work at Murrietta this spring. Hotel accommodations at Elsinore are poor, the training ground not in the best of condition and the people of that thriving village are not over-anxious to have the club up there this spring.

Short Stay. Murrietta Hot Springs has put in a bid for the club and it's likely that Frank Chance and his tribe will do their work there.

Despite the fact that it first was reported that the Peerless Leader would take only his pitchers and catchers to the training camp this spring, the entire club, which when the time comes, will number close to thirty, will go to the camp.

The stay will be short, only eight or nine days being set aside for the preliminary work. Then the Angels will come back to Los Angeles for their series with the Chicago Cubs.

Chance has mapped out his training season. There will be little ball playing at the northern camp. Most of the time will be taken up by tramping over the hills.

"What I want the men to do the first part of the training season," said the Peerless Leader, "is to get the excess weight off, and then we can get down to work."

"If we train at Murrietta, I'll have the men tramp over the hills twice a day, and the only ball playing that will be done will be tossing the pill around for the men to get their arms in fair shape for the first few games with the Cubs.

"We'll have to work hard those first ten days, as I realize that it's going to be hard work getting in shape for the games with the Cubs. Besides taking off weight, the men will have to get their arms in good shape, for ten days after we depart for the training

Editor The Standard:

In a recent issue of your paper you give the details of a proposition now before the British public for taking care of the very large number of war widows and orphans in England.

It is proposed that 5,000 or more war widows and 10,000 or 15,000 war orphans be assisted to emigrate to Canada. Their fares to the new world will be paid, and efforts will be made to secure them employment, and, after a term of years, if the experiment has failed or proved unsatisfactory in any case, the dissatisfied widows or orphans will have their fares paid back to the old country.

Reading between the lines one sees the hope, not expressed in words, but clearly indicated nevertheless, that most, if not all of these war widows will pick up husbands in the wilds of Canada and thus relieve England of further responsibility, or that the little orphans will catch on to good jobs and be able to support their mothers without calling for further assistance from a paternal, but capitalistic, government.

It is further proposed that the emigration be handled and supervised by the Salvation army, which shall have charge also of the matter of locating homes and employment, an arrangement which will, of course, guarantee that everything that is done will be done "decently and in order."

Your comments on the scheme seemed to be guarded and your approval, if really given, was rather cold and indifferent. You seemed to feel that there was something repugnant about the whole business of shipping fathers and husbands to France to be shot, and of shipping the resultants widows and orphans to Canada to rustle up new husbands and papas.

But I have been looking the matter up and I beg to assure you that the scheme is all right. It has the sanction of over 200 years of continuous

season we'll play our first game with the Cubs."

Chance also intimated that he may detail a couple of pitchers to the training camp before March 1, in order to allow them to get in good condition for the opening games with the Bruins. Working a pitcher too hard right off the reel might injure his arm for the remainder of the season, and Chance doesn't want to take any chances of putting any of his heavies on the bum before the start of the season.

After the first games with the Cubs the Angel troupe will take things easy. The men will have a slight rest and then start their work in preparation for the opening of the season.

The Cubs are scheduled to arrive in this city about March 1 and will not be in much better shape than the Angels when the training season opens.

PENN U. MEETS OREGON TODAY

Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 1.—The eleven of the University of Oregon and the University of Pennsylvania were ready here today for the second annual post-season game between football teams of the east and west. The game was to be played at Tournament park after the Tournament of Roses, the floral festival which attracted thousands of visitors.

The first game between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard was played last year here between Brown university and Washington State college, the latter winning by a score of 14 to 0.

Pennsylvania traveled three thousand miles to meet a team that has not been defeated this season. Of the seven games played the Oregonians have won six, scoring 230 points to their opponents' sixteen. A 0-0 game was played between Oregon and Washington.

The easterners lost two games this year, tied one and won seven. Swarthmore defeated the Philadelphians 6-0 and Pittsburg humped the red and blue 20-0. Pennsylvania-Dartmouth played a 7-7 game. For the season Pennsylvania rolled up a total of 119 points while their adversaries scored a total of 45 points. The greatest feat accomplished by the boys from the Keystone state for the 1916 season was the defeat of the powerful Cornell machine by a score of 23 to 3.

INDIANA STARS ARE REFUSED LETTERS

Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 31.—The athletic board of Indiana university took a hard rap at professional football today when it refused to grant 's to Archie D. Erehart of Huntington and Walter B. Hess of Hammond, Ind., for participation in the Pine Village-Clabby football game at Lafayette December 3, and disqualified them from future participation in intercollegiate athletics at the university.

Erehart has been the mainstay of Indiana's football team for the last three years. He also is a baseball and track athlete of ability, and his punting and forward passing was a feature of every game this year. This was his first year on the varsity.

GEIGER WINS RUN.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1.—Joe Geiger, unattached, of Baltimore, by present title holder, won the annual cross country championship of the South Atlantic association, Amateur Athletic union, here today. He ran the distance of 5 1/2 miles in 21 minutes 53 3/5 seconds. H. S. Hanley, Carroll Institute, Washington, was second. Carroll Institute won the team trophy.

CHAMPION LIFTER DIES.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 1.—Henry Holtgrewe, who several years ago was reputed to be the champion heavy-weight lifter of the world, died here today. Holtgrewe had a nation wide reputation of having met nearly all of the heavyweight lifters in the country and having emerged from each test of strength undefeated.

practice. Historically, it is very ethical and regular. Politically and economically it has many precedents to commend it, and religiously it is commended round about by a cloud of witnesses.

In proof whereof I submit the following references:

The Historian, Bancroft, says that "The history of our colonization is the history of the crimes of Europe."

It is but natural that the awful crime of the present European war should add another chapter to the story of the settlement of America.

The business of shipping women and children to America from Europe is a very ancient and honorable one. Our common school histories—some of them—contain accounts of the shipment to Virginia in 1619 of a shipload of young English girls who were sold to the planters at the price of 120 pounds of tobacco or about \$50 in cash each.

The same year a Dutch ship sold in Virginia the first negro slaves, and, in the same year, a shipload of convicts from English jails was landed and the convicts were sold into servitude.

Thus, black slavery and white slavery in the United States date from the same year, A. D. 1619. (A. D. meaning, "in the year of Our Lord.")

The white slaves were generally known as "Redemptioners," because they had the right to redeem themselves by paying a certain cash sum or by a certain number of years of labor—generally seven.

The shipments of redemptioners were encouraged, and managed as a rule, by the "gentlemen adventurers" who secured "charters" from the king of England, giving them title to big tracts of land in America.

Of course, the title to land 3,000 miles away was of no value without people to live on the land. So the gentlemen exploiters—most exploiters are perfect gentlemen—would proceed to hunt up settlers for their lands in America.

The ordinary plan was to promise free passage to America and the sale of small tracts of land in consideration of an agreement to work for the proprietor for a stipulated number of years—generally seven.

Sometimes these tempting offers did not bring results to the promoters of new colonies, who would arrange with the supervisors of the poor to ship the inmates of the almshouses to America, the parish paying the transportation charges. In other cases the ships were opened and the criminal inmates were given their liberty on condition that they would ship to America.

On arrival in America these paupers and jail birds were sold on the docks to the highest bidder to pay expenses of the trip. (Geiger's "Redemptioners," page 20.) The person buying was protected by the law in his right to the labor of the emigrants, and as he kept the accounts and charged up interest and all the other expenses he could think of, the new arrival would sometimes have to work twice the number of years agreed upon before he could obtain his freedom.

Sometimes the redemptioner would get tired of this white slavery and run away. The Williamsburg (Virginia) Gazette of July 14, 1737, contains this advertisement:

"Run away, some time in June last, from William Pierce of Nonsemond county, near Mr. Theophilus Pugh's merchant; a convict servant woman, named Winifred Thomas. She is Welsh woman, short, black hair'd and kept the accounts and charged up interest and all the other expenses he could think of, the new arrival would sometimes have to work twice the number of years agreed upon before he could obtain his freedom.

William had tried to protect himself by tattooing her initials and the year of her purchase on the arm of his white slave. (O'Mals "Workers in American History," Page 55.)

While slavery was practiced in all the thirteen original colonies. There was no exception.

That distinguished Republican high-brow, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has written a "History of the American Colonies." On page 441 he tells of interesting pamphlet published at Boston, September 22, 1642, called, "New England's First Fruits." It contains the first historical mention of Harvard College.

It also contains an appeal to Englishmen to stir up "some well-minded to clothe and transport over poor children, boys and girls, which may be a great mercy to their bodies and souls."

Just so the exploiters, or ruling



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class, in each of the colonies were on the lookout for colonists and cheap labor. They even resorted to kidnaping.

O'Neal (page 78) says: "The practice of forcible exportation of poor wretches was taken advantage of by wealthy persons. Those belonging to the upper classes and having family skeletons to conceal or inheritances to secure, or some criminal scheme to advance, had objectionable numbers of their class or family seized and transported to America and sold."

Daniel Defoe, the famous author of "Robinson Crusoe" had a niece who left England in 1718, and, not having enough money to pay her passage, was sold by the ship captain at Philadelphia and later married a relative of her owner. (Heston, Slavery and Servitude in New Jersey, Page 37.)

Indeed Philadelphia, city of Brotherly Love, seems to have been a center of white slave trade. Good old Ben Franklin edited a paper there, which still sells on the streets for a nickel, and the old files show numerous advertisements of "likely negro wenches" for sale, and sometimes when the trade was not brisk these white slaves were sold at public auction (Heston, Page 21).

It is only fair to the memory of Franklin to state that later he became a bitter enemy to both white and black slavery.

It is very risky in these latter days to tell the truth about George Washington, but I may venture to quote from Hart, author of "American History, Told by Contemporaries," who says that in 1774, only one year before the battle of Lexington, Washington wrote a letter to a ship captain expressing his desire to have a shipload of "servants" brought over to place on his Ohio lands.

The future father of his country expresses his desires to import them at his own expense "where they are unable to transport themselves, into the Patomac river and from hence to the Ohio, to have them in the first case

engaged to me under indenture, in the second, by some other contract, equally valid, to become tenants upon the terms hereafter mentioned."

The terms suggested are that the slaves jointly bind themselves to reimburse Washington for any losses he might sustain by the death of any of the immigrants. And that meant that if any died the others would have to work for their master that much longer.

O'Neal (Page 65) takes the responsibility of saying that the most grasping of modern swindlers could not ask for more iron-clad terms from his victims, but that sounds like treason to me.

Fortunately the Revolution got started before George got his colonizing scheme going.

From the above it would appear that Booker T. Washington, the famous negro educator, was quite correct when he consoled his people with the statement in one of his lectures, "that the white man sold his people in America as well as the blacks," and the further thought if the negro had not been discovered "white slavery" would have existed a great deal longer than it did."

Prof Learned of the University of Pennsylvania in his "Life of Abraham Lincoln," traces the Lincoln genealogy back to Samuel Lincoln, who sailed from London, April 18, 1637, as the servant of Francis Lawes. The descendant of Samuel Lincoln, the white serf, was he, who raged in his

heart at the sight of negroes sold at auction in New Orleans, and resolved, if the chance ever came, to strike a blow at the system of black slavery.

The business of expatriating the rich uncultivated lands of America was so lucrative that we have record of over 50 companies with charters from Spain, England, France, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, all inspired by the chance of making money out of the labor of the poor immigrants.

Europe was overrun with solicitors for these companies looking for people who could be induced to move to America. These agents were called "Newlanders."

Some idea of the extent of their operations may be drawn from the fact that as late as 1804 it was estimated that two-thirds of the population of Pennsylvania were "Redemptioners," or their descendants.

The last recorded sales of white people to pay the cost of transportation to America took place at Baltimore in 1821. About that time there was a general movement to pass laws forbidding the sales.

North Carolina and Virginia both had very stringent laws punishing white woman slaves who gave birth to illegitimate children. There is a record of a case in Virginia courts in 1649, where one such mother was publicly given fourteen lashes while her master, the father of the child, was sentenced to build a bridge across

(Continued on Page 8)



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