

The Salt Lake Tribune

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Sunday, February 22, 1914.

WASHINGTON.

One hundred and eighty-two years ago today there was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, a child who was destined by an all-wise Providence to reach the highest pinnacle of fame both as a soldier and a ruler...

When George Washington was called from the earth the whole civilized world mourned. Englishmen as well as Americans claimed him as their countryman...

On this Sabbath morn, when the good people of the United States and its dependencies gather in the churches for the worship of God, thanks will be returned to the Giver of all good that Washington was born; that he lived to command the continentals in the struggle for freedom...

At the age of 19 Washington entered upon a military career, being appointed adjutant general of one of the military districts of Virginia. While it was evident even at this time that he possessed the elements of a great commander...

That the combined forces of British and Virginians were not annihilated was due to the presence of mind of Washington and his knowledge of Indian warfare. After Braddock had said the penalty of disregarding the young Virginian's advice with his life...

All this was but preliminary to the great part the Virginian was to play in the long struggle for independence. In 1759 he married Martha Custis, a rich young widow, sat in the Virginia assembly for some years and passed a great deal of his time in the management of his estate...

When the crash finally came and the continental congress assembled to take measures to separate from the mother country, Washington made a notable appearance in that galaxy of men who in point of intellect, courage and patriotism have never been equaled in the history of the world...

But Washington was more than a soldier. Called to the presidency of the new republic, he soon exhibited those traits of character which endeared him to mankind and shed imperishable luster upon his name. He was not meanly ambitious; he had no desire to rule and reign over his fellow men...

Whether this question comes up as a result of a treaty with Japan or not, it will be settled ultimately in the supreme court of the United States. It is one of the most mooted constitutional questions, and the position of the United States as a world power must hasten its determination.

public on its way to become one of the great nations of the earth and then retire to spend the remainder of his days at his beloved Mount Vernon, which he did after serving his country eight years as chief magistrate.

The years that have passed have added to his fame. On each succeeding 22d of February his countrymen pay homage to the man who was "first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen." His "Farewell Address," in which he sounded a warning against foreign entanglements, is annually read and more often re-verted to in the halls of congress.

The career of Napoleon Bonaparte is often cited in this connection. Soon after France emerged from the most terrible and bloody revolution recorded in the annals of time Napoleon became first consul. With the army behind him it was comparatively easy for him to erect an empire and wear a crown.

When George Washington was called from the earth the whole civilized world mourned. Englishmen as well as Americans claimed him as their countryman, and he was followed to the grave with genuine sorrow, instead of the hollow-hearted exhibitions of grief so often noticeable when those who wear crowns are summoned before their Maker.

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WILSON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

By a vote of forty to thirteen, more than a two-thirds majority, the United States senate rejected amendments to the arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan and six other nations and ratified the treaties without a change. The amendments were designed to withhold from arbitration such questions as immigration, admittance of aliens to domestic schools, affairs involving the Monroe doctrine, and the provision of the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise ships from the payment of tolls.

It would be unfortunate should the president conceive the idea that the action of the senate warrants him in spurning the suggestions embodied in the defeated amendments. The people of the west and of the Pacific coast, for example, will insist upon the rights of the states to make laws which shall discourage the holding of lands by Asiatics and which shall prevent the admittance of such aliens to our domestic schools.

Unless Asiatic immigration is checked, the peoples of the far east will become dominant on our Pacific coast. This is a situation that cannot be tolerated. These aliens cannot be assimilated even in a patriotic sense. They will remain loyal to the traditions of a civilization that has nothing in common with our civilization.

Whether this question comes up as a result of a treaty with Japan or not, it will be settled ultimately in the supreme court of the United States. It is one of the most mooted constitutional questions, and the position of the United States as a world power must hasten its determination.

men were constantly directed toward a supreme being, humility was a religious trait, because the finite could only be constricted with the infinite, and yet the Jews were more noted for their pride than their humility. Among the Greeks not many of the great men possessed the virtue of humility; surely not Alexander or Pericles. Caesar probably was the greatest of the Romans, and yet there is nothing in his life or his works to indicate humility.

EASY FOR SMOOT.

When the office of internal revenue collector was removed from Montana to Salt Lake through the efforts of Senator Kearns, it was established at the most logical point. If it is taken back to Montana through the efforts of Senator Smoot, politics will triumph over principle and business considerations.

The Herald-Republican has pointed out various reasons for retaining the office here. If the reasons are valid, it ought not to be difficult to keep the internal revenue office in this city. Senator Smoot undoubtedly will be able to worst Senator Walsh in this contest.

HEALTH REPORT.

We do not believe any city or state in the country is better looked after by public health officials than Salt Lake and Utah. It is gratifying to note that the report of Dr. Samuel G. Paul, city health commissioner, contains proof that conditions are constantly improving in this city and that there is a marked decrease in the number of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and kindred diseases.

It goes without saying that city and state health officials cannot prevent disease entirely. Neither can they stop its ravages unless given unqualified support by the people and the lawmakers. The rate of infant mortality in Salt Lake is low because of the rigid inspection of milk and the increased number of district nurses.

The public health officials should be given a free hand. The layman knows that cleanliness is next to godliness, but he has not the scientific training necessary to enable him to see the dangers of contagion or to apply a remedy in case of epidemic. Whatever the average citizen may think about it, the public health department is the most important branch of the city government and should be regarded as such.

A MODEST COLONEL.

Colonel Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, hopes that he will not be present when the canal is opened. "It will be a great show," he says, "but I hope I won't be there. You know, I don't like celebrations and never did. When they have this celebration I think I shall go away for a little trip until it is over."

It is a popular saying that all great men are modest, but this seems too broad a generalization. It is doubtful whether even most of the great men have been modest. Now there is Colonel Roosevelt, for example; he has not been accused of humility, and yet every Progressive will admit that he is a great man. Even some others will grudgingly concede as much.

Who among the greatest men of history have been modest? In the Jewish theocracy, where the minds of all

men were constantly directed toward a supreme being, humility was a religious trait, because the finite could only be constricted with the infinite, and yet the Jews were more noted for their pride than their humility. Among the Greeks not many of the great men possessed the virtue of humility; surely not Alexander or Pericles. Caesar probably was the greatest of the Romans, and yet there is nothing in his life or his works to indicate humility.

Although Napoleon was a wise observer of men and things as well as a great soldier, his entire career blazoned forth his colossal egotism. Among our own great men only two appear to have realized that such a virtue was consistent with great ability and high accomplishment—Washington and Lincoln. While many of our leaders were not offensively egotistic, they did not seem to think it worth while to cultivate humility.

The postoffice department has ruled that babies must not be sent by parcel post. We knew that the attempt to break the stork trust would fail.

For it requires at least a modicum of intelligence to be a successful knave.—Herald-Republican. Is this a confession or a boast?

If Secretary Bryan has an onion farm in Texas, he ought to be strong enough to grow his own white radishes.

We are glad that the Japanese are using the yellow peril at home these days.

A new Indian tribe has been discovered in Brazil. Maybe it is only Roosevelt.

Will Bulgaria exhibit her rags or her wounds at San Francisco?

Washington.

Thou first in war and peace, as first thou art

In every loyal, loving patriot heart; Here we to thee, on this thy natal day, With one accord our grateful homage pay.

George Washington; the grandest, noblest name

That herald ever blew on trump of fame.

Thy name, thy fame, thy glory shall be sung

While time endures, by every tribe and tongue.

J. W. DUTTON.

And So Ad Infinitum. Johnny, who is the son of a commuter gardener, knows the vegetables in the garden in the only true way.

Johnny's father thought it a sign of extreme precocity that a four-year-old should tell a potato from a tomato. Just to show his neighbor he ordered Johnny to fetch a potato from the garden. Johnny did it.

"How do you tell a potato from a tomato?" asked the neighbor.

"A potato has black bugs," Johnny answered, "and a tomato has green."

—Neale's Monthly.

Miscellany

Emil Lund Protests.

Editor Tribune: Can the city do its own work, or do business as a municipality? This question came up when the waterworks department decided to make certain extensions and repairs so as to give employment to our idle men of families in the city.

It appears from the decision of the legal department that all work must be let by contract and that the city cannot do it by day's work. Now why? Has it ever appeared to our citizens that this handicap should be removed?

First—The city should obtain a freeholders' charter giving the right to do business in all lines that pertain to the ownership of public utility, and own and operate its own shops, mills and factories for the production of materials and labor, to fulfill all requirements of a city, and do it with its own citizens as a preference.

Can this be had? Yes, if wanted badly enough to get a majority of votes in its favor. We have a legislative election coming this fall. Why not get this question before the people and get representatives in the legislature, pledged upon this issue.

If Salt Lake City is to grow and become a commercial or distributing metropolis she must have the factors of antiquity removed and stand free to develop her own destiny by the intelligent action of her citizens in the interest of home rule and progress.

EMIL S. LUND.

Amenable to Argument. Here is a little story that was told by Congressman George R. Smith of Minnesota the other night when reference was made to the contrary party who deadlocks a jury:

Some time ago an autotist was whizzing it down the pipe as fast as he could spark the gasoline when a country constable sprang from a clump of bushes by the wayside and held up a halting hand.

"Sorry, mister," said the constable, as



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the autotist stopped his car, "but I'll have to arrest ye. Ye was goin' fifty miles an hour or more." "You are wrong, my friend," replied the autotist, digging into his jeans. "I say that I wasn't going more than fifteen miles an hour, and here is a \$10 bill that says I wasn't."

"Maybe I was wrong, mister," calmly said the country constable. "Leas'twise, with eleven to one ag'in me, I ain't goin' to put the county ter the expense trial."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Pool Proof. Orville Wright keeps on disputing his lamentable ignorance of kites by persisting that he will make an aeroplane "fool proof."—Plain Dealer.

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ORANGES

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Table with 2 columns: Price per doz and Price by the box. 25c ORANGES, doz 15c; 30c ORANGES, doz 19c; 35c ORANGES, doz 22c; 40c ORANGES, doz 26c; 45c ORANGES, doz 30c; 50c ORANGES, doz 38c.

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS 29c Doz. RANCH

Table with 3 columns: Product and Price. 25c Log Cabin Syrup, Pint Can 22c; 45c Log Cabin Syrup, Qt. Can 39c; Delaware Red and York Imperial Apples Special This Week, 11-lb peck, special 53c; 15c Ralston Pan-cake Flour, pkg 12c; 15c Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour 11c; Per box, special \$1.95.

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