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Tuesday, March 17, 1914.

SAINT PATRICK.

More persons will wear green ribbons in America today than will wear them in Ireland. In this way the American people will honor one of the great races that have come among them, and will pay homage to the character of a great saint who was also a great man.

This country came into being after the days when it was a holy and wholesome thing to have a national patron saint, but seemingly the American people have almost adopted Saint Patrick. There is something of an enigma in the American popularity of this saint. The American people, while not opposed to saints, have never displayed any great interest in the heroisms, the sufferings, sacrifices and the deaths of holy men.

Perhaps it is because the American world is the busiest world that ever has existed on the earth. The American people are not irreligious. On the contrary, they are devoted to the highest ideals of religion and morality, but they find it necessary to carry on the constructive work of civilization, rather than to devote quiet hours to mysticism and meditation. The quiet life was easier of attainment in the earlier ages, when civilization had not obtained its present momentum and men could step aside from the plow and even from the throne and seek refuge in the cloister for meditation and prayer.

The passing of the humble priest recalls the fact that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Father Dorney's calling was essentially peaceful, but his victories were many and notable. The extent of his power and influence may be measured to some extent by his title, "king of the stockyards." The title was not acquired in brawls or in the marts of trade, but was bestowed for loving-kindness in ministering to the spiritual and temporal needs of a large parish. He was every inch a king among men, and difference in creed did not detract from his standing. The reason is given by one of his admirers: "If you want a battle, just say something against Father Dorney, and you'll get a fight in plenty all the way from kids to grandfathers. No hour was ever too long or too dark or too cold or the roads too rough to stop Father Dorney from going to one who needed help."

SERIES OF DISASTERS.

Japan has been visited by another earthquake and volcanic eruption, the seat of the disturbance being on the island of Honshu, and only ninety miles from Tokio. From the few details at hand it is learned that one village was destroyed by the eruption and that there were many casualties. Eruptions and earthquakes occur so frequently in Japan that little attention is paid to them unless there is loss of life and destruction of property.

One often hears the remark that people are slumbering over a volcano. This is literally true in case of the Japanese. The molten masses are close to the surface, too, and it requires but a slight touch of nature's working force to set off the subterranean fireworks. The history of Japan is full of such catastrophes, and there is no reason to suppose they will not continue to the end of time. Japan is not alone in her misfortune this time. The coast of Russia has been devastated by a hurricane and 1500 persons are said to have perished in the wild waves sent over the land by the terrific wind. In addition to the loss of life, much property was destroyed. The storm occurred along the shores of the Sea of Azov, where a similar catastrophe occurred thirty-seven years ago. Another great storm has ravaged the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, France. Huge waves beat down the seawalls in numerous places and swept

everything before them. While no loss of life has been reported, the property damage is very heavy. Here are three disasters at points far distant from each other. Cables and telegraph wires bring the people of the world closer together than they have ever been before. News of great catastrophes is flashed to all points of the compass as soon as they occur, and, as in the case of the three Sunday disasters mentioned above, we can divide our sympathy among the afflicted or respond to an appeal for help if required.

Death is terrible in whatever form it comes, whether in "Consumption's ghastly form, The earthquake shock, the ocean storm."

The Japanese have been called upon to pass through a fiery ordeal the second time within a few weeks. The sympathy of the world will be with the little brown men in the hour of their affliction.

GETTING RIGHT.

It is reported from Washington that the bill endeavoring to define the debatable ground around the Sherman anti-trust law will be dropped by congress with the knowledge and consent of the president. This is as it should be. When the law was first proposed The Tribune pointed out that any attempt to define unreasonable restraints of trade would weaken rather than strengthen the Sherman law. For twenty years the supreme court has been interpreting this law and supplying definitions. Ten years ago it was thought that the law was a dead letter, that it had no genuine power to regulate monopoly or suppress restraints of trade. Since that time most of the important decisions under the law have been rendered, and in almost every instance the Sherman law has not been found wanting. In fact, the country has been amazed at the potency of the law, and has begun to think that those men who framed it were among the wisest statesmen of their age.

A single case in which the supreme court evolved its now famous "rule of reason" led many people to suppose that the anti-trust law had been rendered worthless. Instantly there arose a demand that the Sherman law should be amended, that congress should tell just what were and what were not unreasonable restraints of trade, and thus force the supreme court to abandon its "rule of reason." The president and congress undertook their task, and it has proved beyond their strength. Apparently they have learned, what was clear to many from the start, that any definitions which they might make ultimately would be defined by the supreme court. That tribunal would be compelled to define the definitions. The result would be a confusion. Any changes would produce an uncertainty which would be welcomed by law-defying interests. Moreover, the potency of the Sherman law has not yet been fully revealed. As the years pass the supreme court will continue to strengthen the law.

If it is true that the president has retired from his unwise position, the country has reason for congratulation.

FATHER M. J. DORNEY.

The passing of the humble priest recalls the fact that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Father Dorney's calling was essentially peaceful, but his victories were many and notable. The extent of his power and influence may be measured to some extent by his title, "king of the stockyards." The title was not acquired in brawls or in the marts of trade, but was bestowed for loving-kindness in ministering to the spiritual and temporal needs of a large parish. He was every inch a king among men, and difference in creed did not detract from his standing. The reason is given by one of his admirers: "If you want a battle, just say something against Father Dorney, and you'll get a fight in plenty all the way from kids to grandfathers. No hour was ever too long or too dark or too cold or the roads too rough to stop Father Dorney from going to one who needed help."

It is recalled that he once saved home rule from being wrecked and Parnell from being expelled from Parliament by furnishing the documents proving that the Pigott charges were false, the informer committing suicide shortly afterward in Spain. But that was only a side issue with Father Dorney, intensely loyal son of Ireland that he was.

His mission was to comfort the sick and afflicted and to smooth the pathway of those who were called into eternity. In this he was eminently successful, and now that he, too, has been called away thousands delight to do him honor and shed a tear over his humble bier. He was much more than "the king of the stockyards."

YESTERDAY'S PARADE.

The parade in honor of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and their gallant commander-in-chief was an inspiring sight.

The young men joined in the procession with the gray and grizzled men of '61-'65, and the sight was glorious to behold, the more so as the country is at peace with all the world. Even though there are many who think the United States should send an army into Mexico, no one would care to see the lives of the youths of Utah sacrificed unless stern necessity required.

Those who lived through the Civil war, who saw the boys in blue go forth in 1861 and the remnant return in 1865; who remember the hardships endured by the families of those who fought, are not desirous of seeing the



VIEW OF THE SUIT AND MILLINERY SECTIONS. CROWDS WATCHING THE LATEST STYLES DISPLAYED ON LIVING MODELS.

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country again plunged into war. But if it be God's will that another bloody drama be enacted we have faith to believe that the young men of the country will emulate the example of the veterans whom they honored yesterday and show that they have "the arm to strike and the soul to dare as quick and as far as they."

All hail to the members of the G. A. R. Their record is made up, and it is glorious to contemplate. Secure in the love and affection of their countrymen, may the remaining years of their earthly pilgrimage be passed in peace and plenty. The laurel wreath of victory was long ago bestowed upon them; may they long survive to wear it.

FIGHT ON ARISTOCRACY.

David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the British exchequer, is engaged in a bitter controversy with the aristocracy of the country. Lloyd-George is democratic to the core and would not only abolish the house of lords, but compel the parceling out of the great landed estates. He is so far in advance of his own party on these questions that he comes in for much abuse in the Liberal press as well as the organs of the opposition.

It will probably be many, many years before the British lords are put upon a level with the commoners, although Chancellor Lloyd-George is not alone in his opinion that a change is at hand. "Little Tommy dearly loves a lord," said Byron of Thomas Moore. A large share of the English people entertain the same sentiments attributed to the Irish poet. If they do not actually love the lords, they at least entertain a very great respect for the wearers of titles.

Just at the present moment the war of Lloyd-George with the nobility of England is a side issue. The attention of all classes of people is engrossed with the fight over home rule in parliament. If the Irish Nationalists win the Liberal party may continue in power and some of the chancellor's reform measures be put through. If home rule is defeated the Liberals will lose their hold upon the government and democratic ideas will be relegated far to the rear. Lloyd-George, however, will go down fighting.

Page's explanation is satisfactory

to President Wilson. Glad the president sees the joke. Few of us have such a highly developed sense of humor.

It is reported that Switzerland's naval programme for the year is just the same as usual.

That was the first time the English were quicker to see a joke than Americans.

A Scotch prison official knocked down a suffragette who attacked him with a whip. She probably was as much surprised as hurt.

It is said that 3,500,000 eggs from China have arrived in San Francisco. It might be entertaining to use the bad ones on Kelley's army.

Ten thousand ants have been shipped to Philadelphia. They probably will be used to teach the Quakers to keep awake and active.

Police statistics show that married men are more orderly than single men. That's because the married man stays home at night, or if he goes out he takes his own police force with him.

Perhaps the reason why some women shirk motherhood is that they are afraid they will produce a male sample like those at present engaged in lecturing on eugenics.—Washington Post.

Senator Robert L. Owen unexpectedly visited the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. We hope that the gamblers were able to hide all their paraphernalia before the senator appeared.

Miscellany

Our Policy Toward Latin America.

By W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State. This statement was secured for Export American Industries by the editor of the Spanish edition, Mr. E. Baile y Alvarez, whom we sent as our special commissioner for the purpose of interviewing Mr. Bryan and presenting to our readers the salient points of the administration's attitude of good will and friendship toward foreign nations. This is the first authoritative statement of the subject made by the present secretary of state before an international forum of readers.

issued by President Wilson last March and in his Mobile speech, together with the directions he has given in dealing with those countries whose affairs have engaged his attention. In his March statement he referred to the revolutions which have so greatly hindered the development of some of the countries to the south of us and indicated his opposition to the methods which are employed by ambitious men who attempt to seize control of the government to advance their own ambitions or to further their own personal interests.

All believers in a republic accept the doctrine that the government must derive its just powers from the consent of the governed, and the president gives every legitimate encouragement to those who represent this idea of government while he discourages those who attempt to overthrow or ignore the principles of popular government.

He is not concerned as to the personnel of the government—all he desires is that the people shall have such officers as they desire. In Mexico he tendered the good offices of this government with a view to aiding in reconciling the contending forces so that an election could be held and constitutional government restored. In Santo Domingo he discouraged a revolution that had broken out and exerted what influence he could to secure the restoration of constitutional government.

The main part of the government's work in Central and South America is in the encouragement of such investments as can be legitimately made by Americans interested in the development of those countries. Here the president has substituted for "dollar diplomacy" a diplomacy which looks to the safeguarding of the welfare of the countries developed as well as the protection of American investments. Nothing will be encouraged in other words, our business men are expected to carry with them into foreign lands the same business ideals that they follow here and employ methods which are defensible in the forum of morals.

One difficulty with the smaller republics is that they have to pay a very high interest rate when they borrow money—this interest rate including both the value of the money and the tax placed upon the risk taken. It is the aim of this administration to lessen the risk by such efforts as can be legitimately employed so that the countries will be able to secure money for development at a lower rate of interest.

In so far as the president can discourage revolutions he can encourage that prosperity which comes with peace. He may take some time to convince all of the people of Latin-America of this nation's disinterested friendship. They have sometimes been made the victims of commercial greed; they have sometimes suffered from exploitation by concessionaires without conscience, and are, therefore, naturally suspicious, but these suspicions can be overcome and will be overcome. Confidence will be established in proportion as the Latin-American republics are convinced, as they will be, that this country does not desire to secure any land by conquest and does not ask for itself any privileges or favors that it is not willing to have extended to others. I believe that the president's policy will not only give ample protection to American interests, but will make American investors well-come everywhere, each new investment resulting in other investments being made. This is the basis of legitimate trade at home—there can be no other basis for promoting commerce abroad. The United

States is a friend of Central and South America and has shown this friendship in the past by its willingness to protect these nations from European aggression. It will manifest that friendship in any and every way in which it can be properly manifested. The people of Central and South America have been inspired by the example of the United States in the securing of their independence, and have been assisted by our example in the framing of their constitutions. They will find in this nation an increasing regard for their welfare.

My visit to South America was instructive in that it gave me a better understanding of the people and a larger comprehension of the possibilities of those countries. As secretary of state I am a member of the Pan-American union, and attendance upon its sessions is one of the most pleasant duties of the office. I shall take delight in joining with the representatives of these countries in the promotion of all that promises to aid in their progress and development.

Easily Remedied.

They were talking about the country hotels they had collided with when Congressman Charles L. Bartlett of Georgia told of an experience had down east. Compelled to remain in a small town over night, the commercial traveler sought what appeared to be the best hotel in the place, and was assigned to a room on the second floor. In the beginning everything seemed to be all right, but just as the salesman was about to retire a life-size rat galloped across the bedroom floor, followed by another rat, and then more rats. Downstairs went the salesman with some speed.

"Look here," he cried to the proprietor in a voice of mingled indignation and reproach. "I can't sleep in that room!"

"What's the matter?" was the wondering response of the

"ain't ye sleepy?"

"The room seems to be full of 'em," answered the proprietor, turning to a

ployee. "Sam, take a cat or 13."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Couldn't Be Done—So He

Somebody said that it couldn't be done. But he, with a chuckle, replied: "That 'ain't no business of mine. Who wouldn't say so till he's tried it? So he buckled right in with a grin.

On his face, if he wanted, he started to sing as he went along. That couldn't be done—said he. Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll get that!" At least no one ever had done it. But he took off his coat and shirt and the first thing we knew he was singing. With the lift of his chin and a grin. Without any doubting or questioning he started to sing as he went along. That couldn't be done—said he. There are thousands to tell you that it can't be done. There are thousands to tell you that it can't be done. There are thousands to tell you that it can't be done. But just buckle in with a grin. Then start in to sing as you go along. Just start in to sing as you go along. That "cannot be done"—and you'll get that.

Why Women Have Nervous

The "blues"—anxiety—sleeplessness—and warnings of pain and distress are sent by the nerves like flying messengers throughout body and limbs. Such feelings may or may not be accompanied by headache or hearing down. The local disorders and inflammation of the nervous system and the entire womanly make-up feels the tonic effect of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. When taken systematically and for any period of time. It is not a temporary but has given uniform satisfaction for over forty years, being distinguished by the single purpose of curing woman's peculiar ailments.

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