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The Campaign Outlook.

The campaign is on in full force in this city. Last spring the action of the Senate, backed by the full power of the President, greatly encouraged the law-breakers of Utah to persevere in their work of building up an alien kingdom here, but the American party exultingly enters the present campaign, for it has nothing to conceal; its work is for the welfare of every man, woman and child in Utah, and for the glory and permanent welfare of the State. Its claim is only for a square deal, which must include every man in Utah, regardless of creed; for an untrammelled ballot, not for proxy votes, for the truth is that during nearly all the sixty years of the life of Utah a little band of fifteen men have in effect delivered the Mormon vote as they have pleased to. The American party means to have the humblest vote in Utah count for just as much as does that of an apostle. It is only in that way that the laws of the State can be carried out and the Constitution of the State be respected.

And the party is making its way. It has reached a point where its enemies are forced to confess that the only way to beat it is by combining all other parties and factions against it. This, we think, will have the effect to drive almost all Gentiles who are left in the so-called Republican and Democratic parties, into the American ranks, and once more array the Mormons and Gentiles of Utah in solid phalanx against each other, and keep them so antagonized until there can be an arrangement which will insure the square deal demanded from the first. Meanwhile the American party is presenting some object lessons for Gentile and Mormon alike to contemplate. It is carrying on a progressive city government, and points to more progress in the twenty months since it took control than was ever seen under Mormon rule in four times that time. It is doing honest work. Under its rule confidence has returned and there is such a call for more homes as never sounded through the city before. Ten thousand new people have come to the city during the past year to help on in the work; to the roll of school children six thousand names have been added in a year. Realty has advanced in value quite 25 per cent in the year and the songs of Progress have swelled into a triumphal refrain. Is there any friend of the city that would like to have this stopped and

welcome a return to the old uncertainty and stagnation?

We know that there are some who say this progress is due, not to the American party, but in spite of it; but that will not count in the face of the fact that all that has kept this progress back for ten years past has been the fact that the whole country has known that the city was under priestly control; and all that has been changed is due to the knowledge that such priestly rule has been broken and Americans at last have a chance here to make an even fight for all that is good.

This truth cannot be broken down, hence the American party enters exultingly into the campaign confident of victory and more progress.

A Winsome Picture.

Could the picture of our country just now be made into a panorama and exhibited to the outside world it would supply to those nations the strongest argument to keep the peace with us ever presented. Thousands of locomotives, over 300,000 miles of railroad, would be seen carrying the season's harvest to market. Oceans of grain, millions of bales of cotton moving east, to feed our people in the Eastern cities, to supply textiles to the Eastern mills, and the surplus emptying into the holds of steamships to do like service to the outside needy world.

How impressive would be this long, endless procession upon the picture. Next, long lines of great steamers would be descending the lakes carrying ores to the great smelters and steel works, and the legend written under this would be that our country makes one-third of the world's steel.

On the picture should be represented the relative size of our country and the countries of the strong nations of Europe. A good feature would be a procession of the states, one after the other, from Maine to California, with the figures of their annual products below them. Maine would show her lumber and fishing yield; Massachusetts and Connecticut their manufactures; New York her multifold products; so would Pennsylvania and Ohio; Indiana, her coal and grain; Illinois and Iowa, mountains of corn; Kansas, her millions of wheat; Texas—but Texas would simply reveal an empire bigger than France or Great Britain and loaded with all the products of a semi-tropic zone.

Then as they climb the Rockies beyond, the respiration of hoisting engines would be heard; shining metals would load the trains; the roar of irrepressible life would fill the air.

On the West coast the picture would be of rare fruits, unequalled forests; broad acres of fertile fields; fishing fleets, and scenery so beautiful that the Eastern world would stand in awe before it.

And the legend would read that all these people speak a common language; with all their diversified interests and industries they have a common pride in and common hope for native land, knowing that no other land was ever so blessed as ours, no other land was ever so unparalleled in power.

The only wonder would be that such a land

should stop at the ocean's shore; that year after year she should depend upon the outside world to carry her exports and imports; that in foreign ports the flashing of our sovereign flag should be so seldom seen.

Surely this is our nation's reproach, especially when from Paul Jones to Captain Clark of the Oregon the world has never shown more splendid sailors than ours.

A Good Practice.

Secretary Root is in Mexico, Secretary Taft is in the Orient, the President is shaking hands with friends in the southwest. We believe that it is good for a President to keep in direct touch with the people by frequent visits among them. We believe the new scheme of sending cabinet officers to foreign countries is filled with good. They represent the republic and people especially of the South Lands and the Orient, all of whom are inclined to be a little suspicious of us, can judge the whole people better by contact with the high officers of the Republic. We are most glad that Secretary Root has gone to Mexico, because it looks to us as though Cuba would have to be taken in before very long, and Secretary Root will come nearer than perhaps any other man in convincing that people that we want no more territory, but only the peace and good will of our neighbors. We refer to this because there has been a party in Mexico that, ever since the Mexican war, has been teaching the people that it is our intention to absorb Mexico at the first opportunity, and should it be necessary to annex Cuba and establish a military government there, this old cry would ring through Mexico, and many of our countrymen are there and hundreds of millions of American money is invested there.

Secretary Root fairly captured South America, especially Brazil, Argentina and Chile. If Congress would only carry out his desire and establish strong and swift lines of ships to those countries, it would be a great thing for our commerce; it would draw those lands much nearer to us and they would lean more and more upon our country for trade and for advice.

Secretary Taft expects to be present at the opening of the Philippine Congress. Many think that will have a good effect upon that body and that country. We hope it will, but we have not much faith in the Filipinos; at least not until a new generation grows up there. They are of bad stock naturally and their experience under Spanish rule ought to have perfected them in deviltry.

From Manila it is expected that the Secretary will sail north, and from some point will take a connecting train with the great Siberian road and cross the continent to Europe. It will be a valuable journey to him. If it does not broaden his vision, it will acquaint him with a thousand details that are not clear to him now. He ought to be home about the time that Congress meets.

Why Any Depression?

When men in the West talk about the depression and the tightness of the money market in the East, they should keep in mind a few things. First at home the mines were never yielding so much before and never looked better; the harvest was never more generous; never was