

Goodwin's Weekly

(Copyright 1911 by Goodwin's Weekly)

VOL. XX

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MARCH 30, 1912.

No. 24

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
TENTH YEAR.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF GOODWIN'S WEEKLY.
Including postage in the United States, Canada and Mexico, \$2.50 per year; \$1.50 for six months. Subscriptions to all foreign countries within the Postal Union, \$4.00 per year.

Single copies, 5 cents.
Payment should be made by Check, Money Order or Registered Letter, payable to Goodwin's Weekly. Address all communications to Goodwin's Weekly. Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A., as second-class matter.
P. O. Boxes, 1274 and 1772.
Telephone: Bell, 301.
912-916 Boston Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.
J. T. Goodwin, Mgr. L. S. Gillham, Bus. Mgr.

C. C. GOODWIN Editor

"Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."—President Roosevelt, November 6, 1904.
"I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me."—Theodore Roosevelt, February 12, 1912.

How A Great Thought Grows

SOMEHOW it seemed perfectly natural to read that Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York has made a new application of electrical power which is to revolutionize the world's power.

The nature of the invention, of course, we have nothing to do with at present, because we do not know enough about it to give an intelligent opinion. But that the son of Peter Cooper's daughter should come forward with something to transform half the work of the world, seems perfectly natural, because Peter Cooper started all right when he built his first little furnace in which to take some worthless material of this world and make something valuable out of it. And he kept on preparing for more and more improvements as long as he lived. And now that his grandson has picked up the idea and has seized upon the very same agent that the Infinite uses in forming and launching his worlds, who can tell what may not be achieved?

If any one will go into the steel works in Pennsylvania, they can see a hundred tons of molten steel in a crucible move backward and forward simply by the touch of one man's finger, so perfectly has man got that power broken to his use. And now Mr. Hewitt is going to accomplish with a few stations stretched across the continent all that is being done now by the locomotives that are hauling the heavy trains. It is clear that one great use for fuel will be done away with. And at the same time a great deal of the work now done by men will be picked up and done by machinery, all carried on by that subtle invisible power which we stand abashed before and simply say, it is electricity.

In Wednesday's paper there was an account of how Henry Phipps had the previous day given his children ten million dollars' worth of property in Pennsylvania. Away in the long ago when Mr. Phipps was a poor man, he began the work and determined that for him and those dear to him there should be a fortune, ground out of the raw material in Pennsylvania. He has succeeded.

But before his time even Peter Cooper began with it and determined in his own mind

that he would so reinforce what his family had that a fortune would be secured for those who were dear to him. And as he was more and more favored, his mind kept expanding until it went out around others beside his own children and so he established his school in New York by which young men and young women could obtain such an education that when they went out into the world, the world would need their services and be willing to pay for them. And now he gets his reward. One of his grandsons appears on the stage and says: "It is time to put aside the locomotive. There is a cheaper, a more subtle, a more wonderful power that can be controlled with less expense."

And thus it is men work out their destinies. Phipps wanted to be rich, practically rich, too; Cooper wanted to be rich, but in getting rich he wanted every day to make all around him more happy and more prosperous and his reward comes after he has gone to his last sleep in accomplishments which are going to make millions of poor men rich in the future; which are going to have their effect in making man better; because the more prosperous the earnest man can be the better he is, the more he loves his country, the more he loves that kind of progress which, when carried to the final result will leave no more poor men in the world, and no men helpless; but rather that all men shall be able at some useful thing to carry on work that will make an honest living.

The Jefferson Memorial

IN Mr. Pulitzer's will he left \$25,000 to have a memorial to Thomas Jefferson erected in New York City. But he added a hope that other people would join and raise the fund to as much more at least, that the memorial might be more splendid and more appropriate for the great statesman's memory.

Now the people who have the fund in charge are Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York, chairman; Ralph Pulitzer of New York, vice chairman, and then a committee of Governor Dix of New York, Governor Plaisted of Maine, Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, Governor Marshall of Indiana, Governor Foss of Massachusetts, Governor Harmon of Ohio, Governor Mann of Virginia and Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey; and to that committee "for the Thomas Jefferson memorial fund" all contributions should be sent. Dollar contributions are the rule.

The custom is very old to distinguish men who in their lifetimes performed great services for their country by erecting to their memories memorials of one kind or another, sometimes taking the form of statues, sometimes monuments, and in these modern days groups of statues sometimes surround the chief memory to be honored. And it is a splendid custom, because when a man serves his country and passes on beyond, it is good for the children of men who remain to see these things and to realize that the man himself in his life so served his country that he won from it gratitude which is to last forever, and won for himself a name which will remain when he has gone back to dust.

Just now there is a good deal of talk about the kind of statue that shall be raised to Abraham Lincoln. No doubt, too, there will be much discussion as to the nature of the memorial to be

raised to Mr. Jefferson. But no matter what is decided upon, those memorials scattered through the different states make punctuation points which attract attention, punctuation points before which men stop, no matter what may be their career, to consider for a moment that someone in years before so lived and so died that his name is to be a concernment to his countrymen as long as the nation exists.

The Washington memorial in Washington is simply a shaft, but it is higher than any other ever built to any other man, absolutely plain as was George Washington, without one pretense except that in its natural proportions it rises above all other statues ever erected to any other man. And what could be more appropriate for George Washington than that?

And it seems to us that all architects and all artists should in their leisure moments be thinking of what would be appropriate for some of the men who have lived and who have passed away. There is no fitting statue yet for Calhoun, or for Clay, or for Webster that we know of; or for John Marshall, who took the constitution of the United States a skeleton and embellished it until it became a structure that is itself a glory of the earth, a something to which inferior nations turn to for a guide, and which is working out its destiny in our country and beyond our country. We mention those names only because they naturally come first to mind. There are plenty more.

Every boy born in America ought to have impressed upon him that his own country is the greatest, the most merciful, the freest on earth, and the one to which the hopes of the world most naturally tend.

Just now if we read the newspapers we find that everything is wrong; even what the fathers did needs repairs. The trouble is that these new architects who want to make over our country have never yet shown certificates that they are competent to the task. Our country was founded in liberty and in righteousness, the thought in the minds of the fathers being that it should be the most free under the law, the most just to its own people and to the world, and to carry with it more blessings than any other land that ever was rounded into a nation on this old earth before. And that ideal should be impressed more and more upon the people every year; every New Year's day Americans should say to themselves, Our country is greater than it was a year ago today. Let us this year make it still greater. When that comes to be a rule, then all will be working to make it greater and small politicians will pass away, and the glory will culminate in a Republic more splendid than the world ever dreamed of before.

As To Standard Oil

UNDER the head "The Profits of Crime," the St. Louis Republic begins an editorial with these words:

"The stock dividend of \$29,000,000 just declared by the Standard Oil company of Indiana, represents the profits of monopoly, rebating, protective tariff, taxes on by-products, combinations in restraint of trade, and a policy of extermination against competitors which no prosecution or judgment as yet begun or rendered has affected in the least. No ordinary business, conducted mostly without governmental favor can pay rich