



Goodwin's Weekly

EDITORIALS

THE decks are rapidly being cleared for action in anticipation of the big drive for the second Liberty Loan. The campaign will in all probability be launched on the first of October and continued throughout the month. Announcement of the size and terms of the new bond issue is withheld pending the approval of congress of the administration's program. In the meanwhile all the machinery at the disposal of the national and state governments is being mobilized and made ready to start at a moment's notice. It is estimated that the issue will aggregate \$4,000,000,000, which should fix Utah's quota at approximately \$12,000,000. This will prove a gigantic undertaking, notwithstanding the heavy over-subscription of the first issue, and those who will have charge of the campaign in this state fully sense the difficulty of the task.

Considerable misapprehension existed during the first campaign and much of it unfortunately still remains to be cleared away. There need be no cause for alarm over the state's ability to meet the demand of the nation, however, provided the citizens are brought to a full realization of their duty. This will require a carefully conducted campaign of education reaching out into every hamlet and home in Utah, and we understand that the committee in charge is already considering ways and means to set the plan in motion. Utah people as a whole do not comprise an investing public; they do not sense the desirability of purchasing government bonds, even when they can easily afford to do so; and there is a current misgiving about the whole proposition that must be corrected. This accomplished, the campaign is bound to resolve itself into a garrison finish with the state responding in substantial and generous fashion.

Regardless of personal predilections, we are in the war and it must be fought to a finish. To accomplish this requires the use of men, money and materials on a gigantic scale. The government looks to the great rank and file of the civilians to furnish the money. In view of the sacrifices that the men in uniform are called upon to make, the solicitation for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan is a mild demand. But it is more than this: in a moral sense it is the citizen's solemn duty to honor the demand to the full extent of his ability. If he does this he will not only perform a special service to his country but will profit from a sound financial investment. The time is short but the people must be made to see the advantages of investing in the Liberty Loan. When this is accomplished the flotation of the bond issue will be an easy matter.

THE PRUSSIAN IDEA.

AN amazing bit of information has come to our attention in the form of an excerpt from the court records of a case tried in Missouri some years ago. The suit was brought by Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany against the estate of a former German subject who had died in Missouri, in an attempt to recover money. Among other things the imperial plaintiff alleged: "That he is the absolute monarch of the kingdom of Prussia, and as king thereof is the sole government of that country; that he is unrestrained by any constitution or law, and that his will, expressed in due form, is the only law of that country, and is the only legal power known to exist as law."

To Americans such a declaration as this is incomprehensible, but not so with the German people. The fact that they have not only cheerfully acquiesced in the arrogant claims of their exalted ruler in times of peace, but just as cheerfully pour out their treasures and life-blood in defense of his worthless hide when war wages about them, is proof positive that they subscribe to the damnable doctrine

unconditionally. Another interesting character study of our enemies comes to us from the pen of Frederick Harrison, the dean of English Letters. He says in part:

"The Prussian people are of one mind with kaiser and army. In all the world's history no race has been so drilled, schooled, sermonized into a sort of inverted religion of hate, envy, jealousy, greed, cruelty, and arrogance. Man and woman, girl and boy, have been taught from childhood this inhuman vainglory and lust of power. It has grown to be their sole Gospel, Creed, Hymnal and Prayer-book. Britons and Americans cannot comprehend how a great and intellectual people can have come to a cult so Satanic."

This is the most clear and concise appraisal of the German character that has yet come to our notice. If we are to believe it—and why should we not?—then the real peace problem presents itself. We hope to ultimately make peace with the German people themselves. This, however, entails just about the same degree of risk as making peace with the kaiser. One doubts whether they will be competent in character to negotiate and keep a lasting peace until they are converted in the light of a new culture and a higher civilization. So long as they deem sacred treaties as mere scraps of paper, to be set aside when it serves their purpose; and are willing to wage war against the whole world upon a flimsy and false pretext, it is rather risky business to deal gently with them. On just this one point do we differ with the president. Would it not be well to forget all this foolishness about whitewashing the German people and prepare to bend them to their knees? It is preposterous to think that a change of heart will come to them of its own accord. Cold steel and starvation is the argument most likely to convince them that their kind of kultur will not work in this enlightened age.

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BIG TOADS IN LITTLE PUDDLES.

THE great American game of politics owes much of its picturesque to the pranks of that type of public servant who would rather be the big toad in a little puddle than a little toad in a big puddle. These poor, benighted chasers after cheap renown proceed on the theory that the calibre of public men is determined by the sound of their croak and the splash they make in shallow waters. They would be right, at that, if they only reversed the rule. And still they serve a useful purpose; their clown-like antics tend to amuse their fellow citizens and lend color and comedy to the scheme of public affairs in general.

The muddle at Washington over the persistence of the militant suffragists in picketing the White House is affording some of these fine fellows a splendid opportunity for masquerading as the chivalric defenders of the "martyrs." J. Ham Lewis was the first to step to the front. He even condescended to visit the unfortunate women in prison, thereby taking a chance on spoiling his pink whiskers and his pretty clothes. At that, he came mighty near losing his reputation; the suffragists misquoted him outrageously and his colleagues in Congress gave him a loud horse-laugh. That was all the thanks he got for his pains—except the notoriety, of course—and it goes without saying that the gallant senator from Illinois is a sadder but wiser man.

Now comes Dudley Field Malone. In him the equal suffrage cause has recruited a crusader of no mean proportions. Malone is an Irishman and a fighter, and is no doubt very much in earnest. Else why would he resign the remunerative office of Collector of the Port of New York City? It is true that he can now wage war against the administration if he cares to, and be consistent about it, but affairs have come to a sorry state when such a course becomes necessary for any apparently sane man. We have no quarrel with the dear ladies