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EDITORIALS BY JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

## National Friendship

NATIONAL friendships are not unlike neighborhood friendships.

Two neighboring families may be most intimate, but if one member of one family quarrels with a member of the other family, in nine cases out of ten the families are estranged.

Before our great Civil war the men and women of the northern states met the women and men of the southern states on most cordial terms, often intermarried; the feeling was of mutual respect and friendship which often culminates in family alliance. There were, of course, some abolitionists in the north, some fire-eaters in the south fomenting trouble, but they did not count—though some of them were the brightest representatives of the race—until a little band in the south led by Davis, Toombs, Hammond and a few others called a convention and induced three or four state conventions to pass ordinances of secession, on the ground that the election of a Republican president was an intolerable menace to slavery which was an institution which under the constitution the whole nation was bound to respect. This did not much arouse the northern states, the people would not believe that a real war was intended. Even the firing upon the "Star of the West" steamship was construed as the mob work of a few southern firebrands.

But when the news of the firing upon and capture of Fort Sumter was flashed over the country it smote northern men like a blow in the face and then nothing would do but a war that had to be waged until slavery ceased to exist.

From the first there has never been any clashings between our government and the German government and her people by millions have come to our country to find homes. In the same way except in one little diplomatic wrangle, our relations with France have been most cordial and many evidences of mutual respect and friendship between the two governments and people are on record.

Our government has had some sharp wrangling with the British government but no hostile gun has been fired on either side for a century, while the business and social relations between the two peoples have been most cordial, nine-tenths of the immigrants from the United Kingdom to Canada, up to seven years ago, had, within a year after landing in Canada, drifted across the line into our country.

When the war with Spain was sprung, the lists of the names of the officers and men who went out to the war on sea and land, showed that the Germans, the French, the English, the Scotch and Irish of the United States were all Americans.

Now the most terrible of modern wars is raging beyond the sea, and the blood which is thicker than water is throbbing in the breasts of all these

people on our soil. It is not only natural but inevitable that it should be so. While our government must insist that international laws must not be violated, and while all native Americans back their government in that insistence, still it is their duty to keep in mind that the foreign-born neighbor who was a close friend a year ago, has not changed, and is entitled to just as kindly thoughts as ever. His sympathy for native land has not changed him; his boys will be American soldiers if needs be, his girls will be the mothers of American soldiers. There is the utmost need, on the part of Americans who love their country to be most careful and to nurse no ungenerous prejudices in these days when the fate of nations is hanging in the balances beyond the sea, for there are men in our country who would gladly involve our country at any time in war, if they could see a commercial gain by so doing. This is a time when hearts should be kept open and heads should be kept level. It is no time to rock the boat; it is a time when only high thoughts should be cherished, to help direct the public opinion of the country into fair channels that when the fighting ceases through exhaustion our country may be a potent factor in framing a platform of peace.

## As To Native Land

SECRETARY LANE of the Interior, was interviewed recently and said, not unkindly, that pensions prevented some sweeping improvements. He should have said "delayed," not "prevented." The pensions are the fulfillment of the unwritten contract which the government entered into when the volunteers went to the war. But though unwritten it was as sacred as any covenant could be.

Doubtless a good many unworthy men are drawing pensions, doubtless a good many scheming women are doing the same, but nevertheless the mighty pension roll represents but a trifle of what the nation owes to her soldiers, living and dead.

In the same interview the secretary said:

"Here we have a territory larger by far than any which a democratic government hitherto has attempted to handle. I think it reasonably may be considered doubtful if the United States today would have been in existence had it not been for the railroads and the telegraph. Thought and quick communication held the people together."

The secretary should have more faith. If thought and quick communication saved the republic in the great war, the same agents precipitated the war half a century sooner than the rebellion would have ripened without them. Then there was more to it. In his great funeral eulogy over Lincoln, Bancroft said: "That God rules in the affairs of men is as certain as any truth of physical science. On the great moving power, which is from the beginning, hangs the world of the senses and the world of thought and action."

Now Bancroft was an old-time Democrat, was once, we believe, secretary of war under a Democratic president. But in those days some Democrats believed in God.

In that paragraph the great historian, looking back upon what had happened, recognized that the mighty war had to be that the wrong of human slavery had not only to be wiped out, but atoned for, and that the sacrifices were directed that the freedom of our land, which the fathers proclaimed, might be made sure. It was for that the stage for the mighty tragedy had to be set and the tremendous acts called.

If the kings of Europe would just now read those words of Bancroft, they might tremble for their thrones, for wrongs have to, sooner or later, be atoned for.

And now every day the words of Gilpin, spoken long before the war, begin to look more and more like prophecies.

He pointed out that the eastern continent was an apex, that the rivers ran down from that apex in all directions and that the peoples on the banks of those rivers had been warring for untold centuries, while our country was but as a cup, the streams all converging, that the people would follow the streams and, like the rivers, merge and commingle, and that the mingled thoughts of this great central people would make the public opinion of and sway the nation.

Heretofore our country has been swayed by sectional thoughts, either eastern or southern thought has swayed it. Mr. Lincoln was the only president of the whole country that we have ever had, save Washington. Others have tried to be, but have never realized their own intentions. An unconscious prejudice or provincialism or sectional conviction has influenced them.

By and by when the Mississippi valley has doubled in population and financial power, it will produce men great enough to rise above all narrow things and keeping in mind that the Great Republic, to be entirely great, must have no reproaches from any section, that all must be "parts of one tremendous whole," will realize that the people and their welfare, no matter where they hail from, must be his perpetual concernment and solicitude—that the land to be perfect must be perfect everywhere.

## Nothing New

ACCORDING to Professor M. Cobern, the official lecturer of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, who has just returned from his ninth exploration trip to Egypt, the explorations in that country make clear that about all the best of modern work is but a reproduction of what the Egyptians did forty centuries ago; that the Bible statement that "Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians" means that he knew a world of facts that modern men believe are but recent discoveries.

Thus the explorers have found saws such as the blocks in the pyramids were fashioned by. These saws are six and seven-foot saws and their teeth are reinforced by an intensely hard black substance greatly resembling carborundum. The writer of this paid for the first false teeth put in a circular saw; the man who did the work posed on the achievement all his life and did not know that a forgotten Egyptian did the same