

Goodwin's Weekly

Vol. 25

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915

 UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
 No 13

An Independent Paper Published Under
 the Management of J. T. Goodwin ::

EDITORIALS BY JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

How Can Peace Terms Be Fixed?

THE increasing talk of possible peace in Europe is good to read. It may lead to a truce for the winter, but the terms on which a real peace can be secured seem impossible to reach at present. There will be such demands on the part of Great Britain and Russia on the one hand and Germany on the other, that we cannot see how a real, lasting peace can be reached, or how the situation which really caused the war can be changed.

The only thing that will have any real influence will be the money question. The lives and suffering of the men in the ranks will not count. How long can the powers maintain their credit and at the same time keep up their armaments and feed their soldiers, will be the controlling factor. In this we anticipate that Russia will be more obstinate than either of the other belligerents. Her soldiers can live on coarser food than any others and then she has ample harvests. Her idea like that of Great Britain will be to break the power of Germany.

And Germany will meet this with just as stubborn demands.

However, a truce will be welcome, for the longer it may be continued the less anxious will any of the powers be to renew the struggle.

It would seem that a reconvening of The Hague congress would be the only way to handle the matter. That congress might formulate a code which all the powers could subscribe to, and by the terms of the code settle questions which cannot be settled by direct negotiation.

Some very broad and very subtle statesmanship will be needed in the immediate near future.

That The Hague tribunal affords the best means to make and secure a lasting peace is the more probable when we reflect that while the hates engendered by the war are most vindictive and fierce, still the knowledge that some millions of brave men have been killed and maimed during the past year, that half the homes of Europe and the British isles have been made desolate through unspeakable sorrow and loss and that all Europe is on the verge of bankruptcy because of it, will, despite the anger and hate, have their effect and cause men to be anxious that any repetition of the horrors inflicted shall be made impossible. The fact, too, will creep into the minds of men that the mighty losses have established nothing, and make them the more ready to confess that after all mind rules and that among civilized nations there is a better way of adjusting differences than by the abatement of the sword.

Hence our belief is that a new code can be drafted that would be accepted.

A code that would limit the size of standing

armies to a certain small proportion of the whole people of a country.

A code that would in like manner limit the navy of any country to the actual necessities of such nation for the protection of its coasts and commerce.

A code that would array the world against any power that should spring a war before offering its differences with it and any other power for arbitration; that such nation shall not only be pursued with war, but by the boycott of all the world powers.

A code completed on lines marked out above would make going to war impossible, and the big bruisers of Europe would be nearer to subscribing to it now than ever before.

That Border Danger

WE read in the good book that at one time a cloud, only the size of a man's hand arose, but it speedily developed and such a rain followed that it was but the younger brother of the original great flood. The authorities in Washington must be on the alert in handling the difficulties down on the lower Rio Grande, or those Texans will take fire soon and cross the river, despite all the efforts to stop them. If a few more Americans are killed there by Mexican bandits, the small cloud in the west will soon cover the whole heavens, and before the skies are again clear there will be much fewer Mexican bandits.

Had President Wilson spent two or three years in the west when he was a young man, he would long ago have seen this danger and acted accordingly, but it seems impossible for him to ever learn anything about the real character of the men of Mexico, or to realize that there has been a feud between Texans and Mexicans ever since before the Mexican war, which feud has not been at all softened during all the long watches of three-score and fifteen years.

Peace is a beautiful condition, but with some people and races the only way to preserve it is by fighting for it. When "Rough" Johnson was arraigned in a court in Nevada, charged with keeping a disorderly house, he acted as his own attorney and said: "Your honor, when I opened my house I explained to the best men of this town that it should be a quiet, orderly place, and, your honor, I am bound to keep my word; if I have to lick some ornery son of a gun every fifteen minutes."

There is much meat in that argument. There comes times when a club is more effective than the reading of the Sermon on the Mount would be. The Texans know this and they know the men beyond the Rio Grande better than the president of the United States does. Moreover, they are all primitive lawyers and practice under an international code which permits no technicalities to interfere with the execution of justice as they understand it. The wanderer in the wild who is wakened by what he believes are the howls of a million wolves and lies awake with his heart beating tumultuously, at dawn sees two or three attenuated coyotes skulking away. Had some swift, aggressive work been done by the United States when Madero was assassinated, there would have

been peace in Mexico for the past eighteen months.

The Remedy Worse Than The Disease

COLONEL J. M. INGERSOLL of Pocatello, Idaho, is sanguine in the belief that the only way the Republicans can win next year is to nominate Colonel Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson of California for presidential candidates. We do not doubt Colonel Ingersoll's sincerity in the least, but his proposition is very like our law here in Utah which gives a convicted felon the choice between being hanged or shot, except that the Republican party has not yet been convicted.

But what assurance can Colonel Ingersoll give that the Republican party could win even with those daughty leaders? And with them at the head of the ticket would not the question, "When is the Republican party not the Republican Party?" be a pertinent one. How long since either the colonel or the governor has been a Republican? The colonel has been very active of late. He began about three months ago by getting a page interview printed in the New York Times, the substance of which was that because of his course during the past three or four years he was so far as politics is concerned, much like "the man without a country," but did not know how the men who supported him in 1912 could be dealt with in order to secure their support, which was easily interpreted to mean that he hoped they would make such a rumpus that to conciliate them the national republican convention would, next summer, be willing to nominate him. Since then the colonel has been especially active in denouncing the party in power, for sins of omission and commission. And so in the natural course of things it is not at all surprising to see Colonel Ingersoll start out with his ultimatum. When that ultimatum is analyzed it is simply this: Of course, Colonel Roosevelt, three years ago, in a most shameless, dishonorable and dishonest manner, betrayed you, tried by a brazen trick to defeat you in convention, and, failing in that, had himself nominated that he might bring defeat to the party that had so honored him, but his vanity, egotism, and ambition are so monstrous; his sense of gratitude and his sense of shame are so utterly deficient, that he has started his dupes out to proclaim that he must next year be the candidate of the party he betrayed and defeated, or he will defeat it again. That is all there is in Colonel Ingersoll's proposition.

His proposition might have been copied from the pronouncement of either of the bandits who has been raising havoc in distressed Mexico during the past four years. There is in it no difference in either principle or patriotism from the very worst that has come up from Mexico. But Colonel Ingersoll, like his principal, forgets one thing: Could he be able to obtain the nomination he would suffer ignominious defeat. In 1912 he lead out of the Republican party a faction sufficiently large to secure the election of an opposition minority candidate. Could he obtain the nomination next year that would drive out the main body of self-respectful Republicans who would