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EDITORIALS BY JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

When Sneaks Succeed

THERE was a time when the government of Utah was a theocracy in name as well as spirit. Then a few families were everything, the masses of the people were in fact but a herd, to do as they were told.

Then there came a time when the government was changed in name to comply with the nation's forms, but the spirit was not changed.

The determination to carry on within the republic a government which was in truth hostile and alien in its determination, under the name of Liberty, to still hold to all the tyrannies of a theocracy, caused infinite sufferings to those who were enthralled by it and infinite heartburnings among all the people.

Moreover, the old assumption that certain families must be held as the elect was clung to.

At last the dominant power here, to its everlasting credit, called a halt and put out a proclamation that henceforth the rule of the republic should be the rule of all the people. Then a great calm came to Utah and a marked progress began which has ever since continued.

But a certain few have never been loyal to the changed conditions, and have never given up the idea that the power, the honor and a larger part of the emoluments should by natural right be retained in a few families and they are perpetually trying in sneaking ways and on false pretenses to bring around the enforcement of this system. These people are true neither to the church nor the republic; they are influenced wholly by personal avarice and a desire to obtain unearned prestige and honors. With every new effort on their part there comes trouble, and, when they win, the state and the natural progress of the state receives a set-back, and the growing affiliation among all classes of people suffers a chill.

For instance, the trouble that was precipitated upon our state university a year or more ago, came from these people who are true neither to the church nor the state, with the result that the university cannot regain the prestige it had established for twenty years to come.

Finally it is a matter for the Mormon people to settle. The Gentiles made statehood for Utah possible on the solemn pledge of the dominant party that if granted Utah should in spirit and in

truth be an American state. The Gentiles have kept every covenant, so have the masses of the Mormon people, and the changes that have been wrought in Utah have been as great as they have been splendid. Whatever trouble has come has been from these few irreconcilables who have been determined to win by sneaking and false pretenses what they would not dare propose openly. It is for the Mormon people to settle, and they have behind them as a reason for settling it right the knowledge of the fact that when these sinister few win a point it is always followed by loss and dishonor to Utah and all her people.

A Marvelous Memorial

THE Daughters of the Confederacy have determined to make a memorial to the lost cause in a most imposing and lasting form.

There is a mountain of solid granite sixteen miles out from Atlanta 700 feet in height.

The proposition is to carve a frieze 2,000 feet long and 50 feet wide (or deep) across the face of this mountain; this face to represent the two wings of an army, with foot, horse and artillery in motion and made to look as though on the march, passing over the mountain. To correspond with the mountain's height the figures on the frieze—the men, horses and guns will necessarily have to be colossal, reaching, including the horses, 30 to 50 feet in height. All the strong men of the south of 1861-65, official, civil and military will have places on the frieze, but it will not be a monument to any one man, but a memorial to a cause. The conception of the nature of the memorial is due to Mrs. C. Helen Plane, president of the Monument association, assisted by Wm. A. Terrill, a lawyer of Atlanta, and the idea and details are to be worked out and carried to completion by the Danish-American sculptor, Gutzon Borglum of New York City, who expects to be engaged eight years on the work. It is expected to cost \$2,000,000. The mountain was owned by Samuel Venable of Atlanta and he and his heirs have deeded it to the association.

The sculptor is sanguine in the belief that nothing which has ever been attempted in the way of a memorial will compare with this work when completed. He thinks the men who built the Pyramids had the same purpose in mind, that Greece might have anticipated the work, but neither Egypt nor Greece had the needed mountain.

All Americans will be glad to see this work carried to completion. It will not only be a splendor to look upon, but it will carry lessons to the generations that are to succeed the present one.

The first thought will be of the giants of 1861-65; the second will be that a higher than mortal power watches and directs the destinies of nations and that its edicts cannot be turned aside.

Madam De Stael looking upon the exquisite sculptured frieze of a great cathedral, likened it to "frozen music." If the sculptor realizes his

idea in the working out of his design on Stone mountain, it will be a funeral march in granite and the refrain will seem to ring out down the ages from the stone, a requiem over an irresistible valor that was suddenly transfixed. The pyramids were built by selfish and cruel men to secure for themselves undisturbed graves. That fact brings to men who see them something of the mould and odor of decay. This mountain frieze near Atlanta will be in the open where the lightnings, the tempests and the sunbeams can all beat upon the moving army.

Below in the forest there will be a temple cut in the mountain side with a 200 foot front, which front will be supported by thirteen great columns to symbolize the thirteen confederate states, and the mountain will be cut out fifty feet deep, furnished in stone and dedicated to the women of the confederacy.

There will not be a figure carried to the mountain; all will be carved from the granite.

Lower still a great park with walks, creeks and a lake will be created in the forest. The sculptor believes that when the work shall be completed it will make all other attempts in sculpture in this country look like thirty cents.

The Progressives And Their Idol

THERE never was such a political party as the Progressives, especially the Utah Progressives. They are not going to merge with the Republicans, they are sure the Republicans are going to nominate "their man," but they do not intend to permit any of them to carry the flag, or be drum major or to be seen anywhere near the front of the procession.

And the funny feature is that were the gentleman who carries the purse—Mr. Perkins—and the other gentleman who supplies the gall—one T. R.—to drop out, there would be no Progressive leader except H. J. of California, and no followers anywhere.

Not one of them seems to remember that Colonel Roosevelt would ever have been a Progressive had he not known that he never could win as a Republican.

Had he not known that he would have been in the race in 1908. The other day he put out a few articles of his present faith. A tariff commission—which was urged while he was president, but which at that time he seemed indifferent to—less supervision of great industries by the states and more by the federal government, which is a reminder that what he did along those same lines when he was president gave the country a sense of relief when his term expired. There are some millions of people in the country who remember that when his first adviser, John Hay, died, the colonel apparently lost his head. About the first thing he began to denounce was the supreme court of the United States.

Then a rumor reached him that there was a lax of sanitary regulations in the management of the great slaughter houses in Chicago, Kansas City and other places.

Instead of having a secretary write to each of them, informing them of the rumor and cautioning