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Editorials

Irredentism

THE stress of the war is causing the minds of many brilliant foreign writers to become warped.

We have an article before us in which a clear brained writer puts out reasoning of this kind: "In Germany what was chiefly wanted to free her from a military caste was some 'Greater Germany'—some vacuum somewhere that she could expand into and that would send her back the slogans and the symbols of free men to her own land.

"We ought to have foreseen that no nation in its era of unexampled prosperity would rest content without some Neuterland where its restless units could settle down under their own flag to speak their mother tongue. The craving of Germany for such expansion is only another aspect of this new but world pervasion movement to "Irredentism." The writer explains that to mean "that unless the flag follows the settler, that settler is an outcast; a man without a country." Later, the writer rather vaguely explains that Germany would have found that country in South America except that the menace of the United States was in the way and so this feeling resulted not in the landed expansion abroad, but in explosion at home, and the march on Belgium.

Now there is no proof that Germany ever cast a covetous eye on any part of Spanish America. What she may have been dreaming of in the future was subject to her securing a stronger tenure at home first.

There is a large, prosperous and free

Successful Men of Utah



Photograph By Amundsen

THE senior Henry Dinwoodey was born in Warring, England, in 1825. He learned the trade of a pattern and cabinet maker and worked at it until 1849, when he severed his native land associations and sailed for New Orleans. The day of his arrival there he passed a shop where men were fitting staves for cypress tanks, such as were common there in the old days to store rain water in. He stopped and explained that there was a better way of fitting staves than the one being pursued and was at once given employment.

After working some months he went to St. Louis where he worked three years at his trade, until he had saved enough to buy two ox teams and wagons and to load the wagons and then pulled out for Salt Lake City, arriving here in 1853.

He began work in a little old building on the site of the present great Dinwoodey's manufacturing and sales rooms on the south side of First South street between Main and West Temple streets. As the business expanded other structures were added until it became a great establishment.

But in 1890 one Sunday morning, in some way a fire started within the structure and in three hours all was consumed.

But there was no halt. In a few months the present beautiful and elaborate structure had emerged from the ashes and ever since has been a striking feature of the city and the depot of an immense trade.

(Continued on Page 19.)

German colony in Brazil now. They speak their mother tongue, sing the songs of Fatherland. They hold Goethe, Schiller and Humboldt as much their countrymen as do other German-born people but they do not feel like men without a country. Indeed many of them went there, many more came here partly to avoid what they saw was coming at home, and to fully realize on a free soil the full liberty which they grew up to believe was due all German-born people.

And their struggle to date has not been to make a second Germany here on this soil; but to make in the United States or Brazil a new Germany; and to help build up a place for more and more Germans to find the rest which they at home covet, and to steadily expand the area over which the paens to liberty can be chanted without fear. The settlement of men from monarchical countries in republics begets no "Irredentism."

If there is one sign more pronounced than any other today, it is that thrones are disintegrating much more rapidly than ever before.

The men of Imperial England come by thousands to Canada annually. This is not strange, but what is strange is that within a year after their arrival nine out of ten of them drift over the line into our country, and while they could in this country earn money enough to pay their way back nine out of ten remain here the rest of their lives. The strangest feature of all this writing of late has been the apparent assumption that