

# Goodwin's Weekly

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## Editorials

### Disquieting Signs

**P**RESIDENT WILSON has been under the arc light for four years. He has had every opportunity to demonstrate whether or not he is indeed a great man and statesman; one of those who some-time seems to be called to take the helm when the Ship of State is laboring in confused seas, under stormy skies and the ominous roar of breakers is heard between the assaults of the gale. When he took his great office he had the good wishes of all his countrymen.

When President Lincoln was first elected the people in the centers where the dense population of the nation dwelt were disappointed sorely.

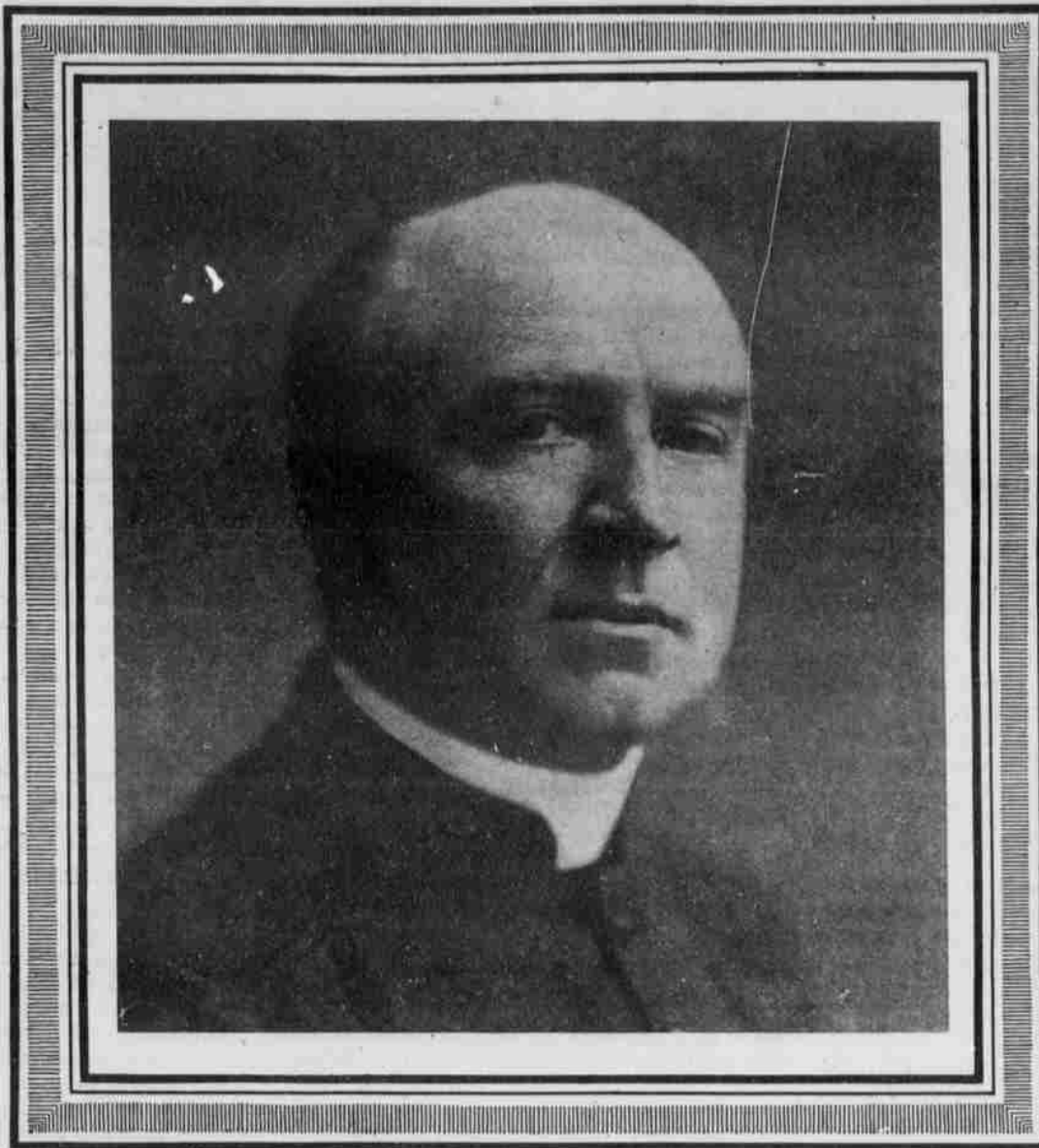
There were so many great names to choose from; so many men who had proved their scholarship and statesmanship and wisdom.

To ignore them all and pick up this unknown, unlearned, uncouth man and make him President when a mighty war was imminent, seemed to their provincial souls almost as though the Providence that, from the first, had brooded our nation under protecting wings, had deserted us. The tone of their prayers was almost an appeal for protection notwithstanding the mistake that Providence, while napping, had permitted to be made.

Inauguration day came and with it the President's brief speech.

So darkened were their eyes that thousands could not analyze that speech and see that not one of their "great" men could have framed it. Then came the war and its abuse of the man who was Chief Magistrate.

## Successful Men of Utah



**T**HE child of James and Mary Edith Kelly Glass, Bishop Glass was born at Bushnell, Illinois, March 13, 1874.

Before he reached school age, his parents removed to Sedalia, Mo., there for several years he attended the parochial schools. Then his home being changed to Los Angeles, Cal., he entered St. Vincent college there in 1887, where he remained four years; then returned to his old home and pursued his studies in St. Mary's Apostolic college at Perryville, Missouri, for two years. His course of study completed there, he in 1891 entered the novitiate of the Congregation of the Mission, and from there became a student of St. Mary's seminary in Perry county, in which institution he completed his course in philosophy of theology.

He was ordained a priest by Bishop George Montgomery in St. Vincent's church, Los Angeles, Cal., August 15, 1897.

After finishing his education in the United States he went to Rome, where, with its predominant religious atmosphere and its connections with the historical Catholic church and monuments of ancient and Christian Rome, he became a student of philosophy and theology. He attended the University of the Propoganda, and the University of the Minerva and graduated in 1899 with the degree of D. D.

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He was pursued by cartoons and all the vindictiveness of a copperhead press at home, and with equal meanness by the press and statesmen of England and France, and the leading press of his own party felt it a duty to become his morning and evening advisers.

The north, all unaccustomed, even in private quarrels, to resort to weapons, was at first unsuccessful in the field, but the President kept his hand steady upon the helm; he saw what official communications were sent abroad, when a determined attempt was made and continued to dismiss and disgrace General Grant he defeated it because he said, "that man fights;" only once did he stoop to squelch an insolent fault-finder. That was when Carl Schurz wrote him a captious letter assailing his management of the war. Then Mr. Lincoln bent down and replied to that letter and there was nothing left of Schurz. More lank and care-seamed grew the patient man and the time came when a President had to again be nominated. And lo! No one save Mr. Lincoln was seriously thought of for the place by his own party. The soul of the man had begun to shine out through the uncouth tabernacle; the people had begun to see that Providence had not been napping four years before, but that its ways "are true and righteous altogether."

To obtain the second nomination Mr. Lincoln did not tell what had been accomplished under his administration, never once claimed that he was without personal ambition, but merely said he should like "to finish the work on hand."