

# Goodwin's Weekly

LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Vol. 26

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MAY 1916

No. 22

## Editorials

### England-Ireland

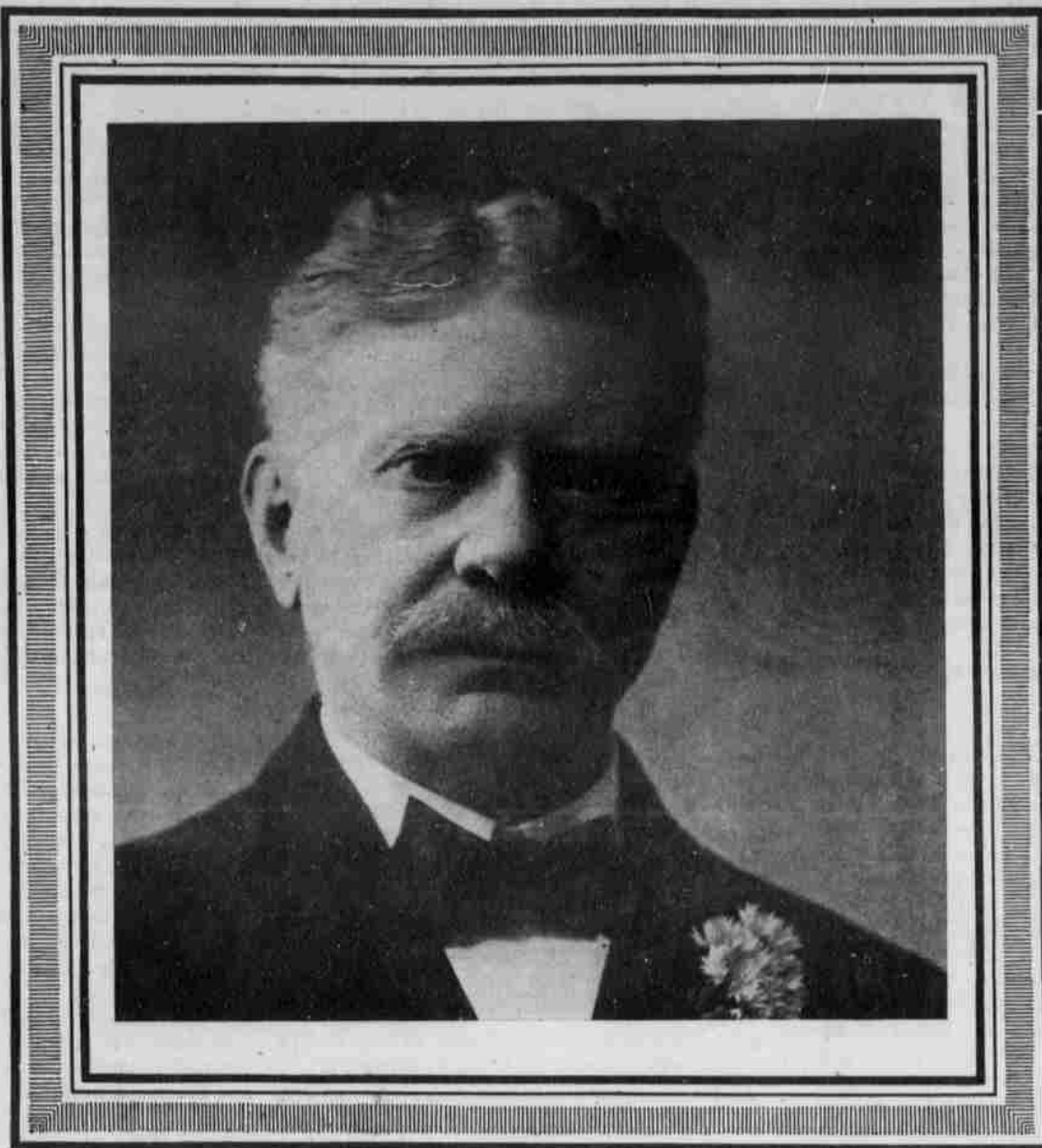
THE fathers in 1776 did not desire to break with the mother country. But she had become so brutal in her methods that they could stand it no longer and so determined to separate from her even with the certain knowledge that if they failed, the last one of the leaders in the movement would be hanged.

But the experience taught England one lesson. It taught her to treat all her other colonies fairly, at least all save India, with the result that Canada, Australasia and South Africa are like dutiful children gathered around her now, shielding her all they can in the sorrest hour of trial that has come to her in three hundred years.

Five and fifty years ago in our own country a rebellion most alarming broke out and raged four years. The world looking on said: "The Great Republic is doomed. There is no central power, no cohesion, no sovereign power to organize any effective force to meet and turn back those determined men who have determined upon a new adjustment. A government which has no cement save the consent of the governed is but a fair-weather league; it cannot meet and turn back a force that includes nearly half its own strength."

The world was mistaken, but it was a tremendous trial. It cost a vast sum and the sacrifice of 400,000 lives of the very best and bravest of the land, and when the on-coming waves were stopped and rolled back, the hot passions that had been aroused were still

## Successful Men of Utah



JACOB E. BAMBERGER was born at Eberstadt, near Darmstadt, Germany, March 7, 1852. Coming to the United States at the age of thirteen he located first at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where with his elder brothers, Simon and Herman, he engaged in the mercantile business.

He left there in 1873 coming west and engaging in similar business along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, reaching this city in 1875.

Forty years ago he accepted a clerkship in the Salt Lake post office, but the mining business had a fascination for him from the first, and as soon as he was able he began making mining investments. He was successful from the first and was prominently identified with various mining undertakings in the early days of the industry of this state, and when the Centennial Eureka Mining company was organized he became vice-president, and retained the position until the sale of the property to the United States Smelting company.

With H. G. McMillan he organized the Bamberger-McMillan company, the firm, being representatives of the Philadelphia Smelting company and later the American Smelting & Refining company, holding most of the ore contracts in the state.

With his associates he purchased the control, and became president, of the Daly-West Mining company in 1900 buying the property which has since been a great producer from the Haggin

(Continued on page 14.)

seething and threatening to turn the whole land into chaos.

Such of the very chiefest of the leaders who had awakened the storm as had not been killed in battle were made captive and the resentment against them had been accentuated by the assassination of the man whose genius had steadied the nation through its long night of storm. Some of these leaders were imprisoned for a brief time while the waves that the great blast of war had awakened were running down, but that was the extreme of their punishment.

There was not one execution for treason, no lasting attainder of citizenship.

On the first Memorial Day the blue and the gray met and without discrimination dressed alike the graves of their dead with flowers.

When another war came, side by side under the old flag they and their children fought.

The wise men of England should get that history and read it carefully now, before proceeding with any more trials of Irishmen for rebelling against the empire. The Irish spirit is not broken by violence.

Along all England's "far-flung battle line," in the most dangerous and conspicuous positions are Irishmen. It has been that way through a long past. The man most trusted of the English armies is an Irishman. It was so when Napoleon threatened invasion a hundred years ago. Look over the list of names of those who are holding the British flag on the front and it will be seen that a mighty ratio of the names of both officers and privates are Irish names.

Those names plead