

# Goodwin's Weekly

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## Editorials

### Some Reasons

**A** DISTINGUISHED writer in a powerful eastern newspaper discusses the chances and capabilities of many presidential candidates. He discusses them, damns most of them with faint praise and finally turns them all down, then asks: "Why not elect a real president next November? Why not elect Roosevelt?"

To oblige him, we do not mind giving a few reasons why we should be sorry to see him the Republican candidate.

(1) He is not a Republican as he demonstrated four years ago, when, for the sake of revenge, he did what he knew would elect a gentleman whom he also knew would ruin much of the good that had been wrought by the Republicans while in power.

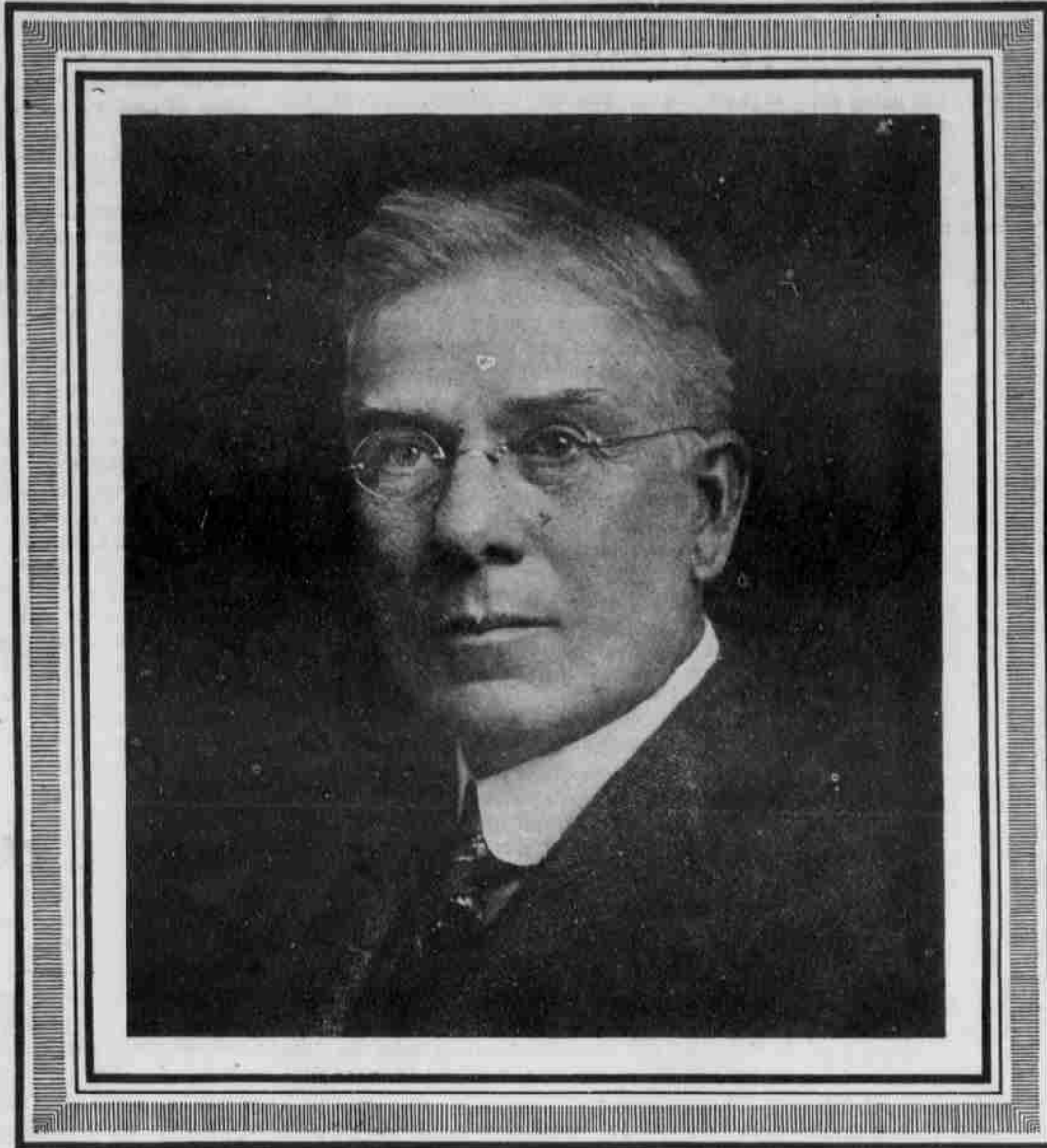
(2) He is not politically honest as was demonstrated by his speeches four years ago, in which he pictured the perils that threatened the country, though during the seven years of his presidency those perils were just as apparent and imminent as they were then, and they had never disturbed him a moment or called out a protest from him against them.

(3) Though seven years president he never learned that congress and the supreme court were co-ordinate branches of the government, with him they were both in the way—the president was "the hull thing."

(4) He broke his word and violated an unwritten law of the republic by becoming a candidate for a third term.

(5) His candidacy four years ago was filled with the dishonest

## Successful Men of Utah



**H**ON. FRANKLIN S. RICHARDS was born in Salt Lake City on the 20th of June, 1849, the son of Franklin Dewey Richards and Jane Snyder Richards, pioneers of the previous year. At that time Salt Lake City was but a pitiable hamlet clinging to the fringe of the desert as might an eagle's aerie to a barren mountain's crest. He early learned that the lives of men primarily depended on food and faith and that the way to keep an equilibrium was when the former was not so very plenty the later must be more and more drawn upon.

For the rudiments of an education he attended the public schools and this was supplemented by a private school. But he progressed so rapidly that he became principal of the foremost public school in Salt Lake City in 1866 and held the place until 1869, when he removed to Ogden.

In 1870 he became county clerk and recorder of Weber county and held that position for seven years. He was admitted to the bar in 1872. He became prosecuting attorney and retained that office until his removal to Salt Lake City in 1884. He was city attorney of Salt Lake City from 1884 to 1890 and since then has been special counsel for the city in many important cases. He has been general counsel for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints since 1880 and has often represented his church and its members before the supreme court of the United States, wherein questions of constitutional law were involved.

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pretence that personally he would fain prefer the quiet of his home, but was willing at any personal sacrifice to serve his country and his countrymen, when in truth, he was as he is today, consumed by an insatiable desire to be ever in the limelight, or, in ruder language, to be the chief trick pony in the ring.

(6) Because by his acts and often by his plagiarized words he has given ample proof that his promptings are precisely the same as have been those of every despot that has ever robbed from a trusting people their liberties.

(7) Because he fully demonstrates that he is as crazy for power and place as he is utterly destitute of gratitude or appreciative of the honors and emoluments that have been bestowed upon him and is so inherently vain and egotistical that he would scruple at nothing to realize his ambition.

(8) Because he has repeatedly shown that had he been in Caesar's place no Antony could have "thrice presented him a kingly crown," he would have grabbed it at the first presentation and then made a speech declaring that it would be a mighty sacrifice on his part to wear the diadem, that only his desire to serve the people prompted him to accept the sacrifice; even as every petty chief in Mexico to hear him tell it, always starts his revolution to give full freedom to his countrymen.

(9) Because when president, he was never a "great" president. While denouncing monopolies he always, after Hay's death, followed the advice of Senator Platt, and finally gave his sanction to the Tennessee Iron and Coal