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low for farm products that the farmers made no profits. Suppose their products had been diversified that year, would it have made any difference?

The truth is that since 1895 the farmer has had a generous market. But he did not make it. It came through causes of which he had nothing to do. There was famine and failure of crops all around the world in 1895, that gave him a market. In 1893 crops were worthless because there was no money in the country to buy them. The great statesmen who owned the Government bonds had succeeded in reducing the money volume in the United States fifty per cent, and in that fifty per cent of money that had been discarded lay all the farmer's profits. When in 1894 the starving world outside came, as did Joseph's brethren, to Joseph, with their money in their sacks to buy food, the balance of trade in favor of the United States, in three years, swelled to 2,000 millions of dollars, restoring the volume of many that had been discarded, and the farmers began again to reap some profits from their crops. Then Cripple Creek, The Rand, West Australia and the discovery of the cyanide process for saving the gold out of low grade and rebellion ores, the silver money that had been discarded was substituted by gold money, and so the farmers have ever since been prosperous.

The farmers are not alchemists. Their wheat, their beef and pork have been transmuted into gold, but it has not been through their genius, nor through the genius of the thieves who demonetized silver. It has come through the mercy of God and the sagacity and labor of the miners, who during the past ten years have doubled the volume of gold money in the world, so that following an inviolable law all forms of property have doubled in value since 1893. The farmers are splendid men. The work they are performing is magnificent, and is advancing in dignity every year. But they do not originate wealth. It is another class altogether that does that.

Religious Liberty.

The Roman Catholics have just held a grand Centenary celebration in New York City. There was a general celebration in honor of the Catholic celebration, the stores and residences of people of all creeds being decorated in honor of the event. And in his speech to the Catholic Club, Cardinal Gibbons said:

"Whatever progress the Catholic church has made here, it owes a debt of gratitude to this country for it. We owe it to this country because we have here what no European country can boast of—freedom of speech, freedom to practice our religious belief."

And Cardinal Logue, primate of all Ireland, said: "I have said it before, and I repeat it, the future of the Catholic church remains with America."

The Mormon people of Utah should read those two extracts carefully, and the next time they

hear their priests declaring that the Mormon people have been or are now being persecuted because of their religion, conclude that those priests are mistaken. When Mormons defy the laws that are accepted as necessary by civilized people everywhere, or when they engage in or practice polygamy, they commit a crime, and invite the penalties prescribed by the laws, but the enforcement of the law is not persecution. And we may add that when those priests engage in politics, meddle in primaries and direct the people and city councils and legislatures how to vote, that is not religion; it is a crime which should be punished by imprisonment, or, better still, banishment.

Canada's Advancement.

In July of this year our northern neighbors are going to have a great celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first fort built in Canada, and it is said this is not intended as a vainglorious hoorah so much as to celebrate the real birth of the Canadian nation, for in the last decade Canada has expanded so rapidly that our northern neighbors begin to think that the world has changed a little on its axis and that its real center is now only a little south of Hudson's Bay. That is, they are looking forward now to a growth in the next forty years exceeding that of the United States during the past forty years. They claim almost unlimited areas of wheat lands, no limitations on their timber lands, great beds of asphaltum, the shortest routes on the world's circle, and a swiftly increasing population which is setting in increased volume and constantly accelerating momentum. And we suspect that is all true. A hundred thousand Americans have gone there in the past seven years, and it is believed they carried \$500,000,000 with them. Tremendous investments have also been made by New York capitalists in the railroads and timber lands of Canada. It is said that whatever the old sentiment for annexation to the United States was, it has all passed away, and one writer ascribes this change to the American tariff. Of course there is no sense in that, for Canada has quite as selfish a tariff as is the Dingley tariff. A man when struggling to develop a mine will give the control to anyone who will do the needed work, but if he finds a bonanza he is not at all anxious for a partner. The causes of Canada's recent advance are four-fold. The Canadian Pacific railroad was intended as a military road with the expectation that it could only be run through an annual subsidy. But it paid. And further north a shorter route over an almost level country was found. The ores found in British Columbia and in the northwest were another cause. Inducements offered to settlers was yet another cause. And, finally, the laws are more certainly administered in that country than in our own. This latter fact is what has eliminated the desire of annexation. But after five years more Canada will not grow so fast. There are blizzards up there, long winters and too short summers. And men grow weary of such surroundings after awhile. The great Republic will not, on account of Canada, go into eclipse for a good while yet.

Eloquence.

The New York Times says that eloquence no longer counts; that opinions are never any more changed by it; that no advantage can any longer be expected from public debates; that the spoken word is no longer expected by anybody to affect the opinions of hearers; that "oratory, what little is left of it, is effective only as an appeal to the emotions and an arouser of enthusiasm in those already convinced.

If that is true then our schools should be overhauled. Some wise man once gave as a definition of poetry: "The most perfect and highest

thoughts, expressed in the most perfect words and form." If that is true, or half true, then what of that other form of expression that presents thoughts in the most fascinating way? We do not mean the rainbow colors or the sky-scraping flights. We mean such eloquence as Daniel Webster gave his hearers, such as Edmund Burke awakened when he led his hearers captive. Examine their words—the simplest in the language, but such words as Macaulay said Milton used, words which "caused all the burial places of memory to give up their dead."

A jingle of lofty words with no thought behind them is not oratory. It is in speaking what a comic opera is in music. But what of Lincoln's Gettysburg address? The New York Tribune in effect said: Everett spoke three hours, Lincoln spoke four minutes, but who shall say that Lincoln did not say more than Everett? And mark Lincoln's words; only four or five with as many as four syllables, but some two hundred of only one syllable. And the most effective sentences are made up almost entirely of one and two-syllabled words. The thought behind the words was what thrilled men, and will thrill them to the end of time.

But we suspect that what the Times really means is not oratory or eloquence at all, but that which so often passes for it. Bismarck had the same idea when he said: "With the French, everything lies in a magnificent attitude, a pompous speech, and an impressive theatrical mien. If it only sounds right and looks like something, the meaning is all one. The gift of oratory has ruined much in parliamentary life. Time is wasted because every one who feels ability in that line must have his word, even if he has no new point to bring forward. Speaking is too much in the air and too little to the point."

The Mississippi Valley.

Wheat is heading in Kansas fields and a crop of 110,000,000 bushels is promised for that state. Almost as favorable accounts come from all the Middle West. That Mississippi valley is a wonder. Its wheat and corn, its cotton, its rice, its manifold abundance in food and textiles, have no counterpart anywhere the world around. Could what that valley produces be turned into money, and held within the limits of the Republic for ten years, it would make money enough to buy and pay for half of Europe, or all South America. When will our wise statesmen fix things so that money will remain which now goes abroad in interest and to foreign ship owners? Our country is richer in corn than in statesmanship.

A Real Advance Toward Peace.

The American Society of International Law, which recently closed its second annual meeting in Washington, is an organization through which we expect a code will be finally crystallized which will pretty nearly end wars among civilized nations. It was organized by a few men. From the first no discussion has been indulged in save of the highest. It has grown until the society numbers nine hundred members, made up of some of the great lawyers of the nation, including the Chief Justice and other distinguished members of the Supreme Court, cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives, men eminent in the diplomatic service and prominent lawyers from all parts of the country. It claims no governmental power or authority to give direction to any international policy; it is entirely independent in discussion and criticism, but a dull man can see at a glance what effect a declaration of opinion must be from such a body. Not only will our own Government heed it, but it will have a direct effect upon other governments; it will not be long until like bodies in other nations will undertake the same themes, and doubtless reach the same conclusions; in turn they will be