

Goodwin's Weekly.

Vol. XIII

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SEPTEMBER 19, 1908.

No. 20

Matters Political.

THE campaign, national and local, is beginning to grow warm. Warmed up by a somewhat sneering speech of Mr. Bryan, on Monday last, Mr. Taft hurled back some shells at him such as only big guns throw. And on Tuesday Mr. Bryan in an extended interview answered scorn or scorn. This is hopeful; it promises to bring out all that is best in both candidates before November. In a campaign the people desire to see no boxing glove encounter, but they want the gladiators fully armed and want to hear the clear ring of steel.

On Tuesday Governor Hughes was renominated for Governor of New York, Secretary of State Root went up from Washington to preside over the convention which nominated him. There was a desperate effort to array forces enough against the Governor to defeat him, but the effort was without avail. He won on the first ballot.

What effect his candidacy will have in the Empire State, locally and in the national election is a theme for much speculation. Some predict that all Republicans who believe in the ordinary pleasures of life will vote against him; that Mr. Hearst's Independence League will throw all its power against him and draw away many Republican votes; and that he will be beaten. We think he will be elected, for all the steady-going Republicans in the state will vote for him, and that the great so-called independent vote will be cast for him. By this vote we mean that class which really have no partisan political leanings, but who vote for candidates of their type; such so-called Republicans and Democrats, but which are neither, as voted the last time for Mr. Cleveland, and are represented by such newspapers as the Nation, the Evening Post, the New York Times and other journals which seem to think that it is a duty to be wise enough to outline policies which will save the nation from itself. If he is beaten it will be by a concentration of the labor vote against him, and this we do not anticipate. If he is elected Governor, the state will be liable to be enrolled for Taft; and if Mr. Bryan's friends are wise, while making a great showing of a fight in New York, they will confine their effective work to outside states like Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana and Missouri.

The Republican convention met here on Tuesday and ratified the slate essentially as it was prepared in the inner circle weeks ago. Senator Sutherland presided and made what he intended as a speech of denunciation of the American party, but the fangs of it were all drawn in advance. He talked of curing all wrongs within the party and knew all the time that all that could be hoped for in the way of a party triumph for his party must come from the twenty-six who hold Utah in thralldom and whose purposes, none know better than Senator Sutherland, have not changed in the least since the beginning.

He knew, moreover, that by his words he was endorsing the perfidy of those chiefs their pledge-breaking to their own people and to the Government of the United States, and that the people whom he tried so vehemently to denounce were the only people in Utah who were striving to "redeem, regenerate and disentrail" this state

from a merciless foreign rule, which, could it be extended to twenty-five more states of this Union as it is entrenched in Utah, would cause the republic of the United States to cease to exist in fifteen days.

Surely he paid a fearful price for his senatorship, and is paying still, and when he speaks he is forced "to speak from the bench of a galley."

The Presidential Campaign.

THE present political campaign is not like any other in history. Never before have party ties been relaxed; never before have men seemed waiting so impatiently for a sign of promise. They see our country so rich in developed and undeveloped resources; they see so much accumulated wealth, and yet there are idle men, and men who are at work are ready to strike on the smallest irritant. They look to the newspapers; there is not much light. They turn to the platforms of the parties; there is not much comfort in them, even if all that is promised could be delivered.

They turn to the candidates and try to single out from the bunch one that by his prescience seems to be fitted for the great office of chief magistrate of a hundred million people, and turn back disappointed. The Prohibitionist is to redeem the world from a great vice. No more are poor men to spend their means and undermine their health through strong drink. And still where this compulsion has been tried for years, the good results have not followed; and the truth is made clear that the hearts of men cannot be changed by a statute, nor their appetites appeased.

They turn to the Socialists and read the promise that society is to be leveled, the wealth gradually divided, and it does not require much clear reasoning to see that with this done, the incentive to excel would disappear, and with it the degeneration of the races of men would begin. It would be as it is with a young man in Utah who does not bow down to the dominant church; he knows that no matter what his natural abilities may be, or how he may struggle to be worthy of political honors, none await him here. Apply this conviction to all the occupations which honest men engage in and we at a glance see what Socialism, if successful, would swiftly lead to. Men turn to the Hearst platform, and while it has many good features, there is no backing to it but a single man. Strike him and his newspapers down, and his platform would fade from view in a month.

In the South, Tom Watson still bears the banner of Populism, and it reminds one instinctively of the position of those English soldiers who paused for a moment on the shore to bury their late chieftain, Sir John Moore, and then sailed away. There is something grotesque in his claim that the thing needed is to restore the policies—all save those pertaining to slavery—that prevailed until they went out forever under the flames of the great Civil war.

Then men turn to Mr. Bryan. He had a vital principle to fight for in 1896. Since then he has wobbled, and men ask, "Is he great enough on the platform which was constructed under his eyes, to, if elected, give the people the peace and contentment which they covet, and steady the

great ship of state as it plunges on with its freight of care and responsibility among the nations?"

Then turning to Mr. Taft, men note the great lawyer, the superb judge, the vast experience which has been his, but listening while he speaks, lo! there is but a promise to follow in the footsteps and elaborate the policies of another, and that other, one who has repeatedly established that so intense an ambition drives him on and so sublime an egotism possesses him, that he is impatient of all the restraints which the wisdom of the fathers drew around his office, and on an impulse is ready to denounce both the law-making and judicial branches of the government.

Hence the unrest of the people receives no solace in moving events, and the man who can make an intelligent forecast of how the present campaign is to end, does not live, for the thought behind all is that "if we get our candidate elected we have not the slightest assurance that we will be satisfied."

Meanwhile it is good to believe that God is watching, and that, as in the past, out of the darkest night of our country a rosy dawn appeared, so it will be in the future, and that as our great standard was long ago hoisted a symbol of liberty and equal rights to men, it will continue to shine on and on until it lights the world.

Ways of the Medical Profession.

BEFORE us is the address delivered by Dr. H. D. Niles on his election as president of the Medical Society of this state. His theme was "The Relations That Should Exist Between the Medical Profession and the General Public." It is a most able paper. It claims that the medical association of this country, numbering 30,000 active and earnest men, were never more worthy of public confidence than at the present time.

The underlying thought in the opening sentences seems to be that the profession is not appreciated. We believe this is true, but the doctor himself gives the reason in this sentence: "Before we can reasonably expect the public to seek or accept any counsel or opinions of the medical profession, or give them any substantial support, we must make plain to them their needs and our ability to supply those needs. We must prove to them that we deserve their aid and support and that they stand in urgent need of our technical knowledge."

That is exactly the point. The business house that does not advertise goes to the wall. The quack that Dr. Niles complains of does advertise, and when the friendless one needs the help of a physician he goes to those who make their names and their cures known. By this we do not mean that the reputable physicians should each advertise his success as does a milliner a new bonnet, but how can a stranger or even the average citizen discriminate when he reads that A, B, C, and so on through the alphabet are all physicians and surgeons?

The exclusiveness of the ethics of the physician keeps the public from getting acquainted with him, or getting even an introduction to him. It is different with the lawyer. The populace throng a court room when any trial of importance