

# Goodwin's Weekly.

Vol. XIV

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JANUARY 16, 1909.

No. 11

## The Reason

A GOOD, pious friend asks us why we oppose the movement of the Mormon church chiefs for prohibition, and says he had always thought that whatever good there was in Mormonism we were willing, and even anxious, to give credit for.

And that is true. The trouble is, this movement is not intended for good. The motive behind it is altogether mercenary and insincere, and vindictive; no real prohibition is intended. The Co-operative Mercantile Institution and Apostle Reed Smoot make too much money through the sale of liquors to want to give it up; there is no intention that they shall.

The movement in this city is simply because the church has lost control of the city and its portion of the tithing which in the old days, through the city government, came to the church. And that is the only secret. The movement is aimed especially at the American party and those behind it do not care what damage it may bring upon the city, what losses to property owners, what prostration to trade may follow.

The Mormon church has many desires, but the one desire above all others is for political power, and it is afraid if Salt Lake City remains outside of its rule for a few years a spirit of liberty will grow up in the hearts of the people of this state which will be a menace to its political power in the state, and this movement is on the same line that was the prosecution of Chief Sheets. The church had nothing against Chief Sheets; the prosecuting attorney knew there was nothing against him, but he tried, and the sheriff tried, and the Deseret News tried with all the power in them, and by the use of all the county money they pleased to use to make a case against him, the purpose being to throw discredit upon the party to which he belonged. It is the same way with this movement for prohibition.

The Mormon church chiefs do not want prohibition, they do not intend to have it, because the next thing to political power which they covet is money, and they are making too much money through the sale of liquor to wish to stop it. The president and a large stockholder of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, is the president of the church, and no one who is familiar with his life history can point to any place where he ever surrendered any possible chance to make money for himself.

It is the dishonesty of the move that we are fighting in the first place; in the second place, if it were honest, it would be bad policy, because it would not produce prohibition and it would bring lasting injury upon vast property rights, and upon the business of the state; that is, we mean that law would bring these losses and then the law would not be enforced. Laws are not enforced against public opinion in Utah, and never have been, and the public opinion of this state is opposed to prohibition.

A law of that kind passed now, besides all the trouble it would make and all the losses that would ensue, would help to make sneaks of men. Divine grace is not enough to make men give up their weaknesses and become saints, and if our friend will show us one man formerly bad who has been made good by statute, then we will give up the case.

## Respectfully Submitted

GENTLEMEN of the Legislature: In considering legislation intended to cripple and handicap Salt Lake City, please do not forget that whatever hurts Salt Lake will hurt all Utah. We speak of this because certain measures will be introduced for your consideration, the real object of which, no matter what the pretense may be, will be principally intended to cripple the onward progress of this city. When they come up you will not forget that some of the outside counties draw back from the state treasury more money on account of their school fund than they pay in altogether. When they cripple Salt Lake they merely reduce the amount which they can draw back from taxes paid by this city.

Again, Salt Lake is the market for the beef, turkeys, chickens, pigs, eggs, vegetables, fruit and grain of the county. Just now the producers in the county are receiving better pay for their products than any other farmers in the world are receiving for like products.

If Salt Lake is crippled the rebound of the blow will be upon the producers of the state.

You can all estimate, at least approximately, what difference it will be to the men in the country in Utah, whether Salt Lake has 200,000 people next year, or whether there is a shrinkage in the present population, and instead of an increase of \$5,000,000 in the taxable property of the city, or a shrinkage of \$3,000,000.

In his inaugural address, Governor Spry asked for a closer walk among the people of this state. Will a body blow at the chief city of the state tend to create good feeling?

## Evil Premonitions

THE NEW YEAR opened filled with promise for Salt Lake City. Reasoning from every business standpoint, there was not a cloud in the sky. The resources from which the city draws its natural strength were all in superb form, and yielding revenues as never before; the work under way, which in three years has transformed the city, was being supplemented daily with new work and new enterprises; the rhythm of the mighty chorus of industry was swelling in volume every day, and every friend of the city was exultant.

No cloud has yet come except the meeting of the legislature and the apprehension of what it may do before it adjourns. We still have hope that the natural business instincts of the members of that body, and the restraint which their oath of office should place upon them, will prevent any legislation which on its face would show that it was aimed specifically at Salt Lake City, and was enacted for the purpose of slaughtering its material interests.

We say this because there are premonitions usually of both the cyclone and the earthquake, and so there are premonitions in the moral and political world when some specific devilry is intended, and some of those premonitions are being manifested already, not in the Legislature, but on the outside, and we greatly fear that they will grow into alarming proportions in the next sixty days, and that the intention is that the storm, when it comes, shall strike Salt Lake City.

## Both Inspired

GEORGE WASHINGTON and Richard Arkwright were born in the same year. The world's thought of Washington is of the one who, when a new era of human rights and liberty was to come to men, was the central majestic figure of the mighty drama, and his name has been upon millions of lips every day since he lived; it will be echoed from millions of lips daily to the end of time.

But not one man in a thousand can tell who Richard Arkwright was or what he did to distinguish him from the millions of his generation whose names are already forgotten.

But if Washington and his compeers gave a new idea of human liberty to mankind, Richard Arkwright made it possible for poor men to be decently and cheaply clothed, and that is one of the mightiest factors of civilization. As a learned writer recently said: "The loom on which Queen Elizabeth had her robes woven was almost precisely like that on which the robes of Queen Semiramis were woven three thousand years before."

It was Richard Arkwright that changed that. He spent wellnigh a lifetime on the work; he was mobbed as one who would, for gain, take work from the poor; his machines were destroyed, even the courts were hostile to him, but he persevered, because of his work tens and hundreds of thousands of poor people have ever since obtained profitable employment; because of it Great Britain became the greatest manufacturing nation on earth, and has drawn to herself immeasurable wealth; and, because of his work, for a few dollars, the modern woman can robe herself in garments that would have been the envy of both Semiramis and of old Queen Bess.

One of the greatest educators in enlightenment is clothing. It distinguishes the civilized from the barbarous man; in the old days the status of nations was gauged by the splendor of their courts; in every town the way any prominent lady dresses is the concernment of a hundred other ladies, and men are measured more or less by their clothes.

This gives an idea of what Richard Arkwright did for mankind. It was he who made cotton king, and by doing that he would have undone, in our Republic, what Washington and the other fathers accomplished, had not God been watching and turned the danger aside.

Indirectly his work has clothed and warmed millions of the world's poor; indirectly and directly, it has possibly done more for the comfort and elevation of the poor than any other one thing. There were no mistakes made when George Washington and Richard Arkwright were born in the same year. Contemplating his life and his work, it seems a curious truth that with every great advance of the world, or in every great crisis of the world, the man is sent to perform some especially needed work. Watt came with the steam engine, just when the freedom of mankind hung more upon Great Britain than on all besides, and when her people needed something beside the soil on which to live and to create wealth. Then Arkwright came to give the steam engine profitable employment.

When steam began to draw the nations nearer together, then it was time "to put a girdle round