

Goodwin's Weekly.

Vol. XIV

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MARCH 6, 1909.

No. 18

The New President

THE inauguration has taken place; the Republic has a new President and Vice-President. The splendor of the ceremonies in Washington on Thursday was in keeping with the Republic's advancing power. The new chief magistrate comes into office with, perhaps, more perfect equipment for the place than any predecessor of his ever did. A finished scholar, a great lawyer and judge, by years of experience in many of the great departments of the government and by personal observation as to the workings of our system of government in every state and possession of the country; in the prime of life, possessed of a temperament which is not disturbed by cares and vexations, physically and mentally equipped to do any amount of labor and trained to systematize his labors so that there is no disorder, and over all, a patriot, whose highest ambition is to so wear his great office that the utmost may be accomplished for the glory of the land and for the advancement of all classes of the people; in contemplating him, we think the whole people may repose their utmost confidence in him, and, with that confidence, nurse a hope that under him the nation will be safeguarded at home and abroad.

We look for a calmer administration than that of his immediate predecessor; we look for nothing spectacular, nor erratic, but there will be no negligence; no surrender of the right; no swerving from duty; but such an administration as a strong and perfectly equipped chief magistrate, intent upon the right and backed by a tireless energy and unflinching courage will give.

We think the country is to be congratulated; we think the congratulations that will come from foreign lands will be more sincere than they ever were before.

And the peaceable change of chief magistrates with only good wishes coming from the whole American people is, in itself, a new manifestation of the exceeding greatness of our country and of the clear intelligence and patriotism of the American people.

The Retiring President

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is once more a plain American citizen. He has filled many offices, and for nearly seven years past has occupied the most exalted office in the world. He is still young. If his life and health are spared him, we shall yet hear much of him, for his restless soul would chafe the life out of him, were he compelled to be quiet for six months. He has one of the strongest of brains, no end of courage and force, and an energy that drives him on like a thousand-horsepower motor. He never was much disciplined; from the beginning he has determined to have his own way and has always been impatient of restraint. He has, moreover, plenty of egotism. We can easily imagine him laying down a volume of Hannibal's or Caesar's, or Napoleon's campaigns, and murmuring to himself: "I could have done all that, and I would have avoided a whole lot of mistakes that this soldier made." And he would have been sincere, too. And in all his life he has never been steadied by what men know as a judicial mind; that kind of a mind which reasons a problem out by weighing it in all its bearings, and finally reduces the ques-

tion to a certain conclusion; that order of reasoning which is the exact opposite of impulse. We think this lacking on his part has been the mother of all his mistakes. And that it was never made directly apparent until the death of John Hay, is to us almost conclusive proof that Mr. Hay had an influence over him that no other man ever acquired.

We think the turning point of his life was when the treaty between Russia and Japan was negotiated. The acclaims of the whole world in his praise was more than he could bear. It was after that his supreme egotism began to play pranks with him. He grew more and more impatient if crossed at all, and it did not matter from whence the cross came. He was as ready to hurl a lance against the supreme court or the United States senate as he was to ride after a bison on the plains. And yet the texture of his brain is naturally fine. His recent speech before the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, is a masterpiece. There is, too, in him, a great store of most boisterous humanity. He was glad when he could get away from official cares and have a real cowboy time, with his rough riders. We are told that he is now to be associate editor of the Outlook, and the impression is that on his return from Africa he will devote his time to that publication. It ought to be a good school for him, for that will give the boys with the fabers a chance to fight back, and some of them will fight hard. We do not expect that he will ever be a great editor. At least, his writings up to date do not indicate that he has a particle of the sixth sense, and without that, if driven in his work, he will soon descend to the commonplace. But it will be good schooling for him.

A Standard News Falsehood

THE NEWS on Tuesday again asserted that the Mormon Church was not in politics, that it would be very wrong for it to be, but admitted that its high priests do express their individual opinions as American citizens, even as they should, and that Apostle Heber J. Grant had been strenuous in urging prohibition. In the same article it talked learnedly about the expressed voice of 75,000 people, as represented by their petitions for prohibitive legislation.

Now, will the News pretend to estimate how many of the 75,000 would have signed those petitions had the call come from Mr. Webber, of the Co-op, or Mr. Hills, of the Desert Bank? or any other prominent Mormon business man, or any professor in any Mormon college? or any prominent Mormon lawyer or doctor?

It knows the response was due solely to the fact that Heber J. Grant is an apostle, and that the people of his creed have been taught from the cradle that it is their duty to obey his command, or advice. That the First Presidency and the apostles are the Mormon Church from day to day. Then why does the News, day after day, continue to assert that the church is not in politics? Does it deceive any one? Is there a Mormon who does not laugh in derision whenever he reads the falsehood in the News? Would not the News editor rather face the rack, an disobey a command from that source? Why does the slave continue to put out that appalling falsehood day after day?

American Ships and Men

THE VOYAGE of the American battleship fleet around the world, a voyage that added 20,000 miles to the world's circumference, and its safe return in perfect condition, is the greatest triumph ever achieved by a war fleet in time of peace. Foreign powers have always been shy about sending their heavy armored ships on long voyages. England, France, Germany and Italy have sent cruisers occasionally to this country, but never that we recall a battleship. But there were sixteen battleships in the fleet that Admiral Evans started with. Two of the ships were detached at San Francisco and sent ahead of the fleet, but two new ones were added at the same time, and last Monday they all pulled into Hampton Bay in perfect condition. They faced the storms of every ocean and rode them out grandly; twice on the way they stopped for target practice; every moment they were ready for any duty they might be called upon to meet. They entered and departed from a dozen strange ports on their journey, but there was not an accident, and they came home with bands playing and great guns roaring in salute. The world will have to concede that not only were the ships tried as battleships were never tried before, and proved absolutely worthy, but they must further admit that they were handled with consummate skill on every day of the fourteen months they were absent.

Who Are the Real Robbers?

BY A majority of only three, the House of Representatives defeated the ship subsidy bill on Tuesday. The argument against it, or rather the charge, for it is not an argument, was that it amounted to nothing but to open the Treasury to the grasp of the hands of men already rich—a mere scheme to loot the Treasury. That is generally sufficient to decide the minds of Congressmen who do not think. Hon. Champ Clark led in this. Suppose he were called upon to prove the charge, what could he offer? Could he cite any examples to sustain his charge? Since Mr. Clark was born, Great Britain has paid more than \$500,000,000 in ship subsidies. She has thousands of merchant ships, but within the past two years she has advanced one company \$10,000,000, that it might build two ships superior in all respects, but especially in speed, to any other ships afloat, and pays that company \$750,000 as an annual subsidy, and this particular company has been thrusting its hands into the British treasury steadily for more than half a century. And what has Great Britain received in return? She has a market for her wares in every important port in the world, to which her ships pay regular visits every month, fortnight or week, according to the importance of the trade. She has much more. Her home coasts are lined with shipyards, where thousands of men are steadily employed, and they are supplemented by thousands more working in her iron and coal mines, in her smelters and rolling mills. And her flag, meanwhile, has a prestige unequaled all around the world. If the bill had passed and become a law, the first thing these "rich robbers" would have been obliged to do, would have been to set out own shipyards ringing, and behind them have added some thousands of miners to the workers in coal and iron mines, and when the ships were ready,