

C. C. GOODWIN, Editor
 J. T. GOODWIN, Manager
 L. S. GILLHAM, Business Manager

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workmen and for American material, and would gravitate right back into general circulation. At present the government has not ships to provide its fighting ships with coal. The above programme would keep the money at home, all save what is spent by tourists, equalize our trade with all the world, and in fifteen years make our nation supreme on land and sea.

"The senator from Wisconsin spends his nights getting his name into the newspapers," says Penrose. "The decencies of senatorial procedure will not permit me to ask how the senator from Pennsylvania spends his nights," retorts LaFollette. "The speeches of Demosthenes," said Aeschines, "smell of the lamp." "There is great difference between the objects which you and I pursue by lamplight," answered Demosthenes. There is nothing new under the sun.

A Sun Photograph

THE New York Times reproduces, full-page size, the photograph of the sun taken by Dr. Geo. E. Hale, at the Mount Wilson observatory, near Los Angeles, Cal. It is supposed to represent the sun when a titanic storm is raging over its surface. It assumes that the picture shows that sun-spots are storms—"in fact, vast whirlpools of electrical particles. The caves which they enclose are fields of intense magnetic power. These cores are precisely like the iron cores of electro magnets, except that the electrical currents which circulate around them do not run on wires."

That to us is a Scotch verdict. We cannot accept the statement as true. Of course, it is presumptuous for a lay member to doubt the conclusions of great scientists, but so long as they do not appeal to reason, the person who accepts them for himself does himself an injustice. The sun is the very highest manifestation given to mortals of Infinite power. The wisdom behind it must be as infinite as the power.

If the theory of the very learned astronomer who took the photograph is a correct one, then we have these statements to reconcile:

First—That the sun is a vast mass of matter lighted by eternal fires, which consume of the sun's surface annually as much of its substance as would make a world as large as our planet.

Second—That heat comes to us through space which, beyond our atmosphere, is 460 degrees colder than ice.

Third—We are now called upon to believe that in addition to its perpetual fires, the surface of the sun is swept by inconceivably furious electric storms.

We do not believe either proposition, because, first, such a consumption of matter, even since mere man began to study the stars, would have so reduced the bulk of the sun and would have so lightened its weight that the order which governs the universe would have been broken; sec-

ond, heat cannot be driven down in that way. The house cat sleeps serenely under the stove when the stove is red hot.

It seems to us that the whole theory is an impeachment of God's wisdom.

We think the Warde theory is vastly more rational—that what we see is not the sun, but the luminous photosphere or corona that encircles it, and which to the sun is what the aurora borealis is to a portion of the earth.

That the heat which warms the earth comes in the form of electricity from the sun, that cold is a natural conductor for it, and that only when it strikes our atmosphere does the friction cause the heat we feel.

That this corona always surrounds the sun, and that sun spots are but portions of the sun's surface seen in shadow through the photosphere. We do not believe that the photograph taken by Professor Hale was a photograph of a storm at all, but merely of the undulating of the corona above the sun—something like the shimmering of our own aurora borealis. We believe that were Dr. Hale to remove his instruments to northern Alaska, and there take a photograph of the earth's "northern morning," he would have, on a small scale, precisely such a picture as, on a large scale, he took of the sun.

In this connection the words of Professor Newcomb take on especial significance. He says:

"Any one skeptical of the sufficiency of science to account for the present state of things, science can furnish no evidence strong enough to overthrow his doubts."

"Until the sun shall be found growing smaller by actual measurement, or the nebula be actually seen to condense into stars and systems our present solar theories can have no sufficient proof."

Balley says that the time will come when the people will find it is better to be governed by fools than by rascals. Modesty, perhaps, is what withholds him from suggesting a compromise.

What Is Real Freedom?

RESIDENT TAFT the other day, at a Connecticut town, made a speech on "The Growth of Freedom." That is a broad subject. By nature, man in a savage state believes in freedom, save when tribal customs limit him in a small way. But that is not the freedom that enlightened men desire. It is but license, and does not restrict his desires in the least. He does not hesitate at all to kill an enemy, nor to impose shameful wrongs and burdens upon his own family. In this country several thousand men land every year from foreign countries who have no enlightened idea of real freedom as is seen in the way they carry out the feuds of the old world on this soil. They do not understand in its highest sense, neither do many native Americans, what enlightened freedom really means.

The peace of society makes it imperative that a man must, for the good of the whole, surrender certain primitive rights which in a barbarous state were his. He must, for instance, wear clothing, he must respect his neighbor's right; that is, he must subject himself to the laws which society has established for its own protection, and when he believes a law is wrong, still he must obey it until it can be repealed or amended in the prescribed way.

The very greatest glory of England is that her people were strong enough while yet half savages, to subdue themselves, to frame and enforce a code which brought order and law to the state, which, while permitting every man to do anything he pleased, so long as he did not trench upon the rights of his fellow-men, at the same time bound him to obey the laws he himself had helped to create, and punished him if he violated them.

We call ours a free country, and it is, but at the same time there are thousands of our countrymen who do not enough respect the laws of their country. They are ready at a word to take the laws into their own hands and appeal to the old, brutal law of might for a judgment.

In this respect, there has been little "growth of freedom" in our country for a hundred years past.

But in another sense there has been a great growth. It is that the intolerance of a hundred or even fifty years ago has been immensely broken down. The average American does not care what may be the religious or political faith of his neighbor, so that he is a good citizen and lives within the laws. This is due to two causes—a more general education and the increased travel which brings men of all faiths and all sections in personal contact every day. And this is growing daily. More, it is the tendency of free institutions to make this so, for when a man holds his own opinions as his by right, it is not long until he is willing to concede the same right to his neighbor.

Where Americans are oftener wrong than in any other thing is that they do not do their duty in each neighborhood. If they know that a man has made a fortune in great part by swindling his neighbors, they do not close their doors against him, rather if the fortune is large they are prone to court him. That is but one example. There are many others. At the same time, there is a steady improvement. The authorities in some states are enforcing laws that they did not pretend to try to enforce twenty-five years ago. And great wealth is not so almighty as it was a few years ago. The disposition to make men "show me" before they are given full approval is growing. Our country will be free after awhile.

The prohibition wave is spreading, but the distillers have much to cheer them in the thought that Mrs. Howard Gould is receiving her alimony regularly.

Good Work

THAT is great work which Contractor Moran and the railroad company has done on Main Street. The railway company laid new steel all the way, and did not delay traffic for an hour, and Moran completed the paving a month ahead of schedule time, and in such form that there is no finer paved street anywhere between the seas, and adds one more factor to the promise that a great and beautiful city is to materialize on this site.

The work generally is going on splendidly. Old wrecks of homes are being cleared away and homes of steel and marble are springing up in their places, and there is no abatement of the work, the only struggle being to get material fast enough and plenty of laborers. The premonitions are all good.

The new Senator from New York is obviously enamored of his own voice, but Senator Money, of Mississippi, at least, is not very fond of hearing Elihu root.

The Catholic Church in Utah

A SUPERB volume, bearing the above title, is the work, all save the opening chapter, of the Very Reverend W. R. Harris, D. D., L. L. D. It is a history of the Catholic Church in Utah, which history began with the coming of Franciscan priests in 1776.

The opening chapter is by Bishop Scanlon, and is a simple but exhaustive exposition of the Catholic faith and is most ably written.

Several succeeding chapters are devoted to the missionary work of the Spanish priests in what is New Mexico and Arizona, and the northern