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soil and proceeded to grow the tobacco in South Carolina. He bought seed of the inimitable Sumatra wrapper tobacco, searched for a place under the American flag where it would flourish, and found it in Texas. To prove it, he will hand you a five-cent cigar made of Texas Sumatra and South Carolina Cuban filler. If you will ask him, and you will find it a high-class imported weed.

"Wilson's scientists spent ten years on the trail of the (incurable) hog cholera, and they have captured the right microbe, fixed up a serum and put that particular disease on the run."

He says further that Wilson's experts have added to the cultivable empire of the United State an area bigger than France. Also that "he is now producing a hybrid of a zebra and a horse, which, I am told, will climb a tree, drag a dray, or trot a two-minute mile with equal nonchalance."

The above are but a few of his practical achievements. He has done more to provide means for killing fruit pests than all the world outside ever did. He has elevated the farmer's work into a fine art, and is fast reducing it to an exact science.

If the mining interests of the country had such a secretary, what his worth would be to the whole country would be beyond all estimation.

Steel pens and suffragettes have both been invented within the last sixty years. The age of feather-pens has been succeeded by that of feather-headed women.

What Is to Be

ONE of the great problems in New York City is to handle swiftly, cheaply and safely the thousands and tens of thousands of people that every day surge along the busy streets, going and coming. The exploit of crossing the Straits of Dover at a speed to distance the swiftest steamer, brings to the mind's eye a vision of what may be in New York a quarter of a century hence. No more residences there; no more carriages; no more automobiles; no vehicles save the huge gasoline or electric trucks, with rubber tires, to deliver in the back streets the goods to the wholesale and retail stores, which will, of course, eliminate all the usual noises of a great city. But on the top of every sky scraper will be an aeroplane station. When goods are purchased at retail the order will not be to deliver them at a given residence, but rather to Aeroplane Station No. —, from whence the delivery aeroplanes will distribute them to residences over in Jersey or New York or Connecticut or up in the Adirondacks.

When the business man finishes his work, he will take the elevator, not to go down to the street, and from there take a car or carriage for home, but rather will take the elevator, ascend to the roof, where his own flying machine will be waiting for him; seating himself in the machine, he will cast off the lines and touch a button and sail away, and in fifteen minutes will swoop down into his own back yard, twenty miles back of Hoboken, tie the machine to a corner of his own

smoke house, and be ready for dinner so soon as he can take off his goggles.

Who says all that will not be possible in the coming very few years? Time has become the essence of every calculated. If a man can cross the English Channel with a speed twice as great as the swiftest steamer, and make the journey without discomfort, why, that means a revolution greater than steam made. And what may be weak or crude in the present stage of the invention, will be cured. The aeroplane has come. All it needs is to be perfected.

Countess Szchenyl has gone to a sanitarium. She denies the report that she does so for the purpose of correcting an elongation of a nether limb.

The Mendacious News

THE News a few days since, in a most vicious editorial, told why surrounding regions had prospered mightily, but how Utah had been held back by the vicious, mercenary and non-progressive Americans, who were enemies of the church. It is not a pleasure any longer to impale the News and see it, like other reptiles, struggle, but one would think that good Mormons would weary at last of its transparent and outrageous prevarications.

No poorer people than the Mormons ever began the settlement of a wilderness.

They came here first on the money that the government of the United States paid the Mormon battalion—three months' wages, paid at Nauvoo, and carried back to Brigham Young by John D. Lee, who went there to receive it. The first money the saints here ever received after their coming was what they got from the California exodus, which began in 1849, so they drifted until the Gentiles came here in force twenty years after their coming. They had established a theocracy to rule this region. They had given the chief priests the best lands and the water rights. When the Gentiles came, everything had been appropriated except the mines, and the Mormons were poor beyond description. The Gentiles stormed the crags for their minerals. They gave to the Mormons and to their teams constant work and paid them in gold. They bought their vegetables, their fruit, their eggs and butter and beef and mutton, and pork, and paid them in gold. And they never asked the Mormons to do anything more serious than to be Americans and to come in under the laws of the United States. And they were met from the first with the most determined hostility. They were opposed in every direction. The files of that same News will make this clear, and make clear, moreover, the monumental and incomparable falsehoods which it indulged in. Then persecution and assassination were both tried, Gentiles were charged double the amount of taxes paid on the same property by Mormons; all the revenues of Salt Lake were absorbed by the office-holders, who, to a man, were Mormons; the police force was made up of thugs, the fire department was totally inefficient; there was not a decent school house in the territory; polygamy was proclaimed as a holy sacrament, and the endowment house was kept smoking like a young volcano. It is as clear as the sunlight that had every Mormon right in the territory been bought and paid for, and they all had migrated to some other region, the day the locomotives touched noses at Promontory, Utah today would have had more people than Colorado and Wyoming combined, for her natural resources would have brought the people here.

The News seems to feel it a duty to publish those monumental lies once in about so often. It must be that some future Mormon liar may pick them up and prove them by the testimony of the News, concealing the fact that for half a century

it has not only been the chief of liars, but the greatest and most persistent enemy of the Mormon people that they ever had.

It's one of the curious anomalies of life that the people most worried about this income tax matter are the ones that have no income.

The Competition That Kills

THE Chinese press is discussing the need of legislation for the factories. The foreign press is doubtful of the possibility of any sudden and radical changes, but the Shanghai Mercury says: "Human life is abundant in China by reason of the very fertility of the soil and the fecundity of the people, but abundant life must not be held to justify the cheapening of life; and it should not be possible for China to produce millionaires as some other countries do, at the expense of literal flesh and blood." China cannot do that, at least not in that way. Her factory managers may be able to work their people at starvation wages and through killing hours, but she cannot send abroad for cheaper labor, as our factory managers have been doing for the last forty years. But it is not of that special feature of the case that we wish to call special attention. It is to the fact that China has so far progressed in the building of factories, that the care of workers in those factories has become a concernment to the public press of that country. Now China pays her working people just the same weight in silver for their labor, that she did twenty-five years ago. In the meantime on the markets of the world silver has fallen more than 50 per cent. With its exchange has fallen to so low a point, that China is closed against our exports. At the same time the Chinese manufacturers, buying his raw material and his labor at half rates, is able to sell what he produces at about half what he did twenty-five years ago. We would think that our manufacturers would see in that such a menace that they would unite to arrest the impending calamity. They may be able to do without the trade of half the people of the earth, but what will they do when from out those countries which are closed against our exports, goods and wares are brought and laid down in our ports at prices which it will be impossible for them to compete against?

In the old days when we were wont to cry out against the wrongs being perpetrated upon silver, the answer of the East was that the silver men of the West wanted two prices for their product, and were dishonest enough to advocate the payment of debts in half-weight dollars. And a press that knew nothing of the potency of money or its sensitiveness, or the sovereign power of the government to make worthless paper valuable, merely by its stamp of approval or its power to reduce a metal that had been endowed by nature as a perfect measure of values and had held its place without fluctuating for ages, to the level of a mere commodity like lead or iron; that press took up the cause of the interest-gatherers and worked upon an ignorant public opinion, until the final culmination which resulted in making the people, through their products, measured by gold pay those interest-gatherers in money by which, when they received it, enabled them to buy with it twice as many sheep or cattle or horses or acres of land or any other form of property, as the same money would have bought, when they bought the interest-bearing paper. That is for the \$2,200,000,000 bonds which they owned in 1873, which they had bought at from 40 to 75 cents on the dollar, they compelled the tax payers to pay what enabled the bond holders, with the money thus paid, to buy \$8,800,000,000 of the tax payers' property, when they received it. And the stupid tax payers, even when they saw their property depreciate 50 per cent in