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EDITORIALS BY JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

## Neutrals Cannot Wholly Escape

OUR government is neutral in the present war, our people are supposed to be, but the desires of former nationalities of thousands and tens of thousands of them are heard every day praying for the crushing of this or that power.

Of course this cannot be changed but to thoughtful people there was more in the few words of a Salt Lake lady just returned from Europe, and published in a local paper, than in all the dispatches detailing the carnage going on. Those words in substance were: "The women of Germany are doing the work, working and weeping all the time."

So are the women of Austria, of Belgium, of Great Britain, of France, of Servia and of Russia.

The young and brave men who are dying in battle are not the chiefest sufferers. In the battle's ecstasy, with martial music playing, great guns roaring and flags waving, they are translated and sink to everlasting peace.

But the mothers, the wives, the sisters, the sweethearts, what of them? There is no music for them, the shouting of men and the roar of guns is to them a horror, and the flags are but funeral plumes.

In their hearts is the pain that no anesthetic can quiet, in their minds there every day grows a doubt of the mercy of God.

This year or next or sometime the war will exhaust its sinister energies, but the shadow made by the heartaches and the heartbreaking will continue through all this generation and over millions of people will be continued to the next. And the shame of it all and the sin. That the nations of modern Europe should fall to killing each other, just when the oriental hive is beginning to swarm and the millions there are learning with the arts of peace all the arts of war.

The blame of the war is laid on this or that power. Why discuss this when all were so ready that in a single fortnight, from a profound peace, millions were engaged in that legal murder called war.

Here we must distinguish between the two kinds of war, the one holy, the other wicked beyond description. When an oppressed people strike for liberty, that is a holy war on their part.

When a nation arouses itself and goes to break the chains from the necks and wrists of a long-oppressed people, that is a holy war.

When behind a war there is nothing but a sordid commercialism and but for power and territory, such a war is but rolling back the wheels of civilization, the returning of man to the ferocities of barbarism.

The knowledge of this is what today fills the hearts of every true American with solicitude and sorrow as he thinks of the innocent men who are

dying, of the innocent women who are given a measure of suffering more bitter than death.

Our nation is neutral in a national sense, but it cannot escape some of the war's sorrows, and can only wait and hope that the mighty tragedy beyond the sea may quickly exhaust itself, and that reason may return and begin anew to smooth the fields made desolate by the red plowshare of war.

## When the Fleets Meet

THE war in Europe goes on with pitiless ferocity. There is but one consolation in it and that is a tragic one. So exhaustive is it in requirements and so frightful is the carnage that it must quickly end. Human nature has its limitations.

Up to date there has been no meeting of the two great fleets. When that comes it will make the contests on land seem tame by comparison.

The oracle bade Greece "look to her wooden walls."

This Themistocles construed as foretelling that the decisive battle must be at sea; Salamis followed and the offensive power of Persia was broken forever, while little Greece from her island stations, was master of the world. There the men fought hand to hand in armor and the result followed the superior skill and reckless courage of the Greeks who cared not for the odds against them.

When the victory was won they poured out libations to their gods and sang such anthems as Miriam chanted when the Red Sea was passed and Pharaoh's hosts, his horses and chariots, were whelmed in the sea.

If this expected battle in the Baltic or North Sea comes off, the ships not the men, will be in armor. Steam will be the motive power to propel the ships and electricity will load the great guns. There will be also the torpedo boat and the submarine boat with their deadly dynamite and the destruction will be above and under the astonished sea.

On the one side the slogan will be "all for Fatherland," on the other the shades of Howard and Drake and Blake and Collingwood and Nelson—and the others who, for five centuries have kept the standard of Britain supreme on the sea, will be invoked and the world will shudder when the story shall be told.

They each will go into battle invoking the favor of the same God and neither will remember that almost two thousand years ago a standard of peace was upreared; that the nations which have turned with most devotion to that standard have been the most blessed and most enlightened, that the softened splendor of the modern world has come from it and that when full enlightenment shall come to the nations, they will beat their swords into plowshares and learn war no more.

When this war is over the wisdom of the world contemplating it will declare that it was the crime of all the ages and because of it Europe will be one great house of mourning for a generation to come.

For us on this side of the sea the lesson that it should impress upon our government and people is that outside our free Republic, the plighted faith and the most solemn covenants are not enough to bind other nations to keep the peace when an insatiable commercialism or a lust for power and plunder awakens their pride or their cupidity, and in our home preparations and in our dealings, that fact should ever be kept in mind, and accentuate the other fact that to insure peace we should always be prepared for war.

## A False Public Sentiment

IN SOME respects the public opinion of this country needs educating. We are not sure that education is the right word. Really, a change of heart is needed. If two bright young men go to work in any calling and prosper, they are praised for their ability, energy, industry and sagacity. If their calling requires the work of many hands and they give those needing employment labor at fair prices, they are praised for it.

But if, after a while, they combine their capital, enlarge their works and their sphere of influence, buy machinery, double their working forces and by the help of the machinery increase their product four-fold, at once they become objects of suspicion. They are becoming monopolists. It does not require long until some spineless blatherskite is prepared to make a speech, the burden of which is to show that all those men have had been due to labor; that now they are drawing princely incomes while the wages of the men who made their wealth have not increased.

Then a blatherskite press takes up the cry and they are pointed out as public enemies.

And when enough of these blatherskites are sent to Congress they at once introduce bills to restrain the cormorants who by unlawful combinations of capital are oppressing the people. And some of these congressmen who have never done an honest useful day's work in their lives, obtain great reputations as champions of the "down-trodden workingmen." Next the legal department of the government seizes upon the laws the blatherskite congressmen have passed, and without the slightest knowledge of the intricacies of a big business and the brains and effort needed to conduct it, go out with their prosecutions to cripple or stamp out "the soulless monopolies." When they cripple any great industry they rejoice and forget that while money can take care of itself, they by their act have taken from 1,000 or 10,000 men the labor through which those men fed their babies.

It is this spirit that has kept our flag from the ocean for forty years. They are not going to permit a few shipowners who are already rich to become richer and cannot comprehend that all the time they are making foreign shipowners richer at a frightful cost to all the people of the United States.

So when the opportunity of a century comes, as it now has, when a continent, rich beyond compare in resources, is stretching out its hands to us and praying for ships to bring them our prod-