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EDITORIALS BY JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

The Error of Hall Caine's Reasoning

THE idea of Hall Caine, cabled on Sunday last, that our country has no right to be neutral in the struggle that is just now raging beyond the Atlantic, is altogether untenable.

There are individual sympathies, but the people of the United States are a composite of all the races now at war beyond the sea.

Call the roll of a hundred Americans taken at random and the names would reveal the origin of each one and they would include every nationality from the extreme north to the extreme south of Europe.

All on this side concede that Great Britain could not but take a hand in the present war, but not for the reasons given by Mr. Caine.

The paramount reason is not given by Mr. Caine. That is the German navy. England's safety has for the past three hundred years been in her navy. This, her right arm, had begun to be menaced by Germany. When, some months ago, it was proposed to suspend for a time, the further building of war ships, Germany declined the proposition on the ground that she was not yet ready. This declination, coupled with certain words that the German emperor has spoken in the past, gave Great Britain sufficient notice that Germany was determined to be as dominant on the sea as she has grown to be on land, and fully justified England in not taking her word at the opening of the present war that she had no designs which were a menace to England. This feeling, too, was accentuated when without so much as "if you please," Germany drove her armies through Belgium, the neutrality of whose territory she had joined in guaranteeing. Germany evidently started out with the idea that Belgium would give her right of way across her territory, for every dead German officer when searched was found to be carrying a large sum of money.

Germany's thought evidently was that whatever supplies she might need in Belgium she would take and pay for, and that this would reconcile the Belgians for her invasion on her way to France. If this was the case it was but poor reasoning, for Belgium was and is in full sympathy with France, and then with France irretrievably ruined what safety would be left Belgium?

But there was more than all that in the controversy. The kaiser believes that the throne of Great Britain is his by right of birth and the friction between Germany and England has been continuous and often acute ever since the Boer war. This has been increased by Germany's steadily increasing trade in lands where England was so long dominant.

Again Germany's present assault upon France is also, for without justification. She had a

righteous grievance against France from the time Napoleon's legions trod her soil under foot and placed undeserved humiliation upon her beautiful queen, but all those wrongs were fully avenged in 1870-71.

But that Germany, France and Great Britain should be at war at all is altogether wicked and wrong, for behind them all is a danger which is so great that it should keep them in perpetual alliance. That danger is the Slav and the Cossack. There is not only a race, but a religious feud. The cable tells us that with Russia it has become a "holy war." Where only 3 per cent of a mighty people can read, it is especially easy to arouse all their sinister attributes by telling them that their religion is being threatened.

With that thought in hearts steeped in superstition; then murder and rapine with them become a delight.

The foregoing makes clear why the United States can take no part in what is going on in Europe, but rather it should arouse our country to fix its trade connections on a safer and more extended system and to see to it that all our young men receive the primitive training of soldiers, for no matter which side triumphs in Europe, the triumphant power or powers, will seek further acquisitions, and there will be no power in the way save the United States, and our country would be untrue to itself and to duty not to be ready for such a possibility.

As To Races

FOR a long time the Egyptians were the ruling race in the south, the Chaldeans, merging finally with the Medes and Persians, ruled the east, when the east was the center of civilization and power.

When the Persians tried to extend their scepter over Greece they met a sorry reverse, and then Greece expanded so much that the son of Philip of Macedon took the offensive and subdued both Persia and Egypt. Then Greece became the glory of the earth, attaining to so much splendor that even to this day some of its magnificence has never been equaled.

But Greece went down under the iron tread of Roman legions and for seven hundred years Rome "from her throne of beauty ruled the world."

Then partly through the failure of her precious metal mines, partly from her riches, her arm became nerveless and the barbarians from the north swept down and over her, and for some centuries the world lay in semi-darkness, during which the Moslems, dreaming of universal empire, conquered a great portion of Asia, north Africa and a large part of southern Europe.

Then Charlemagne, with enlightened valor, restored the western empire.

Philip of Spain for a time dreamed of rivaling the glory and power that Charlemagne had won, but the fate of the great armada blasted this hope and then the power the literature and government framed after Magna Carta had been wrung from King John gave to the Anglo Saxon

a special significance on the map of the world and in the thoughts of men.

Later Russia, which had been without form and void, began to round into form.

By the war of 1870-71 the German states, which had all, save Prussia, been weak and often at cross purposes, were consolidated and made strong and doubtless the dream of the kaiser has been to become a second Charlemagne.

As it looks today, the sceptre of the world is soon to be carried by the Anglo-Saxon or the Slav.

The great colonies of Great Britain are marshaling their armies and sending them to the protection of their motherland.

Should the war become so sore that the integrity of Great Britain would really be threatened, we do not know what our government would decide to do, but there are unnumbered thousands of our countrymen who would not be restrained.

We look to see as a final termination of the war a drawing together of the western nations of Europe, including Great Britain, not at first through love, but because of the common peril which will be presented by the disciplined hosts of "the bear that walks like a man."

Reasoning from the lessons of history, it is not inconsistent to imagine that for a long time there will be a continued struggle between the Anglo Saxon and the Slav for supremacy, that this will be continued until the final problem shall confront them: "Is the Caucasian or the yellow and brown races to dictate the world's fortunes?" When that struggle is over and time at last heals the heartaches and smoothes the ground above the innumerable graves, it will not be strange if some seer, reading the world's tragic history will declare that it was all the Divine plan out of which should come to man the Divine Plan of full enlightenment, that man first wandered away from central Asia to subdue the world; that it required thousands of years to accomplish the task, but at last on the very spot where man's advancement began, where the cradle of primitive civilization was first rocked, there he, with real civilization, returned and built a new and glorified temple and dedicated it to Justice and Peace.

The Coming Election

THE mass of the people are so much absorbed by the events transpiring in Europe, that they are paying little attention to local politics. But a most important election is coming off in few days, the election of congressmen and of the legislature which in turn elect a United States senator, and the people should be very much interested.

Two years ago, because of the work of a man who had received unparalleled honors and emoluments from the Republican party, a Democratic President and congress was elected. In their press and on the rostrums of the country their chief men were chronicled as declaring that while they would, if the people would but trust them, institute some needed reforms, it was not their