CAPTAIN DUNNING WRITES.

He Makes Some Telling Points on a Military Subject.

Some Suggestions to be Considered by Officers and Soldiers of the National Guard.

CEDARVILLE, Utah,
Aug. 6th, 1895.

Editor Deseret News:

There has come to the knowledge of the writer the fact that in the short space of sixteen months since the organization of the National Guard of Utah a great number of the line officers have tendered their resignations for one cause and another, but the real cause appears to be a failure on the part of the illinois to peacefully and agreeably get along with the non-commissioned officers under their authority, or die at command. This is to be deplored and should not exist in the guard. We are creditably informed of the efforts of local committees to attend the parties and mediate upon the special invitation of their soldiers, who remain stubbornly together in a corner of the room when not engaged in dancing, and only taking part in the dance when they could accomplish it the same set, and even then inviting a non-member to fill up the set. This is a wrong which is to be in possession of. While it is right and proper for officers to command all the respect from the soldiery consistent with their honorable calling, and at the same time to maintain a dignified demeanor in order to accomplish this successfully, true gentlemanly grace and deportment must be strictly adhered to, together with the respect and regard for their interests. Cold indifference or frigid politeness in the enlisted man, is enough to end the martial ambition of every true American soldier.

When the code was issued creating the National Guard of Utah, a spirit of patriotism and gratitude found its way into the hearts of every loyal son of Utah, especially into the old veterans throughout the Territory, many of whom, in last all, enlisted or accepted of appointments from no other motive than to devote their time, attention and means to the best interests of the Guard, feeling convinced that their knowledge of military matters in organizing, etc., acquired by long and active service, coupled their country in years gone by, would be appreciated by the younger and less experienced men constituting the personel of our state militia. But today, to a great extent, the spirit of fervor that animated these old veterans has changed into despondency. In view of the fact of their gentlemanly officers ignoring the privileges and inherent rights of the soldier, guaranteed to him from are superior by the army regulations (which govern the N.G.U.) to any military of the time—more, instead of true courtesy, an indifference bordering on gruffness, and more especially those engaged in a military capacity. Now while this is the case, it is not to expect that in the majority of cases of this kind, the offending officer, who, no doubt imagines his shoulder straps guarantee to him unlimited authority to be saluted at will over enlisted men, is not only lacking in military training and true military discipline, but in good common sense.

It should be borne in mind that self-pride in a soldier is just as essential as discipline in making him a *really good* soldier; if that is destroyed within him by making him appear to the public as not worthy of a kind word or even thought, he will unfortunately cease to be ambitious, become indifferent, and certainly lose confidence in the contention of equal rights. This may not be considered by some as good and sound logic, yet an experiment in the opposite direction, has, of fully recognizing the enlisted man as a gentleman and a soldier, may be well worth trying.

Friendship, sociability and true politeness are but the counterpart of love. Who would not wish this endearing quality to dwell amongst us and sanctify in man's best nature the unmistakable evidence of its presence? Above a world, selfish pride and interest it soars aloft into the sublime, and enkindling an inspiration from the source whence it emanated, it binds up the wounds of suffering humanity, and ministers in the minutest details to the wants of the meanest creature. Taking the hand of the humblest, it imparts the true nobleness of man to the most comprehensive form, and moves by the force of its inherent volition to act effect, but easily recognized proclamation of its great mission.

As our national guard, compared with other parts of the Union, or other nations, can, in the foremost place as far as the intelligence of the enlisted strength is concerned, and being endowed with true manhood, will not in any case see their rights trampled upon. Tyranny in any form provokes disorder and discontent in the ranks makes bad soldiers; and bad soldiers will naturally become worse officers. There are men today in the Guard who by natural law, capability and good fortune are fitted to be officers of an company, if it is not to say and some would say, with far better reason than the indiscriminate choice or drawing from you was made use numbers for minor judges today.

The difference between these two soldier from a social standpoint is great; notwithstanding the enlisted man is just as good. As he is the officer, and is passed through some hard years generally a tendency to be humble, yet, as, due relating to the enlisted men are other to the country. There are points worth, but true. At the date [illegible] it is considered not in the intention of the writer to belittle our officers, for they are, with few exceptions, gentlemen, men who fully deserve the gratitude of the people and the respect and esteem with which they are regarded by every true citizen. But at the same time it is not natural for the soldier to desire and expect the respect to extend also the same dignified and he will for a certain period work willing and be brings spirit of cheerfulness, time rights. But, what is a soldier? Cannot men be a soldier semi-ment employed by the civilian power to force their obedience regardless of his individual preferences, thereby, being who, as stated, will then that for his superiors, and, though as most keep pace with progressive civilization, it is also an undisputed fact that equality is denied him by public opinion on the ground that, as he is not a free agent of his actions he is deemed and not deserving of any consideration.

In appealing to the enlightened force of our military to develop more civic sympathies towards the social welfare of the soldier, we are guided by the influence and examples of the national leaders of the past whose deeds now adorn the pages of history. Every period of human record furnishes an instance leading to prove this truth. In the earliest age of military history we find we the fruits of the wisdom displayed by men whose regard and affection for their soldiery that nominate have been the means of accomplishing great and martial deeds. The greatest feats of arms were achieved not only by superior strategy on the part of the general and his officers, but also by blind confidence on the part of the soldiery, especially the veterans, prompted by loyalty to the government and love for the country they defend; and also by a mutual feeling of respect, esteem and confidence existing at all times between officer and soldier—qualities which evidently are of the utmost importance for concerted action.

Apparently the greatest leaders of men had an excess, if not less, for their followers, was they about not have accomplished those deeds which made their names famous. Perceive how Napoleon commended the one of the "Old Guard" after Waterloo, those veterans upon whom he had always bestowed as much affection as his epaulettes and dispute nature was capable of producing. What endeared these old soldiers to him and made their loss the more deplorable, was their devotion to and reliance in him; in return he took every opportunity to praise and reward them, and to show to his soldiers that their wish enlightened and military ambition. Alike at Austerlitz, Marengo and Waterloo, the "Little Corporal," as he was fondly known, by the influence of affection, placed the Eagle of France in triumph upon the ramparts of nations. This sublime sentiment enabled him to dictate terms of peace to the haughty Hapsburgs and in one instance procure from the palace of the Czars. And the shores of that dreadful winter, were lined by green banks and harvested by Rose Cossacks on the Northern Cossacks, the name of Bonaparte was a tower of strength. It was this loyal emotion which actuated on his veteran corps at Waterloo in that last and desperate onslaught and induced them to hurl back at the forces of allied Europe the immortal cry of "the old guard dies, but never surrenders." Alexander, the leader of the marauding hordes before Paris, was afraid of the bold determined mien the allied forces under his authority. Alexander, who sought for other worlds to conquer, pleaded on his young life amid the sighs of an adoring military. Whoever read of the touching incident of the death of Philip Sydney, who, in his dying moments passed the cup of water to the parched and fainting private at his side. Wolfe, upon the heights of Quebec, is another of the great men to whose memories inspiration from the source whence it emanated, binds up the wounds of suffering humanity, and ministers in the minutest details to the wants of the meanest creature. Taking the hand of the humblest, it imparts the true nobleness of man to the most comprehensive form, and moves by the force of its inherent volition to act effect, but easily recognized proclamation of its great mission.

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PIONEER MONUMENT.

Monticello, Helena and Salt Lake Water.

WESTERFIELD, IN OLD KENTUCKY.

All Remember the Events of the Year 1877.

CARD FROM THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 25, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that monticellos in the monument to be erected in Salt Lake City in memory of Brigham Young and the pioneers will hereafter, and until further notice, be received through the columns of the Deseret News. It is expected that agents for the collection of funds for this worthy purpose will be established in each ward in all the Stakes, and that said funds, with the list of names of the contributors, will be forwarded as frequently as convenient to Heber M. Wells, secretary of the Brigham Young Memorial Association, Salt Lake City, who will see that same are properly acknowledged in the manner stated. We earnestly hope that the people will respond generously and promptly to this call so that the foundation of the monument may be completed, dedicated and devoted to the purpose by the anniversary of next October.

Wilford Woodruff,
Geo. Q. Cannon,
Joseph F. Smith,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The Brigham Young Memorial association acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to assist in the building of the Pioneer monument:

From Westerfield, Kandiyohi:

John Jones	$ 25
John Jones, Jr.	25
Mary A. Jones	25
Total	$ 75

From the members of the Monticello Branch, Sanpete:

Peter Nielson	$ 50
Jens Nielson	50
Mary Nielson	50
Hans Nielson	50
Jens Nielson, Jr.	50
Peter Nielson, Jr.	50
Mary Nielson, Jr.	50
Hans Nielson, Jr.