

line officers of local commands attending parties and sociables upon the special invitation of their soldiers, who remain exclusively together in a select corner of the room when not engaged in dancing, and only taking part in the dance when they could associate in the same set, and even then inviting a non-member to fill up the set. This is a wrong spirit to be in possession of. While it is right and proper for officers to command all the respect from the enlisted man 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 due respect and regard for their inferiors. Cold indifference or frigid politeness to the enlisted man, is enough to end the martial ambition of every true American soldier.

When the code was passed 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 fact 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, rendered their country in years gone by, would be appreciated by the younger and less experienced men constituting the personnel 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 inexperienced officers ignoring the privileges and inherent rights of the soldier, guaranteed to him from his superiors by the army regulations (which govern the N.G.U.) to say nothing of the time-honored custom of true courtesy, an indispensable factor in all gentlemen, and more especially those engaged in a military capacity. Now while this is the case, it is safe to predict 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 exercised at will over enlisted men, is not only lacking in military training and true soldierly 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 undoubtedly cease to be ambitious, become indifferent, and certainly lose confidence in the doctrine of equal rights. This may not be considered by some as good and sound logic, yet an experiment in the opposite direction, i.e., 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 amidst us and sanctify in man's best nature the unmistakable evidence of its presence? Above a sordid, selfish pride and interest it soars aloft into the sub-

lime, and catching 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 most obscure. Taking the hand of the humblest, it unfolds the true brotherhood of man in its most comprehensive form, and makes by the force of its inherent volition to a silent, but easily recognized proclamation of its great mission.

As our national guard, compared with other parts of the Union, or other nations, occupies the foremost place as far as the intelligence of the enlisted strength is concerned, and being imbued with true freedom, will not in any case see their rights impaired. Tyranny in any form generates discontent; and discontent in the ranks makes bad soldiers; and bad soldiers will naturally become worse citizens. There are men today in the Guard who by natural tact, capability and qualification to lead men in time of an emergency, it is safe to say, could command men with far better success than the influential dude or drawing room pet who dons the uniform for parade purposes only.

The difference between officer and soldier from a social standpoint is great; notwithstanding this they both serve for pay. As to the officer, the laws passed affecting him have generally a tendency to be beneficial, whereas, those referring to the enlisted man are often to the contrary. These are plain words, but true. At the same time let it be understood that it is not 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 soldier. But at the same time it is but natural for the soldier to desire and expect his superior to accord him the same rights and he will for a certainty resent anything tending to infringe upon or curtailing these rights. But, what is a soldier? Carlisle says he is a useful implement employed by the ruling powers to foster their interests regardless of his individual propensity; therefore, being with no other will than that for his superiors, and, though he must keep pace with progressive civilization, it remains 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 denied and not deserving of any considerable consideration.

In appealing to the commissioned force of our military to develop more active sympathies towards the social welfare of the soldier, we are guided by the influence and examples of those eminent leaders of the past whose deeds now adorn the pages of heroic history. Every period of human record furnishes an instance tending to prove this truth. In the earliest age of military history we discover the fruits of the wisdom displayed by men whose regard and affection for those under their command 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 obedience on the part of the soldiers, 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 esteem, if not love, for their followers, else they could not have accomplished those deeds which made their names famous. Perceive how Napoleon bemoaned the loss of the "Old Guard" after Waterloo, those veterans upon whom he had always bestowed as much affection as his exotic and despotic 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 in doing this he instilled them with self-pride and soldierly ambition. Alike at Austerlitz, Marengo and Wagram, the "Little Corporal," as he was fondly known, by the influence of affection, planted the Eagles of France in triumph upon the ruins of empires. This sublime sentiment enabled him to dictate terms of peace to the haughty Hapsburgs and to date his proclamations from the palaces of the Caesars. Amid the snows of that dreadful winter, when beset by gaunt famine and harassed by fierce Cossacks in the Northern Colossus, the name of Bonaparte was a tower of strength. It was this lofty emotion which spurred on his veteran corps at Waterloo to that last and dreadful onslaught and incited them to hurl back at the forces of allied Europe the immortal cry of "the old guard dies but never surrenders." Agamemnon, the leader of the marshalled hosts before Troy, was noted for the hold he retained upon the allied Greeks under his authority. Alexander, who sought for other worlds to conquer, yielded up his young life amid the sighs of an adoring soldiery. Whocan read with undimmed eye of the death of Phillip 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 genius was added a kindly and self-sacrificing nature. Nelson, the hero of many a stubborn sea-fight, has left a record also in this respect.

These examples prove conclusively that the best ground upon which to work is afforded by those affections of the heart which impel us to the belief that man's powers are not fettered by the confines of the grave, and that gross materialism is not his conqueror. It is for these reasons we would wish to see the American officer animated by a sense of deep interest in the social and moral welfare of those under his command. By this alone could he hope to govern efficient and contented men. When an ill-considered and hasty action has been committed the perpetrators thereof can do no more than express regrets and a determination to undo its consequences by all the resources of their power. And this should be done at once. Kind treatment of soldiers shows that the American officer knows how to feel the pulse of our common humanity with a sympathetic touch. There are many strange and